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Friday, February 21, 1975
Phalguna 2, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 21 1975/Phalgun,
1896 (Sukla)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

* Impact of Anti-Smuggling Drive on Prices

*61 SHRI ANNASAHB
GOTKHINDE

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state

(a) whether a study is being carried
out regarding the effects of the mass
arrests of smugglers and its impact on
prices of commodities and consumer
goods

(b) if so the results thereof and

(c) the follow up measures pro-
posed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-
JEE) (a) and (b) A watch is con-
tinuously kept on the impact of
various factors on prices. As a
result of the recent anti-smuggling
measures including preventive deten-
tion, the inflow of smuggled goods
has fallen considerably. Smuggled
goods such as liquors, cigarettes,
watches and textiles have become
scarce in the market and their prices
are reported to have gone up if they
are at all available for purchase.

The anti-smuggling measures
coupled with other anti-inflationary
steps taken by Government have
produced a wholesome effect on the
general price level which has shown
some decline.

(c) Apart from intensifying anti-
smuggling operations, other aspects

such as administrative and legislative
proposals are under examination.

SHRI ANNASAHB GOTKHINDE.
I must confess, I am not at all satis-
fied by the answer given by the Min-
ister. I want to know whether there
is any comprehensive attempt to con-
trol the prices as such and the manner
in which the action against the econo-
mic offences in general, and the
smugglers in particular, was taken
will be continued and whether the ill-
gotten wealth of the smugglers will
be confiscated without paying any
compensation for the same?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MU-
KHERJEE. So far as the overall
economic situation is concerned anti-
smuggling operation is one of the
instruments through which the
economic distortion is prevented. It
is not the only one method.
That is why I indicated in my
main reply that this is one of the
methods. Other fiscal and adminis-
trative measures have to be taken and
some of them have already been
taken. So far as anti-smuggling
operation is concerned, it is going on
in full swing. Preventive measures
are being taken and raids are going
on in various parts of the country.
Concerted attempts are being made
by the Enforcement Directorate to
check smuggling. So far as confis-
cation of smuggled property is
concerned as has been pointed out
on the floor of this and the other
House the legal implications are
under the examination of the
Government.

SHRI ANNASAHB GOTKHINDE.
It is well known that these smuggling
operations are conducted behind the
scene. It is virtually a threat to the
national economy. I want to know
from the Government whether there
are any clues in their possession in
order to know how the smuggling
chains are being financed and to what

extent these arrests have smashed the Indian links of smugglers' gangs and restricted their activity. Secondly, I want to know whether a high-power committee has been set up by the Prime Minister to keep up the offensive against the smugglers and the achievements made by that committee. May I know whether that committee has made any suggestions regarding anti-smuggling operations?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE So far as the present effect of the anti-smuggling operations is concerned, it has been possible to break the links of the operators. Some of the top smugglers are behind the bars. So far as the financing of the smuggling operations is concerned, there are various methods. Sometimes they are financed by the Indians working abroad. Sometimes they generate money through the smuggling operation itself. As a result of the anti-smuggling operations, as I have already indicated, there is a downward trend in the availability of smuggled goods in this country.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE What about the setting up of a high-power committee by the Prime Minister?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE There is no such high power committee by the Prime Minister. Some official committee is doing this exercise.

श्री मधु लिमये : दमण के कस्टम क्लेक्टर श्री अनिल चापडा की रहस्यपूर्ण मृत्यु के बाद क्या उनके घर से जा दिला मे है, जहां वह ठहरे थे, और दमण के उनके घर से कोई कागज सीज किए गए हैं और क्या उनमें ऐसे कागज भी हैं जिन के पोलिटिकल कनेक्शन कर्नलसज आफ स्मगलर्स एट दी लोअर लेवेलज आफ ब्यूरोक्रेसी आदि की जानकारी दी गई है? क्या इस तरह की बहुत सारी मामूली सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है और हुई है तो क्या उसके ऊपर सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई की है?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE So far as any specific question is concerned, I would require notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस के लिए नोटिस की जरूरत है। दमण स्मगलर्स का झुंडा है।

दमण के कस्टम क्लेक्टर की रहस्यपूर्ण मृत्यु होती है। उसके सारे कागज सीज किए जाते हैं। मैंने पूछा है कि क्या उस पर कार्रवाई हुई है

MR SPEAKER Will you please listen to me. In a general question you are asking for detail about a specific case. There are hundreds of such cases.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या एंटी स्मगलिंग ड्राइव के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है? क्या हंडरड्स आफ क्लेक्टर्स मारे गये हैं? प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये?

MR SPEAKER Please do not argue with me.

श्री मधु लिमये : आर्गुमेंट का क्या सवाल है? आई एम आन माई राइट्स। आर्गुमेंट का सवाल नहीं है।

MR SPEAKER I am not prepared to listen to him.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I am on my rights to ask this question.

MR SPEAKER He is so rude to the Chair. Please sit down.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE You are rude to us every day.

एक आदमी मारा जाता है। उसके सारे कागजात सीज किए जाते हैं। तथ्यों की दबा रहे हैं। हरिभाई तांडेल तथा प्रेमा भाई तांडेल आदि को प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं—(इटरणल)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to do it every day. Do not try to do this every day. Do not try to do this every day.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You are protecting the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of protecting. Please do not try to do it every day.

श्री मधु लिमये : तय्यों को छिाया जा रहा है —

MR. SPEAKER: If you are interested in a specific case, you can give notice about that specific case and not ask for information in a general question. Please do not do it every day.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: A huge quantity of gold has been recovered from the Jaipur palace. Was there any smuggled gold in it? If so what action will the Government take under the MISA against the people involved?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is—

"whether a study is being carried out regarding the effects of the mass arrests of smugglers and its impact on prices."

So, I am not allowing questions on any specific cases under this. If you are interested in any individual question you can give notice. You can ask in a general way.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Here the people who give shelter to the smugglers and their smuggled goods. I want to know what action Government is going to take against smugglers and whether the gold that has been found is smuggled gold.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The search is still going on. At this stage, it is not possible for me to give any detailed information.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Whether the gold that has been found is smuggled gold or not. That is what I want to know.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not think that question is covered. So far as that particular case is concerned, I have read in the newspapers. We have no other detailed information.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार ने तस्करी के सम्बन्ध में रोक लगाई है और घर-पकड़ की है। नेपाल से स्टैलेम स्टील, नाइलन का कपड़ा जापानी घड़िया और फ़ाउन्टेन पेन वग़रह चीज़ें यहाँ आती थीं। इसके अतिरिक्त अफ़ीम और गांजा भी आता था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तस्करी की रोक-थाम में भारत में बनने वाली इन चीज़ों की कीमतों पर क्या असर पड़ा है। मैंने यह एक स्पेसिफ़िक सवाल पूछा है। मंत्री महोदय इस का ज़वाब दें।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already replied that. As a result of various measures taken by the Government including anti-smuggling operations, the prices have come down to some extent.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न इस बारे में है कि तस्करी की रोक थाम का प्राइमिज़ पर क्या असर पड़ा है आप मंत्री महोदय से मेरे प्रश्न का ज़वाब दिलाये। अगर वह आज ज़वाब देने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो वह बाद में पता लगा कर ज़वाब दें।

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the general prices, whether they have come down or not. He has given a few instances.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): There are two aspects. One is with regard to the prices of smuggled goods which are sold in the country and the other is the situation with regard to the general prices of various goods produced within the country which are legally sold here. As far as the

smuggled goods are concerned, they are becoming scarce because of anti-smuggling operations. My colleague has already said that those prices have gone up. But with regard to the general prices in the country as a whole, because of anti-smuggling operations and also other measures which we have taken, the anti-inflationary measures, the general prices have started coming down and still going down.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: My question was as to what effect has been on the prices of stainless steel, watches, fountain pens, nylon goods, etc. which are smuggled from Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The smugglers have been detained under the emergency provisions and they have been debarred from approaching the courts. What will happen to the smugglers when the emergency will be revoked? Or, is it the intention of the Government to continue the emergency for ever?

DR. KAILAS: It is an unrelated question.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: It forms part of the follow-up action.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब इन सब बातों का जवाब कैसे देंगे ? — खैर आप उन से पूछिये । मैं नहीं रोकता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने प्रश्न पूछ लिया है । आप उन को जवाब देने दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking a question much beyond his capacity to answer.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even I will not be in a position to say when the emergency is going to end. This is a question which should be put to somebody else. But, as long as the emergency lasts, we will take advantage of it against the smugglers. But if the hon. Member wants to ease

the situation for the smugglers, that is quite a different question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is highly objectionable. He says, 'If the hon. Member wants to ease the situation for the smugglers'. The smugglers are politically in league with the members of the ruling Party. Let the smugglers be tried in an open court. (Interruptions). I wanted to know whether no action can be taken against the smugglers under the normal law and do they require emergency provisions for it?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you unnecessarily introducing such remarks?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I put the question indirectly.

MR. SPEAKER: You always do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And he imposes motives.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I did not say, 'You are'.

MR. SPEAKER: I never doubt your innocence.

श्री दरबारा सिंह : सरकार ने करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपये का जो सोना और दूसर माल पकड़ा है अगर सरकार ने उस को कनफिस्केट नहीं करना है तो भी पता लगन चाहिए । उस माल की क्या पोजीशन है क्या वह उन तस्करों को वापिस दे दिया जायेगा या सरकार उस को कनफिस्केट करेगा ? अगर उस को कनफिस्केट करना है तो वह कब कनफिस्केट किया जायेगा ? इस बारे में जो लीगल हिचिज हैं उन को कब दूर किया जायेगा और जो लूटहोल्ड हैं उन को कब बन्द किया जायेगा ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the smuggled goods are concerned, they are straightway confiscated. So far as the gold is con-

cerned, it is sent to the mint and the Reserve Bank and so far as other consumer items are concerned, they are sold through the co-operative marketing societies.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER: *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: We have had enough questions on this. Now, I go to the next question.

Shri Chandrappan.

**Smugglers Arrested under MISA/
COFEPOSA**

*62. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action under MISA/Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act against the smugglers after the termination of the last session of Parliament;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to bring forward a comprehensive legislation to deal with the smuggling effectively;

(d) if so, the main features thereof; and

(e) what is the decision about the smugglers who are now kept in custody under MISA/Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE:

(a) whether Government have Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, was brought into force on 19-12-74. The MISA Ordinance was allowed to lapse on the same day. Fresh orders of detention were issued in respect of such of the previous detainees and other persons against whom sufficient grounds existed for detention. 578

fresh detention orders have been issued upto 15-2-1975.

(c) and (d): The Government have under consideration legislative proposals covering a wide range to enable the enforcement machinery to deal with smugglers more effectively.

(e): At present there are no detainees in custody under MISA ordinance. In respect of those detained under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, action in terms of sections 8 and 9 of the said Act is taken.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

There is a feeling in the country that the vigorous action taken by the Government against the smugglers has come to an end. In his answer the Minister says that no fresh arrests have been made of the smugglers. Does it mean that there is any change in the attitude of the Government or in the policy of the Government in dealing with smuggling as has been done in the past?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:

There is no question of slackening and it is not a fact that no fresh person have been arrested under the new Act. As I said, upto 15-2-75, 578 fresh detention orders have been issued. On that date in December when the new Act came into operation the total number of people under detention were 503 and therefore about 75 fresh detention orders are there under this new Act. The number of raids which are continuing are almost of equal number which was there in the months of September or October but the total quantum of goods seized as a result of greater number of raids have come down because the quantum of the smuggled goods from outside have been reduced considerably and the reports which we received so far from those originating points like Dhubai and Hong Kong indicate that there has been distress sale and

banks are not advancing money for those particular goods which were being smuggled into this country, and it indicates that smuggling activities have been reduced in that respect. There is no indication that there is any slackness.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister stated that comprehensive legislation for tackling smuggling is under consideration. When we adopted Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Preventive of Smuggling Activities Bill, an assurance was given to this House that in six months another comprehensive legislation for dealing with smuggling would be brought about. 3 months have passed. Is the Government in a position to give any assurance that in this session itself the proposed legislation would be introduced so that smugglers would be brought to the open court for trial?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: At the time of that discussion in the House it had been pointed out by my senior colleague, when questions were asked as to what we should do with the smuggled goods, that we would have to look into the legal implications etc. and if necessary, a comprehensive legislation could be there to take care of the problems so far as confiscation is concerned and this could be considered. All these exercises are being done now. But it is not possible to indicate by what time this type of legislation could be brought about in the House.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He did not answer my question. That is my complaint. The smugglers under custody would be released when the emergency is revoked, and this is what will happen if there is no comprehensive legislation and they are not brought before the court.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, you have just given a suggestion as to what will be the position if this thing happens.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would like to know from Government what would be their attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that they are making an exercise over a certain legislation but he cannot say as to when he would come forward with that measure. But they are contemplating to bring forward that measure. Why do you put a further question on that when he has very categorically stated about it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, the hon. Minister just now said that the anti-smuggling activity which was started some months back was in full swing. But, with due respect, I beg to differ from that. The impression that is created in the country is that there is some slackness and sometimes there is some relaxation—may be, it may be true or may not be true. I would like to know from him precisely as to what measures are you going to take to stop this under-invoicing and over-invoicing that are going on in the country by big houses which result in drain in our foreign exchange. With this accumulation, they bring goods from the foreign country and this only helps the operating of the smuggling activities by bringing in goods from the foreign country. To stop that, what measures are you going to take precisely? I would like you to tell us how you will stop the over-invoicing and under-invoicing that is going on in the country. All the goods are brought here with the help of this kind of accumulated money.

My second question is this. Apart from Durga and Kali how many speed boats are you going to get from the foreign country with a view to chasing the smugglers in sea?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the second part of his question is concerned, we are going to import 20 speed boats from Norway of which ten have already reached this country and the other ten are expected by the end of March or April this year.

So far as the first part of his question is concerned, I can tell the hon. Member that the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act is there. Under this Act, we can prevent the racketing in the foreign exchange. I am sure able to understand what he wants to know from me exactly by his question.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister how many of the smugglers have been punished actually out of 503 who have been arrested according to the Minister? Have they been punished at all? If so, how many of them have been punished so far?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The purpose of this Act is to prevent these people to go to the court and against whom they could not be prosecuted in a court according to normal laws. Therefore, the preventive measure is taken. It is only against those people who could not be brought to book by the application of normal laws.

So far as these people are concerned, they are the top smugglers of the country and they are behind the bar. This Act is meant to prevent them from indulging into the smuggling activities. So far as the other Acts, such as the Customs Act, Gold Control Act, etc. are concerned, these people can be brought to book and prosecuted in a court of law if they violate the provisions of these Acts.

This exercise is being done in a routine way. So far as this particular Act is concerned, this meant to prevent the people from indulging in smuggling activities and who could not be brought to book by use of the ordinary laws of the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would draw the attention of the Government to a monthly magazine published from Delhi—January, 1975 'Campus Reporter' in which it has been stated as follows. I quote:

"Two women lecturers and about fifty girls of Delhi were detained at the Patna Airport by the Customs men and smuggled Chinese goods worth about Rs. 30,000/- was seized from them, in October last. The alleged smugglers were returning from a tour of Nepal organised by a 'Student Travel Agency' of Delhi".

I again quote:

"A handsome Central Minister is stated to have been a patron of the Agency for some time"

I want to know from Government whether they have seen this report and if so, have they enquired into the matter? If they have not seen it, will they see this and go into the matter and take necessary action under the MISA?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, how does this question arise out of this? For this you must give a specific notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have they enquired into it? If not, will they enquire into it and take proper action according to the provisions of MISA?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have not seen the report and, as such, I cannot tell off-hand.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken note of it and will let you know.

SHRI S. A. KADER: Sir, the Minister has repeatedly said that smuggling has come down. From the market we could understand whether smuggling has come down or not. The price of a carton of 555 cigarettes when a drive against smuggling took place rose from Rs. 45/- to Rs. 80/-. Now, it has come down to Rs. 55/-. Does it mean smuggling has started again? What is the machinery available with the Government to indicate whether smuggling has come down or gone up?

SHRI PRANAB GUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have indicated some facts. The availability of smuggled goods has become scarce. The prices of smuggled goods have gone up by 40 to 60 per cent. Again the reports received from Dubai and other places show that there are distress sales. Thirdly, in spite of having the equal number of raids the total quantum of goods seized as a result of the raids has come down. These are the three indications which prove that smuggling has been reduced to some extent.

श्री इस्हाक सभलो स्पीकर साहब स्मगलर्स की पकड़-धकड़ में हमारे यहाँ अवाम को राहत मिली और चीजों की कीमतें कुछ कम हुईं। इस के लिए यह बड़ी नाइयाफी होगी प्रगर हम श्री के० आर० गणेश साहिब को मुबारकबाद न दें। एक चीज देखने में आती है—जिम के बारे में मुझे मवाल करना है—हम ने देखा है कि स्मगलर्स गिम्फनार हुए लेकिन मोसा कानून के डिफेक्ट में फावदा उठा कर आज वे आजाद घूमते नजर आ रहे हैं और उमी तरह से उनका व्यापार जारी है उमी तरह से सोना तान कर स्मगलर्स घूम रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से मालूम करना चाहता हूँ—इन दोनों चीजों को सामने रखते हुए कि स्मगलर्स की पकड़-धकड़ से जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को राहत पहुँची थी और मोसा कानून के डिफेक्ट जिम की वजह से वे फिर मोना तान कर घूम रहे हैं क्या सरकार जल्द ही कोई ऐसा कानून लायेगी जिम में कि मोसा के डिफेक्ट दूर कर के उन स्मगलर्स को फिर जेल की मालखों के पीछे भेजा जा सके?

SHRI PRANAB GUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned in reply to the main question that MISA Ordinance does not exist today. It has been replaced by the new Act, namely, Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of smuggling activities. The raids and arrests are continuing. I have indicated the

figures from which it is clear that the Government has used it to take care of the problem of smuggling. Sir, it has been pointed out by my senior colleague that the effect on the prices cannot be ascribed only to the anti-smuggling activities. There are other factors as well.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister recently along with a Member of Parliament had dared to go into the den of smugglers in Bombay to personally find out the effect of his Ministry's activities on smuggling. If so, what were his investigations and findings? Secondly, I would also like him to inform us about the activities of the fishing boats. Most of the smuggling takes place through these fishing boats. Have you any account, in your own Ministry or in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, about the number of these fishing boats, whether they are registered or not and so on? Have you any account of these fishing boats through which most of the smuggling takes place? Will you answer these two questions?

SHRI PRANAB GUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the second part is concerned, it is a fact that a number of sailing vessels including fishing boats are being utilised for transportation of the smuggled goods from high seas. Sir, if I remember correctly, the Director-General, Shipping, is entrusted with the job of maintaining an account of all the sailing vessels, its ownership, type of the craft and other particulars.

In regard to the second point, while I was in Bombay in connection with a meeting of the Select Committee on the Customs Tariff Bill I had been to certain places. I do not know whether they are smuggling dens. I went to certain places which were known to be places where smuggled goods were being sold. I found that some smuggled goods were visible and as a result of

that, I instructed the officers to raid those areas, and after that, in that month itself 12—15 raids took place and goods worth more than Rs 3 lakhs were seized from those places

Whole-Sale Price Index

*63 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI
SHRI K MALLANNA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the wholesale price index rose by 46.4 per cent in last two years,

(b) whether the wholesale price index has begun to show a downward trend, and

(c) if so, the month-wise figures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The Wholesale Price Index (1961-62 = 100) has risen from 213.5 in January 1973 to 315.5 in January 1975 i.e. by 47.8 per cent

(b) and (c) The Wholesale Price Index started declining after September 1974 for which month it stood at 328.9. It was 324.8 in October, 320.6 in November and 317.2 in December 1974. It further fell to 315.5 in January 1975.

श्री झारखंडे राय अध्यक्ष नी माननीय मंत्री जी ने धाक भावा में परिवर्तन की जो सूचना दी है उस को देखते हुए लगता है कि कुट कर के दामा में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है और यदि हुआ भी है तो न हो के बराबर है। इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि अब तक के मार प्रयास के फलस्वरूप काले धन की कोई राकथाम नहीं की जा सकी और उस ने पूरे देश में समानान्तर अर्थ व्यवस्था स्थापित कर रखी है तीन सालों में सरकार ने जो प्रयास किये हैं महंगाई और धोक-दामो के बढ़ने को रोकने के लिए

उस से अब तक कोई सन्तोषजनक परिणाम पूरे देश के पैमाने पर नहीं हुए हैं अगर कहीं कोई सफलता मिली है तो अस्थायी मिली है, क्षणिक मिली है इन सब बातों का देखते हुए—म्यामत्रा जी बतलायेंगे कि क्या इन सब अनुभवों का राशनी में सरकार कोई क्रान्तिकारी उद्यम प्रयास करने जा रही है जिस से देश के पैमाने पर तमाम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का दाम नियन्त्रित रखा जा सके जिस से आम आदमी का जीवन सुखमय बनाया जा सके।

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Sir, it is true, whereas, the wholesale price started coming down even during the month of September, in October, the retail prices have shown a slight increase. But, since October, in November, December and January, retail prices have also started coming down and I would like to give the figures with regard to the consumer price index. The consumer price index has declined from 334 in September to 326 in December 1974, that is by 2.4 per cent as against a decline of 3.6 per cent in the wholesale price index. It always takes some time for the decline in the wholesale price to get reflected in the retail price because the goods would have already been purchased. But since October, it has started falling down and even now the price is showing a downward trend. I do agree that black money also operates for hoarding and therefore price increases. That is why we have initiated various actions against smugglers, hoarders and also tax evaders.

श्री झारखंडे राय क्या मंत्री जी का ध्यान उन्हीं के दो महकरी मंत्री श्री पाई और श्री ग्युनाथ रेड्डी के उन वक्तव्यों की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है जिस में श्री पाई ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े एकाधिकारी पूँजीपति अपने कारखानों में उन की उत्पादन क्षमता से कम माल इसलिए पैदा कर रहे हैं ताकि

बाजार में कीमतें ऊंची रखी जा सकें। और श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी ने उसी सिलसिले में यह कहा कि मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था देश में अनुभव से यह मालूम हो रहा है कि असफल सिद्ध हुई है। इन दोनों बयानों की रोशनी में क्या सरकार इस सिलसिले में कुछ करने का विचार रखती है जब कि कोमतों का बढ़ना पूरी दो तिहाई दुनिया में जो पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था द्वारा पंचालित उसके कारण रही है इन सब की रोशनी में क्या सरकार कोई विशेष प्रयास को चर्चा करने का विचार करेगी ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: At question time certainly he does not expect me to give answers to questions regarding high policy matters. For example, mixed economy is the pattern today. As to whether it should be removed and we should have only a public sector economy, I do not think this is a matter which could be dealt with during question hour. On these things, there are bound to be differences of opinion. Even if the Minister may have a different opinion from what is the official position, it does not mean that his opinion is the opinion of the Government.

श्री झारखंडी राय : जो पूँजीपति अपने कारखानों में उत्पादन क्षमता से कम पैदा कर रहे हैं यह भी महंगाई का एक कारण है। इसके बारे में तो आप को कुछ कहना चाहिए।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought the hon. Member was using all these things to bring about what he considers to be a revolution as opposed to the total revolution of J.P. But that is quite a different thing altogether.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: JP-phobia again. This is completely irrelevant.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Should there be such interruptions during question time also?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: At least the (CPI(M) should not be so sensitive about JP.

MR. SPEAKER: This is Parliament. Everybody has a right to express himself. You cannot force a member to say this and not say that. You say so many things and they do not rebut you. I am very sorry at the way you go on.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought they would not mind it. But if they do, they need not take this into consideration. I am very sorry.

As far as monopoly houses are concerned, it is a fact that certain organisations try to bring down the production so that prices may be kept up. Government do take action to see that these practices are avoided.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that a number of industries have come under the shadow of recession since October last and we definitely see how increase of stocks and production cuts in the automobile industry and aluminium industry which will, rather adversely affect the prices, I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are at all heading towards any stability in prices? What measures are being adopted to ensure minimum production of essential goods in this country?

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SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The concept of essential goods differs from person to person and if the hon. Member thinks that an automobile, a motor car is an essential thing, I am not able to subscribe to that point of view. Therefore, if the production of automobile has gone down I do not regret about it because we have taken positive measures to see that private owned cars particularly are brought down in number. The hon. Member is evi-

dently referring to the production of Hindustan Motors. It is not because of recession that it had come down; it is due to the quality of car mainly and also the price at the level of Rs. 33,000 or Rs. 34,000. Certainly nobody is prepared to buy that car. Therefore, it is going down and that cannot be taken a sign of recession. As far as aluminium is concerned, production has gone down due to non-availability of power. Now we are trying to provide power to the aluminium industry in a bigger way so that production can come up.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: What about fertiliser Industry?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In fertiliser industry production has been going up and power is being supplied to the fertiliser industry on a priority basis. There is no question of recession as far as fertiliser industry is concerned. On the other hand supply is not adequate to meet the demand and that is why we are importing fertilisers also. Therefore, due to this bogey of recession is started by certain group for the purpose of getting more concessions in certain areas. I should request hon. members not to be carried away by this propaganda.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Studies show that the rise in price index is almost double that of the money supply in the last few years. In view of the stabilisation of prices, has the Government made any study of the relationship between money supply and price index and if so what is the result of that?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a simple law of demand and supply. If there is more money and less availability of goods, naturally prices go up. The fact that prices have come down when we have restricted the supply of money shows that it has an immediate effect. But certainly we are not going to solve the problem of inflation by merely cutting down the money supply; it is only by increas-

ing the supply of goods that we will be able to solve the problem. That is where, particularly with regard to the essential commodities we have to take steps to see that production increases.... (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द काष्ठवाय मजी जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि थोक मूल्यों में गिरावट आयी है। क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं की है देश में लोकनायक के आन्दोलन से ध्वस्त कर सरकार थोक मूल्यों में गिरावट ला रही है?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think this requires special research and I should request the hon. Member to take up this research work and carry it forward so that the direct relationship between JP's movement and the fall in prices could be established.

Overdrafts by States

*64. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:**
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have asked for overdrafts from Reserve Bank and how many States have been granted permission for the same during the last six months; and

(b) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Depending on their minimum cash balance to be kept with the Reserve Bank and their holdings of Central Government securities, the States have authorised ways and means limits with the Reserve Bank. Drawal on the Reserve Bank in excess of the authorised ways and means limits is the overdraft on the Reserve Bank. The States are aware that overdraft on the Reserve Bank is not a budgetary resource and that they are not entitled to run into an overdraft with the Reserve Bank. Therefore, the question of the States asking for overdraft from the Reserve Bank does not arise.

श्री राम प्रकाश : जो राज्य प्रकाल या बाढ से पीडित हैं तथा मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण उन को अधिक रकम चुकानी पडती है, ऐसी हालत मे उनको ओवर ड्राफ्ट की सुविधा सरकार को देनी चाहिये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों ने आपसे इसकी इजाजत मागी है और आपने माना किया है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I have already stated, overdraft on the Reserve Bank is not a method by which you get resources. As a matter of fact, we have stopped that practice and, therefore, if any further assistance is necessary, they come to the Central Government and the Central Government provides it.

श्री राम प्रकाश : क्या यह ठीक है कि छोटे फाइनेंस कमीशन ने सभी राज्यों को जो कि प्रकाल से पीडित हालत मे है मदद देना बन्द कर दिया है ? ऐसी हालत मे किन किन राज्यों ने इस फैसले के खिलाफ आपसे शिकायत की और ओवर ड्राफ्ट मांगने की प्रार्थना की है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a completely different question. This matter has been dealt with on many occasions on the floor of the House with regard to the Sixth Finance Commission and the expenditure to be incurred in respect of untoward natural calamities. As a matter of fact the Sixth Finance Commission has provided a more rational method of providing assistance with regard to droughts and floods, and that is being followed now. With regard to the States which have asked for assistance, would request the hon Member to put a separate question to the concerned Ministry.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Though the overdraft facility has been stopped, I understand that a few States are allowed to get credit facilities from public sector undertakings. For example, one of the States has been allowed to buy some goods from the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and the payment has been postponed. I want to know whether such facilities have been allowed to many States

and which State is getting which facility. And is it authorised by the Central Government?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a question of transaction between the Bharat Heavy Electricals and the State Government with regard to the supply of electrical equipment, and a few States have not paid the bills promptly. The Bharat Heavy Electricals deals with them.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I am not on non-payment of bills, I am on credit facilities.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not a credit facility. They supply goods and they have to be paid. Unfortunately, some State Governments delay making payment. To what extent perhaps they utilise this as a resource for their own purpose, and this we want to stop also. Unfortunately, certain State Governments are still persisting in this practice, and we are trying to find out ways and means to see that these industrial enterprises are promptly paid their bills. Otherwise, they get into difficulties, and they have to get further credit facilities from the banks. This creates a big distortion altogether. We want to put a stop to this practice also.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The State Governments have more than Rs. 2000 to 3000 crores of loans against them resulting from overdrafts taken from time to time since the last 25 years. Are you going to devise ways and means to neutralise these loans so that the fiscal policies of the State Governments may become sound?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Just as even Central Government has borrowed, these are loans taken by the State Governments. The Sixth Finance Commission have gone into loans also and they have made some recommendations on how to pay off these loans.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is it a fact that Gujarat had asked for an

overdraft from the Reserve Bank during the last six months or even before, and if not, how is it that States which do not get such a facility or ask for such a facility from the Reserve Bank are not properly helped in terms of financial assistance when they are hit by drought or scarcity?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Gujarat Government are more sensible and they are not the one to ask for an overdraft from the Reserve Bank as such. Whenever there are difficulties with regard to ways and means position because of certain natural calamities, they come to the Central Government for assistance and the Central Government provides them assistance. Gujarat Government has got assistance and that is why they were able to carry on the relief operations when they were afflicted with large-scale drought.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Is it not a fact that the Government of India are not assisting such sensible State Governments which do not ask for overdrafts? Why don't you help them?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM The hon member would not recommend to the Gujarat Government to ask for overdraft from the Reserve Bank. I hope because it would be straightway refused. They have asked for assistance and we have given assistance.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: सवाल यह है कि राजस्थान में 19 हजार गांव प्रकाल से प्रभावित हुये हैं और वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है। मिर्जरा बैंक खाकर ड्राफ्ट नहीं देता है। इसलिए क्यो नहीं आप उसको पैसा देते हैं। राजस्थान के पास पैसा नहीं है और लोग भूखी मर रहे हैं।

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM It is the policy of the Government not to allow overdrafts. If overdrafts is indulged in, we give notice to the State Government concerned that further

honouring of their cheques would be stopped. Therefore, I am not able to understand the plea made here that the State Governments should be allowed to have overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. Certainly that is not the way of financing.

MR. SPEAKER Question Hour is over.

SOME HON MEMBERS There is still one minute.

MR. SPEAKER There is another watch here on my table. I go by that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raided by Income-tax Authorities in Bombay

*65 **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities in Bombay raided the residential premises offices, godowns, factory and lockers of a leading chemical trader on the 7th January, 1975,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) further action being taken against the trader?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) The Income Tax authorities in Bombay conducted search and seizure operations on 7th January 1975 and the following days in the case of Shri K. L. Dalal, proprietor of M/s Rainbow Products, Bombay (a firm dealing in dyes and chemicals) and connected cases.

The following premises were searched:

- (i) Office premises of M/s. Rainbow Products, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate.
- (ii) Residence of Shri K. L. Dalal Shashidhar, Bhulabhai Dcsai Road.
- (iii) Godown near Nair Hospital.
- (iv) Two lockers in United Commercial Bank, Warden Road.
- (v) Office and factory premises of M/s. Industrial Tube Containers Manufacturing Company at Churchgate and Mahim respectively.
- (vi) Office premises of M/s. Maharaja Exports Pvt. Ltd. in Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate and in Dream Land Building, Roxy Cinema.

Besides books of account and documents, the following assets were seized.

- (i) Cash Rs. 53,500.
- (ii) Jewellery valued at Rs 24,000 approx.

The godown containing substantial quantity of stock of chemicals and Aluminium sheets and strips was sealed.

(c) The valuation of the stocks is being done.

Proceedings under section 132(5) of the Income-Tax Act 1961 for estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner in order to determine the portion of seized assets to be retained to satisfy the amount of tax calculated thereon and any existing liability under the various Direct Tax Acts have been initiated.

Steps taken to Improve India's Economy

*66. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
MEHTA;

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made an assessment of the resources which would be available for the current year;

(b) if so, the total assessment of resources;

(c) whether assessment of the performance on the economic front has also been done; and

(d) to what extent the task of arresting the increase in prices has been achieved and the main features of the policy being undertaken to put the economy on sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Government periodically assesses the availability of resources in relation to the plan and non-plan expenditures provided for in the Annual budget and accordingly modifies its fiscal and monetary policies in the light of emerging economic situation.

It is in the light of such assessment that the Government had to present a supplementary budget in July, 1974. Similarly, the Railways, to contain their growing deficit, also raised their fares and freight in August, 1974. Together with the measures taken in February, 1974 to raise additional resources, it is estimated that the total resources effort of the Central Government, including those of its departmental undertaking, during the current year would amount to Rs. 690 crores. In the case of the State Governments also it is estimated that their additional resources mobilisation effort would aggregate Rs. 358 crores in 1974-75. All in all, therefore, the Central and the State Governments would have raised a total amount of

Rs. 1048 crores in the current year through the efforts put forth by them.

Simultaneously, the Central Government has taken various measures such as curtailing disposable incomes in the hands of certain classes of income recipients, rounding up of hoarders, smugglers and black marketers under the MISA and the Essential Commodities Act and augmenting supplies of essential commodities through imports and giving incentives for higher production domestically with a view to arresting the price rise. In consequence, the price level has been showing a declining trend since the third week of September, 1974 and till the end of January, 1975 the Wholesale Price Index has shown a fall of 5 per cent.

A detailed account of the Economic situation in 1974-75 along with the prospects for the ensuing year will be given in the Economic Survey, 1974-75 which will be presented to the House in the next few days.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

67. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को ऋण दिये गये

(ग) किसानों को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ;

(घ) भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ; और

(ङ) बेरोजगार स्नातकों और तकनीशियनों की कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मय्यम्) :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बकाया ऋणियों की राशि जून, 1973 के अन्त में (बैंकों में 5428 करोड़ रुपये थी और 1974 के अन्त में यह राशि 6566 करोड़ रुपये थी

(ख) सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के बारे में यथा उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार ग्रामीण शाखाओं के बकाया ऋणियों की राशि जून, 1973 और दिसम्बर 1973 के अन्त में क्रमशः 1 309 करोड़ रुपये और 384 करोड़ रुपये थी

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के ऋणों के लिए ऋणियों (केवल सीबे, वित्त) की बकाया राशि जून, 1973 के अन्त में 298 करोड़ रुपये और जून, 1974 के अन्त में 392 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(घ) और (ङ) भूमिहीन श्रमिकों, बेरोजगार स्नातकों और तकनीशियनों जैसे वर्गों के बारे में बैंकों द्वारा अलग से आंकड़े नहीं रखी जाते हैं । भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को दिए गए ऋणियों की गणना प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र के 'कृषि' वर्ग के अन्तर्गत की जाती है जबकि बेरोजगार स्नातकों और तकनीशियनों को दिए गए ऋणियों को कम हिराबे प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र के "छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग", "लघु व्यवसाय" और "पेशेवर और स्वयं-नियोजित" वर्ग के अन्तर्गत आ जाता है । जून 1974 के अन्त में प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र वाले इन तीन वर्गों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के वर्गों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के वर्गों के बकाया ऋणियों की राशि ये थी -

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ग	
छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	868
लघु व्यवसाय	19
पेशेवर और नियोजित	30

Letter of Authority to Bhagwandas Sant Prakash for Importing Nylon Yarn

***68. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) At what level and on what date the decision to issue a letter of authority to the firm, Bhagwandas Sant Prakash for importing nylon yarn and thread/polyester fibre was taken, and whether this was not in opposition to the views expressed by the Reserve Bank and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports as also in violation of the policy then in force; and

(b) On what date was the abeyance order withdrawn and what was the date on which the cautionary circular was withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATOPADHYAYA)

(a) The decision to issue Customs Clearance Permit for import of nylon yarn and thread was taken on 12-1-1971. The decision to include polyester fibre in the said Customs Clearance Permit was taken on 3-3-1971. These decisions were taken at the level of the former Minister of Foreign Trade. The circumstances which weighed in taking the decision was that the firm had exported the goods to Afghanistan which had not been paid for by counter balancing imports.

(b) Abeyance Orders were withdrawn on 1-4-1971 and 20-5-1971. The Cautionary Circular was withdrawn on 7-6-1971.

D. A to Central Government employees

***69 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

SHRI N K SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to give in cash three instal-

ments of Dearness Allowance due to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement made in this regard and the response of the Employees' Association to Government decision; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the remaining instalments due so far and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Government

have recently sanctioned three more instalments of dearness allowance with effect from 1-6-74, 1-7-74 and 1-9-74 respectively. The payments due on account of these instalments, leaving out the 50 per cent which is to be credited to the Compulsory Deposit in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974, are to be made in each for the period from 1-1-1975 onwards, the arrears for the earlier period being credited to the employees' Provident Fund Accounts. No withdrawal will be made from these special deposits in Provident Fund Accounts till 30-6-75, for the present. These decisions were taken after talks with the Staff representatives and have generally been well received.

(c) As regards the compensation for price rise beyond the index average of 272, the matter is being reviewed, as recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

Slackness in Anti-Smuggling Drive
***70 SHRI P A SAMINATHAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided not to continue any more the anti-smuggling drive in the country which was in full swing in the months of October to December, 1974;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) how many raids were carried out in the country during the months of December, 1974, January and February, 1975 in various States;

(d) whether these anti-smuggling operations were less than those in the last year; and

(e) what steps are being taken to step up these operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No sir; there is no let up in the anti-smuggling drive.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Over 350 raids per month were carried out during December, 1974 and January, 1975

(d) No sir; the anti-smuggling operations were not less than those in the last year.

(e) Apart from preventive detentions of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers, measures have already been taken to set up the preventive checks in vulnerable areas, the distribution centres and on the feeder roads. A wireless communication network linking a number of points on the West Coast has also been established. Extra staff and equipments have also been provided to field offices for the purpose. Ten Norwegian boats fitted with radar and other equipment have been acquired and ten more boats are expected to arrive by March this year.

Administrative steps such as bringing more effective officers into the position have also been taken. More administrative and legislative measures are under consideration.

पोलीस को कार्बोनों का निर्यात

* 71. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पोलिथ को कार्बोनों का निर्यात करता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1972-73 की तुलना में 1973-74 में कितने मूल्य के कार्बोनों का निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1973-74 के दौरान पोलिथ को 23.84 लाख रु० मूल्य के हाथ से गाँठे लगे हुए ऊनो कार्बोनों, गलीचा तथा दरियों का, जिनमें नमूने भी शामिल हैं, निर्यात किया गया जब कि 1972-73 में 68.87 लाख रुपये मूल्य के निर्यात किये गये थे ।

Strike by Jute Workers of West Bengal

* 72. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over two lakh jute workers of West Bengal had gone on strike recently;

(b) if so, the production loss as a result of the strike as estimated by Government authorities;

(c) whether any effort has been made to arrive at an agreement between Union workers and Government to end the strike; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production loss is estimated at about Rs. 1.50 crores per day.

(c) and (d). A series of conciliation meetings between the employers and the employees were arranged by the Government of West Bengal and whereas the management have agreed to the proposals of the West Bengal Government, the Unions have not done so. The workers, it is reported, have started coming back to work in several mills. The proposals of the West Bengal Government involve, the among other things, payment of Rs. 120/- per worker to defray special expenses, revision of piece rates etc.

Accumulation of Imported Material with S.T.C

*73. SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has been upset by the accumulation of unlifted imported materials worth over rupees eighty crores;

(b) if so, the reasons for this glut; and

(c) the specific measures being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir The value of stocks of imported materials lying with STC as on 31-1-1975 was Rs. 37.22 crores and not Rs. 80 crores.

(b) Some of the stocks are part of normal inventory. The reasons for

accumulation are slow lifting by users due to the credit squeeze, reduction in demand for the end products like plastics and the reduction in the price of certain indigenous raw materials or fall in international prices.

(c) Specific measures being taken to dispose of the stocks are extension of credit upto 90 days, provision of facility for lifting stocks in instalments and in certain cases discounts in margins and charges.

Exports and Imports during the current Financial Year

*74. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports and imports so far during the current financial year;

(b) the percentage of increase in the exports and imports compared to the corresponding period of last year;

(c) the percentage increase in deficit between imports and exports as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year; and

(d) the major items imports of which increased during that period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D P CHATTOPODHYAYA):

(a) to (c) The export and import figures available so far in the current financial year are for the period April-December 1974 and for the same period of 1973 are as follows:—

(Rupees Crores)

	April 1974	December 1973	Percentage increase in April— December 1974 over April— December, 1973
Exports (including re-export)	2342.9	1691.2	(+) 38.5
Imports	2928.2	1855.3	(+) 57.8
Balance of Trade	(—) 585.3	(—) 164.1	(+) 256.7

(d) The latest commodity-wise data for imports is for the period April-September, 1974. Among the major items of imports which recorded value increase during this period over the corresponding period of last year were cereal and cereal preparations, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and machinery.

Provisions for Development rebate under Income Tax Act

*75 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the position under the Income Tax Act for the creation of a development rebate in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the salient features of decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table

STATEMENT

Under Section 33 of the Income-tax Act 1961 a deduction called 'development rebate' is allowed in respect of a new ship or new machinery or plant if certain conditions are satisfied. One of the prerequisites for obtaining this benefit is that an amount equal to 75 per cent of the development rebate to be actually allowed is debited to the profit and loss account of the relevant previous year and credited to a reserve account to be utilised by the assessee for certain specific purposes. It was found that in actual practice insistence on the creation of a reserve in a particular year caused hardship when there was not sufficient profit to enable the necessary reserve to be created or the sum determined as the profit of the assessee by the Income Tax Officer was different from that on the basis of

which reserve for development rebate had been made by the assessee. Consequently, instructions were issued in 1965 to the Income tax Officers that if the total income computed before allowing development rebate is a loss, then there would be no obligation to create a statutory reserve in that year. Similarly, with regard to cases of inadequate reserve of development rebate, the instructions stated that while there was no deliberate contravention of the requirements of the law and reserve is actually made at the prescribed rate of 75 per cent of the development rebate according to assessee's own bonafide computation but the amount is found to fall short of the statutory requirement at the time of assessment, the Income tax Officer may condone genuine deficiencies subject to the same being made good by the creation of additional adequate reserves in the current year within a time to be allowed by the Income tax Officer. In the case of certain industrial undertakings, particularly those in which there is Government participation either by way of capital, loan or guarantee and where there are certain obligations by law or agreement about maintenance of reserves for development purposes, the development—rebate reserve may be treated as included in the said reserve though not specifically created as a development rebate reserve.

2. In *Indian Overseas Bank Ltd. Vs. C.I.T.* (77 ITR 512) it was held by the Supreme Court that the creation of reserve in the manner contemplated by the corresponding provisions of the Income tax Act, 1922 is a condition precedent for obtaining the allowance of development rebate. Since the assessee in that case had not created a separate reserve, it was held that it was not entitled to claim the benefit thereof. The Court also observed that the transfer to the reserve should be made at the time of making up the profit and loss account. Consequently, instructions were issued in 1972 withdrawing the earlier

instructions to the extent these were in conflict with the judgment of the Supreme Court and directing that earlier assessments wherein relief had been given on the basis of the Board's directions should be rectified to the extent possible.

In view of various representations received by the Government, the entire question has been referred to Attorney General of India for advice.

Textile Export Quota

*76. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether EEC in the recent meeting in New Delhi insisted on having sole authority for administering the Indian Textile export quota; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise.

Anti-Smuggling Boats

77. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether four more anti-smuggling boats had been commissioned for use at the Western Coast of India;

(b) if so, the main features of these boats and the names of the countries from where these had been purchased the amount spent on them;

(c) the extent of success achieved in arresting the smugglers so far as a result of commissioning of these boats;

(d) whether some boats have been deployed on the Eastern Coast of India where smuggling is also on full swing; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof together with the success achieved by the anti-smuggling team recently appointed by Government of India for Eastern Coasts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) In addition to the 2 Norwegian Boats commissioned in October, 1974 and the other confiscated craft in use for anti-smuggling operation in the West Coast, 4 more Norwegian crafts have been brought into use while 4 others are being fitted out and will be brought into use very shortly.

(b) The boats are 13.60 metres long and are fitted with diesel engines; they have very high speed and their manoeuvrability is very good. The boats have been acquired from Norway and the average cost per boat is approximately Rs. 145 lakhs.

(c) Although no smuggler has been arrested with the help of the four boats recently brought into use, they have been useful in the prevention of smuggling.

(d) and (e). The imported boats have not been deployed on the Eastern Coast, but there are 17 other boats of various types in use on this Coast for anti-smuggling work. No anti-smuggling team as referred to in the question has been appointed for the Eastern Coast.

Export of Iron-Ore

*78. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable fall in the export of Iron-ore during the year 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the export of Iron-ore during 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) to (c) India's export of iron ore during 1974-75 is estimated at about 23 million tonnes valued at about Rs 170 crores. The corresponding figures for the year 1973-74 were 24.39 million tonnes valued at Rs 146.15 crores. The factors responsible for decline in exports in quantitative terms during this year were railway strike and its after affects, and the strike in the Bailadila Mines.

Steps have been taken to increase export of iron ore during 1975-76 by augmenting availability of iron ore for export by expansion of production, improvement in rail movement and development of ports. As a result of these measures, export of iron ore in 1975-76 is expected to be substantially larger both in quantitative and value terms.

चीनी का निर्यात

*79. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत छ महीनों में किस किस देश को कितनी कितनी चीनी का निर्यात किया गया और उनसे उसका मूल्य किस दर पर लिया गया ; और

(ख) भारत के अतिरिक्त और कौन से देश हैं, जो विश्व मंडी में अधिक मात्रा में चीनी भेजने हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) (अगस्त 1974 से जनवरी 1975) विगत छ महीनों के दौरान, निम्नलिखित देशों को 3,31,887 मी० टन खाडमारी तथा संफेद चीनी निर्यात की गई :-

देश	मात्रा मे टन	
	खाडमारी	संफेद चीनी
ब्रिटेन	13,132	..
स० ग०		
अमरीका	14,000	.
ईरान	3,500	88,897
सूडान	.	54,300
मोरक्को	..	22,500
श्री लंका	..	20,708
जॉर्डन	.	23,100
मिश्र	..	11,550
यमन	.	11,550
मालदीव	.	400
इंडोनेशिया	..	56,600
अडन	..	11,550
	30,632	3,01,255

मिश्र मिश्र खेरा को कोमने मिश्र मिश्र होती है जो प्रचलित अन्तराष्ट्रीय कोमन पर निर्भर करती है ।

(ख) चीनी के अन्य मुख्य निर्यातक देश हैं: क्यूबा, ब्राजील, आस्ट्रेलिया, फिरीपाइन, डोमिनिकन गणराज्य, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, मोरिशस, मेक्सिको, ताइवान, अर्जेंटीना, पेरू, पोलैंड, फिजी, बाह्रैड, जर्मनी, गुयाना, स्विट्जरलैंड, कोलम्बिया, ट्रिनिडाड और टोबागो, बरबादोस ।

Trainees in Electrical and Mechanical Sections of Indian Airlines and Air India

*80. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees undergoing training in electrical and mechanical sections of the Indian Airlines and Air India; and

(b) whether these trainees after completing their respective trainings, will be employed in Air India and Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) The number of persons undergoing practical training under the Apprentices Act, 1961 in the two Airlines is as follows

Indian Airlines	91
Air India	11

(b) There is no obligation on the part of Indian Airlines and Air India to absorb the above trainees who are undergoing training under the Apprentices Act, 1961. Under the Act practical training for a specified period is compulsory after completion of the theoretical course.

Purchase of Smuggled Goods

601 SHRI M S PURTY. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have appealed to the people not to purchase smuggled goods even from the bona fide channels, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No formal appeal as referred to in the question has issued. However, opportunity has been taken to emphasise the desirability of giving up the craze for foreign goods.

Stabbing to death of the Deputy Controller of Defence Accounts (Indian Navy) by an Ex-employee.

602 SHRI C JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Deputy Controller of Defence Accounts (Indian Navy) was stabbed to death by an ex-employee who was posted to Goa and whose services were terminated; and

(b) if so, the grounds on which his services were terminated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) It is alleged that the Deputy Controller of Defence Accounts (Indian Navy) was stabbed to death

(b) The services of the clerk were terminated under Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Services) Rules, 1965

Disappearance of a File in the Office of Cotton Operation of India

603 SHRI M RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a file pertaining to the payment of Rupees three lakhs to a marketing society is missing in the Office of the Cotton Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken against Official responsible for its disappearance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)
(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Amount of Overhead Charges Claimed by Foreign Banks Operating in India

604 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any machinery to verify the genuineness of the amount of overhead charges claimed by the foreign banks operating in India and having their head offices abroad, and

(b) if so the exact nature of this machinery and an assessment of the work done by this machinery during the past three years, in the case of each one of the foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The claims in respect of overhead charges by the foreign bank operating in India are subject to scrutiny by the Income-tax Officers at the time of their assessment. The admissibility of such claims is subject to the tests laid down in section 37 of the Income-tax Act 1961.

Some measures have been taken recently to tighten the control in this behalf and cases of some foreign banks have been taken up for detailed scrutiny.

Prior to 1973 the foreign banks were permitted by the Reserve Bank of India to remit Head Office expenses before completion of their

income-tax assessments on the basis of auditor's certificates about the admissibility of the expenditure, subject to production of income-tax assessment order later and if it was found that the Income-tax authorities had not accepted the amount claimed in full the foreign bank concerned was required to make necessary adjustment. This practice has been stopped since January 1973 and now such remittances, are permitted by the Reserve Bank of India only after income-tax assessment is completed and on production of assessment order in original.

Cost of Living Index

605 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether during the last quarter there has been any rise or fall in the cost of living index, and

(b) if so by how much?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The Cost of Living Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100) has declined from 334 in September 1974 to 326 in December 1974 i.e. by 2.4 per cent.

Crash of Pushpak Aircraft near Patiala

606 SHRI VARKFY GEORGE SHRI M M JOSEPH

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

(a) whether an aircraft 'Pushpak' crashed on the 26th January, 1975 near Patiala killing the instructor and the cadet,

(b) the causes of the plane-crash,

(c) the amount of assistance given to the dependents of the deceased, and

(d) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) The accident is under investigation.

(c) The club rules do not provide for any compensation to the dependents of the deceased. However, requests for assistance are normally directed to the owners of the aircraft. In this case the aircraft belonged to the Punjab Government.

(d) On receipt of the investigation report and after the causes of the accident are known, remedial measures, as may be necessary will be taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents.

Evasion of Central Taxes by Tea Warehouse under Kanoi Group of Companies

608. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5413 on 20th December, 1974 regarding evasion of income tax by tea companies and state:

(a) whether the required information relating to part (c) of that question has since been collected, if so, when it will be laid on the Table;

(b) whether the information in regard to part (a) of the above referred question has been furnished and if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether the extent of calculated evasion of Central taxes by a Tea Warehouse under the control and management of Kanoi Group of Companies could be ascertained; and

(d) if so, a brief account thereof alongwith comparative amounts of the liability of State's entry tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) A copy of the information already furnished is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT 8945/75]

(c) There is no complaint of tax evasion against the Tea Warehouse under the control and management of Kanoi Group of Companies.

(d) Does not arise

Meeting of Iron Ore Exporting countries held in New Delhi

609 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the preparatory Committee's meetings of 14 nations exporting iron ore held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) when the Ministerial level meetings are expected to take place to take major decisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) The Preparatory Committee of senior officials of the Group of Iron Ore Exporting Countries met in New Delhi from 13th to 15th January, 1975, which was attended by eleven countries. The Committee has agreed upon the text of a draft Agreement on the establishment of an Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries, which will be considered by the Ministerial meeting to be held in Geneva on 2nd and 3rd April 1975.

Development of Darjeeling and Digha as Tourist Resorts

610. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by Government to develop Darjeeling and Digha in West Bengal as tourist resorts; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) During the Fifth Plan the construction of a youth hostel and the expansion of the existing tourist bungalow at Darjeeling which were taken up during the Fourth Plan will be completed. Due to constraint on resources and other priorities, the development of facilities for tourists at Digha has not been included in the Central Sector.

Air Crash Involving Officers of Madhya Pradesh Government

611. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mid-air aircrash on the 2nd January, 1975 resulted in the deaths of several senior officers of Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into this accident; and

(c) if so, the officers killed in the accident and the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A

Bonanza aircraft belonging to Madhya Pradesh Government crashed on the 2nd January, 1975 near Rae Bareilly (U.P.) resulting in the death of three senior officers of the Madhya Pradesh Government and the pilot. The Central Government have appointed a Committee of Inquiry to hold an inquiry into the accident. Their report is awaited.

Export of Paints and Import of Polyester Chips

612. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether paints are exported;

(b) if so, the quantity of paints exported during the last three years, year-wise and the value thereof;

(c) whether polyester chips are used in the manufacture of paints in the country;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) the number of import licences issued for import of polyester chips for use in manufacturing paints, during the last three years, year-wise and the names of the parties to whom licences have been issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

STATEMENT

Exports of Paints items.

(Prepared Paints, Enamels, Lacquers, Varnishes, Artists' Colours, Siccatives (Paints driers) and Masties).

Year	Quantity ('000' Kgs.)	Value (Rs. lakh s)
1971-72	5044	256
1972-73	7562	420
1973-74	4614	278

Source : Director General, Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

Recession in World Market and its Impact on Indian Trade

613. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recession has started in world market;

(b) if so, in respect of which commodities and to what extent; and

(c) its likely impact on (i) price level in India (ii) India's import trade and (iii) India's export trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH):

(a) to (c). Some Western industrialised countries are facing prospects of lower negative growth in their economies. While different sectors are affected in different countries, these economies are faced with an overall contraction in demand. The Indian economy would be affected in case this trend continues for a long period. While it may not affect the internal price level and the major imports, export of a number of items would contract.

Intervention of Central Government in Jute Workers' Strike

614. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the reason for non-intervention by the Central Government in the continuous strike of

jute workers which started on 6th January, 1975 in view of the adamant attitude of the employees and the ineffective intervention of the West Bengal Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH): In terms of provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, conciliation for settlement of industrial disputes is the responsibility of the State Government concerned and, therefore, the Central Government has not so far intervened in the matter. The situation is however kept under watch and the Central Government is keeping in constant touch with the State Government authorities.

U.S. Assistance for Countries affected by Economic Crisis

615. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States has pledged \$2,000 million to help poor countries hit by the World Economic crisis;

(b) if so, whether India is also a beneficiary in that list; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance provided for India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) It is understood that the U.S. Government has earmarked a sum of \$1600 million for food aid to developing countries under their PL 480 Programme in the current fiscal year. In addition, they are making available \$180 million as development assistance.

(b) and (c) India and United States have not signed any food aid or development assistance agreement in relation to these funds.

Import of Newsprint from Soviet Union

616. SHRI B. S. BHRIUA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed a contract with Soviet Union for import of newsprint;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) when and at what price would it be delivered,

(d) whether any foreign country has increased the prices at which newsprint is being imported or is proposed to be imported by India; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH):

(a) to (c). STC has entered into a contract with the Soviet Union for import of 22000 M/T of newsprint for delivery during January to May, 1975. The price is firm and final and is payable in Indian Rupees

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Canadian suppliers have increased the price by 9 per cent to 12 per cent with effect from 1-1-1975.

Decision to take over Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

617. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to take over Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur, and

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) An Investigation Committee has been appointed to enquire into the affairs of the mills on the 24th January, 1975, and its report is awaited.

Civil Aerodrome at Cochin

618. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether the question of construction of a civil aerodrome at Cochin has been under the consideration of Government for a very long time;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking a final decision on the location of the aerodrome; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to speed up the process and start work on it as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) to (c). For selection of a suitable site for possible construction of an aerodrome at Cochin, surveys have had to be conducted entailing detailed examination of various technical aspects involved. The results of the surveys are being evaluated and a decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly.

A proposal to extend the existing runway at the Naval aerodrome in Cochin for Boeing-737 operations is also under Government's consideration.

Credit from International Development Association for Rural Development

619. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL

BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international Development Association has sanctioned

any credit to India for rural development;

(b) if so, whether the credit is part of three credits sanctioned for rural and dairy development in India; and

(c) the main features of the credit and in what way the credit is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). International Development

Association have been extending credits to India for agricultural and irrigation projects primarily aimed at rural development. More specifically, negotiations for three credits, namely, Rajasthan Dairy Development Project, Madhya Pradesh Dairy Development Project and Drought-Prone Areas Project were concluded with IDA in October 1974. Agreements for the first two were signed in December, 1974, and for the third one in January, 1975.

(c) The main features of these three credits are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Name of the Project	Amount of Credit	Purpose
Rajasthan Dairy Development Project	Rs. 20.78 crores (\$27.7 mil.)	It is an integrated programme intended to increase the production of milk in the rural areas of Rajasthan through the development of village dairy cooperative societies and unions thereof.
Madhya Pradesh Dairy Dev. Project	Rs. 12.30 crores (\$ 16.4 mil.)	It is also an integrated programme intended to increase the production of the milk in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh through the development of village dairy cooperative Societies and unions thereof.
Drought-Prone Areas Project	Rs. 26.25 crores (\$ 35 mil.)	The Project which is part of country's Drought-Prone Areas programme, is designed to increase and stabilise the production from agriculture and related activities in the six districts of Andhra Pradesh (Aravindpur), Karnataka (Bijapur and Nagaur) and Maharashtra (Ahmednagar and Sholapur).

All the three Credits have been extended on usual IDA terms, i.e. repayable in 50 years with a grace period of 10 years, and carrying no interest but only a service charge of 3/4 of one percent per annum.

Ports and Dock Workers' Strike

620. SHRI RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Ports and Dock workers' strike affected foreign trade of the country; and

(b) if so, the total estimated loss incurred due to that strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). During the strike by Ports and Dock workers at the Major Ports, from 16th to 20th January, 1975, no loading or unloading of cargo could be done, except in the case of a few vessels mainly carrying POL and foodgrains. Unloading of import cargo and loading of export cargo suffered delay on this account. How-

ever it is not feasible to quantify the estimated loss incurred due to that strike.

IMF's proposal to abolish official price of gold

621. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has decided to abolish the official price of gold; and

(b) if so, the impact of this step on India's economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). At the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary system held in Washington in January, 1975, there was an intensive discussion of future arrangements for gold. The Committee reaffirmed that steps should be taken as soon as possible to give the special drawing right the central place in the international monetary system. It was generally agreed that the official price for gold should be abolished and obligatory payments of gold by member countries to the Fund should be eliminated. The draft amendments to the Articles of the IMF on these matters are expected to be discussed in the Interim Committee at its meeting in the early part of June, 1975 in Paris. There is no immediate impact on India's economy.

Re-Scheduling of Foreign Debt.

622. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total outstanding loans payable by the Government of India to foreign countries, country-wise with due dates for their repayment and rate of interest payable;

(b) whether Government propose to re-schedule the repayment of these loans; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8946/75].

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, India has been getting debt relief from members of the India Consortium, which includes re-scheduling to some extent.

Obligation on Mills to produce controlled cloth

623. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a higher obligation on mills to produce controlled cloth for the quarter January—March 1975;

(b) whether the combined export-cum-controlled cloth obligation, which was fixed at 30 per cent for the quarter October—December, 1974, has now been raised by 6 per cent for the current quarter, and

(c) if so, the main feature of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Mills' obligation to produce controlled cloth during the quarter January—March, 1975 has been fixed at 36 per cent of their packed production or at 1025 sq. metres per loom shift of eight hours worked during July/September, 1974 by individual mills. The stepping up of the obligation has become necessary to achieve the target of production of 800 million square metres of controlled cloth during the year ending 31st March 1975.

Trade negotiations with USSR and Czechoslovakia regarding export of Mica

624. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent trade negotiations with USSR and Czechoslovakia on the issue of export of mica have broken down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Sale of Coffee Powder to the public

625 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Coffee Board has recently amended its policy regarding the sale of coffee powder to the public through the Indian Coffee Depots and other promotional units, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Credit Policy

626 SHRI VIJAYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he stated in Coimbatore that Government would evolve a production oriented credit policy to ensure increase in production; and

(b) if so, could it be further explained?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) and (b). While addressing the Indian Chamber of Commerce and affiliated associations at Coimbatore recently, Finance Minister stressed the need to promote a production-oriented credit policy. He emphasized that the credit made available should be utilised for increasing production and not for hoarding and speculation.

With a view to ensuring that the assessment of industrial production needs is done on scientific basis, the Reserve Bank has already appointed a Study Group to, *inter-alia*, examine and make recommendations for obtaining from borrowers periodical forecasts of (i) Business and Production Plans and (ii) Credit needs related to such plans. The objectives of the study are to bring in a degree of sophistication in the attempts of the banks to relate bank credit to the borrower's genuine production needs and prevent excessive stock holding in anticipation of a price rise. The deliberations of the Study Group are still in progress.

Shortage of working funds faced by Public and Private sector undertakings

627 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the situation arises from the shortage of working funds faced by Public and Private sector undertakings in the country,

(b) whether Government have refused any relaxation of its credit policy to meet the credit requirements of industrial Units, and

(c) whether indiscriminate borrowing from public by the industrial units, would lead to hoarding, speculation and inflation; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check inflation and hoarding and to save the public sector as well as private sector undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). Taking into account the current economic setting, the accent of the credit policy is on exercising maximum possible restraint on credit creation while at the same time providing for deployment of credit with a measure of selectivity in it so as to sustain investment, augment production and facilitate better distribution of essential commodities

Reserve Bank has advised the banks that genuine credit needs of the productive sectors should be met by securing a quicker turn over of credit and that they should study the financial position of the individual units and their immediate needs that are directly related to the needs of essential production.

In so far as public borrowings of industrial units are concerned, control over their deposit-taking activities is vested with the Reserve Bank under the Reserve Bank of India Act, since December, 1963. Under this power, Reserve Bank has issued directions to non-banking companies restricting the quantum of deposits raised by any company to 25 per cent of paid-up capital plus net free reserves in respect of deposits raised from the public, and 15 per cent of paid-up capital and net free reserves in respect of deposits raised in the form of unsecured loans guaranteed by the directors and deposits from shareholders. While considering the question of granting credit accommodation to such companies, the banks also take

into account the amount of deposits raised by these companies from the public thus, it is ensured that the quantum of both the deposits raised from the public as well as the financial accommodation extended from the banking system to these companies is such as would meet only the genuine production needs of these companies, and that such funds are not utilised for hoarding and speculative purposes

Aid from Nationalised Banks to Small Scale Units in States

628 SHRI D K PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the aid from nationalised banks to the small scale units in the various States was unevenly distributed during the year, 1974, and

(b) if so, the aid demanded and received by each State during 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b): The level of advances of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in different areas is largely determined by the general level of economic activity and the availability or otherwise of infrastructure facilities like transport, power, communications etc. It is the endeavour of the Public sector banks to support all productive endeavours and step up their lendings to small borrowers in different categories, including small scale industries, particularly in the under-banked and backward areas

The details of the outstanding advances of the public sector banks under Small Scale Industries in the different States and Union Territories as at the end of June, 1973 and June, 1974 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, see No. LT 8947/75]. Data regarding assistance demanded is not separately compiled by the banks.

Persons arrested for Economic Offences

629. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA,
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the break-up of the persons detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, State-wise, upto now and particularly during the year 1975; and

(b) what is the number of persons arrested and properties seized State-wise, as a part of the drive against possession of unaccounted money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) A statement (Annexure 'A') containing the desired information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8948/75]

(b) There is no provision in the Income-tax Act for arrest of anyone for possession of unaccounted money. The value of assets seized during searches made by the Income Tax Department during calendar year 1974 is Rs. 14.78 lakhs. Commissioner of

Income-tax charge-wise, information regarding the value of assets seized by the Income-tax Department during the calendar year 1974 is furnished in the enclosed statement. (Annexure 'B') laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8948/75].

High Level Standing Committee on Export Credit

630 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a high level Standing Committee on Export Credit,

(b) if so, the salient features regarding its composition and function; and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India have set up a Standing Committee on Export Finance consisting of the following:—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Deputy Governor, RBI | Chairman |
| 2. Controller, Exchange Control Dept., RBI | Member |
| 3. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Export Credit & Guarantee Corpn. B' bay. | " |
| 4. President, Foreign Exchange Dealers' Assn. of India | " |
| 5. A representative of the Industrial Development Bank of India | " |
| 6. An experienced commercial banker | " |
| 7. A representative of the Min. of Finance | " |
| 8. A representative of the Min. of Commerce | " |
| 9. Joint Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations of & Development RBI | Member Secretary |

The Committee will function as a Policy formulating body in all matters relating to export finance.

(c) The Committee has already started functioning.

Seizure of Contraband Goods

631. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state,

(a) the value of contraband goods seized by Customs, Central Excise and Police Officials during the months of October, 1974 to January, 1975; and

(b) State-wise break up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

पाली स्थित आयकर विभाग के
कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी आवास

632. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बनाने का व्रत करेंगे कि

(क) पाली जिले में पाली हेलिपैड पर
आयकर विभाग के कितने अधिकारी बैठने हैं
और उनमें कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं,

(ख) क्या आयकर विभाग के कर्म-
चारियों द्वारा रहने के मकान बनाने की मांग की
गई है, यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का यह मौल्य है कि
पाली शहर में मकानों का किराया बहुत बढ़ा-
चढ़ा है और रहने के लिये मकान भी उपलब्ध
नहीं हैं ?

वित्त विभाग में राज्य सचिव (श्री अश्व
कुमार कुलकर्णी) : (क) पाली के आयकर

कार्यालय में दो आयकर अधिकारी और 19
अन्य कर्मचारी हैं।

(ख) और (ग) आयकर कर्मचारियों
में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और ना
ही पाली में आवास समस्या को विशेष रूप
से सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है।

Helipads Built in the Vicinity of Jabalpur

633. POOF MADHU DANDA-
VATE: Will the Minister of TOUR-
ISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether during the period of
the election campaign for the Lok
Sabha bye election from Jabalpur
Parliamentary Constituency on the
19th January, 1975, a score of helipads
were built in the vicinity of Jabalpur
to facilitate the landing of helicopters;
and

(b) if so what are the places where
the helipads were built and the total
expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ
BAHADUR): (a) Neither the Civil
Aviation Department nor the Indian
Air Force built any helipads in the
vicinity of Jabalpur during the
financial year 1974-75.

(b) Does not arise

Employees Dismissed, Removed and Terminated from Service in Audit and Accounts Department

634 SHRI DINESH JOARDER:
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHA-
RYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees
dismissed, removed and terminated
from service in the Audit and Ac-
counts Department since 1973;

(b) State-wise and category-wise Statement—II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 8950/75).

(c) whether any of them have been taken back into service; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8949/75].

Malpractices/Frauds committed by Non-Banking Companies in regard to Collection of Deposits

635. SHRI DASARATHA DEB:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the malpractices and frauds committed by several non-banking companies with regard to the collection of deposits;

(b) if so, names of such companies against whom complaints are made; and

(c) Action taken against those companies by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI)-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: (a) and (b). Government as well as the Reserve Bank of India have received some complaints regarding non-payment of deposits or interest thereon on due dates by certain non-banking companies. A list of such companies is given in Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No LT 8950/75). Some complaints have also been received regarding the irregularities being committed by certain miscellaneous non-banking companies while collecting monies for the benefit fund schemes being conducted by them. A list of such companies is given in.

(c) In respect of complaints regarding non-payment of deposits or interest thereon on due dates, the Reserve Bank of India has reported that such complaints are forwarded by it to the companies concerned for comments and the complainants are advised suitably in the light of the comments when received. The Reserve Bank has added in this connection that transactions of deposits are in the nature of contract between the companies and the individual depositors and, as such, the affected parties have to pursue the normal remedies open to them in cases of breach of contract.

As regards complaints of irregularities committed while collecting monies for the benefit fund schemes being conducted by certain miscellaneous non-banking companies, inspection of such companies, wherever necessary, has been undertaken by the Reserve Bank and action for contravention of its directions has also been initiated by the Reserve Bank when these have been detected.

Similarly, action for contravention of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 is being taken by the Deptt. of Company Affairs against the companies concerned as and when these are detected and inspections under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 have also been ordered in respect of such companies, wherever necessary.

Cotton Corporation of India's Exchange loss on a mysterious Cotton Deal

636. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports dated the 12th

November, 1974 about Cotton Corporation of India's exchange loss on a mysterious cotton deal; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government and if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) The item has been noticed by Government. No such deal has been entered into by the Cotton Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance from World Bank

637. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total World Bank assistance received during 1974 and the amount for which negotiations have been completed for the year 1975; and

(b) for what purpose these loans have been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Total World Bank assistance (excluding that from IDA) during 1974 was for an amount of Rs. 39 crores (\$52 million) for the Chambal (Rajasthan) Command Area Development Project. The loan amount will be utilised to finance the development of the Command Area of the existing Chambal Irrigation Project in Rajasthan State.

So far as 1975 is concerned a loan Agreement for an amount of Rs. 81.75 crores (\$ 109 million) has been signed with the World Bank on 24th January, 1975, for the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO Fertilizer Project). The Project consists of the design, construction and start-up of a fertilizer plant at Phulpur, near

Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh, with a daily capacity of about 900 tonnes of ammonia based on heavy fuel-oil feed stock and about 1500 tonnes of urea.

Negotiations are being held by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) with the World Bank during the current month for a loan amount of Rs. 67.50 crores (\$ 90 million) to enable the farmer to provide assistance for productive investments to private sector in India. This will be eleventh loan in the series, two of them being current.

In addition, India had received during 1974 an amount of 461 million from the International Development Association for industrial imports, for fertilizer, production, dairy and agricultural projects.

Assistance from European Economic Community

638. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will get any aid from the European Economic Community during the current year; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The European Economic Community has, as of now, offered the following aid during the current fiscal year; as

(i) A grant of US \$ 50 million as part of its contribution to the United Nations Emergency Operations; and

(ii) A quantity of 150,000 tonnes of wheat as part of its food aid programme in cereals for 1974-75.

Recovery of Arrears of Income Tax**639. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the values of the attached immovable properties of Shri Krishna Mohan, residing at Bulee House, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi are sufficient to recover the arrears of Income-tax due from him; and

(b) if not, what other steps are being taken to recover the full amount.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE, (a) No, Sir. However, the value of immovable properties under attachment is sufficient to recover the undisputed Income-tax arrears due from the assessee

(b) Besides the attachment of immovable properties the following steps have been/are being taken to recover the arrears:—

- (1) Cash of Rs. 0.50 lakhs seized during the search of the assessee's house was adjusted towards Income-tax demands due from him.
- (2) Rs. 5.60 lakhs have been recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 14,000 each, during the period March 1970 to July 1973.
- (3) Sale proceeds of a property in Jawahar Nagar, Delhi, amounting to Rs. 1.90 lakhs were appropriated towards tax arrears in 1970.
- (4) Permission has been granted to the assessee to make arrangements for the sale of a property in Sadar Bazar, Delhi, with a view to realise the maximum value subject to the adjustment of sale proceeds towards tax dues.
- (5) Settlement petition of the assessee is being processed.

(6) Appellate authorities have been requested to take up the pending appeals on priority basis.

Request made by Government of Kerala to exempt industries from credit Restrictions

640. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI**THANKAPPAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has requested the Union Government to exempt some industries from the credit restrictions as otherwise it would aggravate the unemployment problems; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such industries and the reaction of Central Government to that request?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Government do not appear to have received recently any communication from the Kerala Government asking for exemption of some industries from the credit restraint measures currently in operation. However, in January, 1974 in a communication addressed to the Union Finance Minister, the Kerala Chief Minister had urged, *inter alia* the need for revising the current credit policy so that it could have an element of selectivity in it. The point made by the Kerala Minister already forms an accepted part of the policy of the Government. While announcing the policy measures for the 1974-75 busy season on the 29th October, 1974, the Reserve Bank of India has again impressed upon the banks that while the current economic situation calls for a restraint on credit creation, they should at the same time provide for selectivity in the deployment of credit, so as to sustain investment, augment production and facilitate better distribution of essential commodities. The banks have been informed that the benefit of access to the scarce re-

sources of bank funds should be extended in accordance with the needs of the borrowing units determined not only by their size but also by the type of production in which they are engaged. Thus, agricultural credit requirements, including those for distribution of agricultural inputs, continue to receive maximum possible attention. The policy of giving priority to small industry, as such, has been further refined in its application so as to accord such treatment more particularly to units having credit limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and below, and producing inputs for core sector and wage goods industries. While in the public sector, working capital requirements of manufacturing units for expending production will receive prior consideration, in the private industrial sector, preference is to be accorded to units in the 'core' sector (mainly those producing fertilisers, pesticides and other needs of agriculture, transport and electrical equipments and basic metals and minerals) and those engaged in the production of goods needed for mass consumption (such as controlled varieties of cloth, edible oils, sugar, etc.).

Ex-Gratia Compensations for Enemy Properties

641. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) latest figures of the recipients of ex-gratia compensation regarding enemy properties separately for (i) East Pak migrant and (ii) West Pak migrants till January 31, 1975;

(b) the break-up of the figure regarding (i) amounts of compensation received by both categories of migrants (ii) amounts sanctioned but not yet paid and (iii) applications still under consideration;

(c) number of cases dealt with by the Calcutta Committee and (i) number of applications approved, (ii)

amounts sanctioned and (iii) amounts paid and (iv) compensation sanctioned but yet to be paid;

(d) whether cases of applicants from East Pakistan migrants are awaiting Government's consideration for about last 10 years;

(e) whether cases of West Pakistan migrants have been quickly disposed of but in the case of East Pakistan migrants inordinate delays are being made; and

(f) if so, the reasons of such differential treatments; and when the East Pakistan migrants cases will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) as on 31st January, 1975 ex-gratia compensation regarding enemy Property received by the migrants of East Pakistan and West Pakistan was as follows:—

(i) East Pakistan 487

(ii) West Pakistan 438

Rs.

(b)(i)	1. Amount paid to East Pakistan claimants upto 31-1-1975	2,62,56,000
	2. Amount paid to West Pakistan claimants upto 31-1-1975	1,43,10,000
(ii)	Amount sanctioned but not paid	17,40,000*
(iii)	Applications still under consideration with Govt. (including Panel cases)	203
(c)	Number of cases dealt with by the Panel	208
	(i) Number of applications verified and sent to Ministry;	144

(ii) Amount sanctioned	13,71,697
(iii) Amount paid	5,81,744
(iv) Compensation sanctioned but not paid;	7,89,953

(d) to (f) Scheme for Ex-gratia grants was introduced in April, 1971. No discrimination is made between migrants from former East Pakistan and West Pakistan in dealing with their applications for ex-gratia grant. Every effort is made to dispose of claims as expeditiously as possible.

*In these cases, the relative indemnity bonds and bills are awaited from the claimants concerned. This amount of Rs 17,40,000/- includes the sum of Rs 7,89,953/- in respect of Panel cases referred to against item (c) (iv).

Loan from U.K.

642 SHRI M M JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given by the U K to India during the last three years; and

(b) the amount paid back to the U K as interest and service charges during that period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT (In Crores of Rupees)

Year	Amount of loan authorised	Amount of loan drawn	Amount paid as interest
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1971-72	95.10	91.42	19.01
1972-73	103.05	119.34	19.50

1973-74	156.60	124.14	18.36
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NOTE.— 1. Authorisation and utilisation figures above are at pre-December, 1971 I.M.F. Parity rates and interest payments are shown at the Central rates.

2. No. service charges are payable on loans given by the U.K.

Evasion of Excise Duty by Foreign concerns

643 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are charges of evasion of Central excise duties against the following firm, viz (1) Bata Shoe Company; (2) India Tobacco Company; (3) I C I and allied companies; (4) Shaw Wallace Company, and (5) Union Carbide;

(b) what are the specific charges against each;

(c) total amount of money involved in each case; and

(d) what action, if any has been or is being taken against the firms concerned?

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

Former U.S. Ambassador's Statement on American Aid

644. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement of the retiring U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Moynihan to the effect that U.S Aid contains such restrictions that no self-respecting country would take American aid; and

(b) in view of statement by an U.S. Ambassador whether Government propose to review the position anew regarding acceptance of U.S. aid with conditions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government has seen press reports about the views of the former U.S. Ambassador to India on matters concerning aid from that country. Government would consider all relevant aspects at the appropriate time before taking decisions.

Development of Bandipur Game Sanctuary in Karnataka

645. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop Bandipur Game Sanctuary in Mysore district of Karnataka State as a tourist centre and if so, the main features thereof,

(b) the amount sanctioned for its development during the last three years, and

(c) when will the work be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The main features of the proposal are the construction of a Rest House/Forest Lodge and provision of transport for viewing the wild life.

(b) As regards viewing the wild life in the Sanctuary, a mini-bus has already been provided in the State Government during the 4th Five Year Plan Period at a cost of Rs. 42,000

The amount originally envisaged for the construction of a Rest House at Bandipur was Rs. 7.22 lakhs. The work on this project could not be

taken up due to the ban on new construction.

(c) Subject to the availability of funds, the scheme for the Rest House may be taken up during the later part of the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

Release of Smugglers Arrested during Anti-Smuggling Drive

646. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the smugglers arrested in Delhi in the last anti-smuggling drive were released and none of them was re-arrested under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Anti-smuggling Activities Act; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) All persons who were detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance 1974 were subsequently released. However, steps were taken to re-detain under the COFEPOSA Act, such of these persons against whom sufficient grounds existed for detention. Detention orders in respect of 7 such persons have been issued by the Delhi Administration so far.

सूती कपड़े का निर्यात

647. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पानवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सरकार सूती कपड़े के निर्यात पर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहती है और क्या इसकी रूप-रेखा तैयार हो चुकी है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में विभिन्न देशों में वाणिज्यीय हो चुकी है अथवा विभिन्न देशों में वाणिज्य की जानी है . और

(ग) यह योजना किस तारीख से किया-
निबन्धन की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) सरकार पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात पर और अधिक ध्यान दे रही है। योजना आयोग द्वारा 1973 में इस सबब में हमारे तैयार करने के लिये टास्क फोर्स की नियुक्ति की गई है। टास्क फोर्स द्वारा वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये 1040 करोड़ मीटर सूती कपड़े और 130 करोड़ किलोग्राम सूत के निर्यात का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। यह वृद्धि 1973 के दौरान हुये वास्तविक निर्यातों की अपेक्षा औसतन 32 प्रतिशत अधिक बँझती है।

(ख) वर्ष 1974 में सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लिये म. र. अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया और आस्ट्रिया से बातचीत हुई और उनके साथ करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये। पहले करार समाप्त हो जाने पर यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ब्रिटेन तथा स्वीडन के साथ नये करारों पर बातचीत चल रही है और इस बीच तदर्थ व्यवस्थाओं के अर्न्तगत निर्यात किये जा रहे हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त बल्गारिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, हंगरी, पोलैंड, रूमानिया सोवियत संघ तथा कोरिया लोकतंत्रीय जनवादी गणराज्य को सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात इन देशों के साथ हस्ताक्षरित वार्षिक व्यापार प्लानों के अन्तर्गत किये जाते हैं।

(ग) ऐसी कोई प्रोपोजरिड योजना नहीं है।

Import of Cotton from Pakistan

648 SHRI VASANT SATHE-
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:
SHRI M M JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Trade Delegation held talks with the officials of

the Pakistan Cotton Export Corporation for import of cotton from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the deal finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A contract has been signed for the supply of two lakh bales of cotton to India

निर्यातन किस्म के कपड़े का उत्पादन

649. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण दांडे : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1974 में ग्राम लोगों के लिये नियत किस्म का कितना कपड़ा बगया नाया; और

(ख) इस वर्ष कितना कपड़ा बन या जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1974 (जनवरी से दिसम्बर 1974) के दौरान 66.6 करोड़ वर्ग मीटर नियत कपड़े का उत्पादन किया गया।

(ख) वर्तमान योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष 80 करोड़ वर्ग मीटर नियत कपड़े का उत्पादन किया जायेगा।

Dearness Allowance dues to Jute Workers

650 SHRI KRISHANA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the reasons for resorting to DIR to deprive the jute workers of their dearness allowance dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Though the Central Government have not issued any orders under the Defence of India Rules regarding the dearness allowance payable to the workers, the Government of West Bengal have vide their orders of 27th November 1974 notified the quantum of additional dearness allowance payable to the workers in respect of all industries who have been following the Consumer Price Index Number for Calcutta area on base year 1939

Lunch Recess to workers in security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

651. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lunch recess is given to workers in all the shifts in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad;

(b) if so, whether the machines stop working during lunch recess, and

(c) if not, who attends to machines during the lunch recess?

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

(b) Machines on continuous process do not stop during the lunch recess.

(c) Individual workers in continuous process take lunch after the shift starts by prior mutual arrangement in consultation with supervisors. The worker who is not taking lunch is in a position to attend to the machine.

Indo-U.S. Commission and U.S. Aid

652. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Indo-U.S. Commission and quantum of aid

granted by U.S. in loan funds and kind during his visit to U.S.A.

(b) whether Indo-U.S. Commission is similar to Indo-Soviet Commission in the nature of agreements and terms; and

(c) if not, what are the basic difference between the two?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) The Indo-U.S. Joint Commission has been set up to foster mutually advantageous co-operation between India and USA in the economic, commercial, scientific, technological, educational and cultural fields.

Although the wording and the clauses of the Indo-US and the Indo-Soviet Agreements are different to suit the economic conditions in the respective countries, the Agreements cover in both cases co-operation in the economic and scientific fields. The Indo-US Joint Commission covers in addition co-operation in the fields of commerce, education and culture

No aid agreements were concluded with U.S.A. during the Finance Minister's recent visit to that country

Production of Woollens in India

653. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to enlist the co-operation of a major wool supplying country to expand the base of production of woollens in India for purposes of export; and

(b) if so, the name of the foreign country and the terms and conditions of the said co-operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): The question of seeking co-operation of Australia with a view to expanding the production of woollens and promotion of their exports is under consideration. A final decision has not yet been taken.

Loan offered by S.B.I. and Nationalised Banks for Development of Small Scale Industries in West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam

654 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how much money the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks offered as loan for the development of small scale industries in West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam during the last three years and

(b) the figures thereof, Bank-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAJI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT8951/75]

Grant of Ad hoc Increase to Pensioners

655 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he has received any memorandum regarding grant of ad hoc increase to pensioners who are in receipt of family pension, and

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

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

(b) Because of the present constraints on financial resources, it has not been found possible to take on the additional commitment and accordingly, it has been decided to defer the question for the present.

Sale of Cotton to India by Pakistan

656 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Pakistan appears to be playing cool in the matter of selling cotton to India,

(b) if it is so, the reasons and particulars thereof, and

(c) what was the total quantity of cotton bales expected to be imported by India and at what price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The total quantity of cotton to be imported by India is two lakh bales. The prices are comparable with international prices.

Production of Poor Quality of Cloth by Textile Mills

677 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cloth produced by the textile mills in the country is of poor quality, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b) Certain deficiencies in the quality of controlled cloth were brought to the notice of the Government. Consequently, the mills have been prohibited from producing long cloth in grey loom state, without the permission of the Textile Commissioner. Specifications for controlled cloth have also been revised with effect from 1st March, 1975, to ensure better quality of controlled cloth.

Import of Trawlers

658. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large trawlers for off-shore and deep-sea fishing are proposed to be imported to intensify large-scale mechanised fishing so as to give fillip to the country's export earnings, if so, how long will it take to import them;

(b) whether any insurance cover would be granted for marine products and whether there are any proposals for establishment of fishery bank and fishery fund for the benefit of sea-food exporters; and

(c) the measures being taken to safeguard the interests of small and medium entrepreneurs in this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Arrangements have been made for the import of 50 trawlers to give fillip to country's export earnings. The imports are expected to be completed in a period of 18-24 months.

(b) Insurance for marine products excluding risk of rejection is available in India from any of the insurers. There is no proposal at present for establishment of fishery bank, and fishery fund. A proposal for assisting the sea-food industry with loans

from Shipping Development Fund for acquiring fishing vessels is however under consideration.

(c) The small and medium entrepreneurs in the fishing industry are provided with loans/subsidies by State Government for fisheries inputs to carry on their operations of non-mechanised/mechanised boats. Large industrial houses are allowed to set up plants only in backward and less-developed areas from the point of view of marine products industry, and their activities are restricted to deep sea fishing and they are allowed to process exportable varieties of shrimp and lobsters only to the extent of their own-catch.

Raids by Income-tax Authorities on Steel Dealers

659. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of raids were carried out by Income-tax officials in the month of June, 1974 against steel firms;

(b) the particulars thereof, name-wise; and

(c) administrative action taken against them by concerned Governmental agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Names of the Groups of cases in which searches were carried out and the value of assets seized are as under:

Name of the group	Value of assets seized Rs.
(i) Jindal group	36,47,770
(ii) Surekha group	23,38,672
(iii) Bishamber Dayal Badri Prasad group	2,61,205
(iv) Seth Om Prakash group	1,70,084

(c) Orders u/s 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner and retaining such portion of the seized assets as is sufficient to satisfy the tax calculated there on along with the existing liabilities under the various Direct Tax Acts have been passed as detailed below:

Name of group	Demand raised u/s 132(5)	Value of seized assets appropriated against demand u/s 132(8)
Jindal group	1 24,44,407	36,08,621
Surekha group	56,67,368	22,63,866
Seth Om Prakash group	2 49,013	2 61 205
Bishamber Daval Badri Prashad group	3,04,326	1,70,084

Information from the Ministry of Steel and Mines as to the action taken under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Shortage of Funds in Financial Institutions

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

(a) whether financial institutions, like the Industrial Development Bank of India have fallen short of funds;

(b) the reasons thereof and whether this has curtailed their function of giving financial help to industries; and

(c) the particulars of applications approved but on which no disbursements could be made as on the 31st December, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATT SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) The number of applications for financial assistance have not only increased but of late the cost of setting up projects has gone up considerably in many industries e.g. sugar and textile and consequently the requirements of financial assistance of applicants from the All-India public financial institutions have also gone up considerably. Consequently the all-India long term public financial institutions which depend for their rupee resources mainly on repayment of loans, issue of market bonds, borrowings from Reserve Bank of India etc have been experiencing a certain amount of constraint in their rupee resources in the recent past.

While at any given time, a number of applications are always pending in respect of which disbursements after sanctions have still to take place, the non-disbursement for a variety of reasons i.e. non-execution of documents, insufficient progress made by the applicants, raising of share capital non receipts of imported equipment, etc. No assistance has however, been held back, even though it had become due for disbursement on the ground that the financial institutions did not have resources to meet their obligations as on 31-12-1974.

Suggestion made by RBI in regard to winding up of the Department of Banking

661 SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the suggestion made by the Reserve Bank of India to wind up the Banking Department of the Ministry of Finance; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Reserve bank of India has not suggested to Government that the Department of Banking of the Ministry of Finance should be wound up.

(b) Does not arise

मैसर्स जे. बी. मंगाराम एण्ड कम्पनी, मैसर्स जीवन फूड्स, बम्बई फैक्टरी, हैदराबाद तथा अन्य कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्यात की गई वस्तुएं

662. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बालिष्ठ गवर्नी मैसर्स जे. बी. मंगाराम एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं के बारे में 6 दिसम्बर 1974 के तारकित प्रश्न सख्या 364 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 और वर्ष 1973-74 में मैसर्स जे. बी. मंगाराम एण्ड कम्पनी मैसर्स जीवन फूड्स बम्बई फैक्टरी हैदराबाद मैसर्स मंगाराम एण्ड सन्स बम्बई फैक्टरी बंगलौर मैसर्स इन्टरनेशनल फूड्स बम्बई फैक्टरी हैदराबाद का कुल उत्पादन क्या है और इसमें कितना माल निर्यात किया गया, और

(ख) यह निर्यात किन किन देशों को किया गया और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

बालिष्ठ मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (बी) विवरण प्रस्तुत किए। (क) और (ख) निर्यात आंकड़े फरवरी नहीं रखे जाते हैं। वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान इन एककों का उत्पादन जसा कि तकनीकी विकास महामिदेशालय को बताया गया है,

निम्नोक्त प्रकार है —

फर्म का नाम	उत्पादन में टन में	
	1972-73	1973-74
1 मैसर्स जे. बी. मंगाराम एण्ड कं., बालिष्ठ	937	1385
2 मैसर्स जे. बी. मंगाराम एण्ड कं. हैदराबाद	342	326
3 मैसर्स जीवन फूड्स हैदराबाद	313	बताया नहीं गया
4 मैसर्स मंगाराम एण्ड सन्स बंगलौर	935	1126
5 मैसर्स इन्टरनेशनल फूड्स हैदराबाद	उत्पादन तकनीकी विकास महामिदेशालय को नहीं बताया जाता	

Plan to Promote Air Cargo Traffic in Eastern Region

663 SHRI RAM KANWAR. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are planning to set up a specialised air cargo division to promote air cargo traffic in the Eastern region;

(b) whether the Eastern India Shippers Association has approached different airlines, Government and other organisations to examine the problems connected with the export by air on a large scale than at present; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to East India Shippers Association's approach to Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A high level Standing Committee (SCOPE-AIR) has already been set up in June 1974 in the Ministry of Commerce to study and deal with various problems pertaining to country's exports moving by air. This Committee will deal with problems of all regions including the eastern region. The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and Air India are represented on this Committee besides representatives from other Bodies.

(b) and (c) The Eastern India Shippers Association had approached Air India and the Government in 1974 regarding the problems faced by them due to lack of capacity available for export cargo.

Following immediate measures had been taken consequent to the representation made by the Eastern India Shippers Association:

- (I) Air-India operated two ten pallets flights per week, thus offering approximately sixty tons additional cargo capacity ex-Bombay.
- (II) On April 22, 1974, Air-India operated an extra section flight and thus cleared 23, 423 Kgs. of cargo ex-Calcutta.
- (III) On May 22, 1974, Air-India operated one more extra section flight and thus cleared 27,905 Kgs of cargo ex-Calcutta

Moreover Air-India have planned to operate effective April 1, 1975, two all cargo 13 pallets flights per week between India, Middle East, Europe and UK which will offer capacity of 33-35 tons per flight. One of these flights will be via Calcutta. These flights will be in addition to Air-India's normal 747 operations which offer 20 tons per flight and 707 services to UK which offer approximately 4 tons per flight.

Sick Tea Estates

664 **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick tea estates in the country, both in private and public sectors;

(b) whether the private sector of the tea industry has informed Government that it is prepared to act as Government's agent in reviving and running the closed and sick tea estates; and

(c) if so, the contents of the communications received by Government in this regard from the private sector and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARATAP SINGH):

(a) In reply to a questionnaire issued by the Tea Board in July, 1972, 125 tea estates in the country claimed themselves to be uneconomic (sick). None of these is in the Public Sector. However a recent assessment indicates that there are about 43 sick closed tea gardens.

(b) and (c): The Indian Tea Industry Development Association, a Company set up by the Private Sector of the Tea Industry Under the Company Act, have informed Government that it would be willing to take over, through its constituent members, management of such tea garden as would have potential viability subject to certain conditions.

The implications of the suggestion are being examined.

Sizing Machines Imported by S.T.C

665. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1966, the State Trading Corporation imported six sizing machines from Japan at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs and it paid Rs. 70 lakhs to customs and for godown but it has been unable to dispose them off during all these years; and

(b) the facts of the case including losses incurred and persons responsible for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation had imported 6 sizing machines in 1965 valued at Rs. 43 lakhs on behalf of Rayex (India) Ltd., a concern of the Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council. Till date the STC incurred an expenditure of Rs. 68 lakhs on account of customs duties, godown charges, insurance etc. These machines could not be disposed of until now due to inability on the part of the importing company to make payment for the machines, and later due to legal difficulties faced in effecting disposal to other units in the industry.

(b) Measures have been taken to dispose of these machines shortly. The question regarding determination of losses and fixation of responsibility will arise only after the machines are disposed off.

Sick Jute Mills

666. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Jute Mills in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam have been declared sick;

(b) if so, whether the above mills have been taken over by Government; and

(c) the particulars thereof, state-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

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

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Liberalisation of the terms of Refinance for Export Credit to Banks

667. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have liberalised the terms of refinance for export credit by banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there are no set rules for the relaxation at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The credit requirements of the export sector continue to be accorded high priority and measures including provision of appropriate refinance facilities are taken by Reserve Bank of India, from time to time, to ensure that credit facilities are made available to exporters adequately and at reasonable rates of interest. For the busy season 1974-75, Reserve Bank of India has indicated to commercial banks that there should be no slackening of the export efforts and that the special requirements of export credit should, therefore, continue to be accorded high priority. Further, during the discussions held by Reserve Bank of India with major banks regarding their credit budgets for the 1974-75 busy season, the provisions made towards export credit were looked into specially.

Reserve Bank has also recently set up a Standing Committee on export finance to function as a policy formulating body in all matters relating to export finance.

Organisational changes for effective drive against Smugglers

668. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drive against smugglers has of late been scaled

down and the number of those arrested during the last two months is much less than the figures for the earlier four months;

(b) whether Government have initiated some organisational changes to make the drive against smugglers more effective by punishing some officials of dubious integrity and by streamlining the operational staff, and

(c) whether the effects of the earlier drive on the economy have been assessed and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) No, Sir, the drive against smugglers has not been scaled down. However, the number of persons against whom detention orders have been issued under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, is at present somewhat less than the number of persons ordered to be detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance. Only those persons have been ordered to be detained under the new Act, against whom sufficient grounds existed for detention keeping in view the decision of the High Courts and the opinion of the Advisory Boards in earlier cases of detentions.

(b) Officers of doubtful integrity and those lacking in drive and initiative have been shifted out of sensitive points. Steps have been taken to compulsorily retire such officers wherever possible under the rules as also to initiate prosecution proceedings/disciplinary action in cases where adequate material is available.

(c) As a result of this drive the main Indian links of smuggler's gangs have been broken and smuggling activities have been restrained. The flow of contraband into the country has been reduced. The open display of smuggled goods in big cities and

towns in India has also come down considerably. Consequently, the prices of smuggled commodities like foreign liquors, cigarettes, textiles and watches have gone up.

Evasion of Income Tax by Foreign Banks

669. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Foreign Banks have been found guilty of not paying the full amount of Income Tax due to them in the past three years;

(b) if so, the names of these banks and the amount due against each one of them for the three years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, respectively; and

(c) the steps taken by the authorities to recover the amount of the tax in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) No foreign bank has been found guilty of not paying the full amount of income-tax due from it on the basis of the assessments made on it during the past three years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Motorlaunches for Gobind Sagar Lake (Himachal Pradesh)

670. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the motorlaunches for Govind Sagar Lake in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for delay of over five years after the launches were

first ordered to be constructed and whether the contract provides for any penalty in case of such delay; and

(c) the exact date by which they would be ready for use in the Lake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURINDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Prefabricated sections of the hull of the launches have already reached the site. Preliminary arrangements for the assembly of the hull were completed last month. The engineers of the manufacturing company (a public sector undertaking) are likely to proceed to the site in a week or so to start the assembly. The hulls are expected to be assembled and completed by April, 1975.

(b) The order was placed in May, 1971. The revised scheduled date of delivery was 28-2-73. The delay in construction has been caused on account of the following reasons:—

- (i) Due to the development of Dockyard, the company did not have space to start the construction. The construction was actually started towards the end of 1972;
- (ii) the progress was hampered due to power cuts, load shedding and shortage of acetylene gas;
- (iii) arrangements for transporting the prefabricated sections of the hull to the site by rail took quite a lot of time as it involved permission from three authorities namely Calcutta Port, Eastern Railway and Northern Railway;
- (iv) although prefabricated sections reached the site in March 1974, no work could be started at the site during the monsoon last year.

The contract provides for a penalty in case of a delay in certain circumstances.

(c) The launches are expected to be completed by July/August 1975 in all respects provided engines are received by April, 1975.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

671. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of branches of the Nationalised Banks which have been opened in Himachal Pradesh in the calendar year 1974;

(b) whether any more branches are likely to be opened in this State; and

(c) the names of places where the new branches have been proposed and sanctioned but not opened so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Centre-wise list of new branches of public sector banks opened during the calendar year 1974 in Himachal Pradesh is set out in the *Annexure*.

(b) Reserve Bank of India have reported that as at the end of December, 1974, Commercial banks had on hand 16 licences/allotments for opening offices in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) Information relating to the names of the centres to which these licences/allotments relate is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Grant of Import Licences

672 PROF NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties/firms which have been granted import licences during the current financial year,

(b) the value of each import licence; and

(c) the names of the firms/parties whose cases have been rejected for the last three years and the reasons for rejection in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b) Particulars of all import licences issued including name and address of the party/firm, value of each import licence, etc, are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', copies of which are regularly made available to the Parliament Library

(c) Information relating to the names of the firms/parties whose cases have been rejected during the last three years and the reasons for rejection in each case, is not maintained. However, the total number of import applications rejected in terms of Import Policy in vogue during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was 32 567, 24,630 and 39 725 respectively.

Directive by Income Tax Authorities to Television and Air-conditioner dealers to provide list of purchasers

673 SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax official within the charge of Commissioner of

Income Tax, Amritsar had called for lists of purchasers from the dealers in television sets, air-conditioners, cars and other costly articles; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and further action taken on the lists, if received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE):

(a) Lists of purchasers of television sets, refrigerators and cars were called for by the Income-Tax officials within the charge of Commissioner of Income Tax, Amritsar.

(b) The lists have revealed —

(i) 2842 cases of purchase of new television sets,

(ii) 1457 cases of purchase of new refrigerators, and

(iii) 527 cases of purchase of cars

The verification of these purchases being accounted for in the books of accounts or otherwise is in progress.

Use of Sub-Marine for capturing smuggler's boat

674 SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to S. Q. No. 516 on the 19th December, 1974 regarding use of sub-marine for capturing smuggler's boat and state:

(a) whether any further action has been taken in connection with smuggler's boat apprehended on the 19th November, 1974, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE):

(a) and (b). On the basis of the state-

ments made by the Nakhuda and crew members of the boats, all crew members were arrested and produced before the court and prosecution proceedings against them are in progress.

In the departmental adjudication proceedings, the contraband goods including the foreign currency and the boat totally valued at over Rs. 16 lakhs have been confiscated absolutely. A penalty of Rs. 5,000 on the Nakhuda and Rs. 500 each on the remaining crew members has also been imposed.

विदेशों में भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के कार्यालय

675. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में किन-किन स्थानों पर भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के कार्यालय हैं तथा विगत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्च किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या इन कार्यालयों से पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने में सफलता मिली है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का विदेशों में कोई कार्यालय नहीं है ।

बिहार में जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

676. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पूर्व बिहार के जीवन बीमा निगम के कुछ कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों ने यात्रा-भत्ते, परिवहन भत्ते

तथा अन्य मांगों को लेकर प्रदर्शन अथवा हड़ताल की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या थीं और सरकार ने उस संबंध में क्या निर्णय लिया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) बिहार में जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन अथवा हड़ताल के बारे में जीवन बीमा निगम को कोई विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम के श्रेणी I और श्रेणी II के अधिकारियों की मांग मुख्यतः उनके वेतन/भत्तों आदि के वृद्धिकार संशोधन से संबंधित हैं । इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

अन्नक की सप्लाई के लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को आदेश का दिया जाना

677. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष किन-किन देशों ने कितनी मात्रा में अन्नक सप्लाई करने के आदेश खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम तथा निजी व्यापारियों को दिये;

(ख) क्या सोवियत संघ का व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल बिना आदेश दिये ही वापस लौट गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार अब सोवियत संघ को अन्नक के निर्यात की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री (विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	देश	1-4-74 से 31-1-75 तक तैयार अधक की सप्लाई के लिए की गई संविदाओं का मूल्य (लाख रु० में)	
1.	बेल्जियम	28.22	
2.	बल्गारिया	29.01	
3.	चेकोस्लोवाकिया	66.54	
4.	फ्रांस	262.49	
5.	जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य	98.24	
6.	इटली	25.65	
7.	जापान	78.51	
8.	कोरिया	13.79	
9.	पोलैंड	41.97	
10.	रूमनिया	114.32	
11.	स्पेन	16.55	
12.	ब्रिटेन	93.95	
13.	संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	236.59	
14.	सोवियत संघ	20.43	
15.	पश्चिम जर्मनी	44.44	
16.	अन्य देश	46.70	
योग		1,217.40	

फिल्म स्टारों की ओर आयकर की
बकाया राशि

678. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय फिल्म स्टारों में उन दस व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जो सबसे अधिक आयकर भुगतान करते हैं तथा पिछले वर्ष उन्होंने कितनी राशि व आयकर के रूप में भुगतान किया; और

(ख) फिल्म स्टारों में उन दस व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन पर आयकर की सबसे अधिक राशि बकाया है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 में जिन प्रथम 10 भारतीय फिल्म कलाकारों के नाम आयकर की अधिकतम रकम की मांग जारी की गयी थी, उनके नाम तथा उस वर्ष में उन के द्वारा अदा की गयी आयकर की रकम सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबन्ध 'क' में दी गयी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या 8952/75] ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 की स्थिति के अनुसार सभा पटल पर रखे गए अनुबन्ध 'ख' में दी गयी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल०टी० 8952/75]

Plan to re-schedule night flights

679. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government have a plan to re-schedule the night flights; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Indian Airlines plan to operate late night/early morning services between 0200 to 0500 hours between some of the metropolitan cities.

(b) Indian Airlines expect to receive in November 1975 two more Boeing-737 aircraft. It will then be possible for the Corporation to introduce Delhi/Bombay, Bombay/Calcutta and possibly Bombay/Madras night services as planned.

World Bank Credits for Industrial Import

680. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total World Bank Credits sanctioned and received for industrial imports during 1974 and 1975; and

(b) the terms and conditions of such credits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) India signed an Agreement with International Development Association, a soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, on 29th May, 1974, for a credit of Rs. 112.50 crores (\$ 150 million) for financing the import of raw materials, components and spare parts needed by industrial units in selected priority industries. This credit had been fully utilized by the end of January, 1975

A similar credit for an amount of Rs. 75 crores (\$100 million) has been approved by the Board of Directors of the World Bank on the 11th February, 1975. The sectors covered in this credit are the same as in the previous credit except for the addition of power generating equipment and boilers.

(b) Both the credits carry no interests, but only a service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent and are repayable in 50 years, with a grace period of 10 years.

Revival of smuggling activities

681. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smugglers are regrouping;

(b) whether some top smugglers are still free and no action has been taken against them; and

(c) how goods worth millions of rupees were daily smuggled in by crossing the customs, and why the seizure was so small?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government have no specific information that the smugglers are regrouping. Over 500 top smugglers against whom there is adequate material for ordering detention have been ordered to be detained, and more are being detained

(c) There are no reliable means of estimating the extent of smuggling into the country. The seizures, however, have shown a continuous rise during the last few years as can be seen from the following figures:

1971	—	Rs. 20.83 crores
1972	—	Rs. 27.91 crores.
1973	—	Rs. 35.48 crores.
1974	—	Rs. 55.93 crores

(Provisional).

Procedures governing production for exports

682. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps have been taken to simplify various procedures governing production for exports; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken for simplifying various procedures for governing production for exports and their main features are as follows:—

1. The procedure for processing and disposing of industrial licences, foreign collaboration and capital goods import applications including applications envisaging exports of 60 per cent or more of production—was simplified and streamlined, with the setting up of the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, on 1st November, 1973. The basic objective of the new system is clearance of applications within 90 days or 120 days (composite cases) and 150 days in the case of MRTP cases. On the basis of the annual assessment recently made it can be said that the SIA has largely succeeded in disposing of the applications in these time limits.

2. A special watch is kept on industrial licence applications in which 60 per cent or more of production is offered for exports. Every effort is made to dispose of these export oriented cases as soon as possible and position of cases not disposed of within the prescribed time limit is reported every month to the Cabinet Committee on Industry on Export and action is taken in the light of directions given by the Cabinet Committee.

3. In addition, for export promotion a number of steps have been taken which include liberal help to the export oriented industrial units for the purposes of import of capital goods, raw material etc. The main features are as follows:—

(i) Under the import policy for Registered Exporters, import replenishment licences are issued to replenish the import content in the products exported. These licences are

issued to enable imports from most preferred sources.

(ii) A manufacturer-exporter is given flexibility to import, against the REP licence, the items appearing in the AU licence provided the REP licence and the AU licence pertain to the same "product group" and the items are otherwise permissible to AU at the time of allowing import.

(iii) In respect of some canalised items, the exporters are allowed to make direct imports on the basis of letters of authority.

(iv) There is a scheme for supply of indigenous materials for export production at international prices.

4. In order to help export-oriented industrial units, a scheme has been introduced this year to enable Export Corporations of State Governments to set up IRMAC (Industrial Raw Materials Assistant Centre) facilities under this scheme. Export Corporations would be given imprest licences to enable them to serve as raw material banks for exporters in the Small Scale Industries Sector.

5. A facility has also been given to industrial units to utilise a part of their import replenishment licences for import of plant and machinery.

6. The policy for Actual Users also provides a preferential treatment to units exporting more than 10 per cent of their production for further expansion of their export production, and for the import of their requirements from preferred sources of supply.

7. Small Scale Industries which export 25 per cent or more of their production are eligible to the import of raw materials and components fully against free foreign exchange under the AU Policy. Small Scale Units exporting 10 per cent or more of their

production but less than 25 per cent are eligible to receive AU licences for two thirds value subject to a minimum of Rs. 5,000/- against free foreign exchange and the balance against U.K. Credit.

Loans advanced by S.B.I. in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya for Agriculture

683. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount the State Bank of India disbursed as loan in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya for purposes of agriculture during the last three years; and

(b) the particulars of the schemes on agriculture in general for which loans have been sanctioned in the above States during the period mentioned above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The position in regard to agricultural advances of the State Bank of India Group in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya for the last three years is indicated below:

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of the State	Outstanding agricultural advances of State Bank of India Group as at the end of		
	June, 1972	June, 1973	June, 1974
West Bengal	146.0	193.5	314.8
Assam	62.0	59.1	69.1
Tripura	1.0	0.1	0.1
Manipur	1.0	0.5	0.3
Meghalaya	1.0	10.6	12.2
		(Date provisional)	

(b) Public sector banks provide loans for all agricultural operations and allied activities. These include direct agricultural advances, as short term crop loans, term loans for minor irrigation works, loans for purchase of agricultural machinery and other equipment and for development of land and loans for dairy, poultry, fisheries and other allied activities. Indirect agricultural advances include loans to primary agricultural cooperative credit societies, loans to dealers in fertiliser and other inputs and loans to Agro-service Centres and to State Electricity Boards for energization of tubewells and pump-sets.

Loan disbursed by Nationalised Banks in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Bihar and Meghalaya

684. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount the nationalised banks in India other than the State Bank of India disbursed as loan for the development of agriculture in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Bihar and Meghalaya during the year, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74; and

(b) the figures thereof, Bank-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8953/75.]

Export of Indian Engineering goods and iron ore to Pakistan

685. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in response to India's intention to import cotton from Pak-

istan, that country has also shown interest to import Indian engineering goods, some quantities of jute and iron ore for its steel plant at Karachi which is under construction with the Soviet collaboration; and

(b) if so, at what rate this transaction will be settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Engineering goods, jute manufactures and iron ore were among the commodities noted by the two sides for commencement of mutual trade in the Protocol concluded between India and Pakistan on 30th November, 1974. It is envisaged in the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two sides on the 23rd January, 1975 that the delegations of the Government controlled corporations of the two countries will meet in March or April, 1975 in New Delhi to explore the possibilities of trade in commodities, such as, engineering goods, jute manufactures, tea, coal, iron and steel products etc., which have been indicated as available for export.

Recovery of arrears of Excise Duty from Tea Estates

686 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have so far failed to realise the dues on account of accumulated Central excise duties on tea from the group controlling Moklabarie Tea Estate and the group controlling Bahjan North Tea Estate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the exact amount due from these groups,

(c) whether Government propose to realise the dues by attaching their bank accounts, and

(d) whether these tea estates have since withdrawn their requests for phased collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Moklabarie Tea Estate and the Bahjan North Tea Estate are under the control of M/s Moklabarie Kanai Tea (Pvt.) Ltd. and M/s Eastern Assam Tea Co. Ltd. respectively. A sum of Rs. 1.01 lakh has been realized from M/s Moklabarie Kanai Tea Estates Arrears of Central Excise duty, on tea to the extent of Rs. 28.96 lakh and Rs. 28.06 lakh, respectively, are due from M/s Moklabarie Kanai Tea Estate Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Eastern Assam Tea Co. Ltd. Both the tea estates have requested for phased payment of the arrears and their requests are being examined.

(d) No, Sir

New Training programme by Industrial Finance Corporation

687 SHRI P. M. MEHTA.

SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sponsored a new training programme to promote industrial projects in the less developed areas of the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the training programme;

(c) whether any backward areas where such training will be imparted have been selected;

(d) if so, the names of the areas; and

(e) the time by which the same is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). As a part of its promotional activities the Industrial Finance Corpo-

ration has decided to organise courses on identification, promotion, implementation and management of industrial projects for the benefit of (i) the State Industrial Development Corporations who have been issued Letters of Intent (ii) the State Government officials connected with the industrial development (iii) the officials of State level developmental agencies and (iv) new entrepreneurs particularly in the less developed States. These courses will be organised on behalf of the Corporation by the Management Development Institute, New Delhi, sponsored by the Corporation. The contents of these courses will be prepared by the Management Development Institute in consultation with the Corporation and with the help of suitable guest faculty including those connected with industrial development in the State concerned.

The first such programme called "Project Identification, Promotion and Implementation" sponsored by the Corporation was held at Puri in Orissa (industrially less developed State) from 1st February, 1975 to 6th February, 1975. The training programme was attended by officials of State Government connected with industrial development, officials of Orissa State Financial Corporation, Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, representatives of other institutions connected with industrial development in Orissa as also new entrepreneurs and technologists in the State.

It is proposed to hold such programmes in other less-developed States in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

Guidelines for jobs to local people in public sector undertakings

688. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some State Govern-

ments have issued instructions to the public sector undertakings that local people should be given priority in regard to employment;

(b) whether the Central Government has issued any definite guidelines in regard to the reservation of jobs for local people; and

(c) if so, the salient features of those guidelines?

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

(b) and (c). The existing recruitment policy for public enterprises envisages that local persons should get their due share in the employment opportunities generated by public enterprises, especially in the lower levels. It is, therefore, stipulated that in the case of posts carrying a basic salary of less than Rs. 500/- p.m., the recruitment should be made through the National Employment Service and the other sources should be tapped only if the Employment Exchange issues a "Non availability Certificate".

Development of Shillong as a Tourist Resort

689. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by Government towards development of Shillong as a tourist resort; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUREN-DRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). As a result of the efforts made by the Department of Tourism, the Ministry of Home Affairs have liberalised the restrictions in visiting Shillong. The

State Government has made some provision for the development of the area in its tourism sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan. In view of the constraints on resources the Central Department of Tourism for the present has no plans to provide tourist facilities at Shillong.

Fake coin mint in Shahdara

690. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have unearthed a fake coin mint in Shahdara (Delhi) on the 10th January, 1975; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection and other action taken in the matter?

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

(b) Ten persons including one woman have been arrested. 206 counterfeit coins of 50 paise denomination and implements and material were recovered and taken into police possession. A case under Section 242/243/235/34 I.P.C. has been registered at Police Station, Shahdara and is presently under investigation.

Average value of Jute goods production

691. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average value production of Jute goods per day, during the calendar years 1972, 1973 and 1974; and

(b) the share of wages, in rupees as well as in percentage terms, in the average value of jute goods production per day, during the above years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). Average value of pro-

duction of jute goods per day based on the prevailing prices and the share of wages in rupees and in percentage terms are given below:—

Year	Average value of jute goods per day at the prevailing prices	Share of In rupees	wages In percentage terms
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(Rs. lakhs) (Rs. lakhs)

1972	145	37.2	26
1973	130	40.6	31
1974	173	48.7	28

Currently the average daily value is Rs. 175 lakhs, the share of wages about Rs. 58.2 lakhs and the percentage around 33%.

Demands of Jute Workers

692. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Mill workers in West Bengal went on a strike in January, 1975 to focuss some of their basic demands;

(b) if so, what are these demands; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken by the Central Government on the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following were the common demands of the Workers' Unions:—

(i) Nationalisation of jute industry, take-over of foreign trade in jute goods and monopoly purchase of raw jute at the rate of Rs. 100/- per maund.

(ii) Immediate publication and implementation with retrospective effect of the decision and recommendations of the Expert Committee on computation of Consumer Price Index number.

(iii) Wage protection consequential to power rationing.

(iv) Immediate implementation in full of Union Labour Ministers recommendations on relief to Badli workers.

(v) 20 per cent Bonus for the accounting year beginning in 1973.

(vi) Full implementation of the Agreement of 1972 & 1974 and settlement of all pending disputes

(vii) Opening of fair and fixed price shops for adequate supply of all essential commodities.

(viii) Suitable rent-free quarters for the jute workers

(ix) Modification of ESI Scheme

(c) Government of West Bengal which is the appropriate authority for taking conciliatory measures in the dispute in terms of Industrial Disputes Act have held a series of bilateral and tripartite meetings with the parties to the dispute for reaching a settlement

Export of finished Steel Products by India to U.S.A.

693 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantum of finished steel products exported by India to U.S.A in 1973 and 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Value of finished steel products exported to U.S.A. during the

years 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 7.57 crores and Rs 9.07 crores respectively.

Export statistics are maintained financial year-wise.

Judgment of Kerala High Court regarding distribution of imported raw cashewnuts.

694. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether a recent judgment of the Kerala High Court had set aside Government's decision to distribute the imported raw cashewnuts on a rational basis, which was discussed and accepted by all interested parties except certain private interests;

(b) if so, the steps taken to overcome this crisis;

(c) whether Government has received in this regard a deputation headed by the Chairman of the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation;

(d) if so, what was their demand; and

(e) the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) An appeal against this Single Bench Judgment has already been preferred by the Government of India and the Cashew Corporation of India and operation of judgment has been stayed till the decision of the appeal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

**Demands of the various Unions of
Handloom Industry in Cannanore,
Kerala**

696 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state,

(a) whether he had received a joint
deputation of the AITUC, INTUC,
CITU, Unions working in Handloom
Industry in Cannanore, Kerala,

(b) if so, their main demands as
stated in the memorandum submitted
by them, and

(c) the decision taken on each of
these demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH).

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The demands made in
the memorandum dated the 18th De-
cember, 1974 submitted by INTUC,
CITU & AITUC Unions working in
the field of handloom industry in the
district of cannanore and the action
taken and/or Government's reaction
thereto are indicated below —

Sl
No

Demand made

Action taken and/or Government reaction

- 1 Handloom stocks accumulated with the weavers outside the cooperative field should be taken over and marketed by the Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation and stocks with the weavers in the cooperative field should be taken over by the State Apex Society. Financial assistance may also be given to the above agencies to perform the above duties. The Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation and the State Apex Cooperative Society are under the control of the Government of Kerala. The financial assistance required by them will have to be provided by the Government of Kerala. No direct assistance to the above bodies by the Central Government is possible, as all Central assistance for development of the industry in States is rendered through the State Governments.
- 2 Steps may be taken to buy and sell goods of Small Scale Handloom owners through the above agencies.
- 3 A machinery for quality control may be arranged to ensure steady market. The quality control on textiles is being ensured by the Textiles Committee for export is concerned. The products of handloom weavers in Cannanore are also being inspected by the Textiles Committee whenever required. Quality control for internal consumption is to be arranged by the State Government.
- 4 A permanent body to explore foreign markets may be established. There is already the Handloom Export Promotion Council with its headquarters at Madras. Besides, there are also All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation Limited New Delhi. These bodies are also engaged in promotion of exports of handloom products.
- 5 Designs including crepes may be reserved for the handloom industry. The question of reservation of crepe cloth for the handloom sector was examined in consultation with the Textile Commissioner and no such reservation was found necessary as it was found that the same cloth cannot be produced on powerlooms or by mills.

6. A Dyeing Centre should be established in Cannanore to help the Small-Scale Handloom Owners.
The Central Government are not establishing any such Centre in any State. It is for the State Governments to establish such Dyeing Centres. It is understood that the Government of Kerala have already a scheme for the expansion of existing dyes-houses and establishment of new dye houses in the State.
7. The working of the present Design Centre in Cannanore may be streamlined and designs therefrom granted only for Handloom Industry.
The weavers Service Centre at Cannanore was established in August, 1973 primarily to help the handloom weavers in Kerala. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay under whose jurisdiction the Centre is functioning, is being asked to look into its working and shortfalls. Further action to streamline the Centre can be considered on receipt of his report. The designs produced by the Centre are supplied to handloom industry only.
8. The export of handloom cloth by private individuals may be stopped and undertaken by the Government.
Government are doing everything possible towards promotion or export of handloom goods. Stoppage of export of handloom cloth by private individuals and parties is not considered desirable.
9. There should be a National Wages Policy for Handlooms through out India.
Though this is a desirable objective, it is difficult to implement and enforce such a measure considering the present structure of the handloom industry.
10. Prices of yarn may be fixed to avoid difficulties due to soaring prices.
There is at present no control on production and distribution of yarn. However the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation is operating a voluntary scheme under which the prices of cotton yarn are pegged at the price prevailing on the 28th March, 1974.
11. Taking into consideration the fact that Handloom is Small-Scale Industry, the terms of loans from Banks may be eased.
So far as handloom weavers in the cooperative fold are concerned, there is the Reserve Bank of India Scheme of Handloom Finance under which credits at concessional rate of interest i.e. 15 per cent below the Bank Rate are made available through the Co-operative Bank. So far as the handlooms outside the cooperative fold are concerned they can get their credit requirements from commercial banks in the normal course. Further, individual handloom weavers, whose income is below Rs. 3,00 per annum can get credit under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme at 4 per cent.
12. Textile industry in India should be nationalised.
Government do not intend wholesale nationalisation of the textile industry. However, the area of Governmental operation or direction is being enlarged wherever found necessary.
13. A depot of the Manufacturing Society under the All India Handloom Board may be opened in Cannanore.
Perhaps the reference bear is to the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay. This is a marketing society and is not engaged in manufacturing. Its activities already cover the Cannanore District.

Black Money and Gold Seized during raids

696. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of black money, foreign exchange and gold seized upto 15th January, 1975 in various places of India;

(b) the number of persons detained so far under MISA Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act in various places; and

(c) the names of those who reside at Calcutta or were arrested at Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Information in respect of seizures effected in various field formations during the calendar year 1974 is furnished in the statements (Annexure 'A', 'B' & 'C') laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8954/75].

(b) The Statewise figures of persons detained under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act upto 15th February, 1975 is furnished in the enclosed statement (Annexure 'D'). MISA has been replaced by Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act.

(c) The names of persons who are the residents of Calcutta and were arrested at Calcutta under Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act upto 15th February, 1975 are given below:

S/Shri

1. P. L. Kedia
2. N. L. Kataria
3. Nathmal Jalan
4. Nemi Chand Jain

5. H. T. Asnani

6. B. K. Sood

7. Sewak Godhwani

8. M. B. Samtani

9. R. N. Biswas

10. M. T. Kripalani

11. H. S. Altaf

12. Hassan Raja

13. G. C. Chakrabarty

14. H. L. Chabra

15. N. M. Jan

16. B. N. Nandy

17. E. C. Dutta and

18. G. Borlia

Supply of Iron Ore to West European Countries

697. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West European countries have agreed to buy iron ore from India;

(b) whether Japan has refused to buy iron ore from India; and

(c) if so, the broad features and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Projects to strengthen production of Woollens for Exports

698. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to launch some projects to strengthen the production of woollens for exports; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). While no project is being launched specifically for export promotion of woollens, it has been decided to set up with UNDP assistance one common facility-cum-research centre for wool processing in Jammu and Kashmir and a wool dyeing and finishing plant at Ludhiana in Punjab.

Imposition of Tax on Properties of Smugglers

699. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to identify the property of smugglers and to bring it under the tax net immediately; and

(b) if so, the main features of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government have set up special units in the charges of a number of Commissioners of Income-tax to deal with the cases of smugglers. One of the important functions of the officers manning these units is to identify the various properties of smugglers and to bring to tax those which are unaccounted for.

Restriction on Excisable Goods

700. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed restrictions on the removal of essential goods from factories; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the excisable goods which have been covered under the restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). By virtue of powers granted to the Central Government under rule 22(3) of Central Excise Rules, 1944, removals of all excisable goods to be cleared for home consumption during each week of February, 1975, from licensed factories or warehouses have been restricted to 120 per cent of the weekly average of quantity or value (according as whether the goods are subject to duty on the basis of quantity or value) cleared for home consumption during the 12 months proceeding 1st February, 1975. However, these restrictions have been relaxed wholly or partially in public interest, in respect of essential goods like fertilizers, patent or proprietary medicines, vanaspati, sugar, baby food, acids and gases, petroleum products, cement, tyres and tubes as well as excisable goods required for Defence purposes or for further production in other factories.

Finance for Exports

701 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the credit squeeze imposed by the Reserve Bank of India the future of country's exports is very bleak;

(b) if so, whether the expert view is that unless urgent steps were taken to make more finance available for exports, the country's export efforts would suffer a major set-back.

(c) whether the representatives of Trade and Industry during the Board of Trades' meeting in the month of December, 1974 stated that the recession in the advanced countries provided the best opportunity for India to make dent in the World market,

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard, and

(e) the new strategy that is being undertaken for our exports in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) and (b) India's exports are registering a growth. For sustained export production and exports, export finance is one of the important inputs. In the credit policy for this year's busy season, although a general restraint on credit expansion has been imposed by RBI, finance for exports have been given priority only next to food.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) and (e) Export strategy is a continuing process and is under constant review, and changes are effected in the light of new circumstances.

Schemes drawn by LIC for Backward States

702 SHRI P. M. MEHTA
SHRI V. MAYAVAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has drawn a scheme for investment in backward States

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has approved the scheme which might suit the needs and in institutional capacities of backward States in order to correct regional imbalances in its investment, and

(c) if so, when the same is likely to be introduced in the States and the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) It has been recently decided that in States where LIC's investments as a proportion of the premiums collected are below the All India average any saving out of the funds earmarked for investments in private sector should be utilised for power projects and for specific industrial projects in the State Public Sector, Joint Sector and Cooperative Sector which fit into Plan priorities and have the concurrence of the Planning Commission.

The question of devising further such schemes for increasing its investment in the 'backward' States is engaging LIC's attention.

वर्ष 1973-74 में भारत प्रायः पर्यटक

704 श्री सुल्कीराज लोनी

श्री को० लक्ष्मा :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 ने भारत में राज्यवार विमान पर्यटक प्रायः

(ख) उनके प्रायः में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई

(ग) पर्यटक के विकास पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई, और

(घ) किन्-किन् देशों से कितने-कितने पर्यटक आ रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन विभाग भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों का बिकार्ड अखिल भारतीय भाषा पर रखता है, राज्य-वार आधार पर नहीं। वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान भारत की

यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की कुल संख्या 408,121 थी/इस अवधि के दौरान पर्यटन से हुई अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा की आय लगभग 67 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) पर्यटन के विकास के लिए 1973-74 के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में योजनागत स्कीमों पर 6.9 करोड़ रुपए की राशि खर्च की गयी।

(घ) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान भारत की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों के देश-वार विभाजन को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT8955/75]

Issue of Licences for the Import of Surgical Instruments

705. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Commerce has received a communication about the import of surgical instruments under the licences issued to the Pondicherry Party;

(b) the names of the firms to whom licences for the import of surgical instruments had been issued;

(c) whether there has been any trafficking in the licences issued for surgical instruments;

(d) whether the goods have already been imported under these licences, and

(e) if so, the value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The names of Pondicherry firms are given below:—

M/s. S. Mohammed Zakaria Maricar, Karaikal.

M/s. R. Muthian, Pondicherry.

M/s. Kumaran Stores, Pondicherry.

M/s. A. M. Abou Bakar, Karaikal.

M/s. S. Chidambaram, Pondicherry.

M/s. A. Marimuthu Reddiar, Karaikal.

M/s. T. S. Ganapathi Rao, Yanam.

(c) There is suspicion of trafficking in respect of these licences.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Charges against the Firm of Bhagwan- das Sant Prakash

706. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state—

(a) what were the reasons for de-registering the firm of Bhagwandas Sant Prakash on 9th June, 1967 and what were the charges against this firm,

(b) the total value of the exports made by this firm, and whether there were any allegations about under-invoicing of these exports, and if so, the magnitude thereof; and

(c) whether any enquiry was held into this allegation and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The firm was de-registered as they had failed to counter-balance their imports in 1964-65 with exports under Indo-Afghan trade.

(b) The value of exports made to Afghanistan as claimed by the firm was of the order of Rs. 18,23,969/- in 1960-61. There is no information about any alleged under-invoicing of these exports.

(c) Does not arise.

**Findings of C.B.I. inquiry against
Bhagwandas Sant Prakash**

707. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the allegations against the firm, Bhagwandas Sant Prakash, on the basis of which the CBI inquiry was held against it; and

(b) what were the findings of the CBI and on which date were they submitted to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). The C.B.I. held inquiries into the allegations of trafficking in licences and over-invoicing of imports in relation to export of hides and skins. They found the party guilty of these allegations and of cheating. The CBI submitted their report on the 8th April, 1969 to the Enforcement Directorate.

**Reserve Bank of India's complaint
against the firm, Bhagwandas Sant
Prakash**

708. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the details of the Reserve Bank of India complaint against the firm, Bhagwandas Sant Prakash; and

(b) what was the date and details of the findings of the Director of enforcement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The Reserve Bank of India had written to the Enforcement Directorate that M/s. Bhagwandas Sant Prakash, Bombay were allowed to export goods to Afghanistan under E.P. —1 Form Arrangement and had not

matched their export by corresponding imports and had a debit balance of Rs. 18,93 969.

(b) The Director of Enforcement by his order dated 16-1-1965 acquitted the firm of charge of Section 12(2) of the Foreign Exchange (Regulations) Act, 1947.

**Tenure for transfers of section officers
in Eastern Command of C.D.A., Patna**

709. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the tenure for transfers of Section Officers in the Eastern Command of the Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna;

(b) whether some Section Officers against whom there are several charges and who have completed longest period of stay in the Controller of Defence Accounts Patna Office as Auditors and Section Officers are posted in the Administration Section;

(c) whether some Section Officers who have completed normal period of stay in Patna Office have been posted in the State of Bihar or are being posted to the popular Stations;

(d) whether there is any set transfer policy in regard to the employees to and from Patna; and

(e) whether such policy is being strictly followed in Controller of Defence Accounts Patna Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) There is no particular tenure prescribed for Section Officers in the offices of Controllers of Defence Accounts.

(b) Some of the Section Officers (Accounts), who are working in the Administration Section, are under orders of transfer on the basis of their

station seniority. Investigation of complaints received against them has shown that the complaints were baseless.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(d) Rotational transfer of clerical staff between the C.D.A.'s main office at Patna and his sub-offices outside are regulated primarily with reference to the tenures fixed for this purpose and the continuous stay of the individuals at their present stations.

(e) The above norms are invariably observed in effecting rotational transfers of clerical staff, except where a departure is considered warranted on administrative considerations or on compassionate grounds.

Class IV employees working in the Office of C.D.A., Patna

710. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Class IV employees working in the office of Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna are controlled by one Section Officer and Accounts Officers, in a certain Section;

(b) whether Class IV staff are employed for doing private works of some of the officers and they are pre-empted out of the way;

(c) whether there are demands to post them under the control of the officer of each Section where they are employed to perform daily works; and

(d) if so, why they are not attached to the different Sections as is done in other Controller Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Requests have been received from the Patna Branch of All India Defence Accounts Employees' Association that control over the Class IV staff should be decentralised.

(d) In view of the practical difficulties involved, it has not been found feasible to agree to the requests. The general practice in other Controller Offices is also that control of Class IV staff is centralised.

Construction of building of C.D.A. Patna

711. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what price the Central Government have paid to the Government of Bihar for the purchase of three acres of land for construction of the building of C.D.A., Patna;

(b) when the land was purchased;

(c) whether heavy rent is paid every year for the office accommodation of C.D.A., Patna; and

(d) if so, the progress made in the construction of the building for the office of controller of Defence Accounts at Patna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) Rs. 14.40 lakhs.

(b) In March, 1973.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,48,740 is paid as rent every year.

(d) It has not been possible to get vacant possession of the complete plot of land purchased from the Bihar Government due to encroachment on a portion thereof. Action is in hand to get the encroachment cleared. Other requirements connected with the construction of the building are also under consideration. Government is fully seized of the matter.

Trade Agreement between India and Soviet Union

712. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHAESTRI:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESH-
PANDE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade plan for the year 1975 between Soviet Union and India has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indo-Soviet trade protocol for 1975 signed on 30th December, 1974 at New Delhi envisages a trade turnover of Rs. 750 crores between the two countries during 1975.

According to this protocol, India will export several non-traditional items such as engineering goods, cotton textiles, readymade garments, garage equipment, storage batteries, automobile ancillaries, sanitary fittings, surgical instruments, woollen knitwear, and traditional commodities like de-oiled cakes, cashew kernels, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, jute manufactures, handicrafts, etc.

Principal items of import from USSR are kerosene, fertilizers, zinc, copper, nickel, palladium, asbestos, newsprint, rolled steel products, components and spares for Soviet assisted projects, machinery and equipment etc.

चीनी मिल मालिकों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

713. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में चीनी मिल मालिकों ने आयकर की वह राशि चुका दी है जो उन्हें

वर्ष 1972, 1973 और 1974 के लिए देनी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है और आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1971-72; 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में चीनी मिल मालिकों के नाम जारी की गयी आयकर की मांग की रकम तथा उनसे वसूल की गयी रकम, उनकी तरफ 31 मार्च 1972, 31 मार्च 1973 तथा 31 मार्च 1974 की बकाया रही रकम और बकाया रकमों को वसूल करने के लिए किये गये उपायों के बारे में सूचना आयकर आयुक्तों के अधिकार क्षेत्र वार एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र समा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Assistance from world bank for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

714. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has requested the World Bank authorities to help it with a sum of Rs. 76 crores for its programmes;

(b) whether the Bank authorities recently visited Calcutta to make an appraisal of Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority's activities; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of the assessment and what additional assistance has been assured by the Bank authorities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). India has signed an agreement

with the International Development Association for a credit of \$5 million for the Urban Development Programme in Calcutta being implemented by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. The possibility of securing a further credit is being explored and a Bank Team had visited Calcutta recently primarily to review progress of the present project. In the course of this review they had discussed the scope of second credit for the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. These discussions were of a preliminary and tentative nature. The findings of the Bank Team have not yet become available.

Steps to encourage tourists to Eastern Region

715. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has not included places of tourist interest in Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, West Bengal and Orissa for sponsoring conducted tours of foreign tourists;

(b) whether the whole of Eastern region remains neglected in so far as sponsoring of tourists is concerned;

(c) if so, the number of foreign tourists who visited Eastern region during the last three years; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to encourage tourists to the Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India Tourism Development Corporation does not sponsor places for inclusion in conducted tours in the country. It is the foreign tour operator alone who decides on the itinerary of his clients.

ITDC, has, however, set up Transport Units at Calcutta and Patna in the Eastern region where conducted

local sight-seeing tours are organised for tourists.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. According to an independent survey conducted by Indian Institute of Public Opinion about 21 per cent of the total foreign tourists coming to India visit Calcutta and Eastern region every year. Tourist arrivals are compiled on All India basis and it is not possible to say as to how many tourists visited Eastern region during the last three years. It is, however, estimated that one-fifth of the tourists to India do visit Eastern region.

The Department of Tourism publicises India as a whole and Eastern India gets its due share in their overseas publicity. It is for the individual tourist to decide as to which part of India he would like to see. The restrictions on entry of foreigners into a few areas of Eastern India has been somewhat of an hindrance. Lately, however, Ministry of Home Affairs have, at the instance of Department of Tourism, liberalised the entry of foreigners to these areas. This step, it is hoped, will increase the flow of tourist traffic to Eastern India.

(d) The Department of Tourism and ITDC are taking the following steps to encourage tourists to visit Eastern region:

- (i) A number of tour brochures are being published in English and other foreign languages to highlight the tourist attractions of Eastern India.
- (ii) The Eastern India will be publicised through advertising by overseas tourist offices.
- (iii) The Department of Tourism has undertaken the construction of Youth Hostels at Darjeeling and Puri and Tourist bungalows at Darjeeling and Gauhati. The work connected with the expansion of the existing Forests Lodge at Jaldapara has been completed.

- (iv) India Tourism Development Corporation has undertaken the construction of a hotel at Dum Dum, Calcutta and a Reception-cum-motel at Patna. During the Fifth Plan period ITDC proposes to construct a hotel at Puri, motels at Ranchi, Siliguri and Gauhati. Travellers lodges at Bhubaneshwar and Bodh Gaya are proposed to be expanded during the Fifth Plan period. New Transport Units at Bodh Gaya and Siliguri are proposed in addition to expansion of Transport Unit at Calcutta

Export House in small scale sector

716. SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an export house in the small scale sector has been registered by Government, and

(b) if so, its functions and the names of the firms and companies who hold the shares in the Export House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Exporting concerns are not required to register themselves with Government. Government grant 'recognition' as Export Houses on fulfilment of the criteria laid down under the Scheme of Recognition of Export Houses. In terms of Para. 50 of Part 'C' Section I of Import Trade Policy for Registered Exporters (also called Red Book)—(Vol. II), small scale exporters are encouraged to form into consortia and are also considered for recognition. One such consortium, namely M/s Kinsmen Private Limited New Delhi has been accorded recognition as Export House

(b) The functions of this Export House, as given by them, are to develop export capacities, resources, competence and specialisation in research in overseas markets, and to guide and assist indigenous manufacturers in meeting the demands of foreign buyers

The following hold shares in the Export House.—

Name of Shareholder

Name of firm represented

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Shri J. B. Anand | M/s. J. Shanti Nath & Co., New Delhi |
| 2. Shri Satish K. Dhandra | M/s. Sa'cm Industries, Ludhiana. |
| 3. Shri Julius Bhatia | M/s. Transmisco Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. |
| 4. Shri Jaman Lal Bhatia | Do. |
| 5. Shri Virinder Dutt | M/s. Scaros Industrial Works, Ludhiana |
| 6. Shri Jatinder Mohan | M/s. Presto Egg Works, Jullundur. |
| 7. Dr. Narurkar | M/s. Suresha Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Indore. |
| 8. Shri Anil Chawla | M/s. Ashok India International, New Delhi. |
| 9. Smt. Harharan Kaur | Chairman and do not represent any firm. |
| 10. Smt. Hardarshan Kaur | Director and do not represent any firm. |

Joint business council between India and U.S.A.

717. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States have recently agreed to establish a "joint business council"; and

(b) if so, the structure, functions and scope of that council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint Business Council will increase contacts between the business sectors of India and the U.S.A. to foster the growth of trade and investment co-operation between the two countries. The exact structure of the body is yet to be decided.

Joint venture between India and Australia

718. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for a joint venture to improve the production of the woollen industry in India in order to increase woollen exports has recently been discussed and examined between India and Australia; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). A proposal for joint venture with Australia with a view to improving the production of woollen industry in India and increasing exports of woollen goods is under consideration and a final decision in this regard has not yet been taken.

Orders from Poland for Indian household goods

719. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Poland has given an order for the purchase of Indian household goods like carpets, cotton, knitwear and other textiles, ready-made garments and electrical goods; and

(b) if so, through which manufacturers goods will be supplied to the order of Poland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). Provisions for export of these goods to Poland have been made in the Indo-Polish trade plan for 1975. Since export of these items is not canalised, the Polish importing agencies are free to purchase them from any of the Indian exporters.

Guideline under section 28 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

720. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the guidelines governing Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). According to the working principles evolved for the administration of Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, companies incorporated abroad and Indian companies having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest will not, by and large, be allowed to act as selling, buying, shipping, clearing

and forwarding agents etc. of other Indian parties. They will also not be allowed to act as non-technical or management advisers. Their requests for appointment as Technical Advisers to Indian companies will be considered on merits.

The principles on which permission for the use of foreign brand names will be granted are under Government's consideration.

Tourist Complex in Agra-Mathura belt

721 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh State Government have sought Centre's permission to apply for a Rs 100 crores World Bank loan to develop the tourist complex in the Agra-Mathura belt and

(b) if so the main features of the plan and Union Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) The State Government had written to the Department of Tourism to request the Bureau of Public Enterprises to prepare feasibility reports on schemes relating to the development of Agra for obtaining financial assistance from the World Bank/UNDP. The proposal was discussed with the State Government and it has been advised to recall the proposals. These are awaited.

The Department of Tourism has also received various schemes for the development of the Agra-Fatehpur Sikri-Bharatpur-Deeg area from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan since these places together constitute a major complex of tourist interest. The Department is considering the measures to be taken during

the Fifth Plan for developing tourist facilities in this area.

Drawing of unsecured loans by companies from public

722 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to the companies not to draw unsecured loans from the public more than 15 per cent of their paid up capital,

(b) the extent to which such instructions would improve the financial position of Reserve Bank of India and other nationalised banks,

(c) whether in future the companies would be given loans by Reserve Bank of India for their business if so the extent to which such instructions would hamper the smooth and quick functioning of the companies.

(d) whether the companies have been asked to repay the excess of 15 per cent of paid up capital by the end of 1975 if so the extent to which Reserve Bank of India would be rescue of these companies which are affected due to imposition of restrictions and

(e) the estimated amount to be refunded by the companies and deposited in Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) The Reserve Bank of India has, by a Notification issued on 27th January, 1975, reduced the quantum of deposits that non-banking companies may receive in the form of unsecured loans guaranteed by Directors and in the form of deposits from shareholders from 25 per cent to 15 per cent of the aggregate of the paid up capital of the companies and their net free reserves.

(b) While the reduction in the ceiling on acceptance of deposits of the type referred to in reply to part (a) above may help to some extent the deposit mobilisation of banks, it is not possible to indicate precisely the extent to which more deposits will thereby accrue to nationalised banks as the deposit accretion of banks is influenced by a number of factors. So far as the Reserve Bank is concerned, as it does not accept deposits from the public, the question does not arise.

(c) to (e) Non-Banking financial and non-banking non-financial companies holding, as on 27th January, 1975, deposits of the type referred to in reply to part (a) above, in excess of 15 per cent of the aggregate of their paid up capital and net free reserves have to ensure that such excess is wiped off before 31st December, 1975; similarly, the miscellaneous non-banking companies such as these conducting prize scheme/lucky/draws/benefit/savings schemes as well as those conducting conventional chits have also to ensure that such excess is wiped off before 31st December, 1976. The data regarding such excess deposits is not readily available. Reserve Bank does not give any loan to non-banking companies. As sufficient time has been given to such non-banking companies to bring down the ceiling, they may not face any difficulty in adhering to the ceiling by the stipulated date.

Reduction in Home Consumption for generating further Exports of Woollen

723. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that as a result of measures adopted by the developed countries for energy conservation, such as relaxed standards of heating in homes and public buildings etc., the World market for woollens has very much expanded;

(b) whether Government are thinking in terms of reducing home consumption for generating further exports of woollen and if so, how; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose an export obligation on all production units which have been given an actual user allocation of raw wool?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) While in a bid for conservation of energy certain developed countries are proposing to relax standards of heating etc., it is difficult to establish a direct co-relation between heating standards and the increased use of woollens

(b) No, Sir

(c). Export obligation of 15 per cent is already being imposed on all new units being sanctioned. In the case of existing units, actual-user allocation of foreign exchange for import of raw wool in subject to export obligation of 10 per cent

Resumption of over-flights between India and Pakistan

724. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether a high level meeting between the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan was held in New Delhi recently over the matter of resumption of over-flights between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features of the discussion, the decision arrived at and the extent to which India would be a beneficiary as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) and (b) No high level meeting has so far been held in New Delhi between the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan on resumption of over-flights between the two countries.

The discussions in Rawalpindi in November 1974 were inconclusive and are to be continued at another meeting to be held in Delhi. The dates of such a meeting are yet to be fixed.

Financial assistance from U.K.

725 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRI M M JOSEPH
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether U.K. has offered India a loan of £20 million,

(b) if so the main features of the aid to be given to India by U.K. and the mode as to how the aid would be extended and how the enhanced aid would be utilized in India with particular reference to Rajasthan, and

(c) the conditions against which U.K. is providing this aid to India and the extent to which the amount of aid is beneficial to India and how would it be repaid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government of U.K. have offered a further loan of £20 million for the current financial year thus bringing the total aid pledged for 1974-75 to 95 million. This additional assistance will be utilised for financing of maintenance imports from the U.K. such as spares, components and commodities, including fertilisers. The aid will thus be generally used to meet the import requirements of the agricultural and

industrial sectors in various States of India, including Rajasthan.

The additional aid, like other British aid to India, will be available on the usual soft terms, i.e. it will be free of interest and service charges and will be repayable over a period of 25 years including 7 years' grace period.

Foreign capital for exploitation of natural resources

726 SHRI M V KRISHNAPPA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to revise its policy regarding import of foreign capital for the exploitation of country's natural resources; and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government's policy towards import of foreign capital continues to be highly selective. Government prefers foreign capital to function as a vehicle for the transfer of such technology which cannot be secured on an outright purchase basis or by a limited duration royalty agreement and is in the overall interest of the economy of the country.

Meeting of International Monetary Fund

727 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the discussions in the recent meeting of International Monetary Fund the approach of the U.S.A. and U.K. were contradictory—U.S.A. wanting to put dollar at the Centre of the World monetary system and U.K. wanting to give the central position to Sterling;

(b) if so, which of the two proposals benefit the developing countries, like India; and

(c) what stand our Government representative took in the said International Monetary Fund meet?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Matters relating to International Monetary Reforms were discussed in the meeting of Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the Committee reaffirmed that steps should be taken as soon as possible to give the Special Drawing Right the central place in the International Monetary system and every effort should be made to effect the improvements in the characteristics of the SDR designed to promote the objective of making it the principal reserve asset of the International monetary system. This is in line with the approach of the Government of India.

Tourist facilities at Kovalam (Kerala)

728. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether with the introduction, towards the end of last year, of a Boeing 737 flight between Bombay and Trivandrum, the golden sands of Kovalam will be within very easy reach of the tourists;

(b) whether some air-conditioned cottages on beach and a 100 room luxury hotel on a cliff overlooking the beach have been completed;

(c) whether to attract more tourists from abroad Government propose to add some more facilities; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUREN-DRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 40 cottages were completed and commissioned in December, 1972 and the 100-room luxury hotel will be

completed and commissioned during 1975-76.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The nature and scope of additional facilities to be provided at Kovalam, however, will be determined after the response to the facilities already provided has been assessed in order to ensure economic viability of any new facilities that are to be provided.

Export of diamonds, pearls, and precious stones

729 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether earning through diamonds exports amounted to Rs. 88.7 crore in 1973-74;

(b) whether pearls, precious stones and semi-precious stones are also being exported,

(c) if so, whether volume of exports and its related prices are increasing;

(d) the future prospects of the exports thereon; and

(e) the names of the importing countries of these precious stones and jewels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir

(d) Notwithstanding a recessionary trend the prospects are fair.

(e) The major countries importing precious stones and jewels are Belgium, Hongkong, Japan U.K. & U.S.A.

Duty on cotton imported from Pakistan

730 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the import duty

on Pakistani cotton for speedy finalisation of the deal and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(b) the varieties on which duty has been reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) and (b) The suggestion regarding duty exemption with reference to varieties of Pakistani cotton is still under examination

Overhauling of smuggling intelligence cell

781 SHRI B S BHAURA
SHRI P K DEO

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to overhaul the smuggling intelligence cells,

(b) if so, what action has been taken in that direction, and

(c) whether any remarkable improvement has been achieved due to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Considerable additional staff has been allocated exclusively for anti-smuggling work. The Shore Guard Parties, Road Checking parties and City Preventive cum-Intelligence Parties have been put into operation. Over 100 places are being connected by a Wireless Communication net work covering the West Coast and Tamil Nadu Coast. Separate intelligence cells have been created to intensify town raids, road blocks and surveillance in town.

(c) As a result of the above measures together with preventive detention, smuggling activities have been restrained. The open display of smug-

gled goods in big cities and towns in India has also come down considerably.

Dearness Allowance due to Central Government Employees

782 SHRI S M BANERJEE:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI D D DESAI:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the cost of living index had reached the point of 272 in the month of October 1974 and presently stands at 298,

(b) if so, whether the Central Government employees are entitled to three more slabs of dearness allowance from the 1st November, 1974,

(c) whether a decision has since been taken to start negotiations on the question of wage revision and

(d) if so from which date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) The 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960 base) reached the 272 mark at the end of August, 1974. The latest available index figures are for the month of December 1974. At the end of that month, the 12-monthly average stood at 303.50.

(b) The Third Pay Commission recommended that should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272 (1960-11) Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. Accordingly, the matter is to be reviewed when the index average crosses the 272 mark. Such a review is now being made.

(c) and (d). In connection with the above review, it is proposed to start discussions with the Staff representatives in the near future.

Steps to check Inflation

733. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what further steps have been taken to bring down inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): As a result of the antinflationary measures taken by the Government in recent months, there has been a decline of about 5 per cent in wholesale prices between September 21, 1974 and February 1, 1975. The Consumer Price Index (1960=100) has also recorded a fall from 335 in October to 326 in December 1974. Although this marks a weakening of inflationary pressures, the problem can, in the ultimate analysis, be tackled only through larger production. Government have, therefore, paid special attention towards basic industries like coal, cement and steel and to the improvement of power generation and railway freight movements. The rabi crop is also likely to compensate substantially for the poor kharif. Nevertheless, Government continue to keep a close watch on the situation and further measures to control inflation will be taken as and when necessary.

Jewellery seized during raids in Bombay by Income Tax Authorities

734. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income tax authorities seized about 100 kg. of jewellery in a raid in Bombay from the premises of a financier on 6th January, 1975;

(b) if so, the name and other particulars thereof; and

(c) further action being taken against the financier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of the financier is M/s. Ashwin Kumar & Co. This firm consists of 6 partners of whom 2 are minors. The firm started business as cloth and yarn merchants and pawn brokers in February, 1973. It has filed its first return of income for the assessment year 1974-75.

(c) The investigations are in progress.

Proceedings for passing orders u/s 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner and for retaining the seized assets to satisfy the tax calculated thereon have been initiated.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities in Agra

735. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax authorities raided the premises of an authorised agent of two leading paper manufacturing factories in Agra on 8th January, 1975, and seized unauthorised stocks, jewellery, cash and hundies;

(b) if so, the names of the individual and the company and particulars of the seizures;

(c) whether any further investigation has been made to find out the total concealed income; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)

(a) and (b) Seaches were carried u/s 132 of the Income tax act, 1961 at the premises of an agent of M/s Star Paper Mills and other connected parties

The search was conducted at the following places

- (i) Residence of Sri Gulzarilal Varshney and Sri Lal Kumar Varshney, 5/84, Madaya Katra Agra
- (ii) Business premises of M/s Manohar Trading Co and Shashi Enterprises, Proprietary concerns of Smt Manohar Devi W/o Sri Gulzarilal Varshney and Smt Shashi Varshney W/o Sri Lal Kumar Varshney respectively at 5/84, Madaya Katra Agra
- (iii) Combined business premises of M/s Hindustani Paper Agency and M/s G L Varshney & Sons at Seth Gali, Agra
- (iv) Residence of Shri Hiralal Garg and Rikhab Das Heengamandi Agra
- (v) Residence of Shri Prem Bahadur Gupta, Mumm at Seth Gali, Agra
- (vi) Residence of Shri Shiv Narain Agarwal, Munim at Khalsa Gali Agra
- (vii) Residence of Shri Pratap Chand Garg, father-in-law of Shri Lal Kumar at Heengamandi Agra
- (viii) A number of bank lockers
Two lockers and an iron safe are yet to be opened. The particulars of assets seized are —

Cash	Jewellery	Pawned articles
(Value in rupees)		
8,57,004	3,28,986	2 36,700

Besides, jewellery amounting to Rs. 2,16,891, two godowns containing paper and one godown containing cement valued at about Rs 250 lakhs were kept under prohibitory order u/s 131 (3)

(c) and (d) Investigations are in progress. After a search, the first step is to pass an order u/s 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for determining the concealed income in summary manner and for retaining such of the seized assets as are considered to be sufficient to satisfy the tax liability on the estimated concealed income and any existing liability under the Direct Tax Acts. The said order is to be passed within 9 days of the seizure.

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

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

(a) India's total foreign exchange reserves at the end of January, 1975

(b) whether there has been a considerable decline in the foreign exchange holdings of the Reserve Bank of India due to the unfavourable balance of trade; and

(c) a brief outline of the steps taken by Government to improve the balance of payment position in the coming months?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India (excluding Gold and SDRs) stood at Rs. 494.00 crores on 31-1-75

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To meet the immediate short term needs, Government has made drawings on the IMF amounting to Rs. 488.12 crores during the current fiscal year. Maximum effort is being made to strengthen the foreign exchange position by cutting down in essential import, check smuggling and expand earnings from exports, tourism and remittances from abroad.

Investment Expenditure Policy

737. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR;
SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to follow a more carefully framed investment expenditure policy;

(b) if so, whether this is going to allay the prevailing fears of both inflation and recession in the economy; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) to what extent will the Policy check the rising prices and inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d): The investment expenditure policy of the Government is designed to maintain the rate of investment in core sectors of the economy such as energy, steel fertilizers and transport. The measures contemplated to restore a better balance between the demand for and the supply of wage goods include a shift of emphasis in public investment from the non-priority to the priority sectors including the production of wage goods as

well as the basic industry. When these investments fructify and augment supplies, the pressure on prices is expected to ease and the tempo of growth is expected to accelerate.

Export of ready-made garments

738. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of ready-made garments have gone up during the first six months of 1974-75, as compared to the same period last year;

(b) whether Government had taken any measures to promote export of ready-made garments recently; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government have taken a number of measures to promote exports of readymade garments. The salient features are as follows:—

(i) The Combined Obligation Scheme covers assistance for exports of garments made from mill-made fabrics up to 31st March, 1975. The extension of this scheme beyond 31.3.75 or its replacement by cash assistance is under consideration.

(ii) For the exports of handloom garments, assistance at 5 per cent of f.o.b. value has been decided for the period 1-1-75 to 31-3-76. Import replenishment at 9 per cent for trimmings and embellishments continue to be available to the exporters of handloom garments.

Trade deficit during 1974-75

**739. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY,
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI;**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the upward trend in exports, the trade deficit has been widened during the year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the month-wise figures thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The latest data indicates a deficit of Rs 5853 crores during April--December, 1974 as compared with a deficit of Rs 1641 crores during the same period of 1973. The increase in international prices resulted in higher value of imports of foodgrains, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers etc.

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

**740 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY,
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI;**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Foreign Exchange reserves have been declining sharply during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, month-wise figures of the reserves during 1974-75 and the reasons for the sharp decline in reserves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir

During the current fiscal year, upto 31-1-1975, the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India (excluding Gold, SDRs and drawings from IMF) declined by Rs 524.00 crores.

(b) Month-wise details of the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India are given below:—

Month (last Friday)	(Rs. crores)	Foreign Assets of the RBI including drawings on IMF,
March, 1974	. . .	529.88
April 1974	. . .	575.33
May, 1974	. . .	769.49
June, 1974	. . .	762.81
July, 1974	. . .	690.41
August, 1974	. . .	645.92
September, 1974	. . .	616.41
October, 1974	. . .	601.00
November, 1974	. . .	736.33
December, 1974	. . .	645.01
January, 1975	. . .	494.00
Variation	. . .	(—) 35.88
Drawings on IMF	. . .	486.12
Total variation	. . .	524.00

The decline in reserves is mainly on account of large import bill caused by steep rise in prices of oil, fertilisers and other commodities and the continued need to import food-grains.

Rise in the Prices of Cloth by Textile Mills

**741. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY,
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE,
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA.**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile mills have increased the prices of various varieties of cloth considerably as their stocks have declined;

(b) if so, the prices of the various types of cloth being charged by important mills during the last six months; and

(c) the measures taken to prevent such rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) It is reported that some mills have put up the prices of non-controlled varieties of cotton cloth from January, 1975,

(b) A statement showing the prices of some representative varieties of non-controlled cloth during July—December, 1974, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8956/75].

(c) Governments concern about rise in prices has been conveyed to the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, and their reaction is awaited.

Demand for Rise in D.A. by Employees of Government of India

742. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for a rise in dearness allowance by the employees of Government of India;

(b) if so, the total amount immediately required to meet this demand and the annual amount required in future; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to meet the demand of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a): The demand referred to is presumably the one for grant of additional dearness allowance to compensate for price rise beyond the index average level of 272, up to which

dearness allowance has already been sanctioned. If so, it is a fact that such a demand has been made.

(b) and (c) According to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, a review is to be made when the index average crosses the 272 level. Such a review is now being made. The amount involved on account of further payments can be estimated only after a final decision has been taken as a result of the review.

Proposal to set up Indo-Iranian Investment Corporation

743. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Indo-Iranian Investment Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) and (b). An Industrial Delegation from the Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines, Tehran paid a visit to India from December 15 to 24, 1974, in the course of their discussions, the leader of this delegation had put forward in general terms a proposal for an Indo-Iran Investment Corporation. Details of this proposal have not been made clear so far.

Arrears of D.A. due to Central Government Employees

744. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of D.A. due to the Central Government Employees as on the 31st December, 1974; and

to what extent?

(b) whether Government have any plans to clear off the arrears and if so,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)

(a) and (b) According to the scheme of Dearness Allowance as recommended by the third Pay Commission and accepted by Government dearness allowance is payable on the 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100) going up by every 8 points above 200 and a review is to be made, should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272. The instalments of dearness allowance due up to the 272 level which was reached at the end of August 1974 have already been sanctioned and a review is in progress regarding the compensation beyond the 272 level.

Representation for allotment of Caprolactum

745 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received representation from the All India Coordination Committee of Art Silk Fabric Manufacturers' association and from the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association seeking direct allotment of Caprolactum both in respect of imported material supplied by the STC and indigenous Caprolactum produced by the Gujarat State Fertilizers and

(b) if so the main features of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Representations suggesting that indigenous and imported caprolactum might be allotted to weavers of art silk fabrics, for getting them converted by

spinners into yarn of reasonable conversion charges. The suggestion made were not found to be feasible and workable.

Strike notice by Air Corporation Employees Union

746 SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of the Air Corporation Employees Union (ACEU) to serve a strike notice on the Indian Airlines management,

(b) if so the reasons for this decision, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes Sir. However, the management of the Indian Airlines has not received any strike notice in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Submission of report by Desai Pay Commission to Government of Gujarat

748 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Desai Pay Commission has submitted its report to the Gujarat Government

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) if not when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Copies of summary of recommendations of the Desai Commission are being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Uneconomic Routes of Indian Airlines

749. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) the number of flights of Indian Airlines that are running on an uneconomic basis;

(b) the reasons for not withdrawing flights on the uneconomic routes; and

(c) the names of such routes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (c): Routewise economics of services operated by Indian Airlines so far during the year 1974-75 have not yet been compiled.

(b) While Indian Air lines is expected to function, under the Air Corporations Act, on business principles, as far as possible, it has to perform its obligations as a public utility service. Consequently, the Corporation is obliged to continue to operate some of the un-economic routes in order to meet regional and tourist requirements.

Import of Polyester Chips

750. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of polyester chips imported by various export houses in the country along with the names of importers during the year 1974-75;

(b) whether the same has been cleared if not, the names of docks where it has been lying uncleared and since when and the reasons for not clearing the same;

(c) whether this item was imported against import incentive and if so, the purpose thereof and whether it was not in conformity with the import policy of Government; and

(d) the circumstances under which its import was allowed and whether it is proposed to amend the import policy to make it obligatory to take necessary certificate for the clearance of such items in advance so that in future such difficulty does not arise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Import statistics are not maintained importer-wise or separately in respect of export houses.

(b) and (c). Certain consignments of polyester chips imported against replenishment licences issued under the import policy for Registered Exporters have been lying uncleared at Bombay for the last about six months, pending examination whether the imports are in accordance with the licence conditions.

(d) The licences were issued under the import policy for Registered Exporters. The import policy in this regard has been amended under the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 99-ITC(PN)/74 dated 20th July, 1974 read with Public Notice No. 140-ITC(PN)/74 dated 20th September, 1974 according to which restrictions were placed on the import of polyester chips and synthetic resins.

Licences given to Tyre Manufacturing concerns for import of Nylon Thread

751. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued to the tyre manufacturers in the

country for the import of nylon thread during the last three years and if so, the value thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether the nylon thread has actually been imported and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the licences of nylon thread import licence are trying to get the licence converted for the import of some other goods such as raw material of thread; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and whether the import of this raw material is canalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) No, Sir. However, the value of licences issued to the tyre manufacturers for imports of Industrial Nylon Yarn and Nylon Cord is given below year-wise:—

Year	Rupees in Lakhs
1972	84.000
1973	76.800
1974	478.903
1975	24.000

(b) No, Sir. Statistics with regard to imports actually affected against import licences are not maintained by the CCI&E.

(c) and (d). The manufacturers of tyres represented to the Government that they would be able to get more quantity of industrial nylon yarn with the same amount of foreign exchange if Caprolactum which is a raw material for the manufacture of industrial nylon yarn is allowed to be imported. The matter was considered by the Government and licences of the value of Rs. 137 lakhs for nylon yarn were converted into licences for the import of Caprolactum in favour of the STC, with letters of authority in favour of manufacturers, and also licences for

Rs. 92.5 lakhs were converted into R.Os. for supply of Caprolactum on the STC which is the canalising agency.

Grant of COB licences to Foreign Companies

752. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications of foreign companies under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been considered and the names of companies whom COB licences have been granted; and

(b) what is the time provided by the Reserve Bank of India to foreign companies, whose COB applications under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are not considered favourably, to discontinue their activities in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The applications received from foreign companies under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 are under consideration.

As on 12th February, 1975 following 17 companies have been given permission to carry on their existing business activities:

1. Malaysian Airline System, Malaysia.
2. Great Malaysia Line, Berhad, Malaysia.
3. Nakamoto Shoji Kaisha Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Shareholders' Representative Office (ESSO Eastern Inc. Houston, USA).
5. Volkart Brothers, Bombay.
6. Indian Textile Paper Tube Co. Ltd., Virudhunagar.
7. Ataka & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Indian Iron Ore Long Term Import Association of Japan, Visakhapatnam-3.

9. Nomura Trading Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
10. Nagase & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
11. Okura Trading Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
12. Nezaki & Co. Ltd., Madras.
13. Hitachi Ltd., New Delhi
14. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Bombay.
15. Nissho-Iwai Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
16. Mitsui Brothers Liasion Office (India) Bangalore.
17. Marubeni Corporation, Bombay.

(b) If an application under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is rejected the applicant concerned is required to discontinue his business activity on the expiry of 90 days or such other date as may be specified in the order, from the date of receipt of the order conveying such rejection.

Priorities for the term lending Institutions for loan assistance to new projects

753. SHRI VIJAYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to draw up priorities for the term lending institutions for loan assistance to new projects and expansion schemes; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The lending policy of the all-India long term financial institutions has always been governed by the objectives and priorities indicated in the Plan. In their lending operations the institutions give preference to those industrial units which fall under the core and priority sectors. The relative priorities of industries

may, however vary from year to year depending on the economic situation. During 1975-76, emphasis is proposed to be laid mainly on the development of the essential consumer industries such as paper, cement, textiles, sugar, industries supporting agriculture e.g., fertilisers and pesticides and energy based industries which cover coal and petroleum.

Diversion of deposits from Government Agencies and Nationalised Banks to Non-Banking Companies

754. SHRI VIJAYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the diversion of the deposits from Governmental agencies and nationalised banks to the non-banking companies;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). There have been complaints that higher rates of interest offered by nonbanking companies in respect of deposits solicited by them have been affecting the deposit mobilisation of the banks and the business of the Unit Trust of India.

(c) The Reserve Bank has, with effect from 27th January, 1975, reduced the quantum of deposits that non-banking companies may receive in the form of unsecured loans guaranteed by Directors and in the form of deposits from shareholders from 25 per cent to 15 per cent of the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the companies and their net free reserves.

To make the investment in Units of the Unit Trust of India attractive, the Government has, by an Ordinance issued on 7th January, 1975 amend-

ed the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 and the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 The amendments envisage the grant of further relief from income-tax to the extent of Rs 2,000 for income from Units over and above the existing limit of Rs 3,000 already available under section 80L of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of certain approved investments including Units, and also provide for further exemption upto Rs 25 000 from wealth tax on investments in Units over and above the existing exemption limit under section 5 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 in respect of the investments including Units specified in that section In addition the Units issued by the Unit Trust of India will be eligible to be treated as trustee securities under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the amounts payable to the nominees of Unit holders will subject to certain conditions, vest in the nominees

Releasing of Indian Currency to Nationals of Bangladesh

755 SHRI M RAM GOPAL
REDDY

SHRI R S PANDEY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of the Bangladesh Government to stop releasing Indian currency to its nationals visiting India on private grounds, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)

(a) and (b), Government are aware of this decision of the Bangladesh Government which follows from the mutual agreement between the two Governments to terminate with effect from 1st January, 1975, the special travel arrangements under which all travel payments were being permitted through Special Rupee Account

Fall in bank deposit growth in the Country

756 SHRI M RAM GOPAL
REDDY

SHRI K M MADHUKAR,

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a marginal fall in the aggregate bank deposits during the last calendar year while there was a substantial increase in the level of outstanding bank credit; and

(b) if so, the increase in the aggregate bank deposit and outstanding bank credit during the year 1974 and in 1975 so far and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI)

(a) and (b) Aggregate deposits as well as outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased in absolute terms during the calendar year 1974 and the same trend has so far continued during current year The relevant data are set out below

(Amount in Rs crores)

As at the end of	Aggregate Deposit	Increase	Total advances	Increase
December 1973	10087		7062	
December 1974*	11440	1353	7914	852
January, 1975*	11630	190	8155	241

*Provisional

Deposits and advances of commercial banks are influenced by several factors like the overall economic trends, savings potential of the community, level of production and movement of goods, etc.

India's Foreign Exchange reserves

757. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will continue to face a difficult foreign exchange situation during 1975; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The foreign exchange situation is likely to remain difficult, mainly on account of the larger import bill caused by the steep rise in prices of oil, fertilizers and other commodities.

Subjects discussed with World Bank President

758. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met the World Bank President when he recently visited Washington; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed with him and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed with him covered the impact of recent international events on the Indian economy, the manner in which India was adjusting to the changed situation and the prospects for growth in the crucial sectors of the economy. Discussions also covered possible additional assistance from the Bank-group.

Construction of Hotels by holiday INNS INC

759. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Holiday Inns Inc., a largest hotel chain of U.S.A. has opened a hotel in the city of Agra;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of other hotels being constructed in India by the American hotel chain; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH): (a) and (b). The Hotel Holiday Inn which has recently opened at Agra has been set up by an Indian Company in collaboration with Holiday Inns Inc. of U.S.A.

(c) and (d). Three more hotels are being set up in collaboration with this Company, at Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad.

Credit from I.M.F. under special oil facility

760. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.M.F. has decided to provide credits to the developing countries through the special oil facility at a subsidised rate of interest;

(b) if so, main features of the proposal; and

(c) to what extent will it help India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors agreed that the

Oil Facility should be continued for 1975 on an enlarged basis. The Committee fully endorsed the recommendations of the Managing Director that a special account should be established with appropriate contributions by oil exporting and industrial countries, and possibly by other members capable of contributing and that the Fund should administer this account in order to reduce for the most seriously affected members the burden of interest payable by them under the Oil Facility.

(c) When this proposal materialises, it will be of help to India, which is one of the most seriously affected countries.

Action against customs officials in Bombay

*761. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of customs officials against whom action has been taken and those charge-sheeted in January, 1975 in Bombay; and

(b) other salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In January, 1975, 4 officials of Bombay Customs House were charge-sheeted. All the four are Class II gazetted officers and they have been charge-sheeted in connection with "woollen rags cases".

Anti-smuggling operation

762. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after two months of full, Government have decided to launch its second phase of anti-smuggling operations;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There has been no lull in the anti-smuggling drive which is a continuous process and all possible measures are being taken by the Government to make it more and more effective.

(b) Extra staff and equipments have been provided to field officers for anti-smuggling work. Comprehensive schemes for establishment of Shore Guards parties, Road Checking parties, intelligence-cum-Preventive parties and wireless communication network are being implemented. Ten Norwegian speed boats, fitted with radar and other equipment have been acquired and another ten boats are expected to arrive by March this year. Further, legislative and administrative measures also are under consideration.

Purchase of Boeing Jets by Indian Airlines from United States

763 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines have finalised the deal to purchase two Boeing Jets from the United States; and

(b) if so, the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Government have approved Indian Airlines' proposal for the purchase of two more Boeing-737 aircraft with connected spares and spare engines, from the Boeing Company for delivery in the last quarter of 1975. 10 per cent of the cost will be financed by Indian Airlines from its own resources. The balance of 90 per cent will be met out of the loans from the Exim Bank and other commercial and financial institutions, negotiations for which are in progress. The estimated cost will be US \$12.50 million.

Foreign tours by officers of Indian Airlines

764. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in the foreign tours by the officers of the Indian Airlines during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of officers who went abroad on official visit during the same period;

(c) the foreign exchange spent on each visit; and

(d) the purpose for which they were sent?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The number of officers of Indian Airlines who visited foreign countries on official duty during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 was as follows:

1972-73	..	..	62
1973-74	..	..	93
1974-75 (upto 18-2-75)	..	..	56

It will be seen that although during 1973-74 more officers visited foreign countries than during 1972-73, the number of officers is likely to be less during 1974-75 than during 1973-74.

(b) to (d) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 8957/75).

Export of tea during 1974

765. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea exported from India in the year 1974; and

(b) the percentage of our exports in comparison with the world tea export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Export of tea from India during January to October 1974 was 153.39 m kgs. valued at Rs 138.25 crores compared to 144.32 m kgs. valued at Rs. 110.47 crores during same period of 1973.

(b) India's share in world export is about thirty per cent.

भारत का विदेशी कर्जा

766. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार पर आज कुल कितना विदेशी कर्जा है,

(ख) उसका देश-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और

(ग) भारत सरकार को वर्ष 1975 में कुल कितनी धनराशि का कर्जा चुकाना पड़ेगा?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक भारत सरकार के कुल विदेशी ऋणभार की राशि 6925.80 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) देशवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा पंचांग वर्ष 1975 के दौरान वापस किये जाने वाले ऋण की रकम अनुमानतः दिसम्बर, 1971 से पूर्व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि की समता दरों (वर्तमान दरों के आधार पर 309.81 करोड़ रुपये) के आधार पर 262.45 करोड़ रुपये है।

विवरण

31 दिसम्बर, 1974 को भारत सरकार पर
ऋण आधार

दिसम्बर, 1971 में एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा
निधि समता दरो के आधार पर करोड़ रुपये
में)

देश का नाम	31-12-74 का वकाया
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(क) विदेशी मुद्रा में वापसी

1. आस्ट्रिया	16 32
2. बेल्जियम	16 15
3. कनाडा	307 02
4. डेनमार्क	11 10
5. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	558 28
6. फ्रान्स	133 74
7. इटली	15 22
8. जापान	402 42
9. नीदरलैण्ड	91 65
10. स्वीडन	47 66
11. ब्रिटेन	907 27
12. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	2411 03
13. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	215 48
14. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	1451.32
15. स्विटजरलैण्ड	16 91
16. बहरीन	1.42
17. कतार	4 69

जोड़ "क" 6607 68

(ख) सामान के निर्यात द्वारा
ऋण को वापस,

1. चेकोस्लोवाकिया	42 25
2. पोर्चुगल	15 09
3. रूस	252 52
4. यूगोस्लाविया	6 95
जोड़ 'ख'	316.81

(ग) रुबो में ऋणों की वापसी
डेनमार्क

1 91

जोड़ 'ग' 1 31

कुल जोड़ (क+ख+ग) 6925 80

पर्यटक स्थानों पर भिलारी

767. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन
और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बातें की कृपा
करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समस्या
की ओर गया है कि पर्यटक स्थानों पर अब
भी भिलारियों की भरमार रहती है और इस
का विदेशी पर्यटकों पर अच्छा असर नहीं
पड़ता

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस समस्या के निरा-
करण के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं , और

(ग) यह कदम कब उठाये गये और
उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में
राज्यमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क)
जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) गृह मंत्रालय ने 16
जून, 1970 को सभी राज्य सरकारों को एक

प्रपत्र जारी किया था जिस में सुझाव दिया गया था कि राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों द्वारा सभी पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर विशेष पुलिस प्रवर्ध किये जायें। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी समस्या को गंभीर रूप में लिया और 9 अगस्त, 1971 को स्वयं विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को एक गश्ती पत्र लिखा। इसी विषय पर पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री ने 1 जनवरी, 1975 को उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को एक व्यक्तिगत पत्र लिखा। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने संबंधित अधिकारियों को इस विषय में उपयुक्त उपाय करने के लिये अनुरोध जारी किये हैं।

प्राक्कलन मिति ने भी भिखारी उत्पन्न के बारे में अपनी 42 वी रिपोर्ट में टिप्पणियाँ/सिफारिशें की थी और ये सिफारिशें उपयुक्त कार्यावाही करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में लाई गई थी।

यद्यपि भिक्षावृत्ति सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक समस्या है और पर्यटक रूचि के स्थानों को भिक्षारियों से खाली रखना राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों का सामान्य कार्य है और फिर भी पर्यटन विभाग इस विषय में उचित उपायों के लिये सभी संबंधित व्यक्ति या को प्रेरित करने में प्रयत्न करने जारी रखेगा।

काफी बोर्ड द्वारा वाहनों का प्रयोग

768. श्री मून चन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काफी बोर्ड ने वर्ष 1972-73 में 42 वाहनों का प्रयोग किया जबकि वर्ष 1970-71 में 25 वाहनों का प्रयोग में लाया गया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर पक्ष कितना व्यय किया गया तथा अब यह खर्चा कितना बंद गया है, और

(ग) क्या इससे काफी बोर्ड को कोई प्रतिरिक्त लाभ हुआ है अथवा होने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-72, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान काफी बोर्ड द्वारा पेट्रोल पर किया गया व्यय क्रमशः 1,10,078 रु० 1,49,294 रु० तथा 1,83,422 रु० था।

(ग) बूक ये गईया भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों में स्थित बोर्ड के विभिन्न कार्यालयों के विभागीय उपयोग के लिए रखी गई है, अतः इसके फल-स्वरूप लाभ कम हो जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। गाड़ियों की संख्या में वृद्धि का कारण अनुसंधान विस्तार विपणन कार्य तथा निर्यातों के क्षेत्र में बोर्ड की गतिविधियों का विस्तार है।

Alleged disputes between smugglers and Director of Revenue Intelligence

769 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item regarding a serious quarrel over the payment of hush-money between the Director of Revenue Intelligence and Haji Mastan and Yusuf Patel, the alleged smugglers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) The question presumably refers to a news-item appearing in the issue of the Weekly Edition of "March of the Nation" dated 18-1-1975. This news report, however, does not contain the allegations regarding quarrel over payment of hush money between the Director of Revenue Intelligence and the alleged smugglers.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

Lifting of aviation fuel by Indian Airlines

770. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the advice of the Director-General of Civil Aviation, the Indian Airlines has suspended lifting of aviation fuel of Indian Oil Corporation for its aircraft from eight airports of the country;

(b) whether the fuel supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation at these eight airports is found to be contaminated with high content of sulphur; and

(c) if so, what arrangements are made to prevent suspension of operations at these airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines reported that tests carried out of samples of aviation fuel collected from some airports indicated the possibility of high sulphur content. The advice of the Director General of Civil Aviation was sought for who, after test at the laboratory of the Civil Aviation Department, confirmed this. As a result, Indian Airlines suspended lifting of aviation fuel supplied by Indian Oil Corporation at eight airports in the country.

(c) Arrangements were made by Indian Oil Corporation for alternative supply of aviation fuel at these airports. For the interim period extra fuel was carried by the aircraft from previous stations.

Warning to Textile Industry for reviewing its policy towards rise in the price of cloth

771. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Industry has been warned to review its policy

of increasing the price of cloth, which is likely to lead to an intensive consumer resistance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the textile industry thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). At present 30 per cent of the production of cotton cloth in mill sector is under price control and there is no question of industry increasing the prices beyond the fixed levels. As regards production outside price control, mills had earlier announced reduction in prices of cloth but more recently they have again raised the prices. The price rise is stated to be on account of increase in the cost of raw materials, wages, power cuts etc. Government's concern about this latest price rise has been conveyed to the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and their reaction is awaited.

Guidelines to States for implementation of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act

772. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Central Government to circulate guidelines to States to ensure uniformity in standards and approach in the exercise of powers under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention and Smuggling Activities Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The guidelines are meant to ensure uniformity in standards and approach in the field of detention under the COFRPOSA Act 1974 as a supplement to other anti-smuggling measures.

Closure of Calcutta Office of M/s. Mercury Travels (I) Ltd.

773. SHRI DINESH JOARDER:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the closure of the Calcutta Office of M/s. Mercury Travels (I) Ltd., since the 7th September 1974;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the functioning of the Company where a huge sum of public money as loan is involved; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) This is a case of closure of only one of the branches of M/s Mercury Travels (India) Ltd and not of the entire Company. The question of conducting an enquiry into the functioning of the Company by the Department of Tourism does not arise in this case.

Speed Boats to Check Smuggling

774. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of speed boats acquired so far by Government to check smuggling;

(b) the foreign exchange spent on each speed boat;

(c) the number of speed boats which are likely to be acquired by Government till the end of 1975; and

(d) how far these are useful to check smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) An order has been placed for purchase of 20 boats from Norway. Out of these, 2 were received in October, 1974 and 8 in January, 1975.

(b) Approximately Rs. 13.3 lakhs (8.58 lakh Norwegian Kroners) per boat.

(c) 20 only.

(d) The speed and manoeuvrability of the boats are very useful in anti-smuggling operations. As most of the boats have been received only recently it will take some time to make an assessment of their performance in anti-smuggling operations in Indian Waters.

Trade agreement between India and Pakistan

775. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:
SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has recently been signed with the Government of Pakistan by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of trade agreement; and

(c) whether a copy of trade agreement will be laid on the Table of the House and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed on the 23rd January, 1975 at Islamabad.

(b) The broad features of the Agreement are that (i) the two countries accord the most-favoured-nation treatment to each other in their trade relations; (ii) appropriate measures

will be taken to facilitate and diversify trade between the two countries, (iii) to begin with and unless otherwise agreed trade will be conducted on Government-to-Government basis or through Government controlled Corporations, (iv) facilities would be extended for holding of trade fairs and exhibitions in either country, (v) all payments for trade exchange would be made in freely convertible currencies

(c) Copies of the above referred Agreement have already been supplied to the Library of the Parliament

Trade agreement between India and Zambia

776 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO.
SHRI S N MISRA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a trade agreement has been signed between the Government of India and Government of Zambia during the recent visit of the President of Zambia,

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the trade agreement, and

(c) whether a copy of the agreement will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Deposits under Small Savings Scheme in Haryana

777 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of single deposits under the "Small Savings Scheme" in Haryana State during the year 1973-74,

(b) what was the maximum amount of any single deposit during the period in the whole country and to which State it related, and

(c) what steps Government have taken to increase the deposits in various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) The maximum amount of any single deposit during the period in the whole country was Rs 150 crores and this was in Bihar

(c) Some of the important steps taken during the year 1974-75 to increase the deposits in various States are —

(i) The rates of interest on various Small Savings securities were stepped up from the 1st April, 1974 and again from the 23rd July, 1974 to bring them in alignment with the increased rates of interest on deposits and accounts in commercial banks

(ii) A plan of targets for achievement in the first three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan was drawn up and intimated to all State Governments and Union Territories

(iii) Under the Post Office Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme introduced in December, 1973 with a view to encouraging retention of larger balances two draws for prizes were held—the first on the 31st July, 1974 and the second on the 31st January, 1975

(iv) As an incentive to the States for securing larger personal collections, State Governments, are being allowed w.e.f. 1974-1975 loan assistance equivalent to 25 per cent of the net amount collected by way of personal collections over and above the target for personal collections

fixed for the State. This will be in addition to their normal share of two-thirds of net Small Savings collections.

Reduction in prices of drugs allowed by S.T.C.

778. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has allowed reduction in the prices of some of the basic drugs to the giant multinationals;

(b) if so, the extent to which the reduction has been allowed and on what terms;

(c) whether the drugs stocks with STC have led to locking up of the funds to the tune of over Rs. 10 crores; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir, stocks held by STC are not abnormal.

(d) Does not arise.

Request from Indian Airlines for reduction in price of Aviation Turbine Fuel

779. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

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

(a) whether Indian Airlines has asked for a reduction in price of aviation turbine fuel (ATF) to bring

it at par with the rate paid by Air India and other International airlines;

(b) if so, a gist thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A request was made by Indian Airlines for a reduction in price of aviation turbine fuel and a relief by way of reduction of price in the ATF to the extent of Rs. 100 per kilo-litre was given with effect from 18th September, 1974.

Indian Airlines have also asked for reduction in the rate of Sales Tax levied by State Governments which is very high at present. In addition, the Corporation have requested for reduction in the rate of Excise Duty and exemption from Customs Duty on aircraft and aircraft spares imported by them. These requests of the Corporation are under Government's consideration

Recovery of Income Tax arrears

780 SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR'. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to recover the Income tax arrears from Shri Krishna Monan, residing at Bijlee House, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi Government have taken steps to attach monthly rent from tenants, amounting to more than Rs 40,000 per month;

(b) the particulars and situation of the buildings which have been attached and their respective purchase prices;

(c) whether any building has been transferred by the owner and if so, when;

(d) whether the assets in lockers and houses have been accounted for; and

(e) the period for which Income tax arrears are due?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) No Sir However, monthly rent from tenants is reported to be about Rs 7,000 only

(b) The requisite information is as under —

Name of the Property	Purchase Price (Rs. in lakhs)
1. 12 Jarnail Bagh, Delhi .	0 44
2. 2865/66 G B. Road, Delhi	0 28
3. 65/85 Sadar Bazar, Delhi .	1 40
4. Property in Narela .	0 39
5. 31/32 Rohtak Road, Delhi	3 29
6. Agricultural Land, Dayanand Nagar, Amritsar .	0 22
7. Plot, Gargari . .	0 04
8 Plot, Gargari .	0 03
9. Plot, Haridwar .	0 16
10. Land Lawrence Raod, Amritsar .	0 13
11. 1399 Krishnagar, Amritsar	0 77
12. 1-E/14, Jhandewalan Extn Delhi .	1 10
13. 53/83, Ramjas Road, New Delhi .	0 80
14. B-21/3 New Rohtak Road, Delhi .	0 80

(c) Only one property at Jawahar Nagar Delhi was sold in 1970 for Rs 1 90 lakhs which were paid towards income-tax arrears

(d) The assets in lockers and houses of the assessee have been taken into account at the time of assessment

(e) Outstanding Income-tax demands were created between 1968 and 1974

Construction of Civil Aerodrome at Cochin

781 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for construction of a civil aerodrome at Cochin in Kerala State,

(b) if so, the findings of the survey, and

(c) the likely date by which the aerodrome would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ
BAHADUR) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The results of the surveys are being evaluated and a decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly

Expenditure incurred on payment of D.A. during 1973-74

782 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on payment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE):
Payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees underwent revision during 1973-74 as a result of decisions on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. With the retrospective revision of pay scales from 1-1-73, the expenditure on account of dearness allowance during 1973-74 is estimated at Rs 85 crores roughly

Karipur Aerodrome near Calicut

783. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to construct an aerodrome at Karipur near Calicut in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the aerodrome would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines have recently indicated that in view of their tight fleet position and increased cost of operation, it would not be possible for them to operate to Calicut during the Fifth Plan period. Nevertheless it is proposed to pursue the proposal for development of the aerodrome for non-scheduled operations for the present, subject to the availability of resources.

Development of tourist facilities at Digha (West Bengal)

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

(a) whether the tourist centre of Digha in West Bengal experienced very heavy rush of tourists during the years 1973 and 1974;

(b) whether the number of visitors to Digha is rapidly increasing year after year;

(c) if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government either directly or through the State Government for the development of tourist facilities at Digha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism does not maintain a record

of tourists visiting various tourist centres in the country either on State-wise or place-wise basis. However, from the information received from the Department of Tourism, Government of West Bengal, there has been a progressive increase in the number of various staying at the State Tourist Lodge at Digha as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year (April-March)	Number of guests who stayed at State Tourist Lodge, Digha
1970-71	1,693
1971-72	1,988
1972-73	3,945
1973-74	6,898

(d) Due to constraint on resources necessitating a selective approach, the development of facilities for tourists at Digha has not been included in the Central Sector.

Development of Delhi and Calcutta Airports

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to expand and develop Delhi and Calcutta airports;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) the reasons for exclusion of Calcutta airport from the scope of such developments;

(d) the facts about international air services using Calcutta airport upto 31st January, 1975; and

(e) the steps taken for improving facilities for national and international services using Calcutta airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c) and (e) Delhi (Palam, airport and Calcutta) Dum Dum airport are already suitable for operation of the present day air services. Steps are continuously being taken to provide better facilities and modern and sophisticated navigational aids at both these airports. So far as Calcutta airport is concerned a new international terminal building was commissioned in 1970.

The extension of the main runway has already been completed at Calcutta airport and the work on its strengthening is in progress. So far as Delhi airport is concerned a proposal for having a new terminal complex is under consideration of the International Airports Authority of India. Recently the international arrival hall at Delhi Airport has been extended for meeting the requirements of incoming international traffic.

(d) Air-India, British Airways, Thai Airways, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, Bangladesh Biman Union of Burma Airways and Scandinavian Airlines System were operating international air services through Calcutta in January 1975.

Hotels run by Tourism Department

787 **SHRI M S PURTY** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of hotels in the Capital and in the States run by the Central Tourism Department, and

(b) the names of hotels which are making profits and those incurring losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) India Tourism Development Corporation a public sector undertaking operates 6 hotels in the Capital and 7 hotels in different States.

(b) During the year 1973-74 Ashoka Hotel, Akbar Hotel and Janpath Hotel at New Delhi and Hotel Ashoka Bangalore made profits. Hotels Lodi, Ranjit and Qutab at Delhi and Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad, Khajuraho Hotel, Kovalam, Grove, Ixami Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur, Varanasi Hotel incurred losses. The Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore was commissioned on 13-9-1974. A statement showing the financial results of the Hotels is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the Hotel	State in which located	Profit(+) / Loss(-)	
			1972-73	1973-74
1	Ashoka Hotel New Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi	(+) 27.06	(-) 44.04
2	Akbar Hotel New Delhi (Commissioned on 27-1-1972)	Do	(+) 6.79	(+) 5.05
3	Hotel Janpath New Delhi	Do	(+) 10.48	(-) 18.85
4	Hotel Ranjit New Delhi	Do	(-) 1.83	(-) 11.96
5	Lodi Hotel New Delhi	Do	(-) 0.67	(-) 4.71
6	Qutab Hotel New Delhi (Commissioned on 4-11-1973)	Do		(-) 5.04
7	Hotel Ashoka Bangalore	Karnataka	(+) 5.63	(-) 6.85

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad (Taken over from Railways on 1-10-1972)	Maharashtra	(—)1.17	(—)2.58
9.	Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho (Expanded and converted into a hotel w.e.f. 19-11-1972)	Madhya Pradesh	(—)3.29	(—)2.78
10.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur (Expanded by adding 23 rooms in January 1973)	Rajasthan	(—)4.72	(—)3.14
11.	Kovalam Grove, Kovalam (Commissioned on 17-12-1972).	Kerala	(—)6.27	(—)6.47
12.	Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi (Commissioned on 14-9-1973)	Uttar Pradesh	..	(—)9.08
13.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore, (Commissioned on 13-9-1974)	Karnataka	..	..

Declining Trend of Indian Tea in International Market

788. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian tea is losing in international market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to export instant tea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The two instant tea manufacturing units are under 100 per cent export obligation. The project sponsored and financed by Tea Board envisages setting up of a pilot-plant at Tocklai Experimental Station, Assam for exploring methods of commercial exploitation of the laboratory process evolved for production of quality instant tea using green tea leaf as the starting material. Technical guidance of a research team from Calcutta University will be available.

Some of the steps taken to promote export of tea including instant tea are:

1. Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in

London, New York, Cairo, Brussels and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets.

2. Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders packers.

3. Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad.

4. Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

5. Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea.

6. Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of tea as a beverage, vis-a-vis other soft drinks.

Grant of a letter of authority for import of nylon yarn and thread to M/s. Sant Prakash Bhagwandas

789. SHRI JYOTIRMOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in or about 1971, a firm styled as "M/s. Sant Prakash Bhagwandas", was granted a letter of autho-

ity for the import of nylon yarn and thread or polyester fibre,

(b) if so, whether the said firm was deregistered as approved importer in 1967,

(c) whether between 1967 and 1970 the firm made repeated representations to the Ministry but those were rejected, and

(d) if the answers to (b) and (c) be in the affirmative (i) the particulars and antecedents of the firm (ii) total value of the licences for import of nylon yarn granted, whether the import licenses were utilised and if so how, (iii) on what grounds the firm's representations between 1967 and 1970 were rejected, and (iv) on what grounds it was granted licenses for the import of nylon yarn etc. in 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir. In 1971 M/s Bhagwan Das, Sant Prakash were granted letter of authority for import of nylon yarn and thread polyester fibre.

(b) The firm was deregistered as approved importer under Indo-Afghan Trade in 1967.

(c) The firm's representations made in 1967 and 1968 were rejected.

(d) The earlier representation to import betelnuts were rejected as the firm was asked to transfer their Afghanistan exports to other approved importers with the permission of the Reserve Bank. The case was however reconsidered on further representation in 1970 and import of nylon yarn and thread polyester fibre was allowed for Rs 18.93.969.

The amount actually utilised is Rs 10.21.069. The circumstance which weighed in taking this decision was that the firm had exported goods to Afghanistan which had not been paid for by counter balancing imports. A further scrutiny is being made into the antecedents of the firm.

Tax evasion by Tobacco Dealers

790 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item dated 16th January, 1973 under the caption "Massive Tax evasion by tobacco dealers",

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon;

(c) names, addresses and particulars of the dealers involved, and

(d) the specific charges against each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Value of Rupee

791 SHRI VASANT SATHI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether intrinsic value of rupee is continuously decreasing and how further gone below 27.6 paise, and

(b) if so what special steps are taken to check the erosion in the intrinsic value of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) On account of a continuous rise in prices, the internal purchasing power of the rupee in terms of 1949 prices had declined to 24.6 paise in September 1974. As a result of a fall in the general price level thereafter the internal value of the rupee rose to 25.3 paise in December, 1974.

Thus although the internal value of the rupee, reckoned in the same terms, was 27.1 paise for the year

1974, as a whole, as compared to 27.6 paise for the period January—October 1974, arising trend in this value has been noticeable since the closing months of 1974.

Government's efforts to increase the internal purchasing power of the rupee in the short run, (a) by the control of inflation principally through demand management policies and (b) through action taken to check smuggling and black money, and in the long run through increased reduction and availability of essential goods, which were responsible for this outcome, are being intensified and are helped by the prospects of a good rabi crop.

Re-scheduling of night flights

792. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Aviation Department has asked international airlines to reschedule their flights to release pressure at night on Bombay and Delhi Airports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the international airlines thereto and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Attempts have been made by the Civil Aviation Department with the international airlines for re-scheduling their flights but with little success. There has been considerable opposition from the international airlines when changes in their schedules were suggested to them. Efforts are now being made through the forum of International Air Transport Association for re-arrangement of schedules of international airlines, with a view to release pressure at night on Bombay and Delhi airports.

Deposits raised by private companies

793. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public deposits raised by some private companies are not being used for the purpose of building up inventories?

(b) whether the private industrial units find public borrowings cheaper than borrowings from banks; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Public deposits raised by a company from part of the total funds at its disposal. As the total funds at its disposal are used by a company for various purposes as needs arise, it is not possible to identify separately the specific purpose for which funds raised from different sources are utilised by the company.

(b) and (c). The rate of interest recently offered by the companies on public deposits generally range from 9.5 per cent to 15 per cent on deposits for a period of one year and 12.5 per cent to 16 per cent on deposits raised for periods over five years. On the other hand, the minimum lending rate of bank is 12.5 per cent and the actual lending rates generally range from 13.5 per cent to 18 per cent for large borrowers.

Selection of a site for a Dry Port around Delhi

794. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for setting up a dry port around Delhi to meet the export needs of North India has been selected;

(b) if so, the location of that place and the area it will cover; and

(c) the estimated amount spent or proposed to be spent in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH)

(a) Government have approved in principle the setting up of a Dry Port

(b) and (c) 'A Panel in the Planning Commission has been asked to go into the question of location of the Dry Port and make its recommendations to the Government

Casual and Central Pool Workers in Security Paper Mill in Hoshangabad

795 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of casual and central pool workers working in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad has been found to be satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the reasons why they are not being absorbed permanently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Central Pool workers constitute a regular part of authorised industrial strength of Security Paper Mill. The casual workers are engaged for carrying out work of periodical and casual nature like disposal of accumulated rag dust, lime sludge, effluent sludge, etc. It would be uneconomical to appoint them on regular establishment for carrying out such type of works. However as and when vacancies arise, they are considered for regular appointment, subject to satisfactory work

Seizure of forged currency notes

796 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether fake currency notes were seized recently at Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Meerut, Bombay, Amravati, Ghazipur and other places in the country;

(b) if so, their value;

(c) whether the paper on which the above notes were printed was manufactured in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad;

(d) if so, whether responsibilities have been fixed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE) (a) There is no recent case of seizure of fake currency notes. The last case that was reported to the Central Bureau of Investigation was a seizure at Bombay in November, 1974

(b) During 1974-75 (upto December 1974) fake currency notes worth Rs 98,326 were seized by Police in raids and notes amounting to Rs 29,237 were recovered from circulation

(c) There is no evidence to suggest that the fake notes referred to above were printed on paper manufactured in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Class I, II, III and IV Officers in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

797 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV officers and workers serving in Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad since 1966-67;

employees and the employees of banks, L I C. and other public sector employees as a whole, and

(b) if so, Government's proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b) As the 272 index average (1960-100) mentioned by the 3rd Central Pay Commission has since been crossed, a review will be made by the Government of the dearness allowance scheme in respect of Central Government employees. The review will take into account all relevant factors. No general decision on dearness allowance schemes applicable to the public sector enterprises Banks LIC etc has been taken though the cases of individual units are considered and settled from time to time in the light of relevant factors.

Complaints in regard to diversion of deposits by companies

800 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether despite the Reserve Bank directive restricting the amount of deposits that can be taken by the non-banking firms, the number of complaints of fraud and malpractices by such companies has been increasing during the last few years

(b) whether these companies have been diverting quite a good bit of deposits under attractive terms which could have been tapped by Government financial institutions like the banks and the Unit Trust of India and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to attract such deposits to Government organisations and also to provide some security to the investors in such companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Government as well as the Reserve Bank of India have received some complaints regarding non-payment of public deposits or interest thereon on due dates by certain non-banking companies. Some complaints have also been received that certain non-banking companies have accepted deposits in excess of the limits laid down in the directions issued in this behalf by the Reserve Bank of India

(b) There have been complaints that higher rates offered by non-banking companies in respect of deposits solicited by them have been affecting the deposit mobilisation by banks and the business of the Unit Trust of India

(c) The Reserve Bank has, with effect from 27th January 1975 reduced the quantum of deposits that non-banking companies may receive in the form of uncured loans guaranteed by Directors and in the form of deposits from shareholders from 25 per cent to 15 per cent of the aggregate of the paid up capital of the companies and their net free reserve

To make the investment in Units of the Unit Trust of India attractive the Government has by an Ordinance issued on 7th January 1975, amended the Unit Trust of India Act, 1968 and the Indian Trusts Act 1882. The amendments envisage the grant of further relief from income-tax to the extent of Rs 2000 of income from Units over and above the existing limit of Rs 3,000 already available under section 80L of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 in respect of certain approved investments including Units and also provide for further exemption upto Rs 25 000 from wealth tax on investments in Units over and above the existing exemption limit under section 5 of the Wealth Tax Act 1957 in respect of the investments including Units specified in that section. In addition,

the Units issued by the Unit Trust of India will be eligible to be treated as trustee securities under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the amounts payable to the nominees of Unit holders will, subject to certain conditions, vest in the nominees.

As regards security to the depositors, it needs to be noted that transactions of deposits are in the nature of contract between the companies and the individual depositor and as such the depositors have to pursue normal remedies open to them in cases of breach of contract. However, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 has recently been amended in December, 1974 with a view to tightening the control of the Reserve Bank over the deposit-acceptance activities of non-banking companies. The Companies Act, 1956 has also been recently amended to regulate the invitation and acceptance of deposits by companies; the new section 58A inserted therein and the rules promulgated by Government on 3rd February, 1975 in exercise of the powers conferred by that section, make it obligatory for a company intending to invite or accept deposits from the public to issue an advertisement in the prescribed manner and containing the prescribed information regarding its management, financial position etc. These measures, together with the ceiling restrictions on the quantum of deposits that the companies may accept, as laid down in the directions issued by the Reserve Bank and the rules promulgated under section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956, are expected to help protect indirectly the interests of depositors.

12.00 hrs.

RE. DISCUSSION ON CONDUCT OF SHRI TULMOHAN RAM, M.P.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I gave notice of an adjournment motion regarding a man who was beaten to death in the lock-up... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: So many things are happening in the country but they are not all subjects of adjournment motions. Please do not make the adjournment motion so common.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make the position clear. This was already settled in my previous ruling. Many of you—Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and some other friends—have given notices of a motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have also given a notice of a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banerjee also, I am sorry to miss his name.

SHRI ATAL BISHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): But that is not on Shri Tulmohan Ram.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is not on Shri Tulmohan Ram, why should he intervene when I am talking of motions on Shri Tulmohan Ram?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall not be here on Monday, that is why I am raising it today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is one privilege motion pending since the last session.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered them and I have seen my previous ruling also. In that ruling I had clearly said that the principle of *sub judice* does not apply so far as matters of privilege of this House are concerned but the question of privilege will arise only on something which is in relation to the business of this House. As far as the conduct of the Member is concerned, there is no bar on its discussion even if some judicial proceedings are going on. This House is the master of its own judgement in the case of conduct of its Members. I have seen that you have brought it up in one shape or another. I have no

objection if this House discusses the question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Thank you

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE But how to discuss it?

MR SPEAKER On a motion, but not on a motion of privilege because, as I said something must happen in the House to constitute breach of privilege

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मेरा निवेदन आप सुन ले। मोशन हमने दिये हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि किसी मेम्बर के आचरण के बारे में अगर चर्चा के लिये कोई मोशन आना है तो वह लीडर आफ दी हाउस की तरफ से आना चाहिए और अगर उसकी तरफ से ऐसा मोशन नहीं आता है तो हमने जा नोटिस दिये हुए हैं उसकी का आप चर्चा के लिये ले लें। अब उसके लिये आप कहेंगे कि बिजिनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह चीज तय होनी चाहिये। वहाँ अगर सरकार नहीं मानेगी तो मामला कैसे तय होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े-बड़े मर्गले वहाँ तय होते हैं। रोज हाते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . कल यह मामला वहाँ उठा था। तब तो कुछ हुआ उसका मैं ब्योरा देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। आपने देखा होगा कि सरकार चर्चा के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस के किसी मेम्बर के कडबट की मोशन के वास्ते मेरी इजाजत की तो जरूरत नहीं है। मैं उसको इन बार्डर होल्ड करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, let the Minister hear us and then reply

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing any debate. A debate is necessary if there is any doubt about it. I am not allowing any debate on this. We have had enough of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU There are substantive motions already (Interruptions) with your kind co-operation during the inter-session and during the last session we went through the CBI documents and basing on them we gave our memorandum saying that there is a *prima facie* case for a parliamentary probe. Now, the Government have disputed that. Therefore the matter must come before the House. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER You can speak only if I listen to you. I am not listening.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You have helped us as much as possible. All that I want to say is that the purpose of this debate would be to justify a parliamentary probe. Secondly, whatever loopholes are there in the matter of granting of licences Government should draw lessons from this debate so that the loopholes could be plugged. If Shri Tulmohan Ram is found to have committed a serious misconduct he should be removed from the membership of this House. There is my motion and other motions are also there. Let one of the motions be taken up and discussed without further delay because the whole country and the whole House are anxious to know. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I wish you sit down now. I am not listening to you any more.

SHRI S M BANERJEE Sir, kindly give me a chance.

श्री मधु लिमये (बंका) : मेरा निवेदन आपकी सल्लिग के ऊपर आधारित है। आपके सल्लिग का एक हिस्सा मैं पढ़कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह दो दिमम्बर का है।

"It is a well established law that the rule of sub judice does not apply to matters of privilege or in matters where disciplinary jurisdiction of the House with respect to its own Members is concerned. However, in order to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, the misconduct of a Member should relate to business in the House. In the present case the Member has allegedly abused his position as a Member of Parliament in sponsoring an application to Government for money and also after forging signatures of other Members. These allegations of bribery and forgery which have been prima facie established by the CBI are certainly very serious and unbecoming of a Member of Parliament, and he may be held guilty of lowering the dignity of the House."

आपका यह स्पष्ट निर्णय होने के बाद अगर आप मुडगल केस के आधार पर चलना चाहते हैं और इसको प्रिविलेज का नोटिस नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, जैसा कि आपने निर्णय दिया है, तो क्या उम केस को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये इस सदन के नेता को, आपके सल्लिग के बाद, श्री तुल मोहन राम के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव नहीं रखना चाहिए था? अरु क्या सर्वसम्मति से उसका पास करना नहीं चाहिए था? सदन की गरिमा, उसके डेकोरम और डिगनिटी की बात यहां कही जाती है। क्या उसके लिये यह आवश्यक नहीं था? आपने कहा है कि हमारे नोटिस को आपने मान लिया है। लेकिन क्या दूसरी जो नो डेट येट मोशज होती है, उन्ही के स्तर पर यह नाम है? आपने स्वयं कहा है कि यह प्रिविलेज और कटेम्प्ट से मामला उत्पन्न हुआ है? अब आप इसको

मुडगल केस के आधार पर तय करना चाहते हैं तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि सदन की नेता आप के निर्णय के बावजूद इस तरह का प्रस्ताव सदन में रखने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इससे यह आशंका उत्पन्न होती है कि तुलमोहन राम के द्वारा जो ब्राबरी और फोर्जरी का काम किया गया, प्रधान मंत्री उसको प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहती है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : कहा से कहा पहुंच गये क्या इम्प्लीकेशन लगाना शुरू कर दिया। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह मामला कोर्ट के सामने है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : कोर्ट की बात करके ये लोक स्पीकर के सल्लिग का अपमान कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा है कि डिमिशनरी मामलों में कोर्ट प्रोसीडिंज का कोई मवाल नहीं है। सदन की नेता प्रस्ताव लेकर क्यों नहीं आई?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को साधारण नो-डे-येट-नेम्ड मोशज की तरह न मानें। नियम 190 के अन्तर्गत आपको यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि सदन नेता की सलाह से आप समय निर्धारित करेंगे। जब सदन नेता इस सबध में पहल करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, तो आप अपने, अधिकार का प्रयोग करके तत्काल इस बहस के लिये समय निर्धारित कीजिये, और हम लोगो को इस पर बहस कररे और सदन से फैसला करवाने का मौका दीजिये। हम जानना चाहेंगे कि क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी को सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव का भी विरोध करेंगे और फोर्जरी तथा ब्राबरी को प्रोटेक्शन देने का काम करेंगे :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister should read the last paragraph of the Speaker's ruling...

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you getting up every time? Why don't you have the patience to listen to others?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, two points have been raised. As regards the first point a reference has been made to your ruling that the conduct of Shri Tulmohan Ram, as a Member of Parliament can be gone into and that the law of sub judice does not apply to it. The whole House accepts your ruling. The only point is, any discussion that takes place on this point, when it is to take place. As I made clear so often, the subject—matter of his conduct, as pointed out by Shri Limaye, that is, forgery and bribery, that as a Member of Parliament, he is guilty of those things, these are exactly identical matters which are being investigated and gone into by a court of law. Even now, we are seeing every day in the papers the evidence that is coming and so on. My submission is that such a discussion can take place after the court comes to a finding. It is the same identical matters which are being adjudicated in a court of law. It is not something different that is being investigated. According to me, and I submit in all humility, the proper time to discuss it will be after the court comes to a finding.

As regards the other point that the CBI Report has been perused and, therefore, a discussion must follow, may I recollect that we have always maintained that the CBI Report is not for publication? Because it had been said that we were hiding something and we did not want the leaders of the Opposition, of the main parties, to go with an impression (Interruptions) Why don't you listen to me? It was because we wanted to give an opportunity to the leaders of the opposition

to see that we have not hidden anything from them...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have,

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: So, in spite of the convention, we placed the matter for the perusal of the leaders for their own satisfaction. But that does not mean that a discussion should follow thereafter and that whatever has been secret and we have shown to them, should be ventilated here. If it is so, where is the original convention that we mentioned that the CBI report is not to be made public? Now you say, 'We have learnt so many things from the CBI report and we want to come to the House for a discussion.' But what is the discussion about? The main purpose of our showing those reports to the hon. leaders of the opposition was to show them that we have nothing to hide and that only for certain legal, technical and constitutional requirements, it is not to be publicised. That is all. That purpose has been served and that is where the matter now rests. This is my humble submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your last ruling was: 'I, therefore, hold that the House can discuss any motion relating to the conduct of Shri Tulmohan Ram and the rule of sub judice does not come in the way.' That is your final and firm ruling.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are not challenging that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have not made any notes from the CBI report but we have recorded it into our heads.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned many things. Why do you want to repeat it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister is no Super-Speaker here to go over your ruling and say something in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a super-Parliamentarian.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSY: No, Sir. I am only the most obedient servant of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है उस के बाद आप का फैसला क्या है ? आपने अपने रूलिंग में कहा है कि वहम हो सकती है, सब जूजिस का सिद्धान्त लागू नहीं होता है । मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि जब तक मामला अदालत में है, तब तक यह वहम नहीं होनी चाहिए । आप म्युनि देखिए, कि आज अखबारों में मुकदमे की खबर आई है । रोज ये खबरें छरेंगी । हमारे सदन के एक मंत्री के आचरण पर अदालत में चर्चा हो रही है । देगवामी हम से पूछ सकते हैं कि आप के सदन के एक सदस्य ने गलत काम किया तो उस के बारे में आप के सदन का क्या फैसला है ।

एक और पहलू है। श्री तुलसीदास राम को अभियुक्त बना कर अदालत में खड़ा किया गया है। अगर यह बहम होगी तो उन्हें भी यहां सफाई देने का मौका मिलेगा। हम श्री तुलसीदास राम को भी मुनना चाहते हैं। उन्हें इस मामले में बया कइना है यह भी पामने आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस को लाडिगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब तक प्रदालन में फैला नहीं होगा, क्या तब तक हम चुन-चाप बैठे रहेंगे ? मंत्री महोदय न जो कुछ कहा है आप उस की रोशनी में अरुण फैलना दीजिए ।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (ALI-
PUR):** This question has got two as-
pects which, in my opinion, should
not mixed up with each other. One
is the specific aspect of the con-
duct of a member of this House which,
as you correctly said, this House, as a
sovereign body, has a right, has an
unrestricted and unfettered right, to
judge and if necessary and if it so
deems fit, can proceed by take

action against him. I think Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, when he just now made a reference to the proceedings to the criminal case in the court, was not contesting your ruling and which he cannot, that the rule of *sub-Judice* does not apply in this matter. That is what he means, I think. Otherwise, it makes no sense at all. What he wanted to say, if I understood him correctly, is that, in his opinion, he does not consider it desirable on a matter of propriety—that is perhaps what he wants to say—while the case is going on in the court (*Interruptions*) Any way I am trying to bring out what is in his mind. If he cannot express himself, what can I do?

MR SPEAKER: After all you are all colleagues; you should help each other

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I believe, Sir, that this House has got complete sovereignty in this matter and we are of opinion also that there is nothing to bar this House from proceeding in the matter of sitting in judgement on the conduct of Mr Tul Mohan Ram against whom a *prima facie* base has been established and on the basis of that *prima facie* case alone proceedings in the court were instituted against him. So, I don't think that is ruled out. That can be taken up tomorrow or day after tomorrow or after a few days. As far as perusal of the documents is concerned we were all united when we made a demand that those documents should be made available because without going into those documents it is impossible to understand what was going on either to support or to refute any allegations and counter-allegations which were being made. So, this procedure of perusal has been gone through with your kind help and the co-operation of your office and I think, all facilities that were possible were given to the party leaders. And I can say, the representative of my party has not perused that document any less intensively than what

other people have done. If they want to go into the record of perusal, how many hours one went into it, how deeply one went into it, that can be gone into and it is quite interesting to know how much time who has taken over the perusal. And now at the end of all this perusal, when the perusal is completed what happens? This is a big question mark, because this question has been before everybody, before the whole nation. Everybody is entitled to ask: What was your impression? What did you understand? Now, the impressions got from perusing those documents may not be the same in case of all of us. Some of my colleagues on this side of the House belonging to the other opposition parties have been saying it loudly that the perusal has convinced them that there is need for a further parliamentary probe. Now, as far as I have understood, from whatever our people who have perused those documents have reported to us, we do not feel that there is need for a further parliamentary probe because it will not serve any purpose. But that is a different matter and we can argue that out. But we cannot say that there is nothing further to be discussed. To say so would be doing a great injustice to this house and to the public because we have been all along demanding that we must get this opportunity to see these documents and, after having perused those documents, the study as a result of this perusal in an appropriate manner will have to be placed before Parliament. Therefore, I would request you to see to it and to ensure that a discussion is permitted and, only after that, the matter should be closed. Naturally, that discussion has to be within certain circumscribed limits. That is obvious. We cannot quote from that document; we cannot make direct references. We have not been allowed to take notes. That has been observed by everybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can tell from memory.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are supposed to keep everything in mind. But, we cannot quote here. That was agreed to. Anyway, it is for the Speaker to regulate the discussion. And I think that most of the Members will certainly abide by these limits. But subject to that, there must be a discussion because certain broad things may have emerged from that perusal which has created some impression on our minds too, that is, the general responsibility of ministers, of officials, of Members of Parliament with regard to all these procedures of censoring as illustrated by the cases of these merchants of Mahe and Yanam. These may be particular cases. But, many things may come out of it. Why should the Parliament not also make suggestions and proposals for the future so that in the licensing procedures of this type, what we consider to be undesirable types of influence exercised by either the Ministers or by Government officials, secretaries of departments or by Members of Parliament can be obviated or minimised? And that would be a healthy thing. It is necessary in the interest of the country and in the interest of democracy. Why should the House not be permitted, after this perusal, to have a general discussion on this question? I cannot understand it. I think it is very necessary and thereafter the matter may be ended. If anybody wants that a further Parliamentary Probe is required, he is free to move that motion also. That can also be discussed.

So, Sir, I would request you to permit a discussion. I do not want to take the time of the House. Motions have also been tabled for a general discussion. There is a motion from our party also under Rule 193 or something like that. This is being listed for a discussion. That is regarding Shri Tul Mohan Ram. We

can have some consultation and decide about that for taking up the matter. Certainly it is not conditional on the proceedings being finished in the court. This is all I have got to say

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Sir, I want to say something on this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, इन को दिखो न बनाइए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: (Contd.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say something on this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पीछे जो रेप्रेजेंटेटिव बैठे हैं वह बोल चूके हैं।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: (East Delhi): Sir, I am not entering into any debate nor am I making any speech I am only making a short and brief submission. I am taking only one minute.

The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has already made his submission and clarified the position. You have given your ruling that the House can discuss this matter certainly. What the hon. Minister said is about the propriety or desirability of it about which Mr. Gupta has also said. I am only inviting your attention for your kind consideration. Under Rule 352, the first thing is that while speaking, a Member shall not refer to any matter of fact of which a judicial decision is pending. Of course, I am not challenging your ruling. (Interruptions) Please listen to me. I am only putting this for your consideration. My simple question is whether the discussion should be held now or, whether as the hon. Minister suggested, the same should be held later on after the case is decided. At present the case is going on in the court. I am not holding

any brief for Mr. Tul Mohan Ram I would certainly like that he should be proceeded against for anything which he has done. I am not holding any brief for him. And it is wrong to cast any aspersion on Government which has prosecuted him. What I am submitting most respectfully is: what are you going to comment on these facts about which evidence is being recorded and the court is to give its judgment? We will be speaking here and saying things on matters and on questions of facts which are in the court and we will be commenting on the evidence. You will kindly consider all these things before you decide that this matter might be discussed.

This is all what I want to submit in short.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker has already given his ruling on this

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sir, in the previous session, Mr. Vajpayee and referred to a letter which Shri Jagjit Singh has written to the Lieutenant Governor, and wanted the matter to be referred to the Privileges Committee. I was the lone Member of this House who voted against that Motion. I did not want it to be referred to the Privileges Committee because the fact whether this letter had been written by Mr. Jagjit Singh is not proved and when you refer to the Privileges Committee it may after some time come to the same conclusion that this letter was never written. I was over-ruled and I was one versus the rest of the House. Why I narrate it now is, the Privileges Committee of Rajya Sabha has found that Mr. Jagjit Singh refused having written that letter and the hon. Member who had raised that issue did not come forward to adduce the evidence that that letter was written by him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Privileges Committee of this House is seized of the matter. Let him not comment on that.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I presume you read the newspaper and you would have read this news item. I am saying this only to make the submission that in this present case the fact whether Mr. Tulmohan Ram is guilty of having accepted the bribe is being adjudicated upon. Suppose this House discusses this issue and condemns Tulmohan Ram and after a year and half the court finds that all these allegations against Tulmohan Ram were not correct and he is not guilty of the charges levelled against him. Sir, I do not see any contradiction in your ruling that the rule regarding sub-judice does not apply here but I do see a lot of wisdom in what Mr. Raghu Ramaiah says as to whether this discussion is going to lead us anywhere and whether it is desirable.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the forgery part?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That also the court will adjudicate upon. My contention has been that there has been no forgery and all the 21 signatures were genuine. Now, suppose the court says all these signatures were genuine and even the charge of forgery falls—Tulmohan will prove before the court that he never asked for bribe and the bribe was never paid—then the House must have wasted three hours in charging him. Suppose, the House is later presented with a court verdict saying he is innocent. So, I do not want that this House should be placed in a situation where it has to feel sorry that they passed a verdict without evidence on charges they were not able to prove in the court of law. That is why I say there should be no conflict. But whether it is desirable to have a discussion or not is a matter which the House must consider very seriously.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, it is a part of the parochial short-sighted attitude of the ruling party. There was a whispering campaign let loose all over the country that almost all the

Members of Parliament indulge in this kind of either supporting this or that group for getting licences and the whole political image of the Members of Parliament to a large extent got tarnished. If they had agreed to have the discussion earlier not only many hours of the House could have been prevented from being wasted but also the image of the MPs that had gone down in the country would not have occurred. If they now maintain the peculiar attitude that no discussion should be held either on the CBI report or Tulmohan Ram not only another fresh wave of whispering campaign may start but also the image of Members of Parliament will go down. I will take the second thing first, about the CBI report. The hon. Minister has said that the leaders of the opposition parties and the representatives of the opposition parties had their satisfaction to peruse the CBI Report. It was not a psychological satisfaction. It was not a fine art. It was not that the Members have got psychological satisfaction by going through the language and the art of writing. It was not. It was not a research work. It has to be remembered that it was on the basis of a statement made on the floor of the House that you allowed the Members of the Opposition to see the CBI report. Therefore, the House is seized of this business. The House was given, through you, that right to peruse the CBI report. Firstly, it is a question of propriety that the House must know what had happened. Nothing was stated about the CBI report. The question whether the report should be quoted or not, the question whether an enquiry committee will be set up to go into this question and formulate a new code of conduct for Members, the question whether a Member of Parliament can recommend licence and soon, are different. The question is, the House must know what had happened after the perusal of the CBI report. The representatives of each group who have seen the report, must come before the House and report what they have seen, and after seeing it, what

their observations are and whether anything should be done in regard to the CBI report. This is the first point. The hon. Minister cannot escape from the obligation because that obligation was the obligation which he derived from this House.

Secondly, I would like to draw your attention to what you have said. I want to quote your ruling:

"I, therefore, hold that the House is free to discuss any motion relating to the conduct of Shri Tulmohan Ram and the rule of sub judice does not come in the way."

Sir, when this matter came before the House, certainly, to circumvent a discussion in the House, Government, of course, approached the Court. When you formulated your ruling about this matter, the case was pending before the Court against Shri Tulmohan Ram. You have clearly and categorically given your ruling that this matter may be discussed. Therefore, Sir, I see there is no reason why this matter should not be discussed. If it is not discussed, I would say, again, it is the duty of those members who said, who denied that the signatures were theirs and that they have been forged, should come again and say that their signatures were forged. Sir, it is absolutely necessary that this matter should be discussed in some form or other. I also drew your attention to your ruling. You considered it desirable and legitimate. For that reason, you have admitted many motions in regard to Shri Tulmohan Ram and also in regard to the CBI report; you have admitted No-Day-Yet Named Motions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, let us not create a confusion between

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir. You ask Shri Raghu Ramaiah to pay compensation to Shri Tulmohan Ram and retrench him from the party. (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, you have categorically stated that you have no objection if the matter is discussed. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let us not confuse the two issues. The first is whether this House is free to discuss and take action against a member because of the rule of sub judice. You have rightly ruled that that does not come in the way of the right of the House. So this House is completely free and within its rights to take action as it may deem fit against an error member. But I am appealing to the sense of justice of the House itself (Interruption). I am appealing to the sense of justice of Shri Bhattacharyya.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): He has no sense. How can you appeal then?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You know fully well that under the law of the land even the smallest man must have a right to defend himself.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let Shri Tulmohan Ram come here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Every accused must be presumed to be innocent till proved guilty. This is the principle which applies to all of us also. Now if you want to hang him on so-called allegations without satisfying yourselves that he is really fully and finally guilty of these charges, would you just like to satisfy your conscience and the so-called honour of MPs that somebody must be made a scapegoat and his head should be chopped off and then proceed? But will that be a sense of justice? Is that the way to approach the problem.

Therefore, the question is: if without any prejudice to our right, the matter which is already before a proper forum where it will be gone into in detail and where he will have the full right to defend himself, is proceeded with in that way, and we come to know all

the facts which are the same as are on question here, what is the harm?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): When you have suspended him from the party, why not suspend him from the House?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am talking of action by the House. The Party may take its own action. But there is a distinction between the two. If we take action against a member, it is punishment; it is penal action. The House has the capacity to take penal action against a member. Would you like to do that only to satisfy a sense of vindictiveness? This is victimisation. I do not think this House would like to be guilty of that. Therefore, in wisdom and as a matter of propriety, let us not rush into this matter. This is of course without prejudice to our right.

Then as regards discussion of the CBI report, I think it was agreed that **SHRI SAMAR GUHA**: The matter it has to be treated confidential but if members find something, they should individually, partywise, report to you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not try to mislead and confuse. They should report to you, and through you, to the Leader of the House. So that if there is really anything serious and you are satisfied that something calls for discussion by the House, it may be brought up. Otherwise, even the sanctity of the CBI inquiry will be prejudiced. Therefore, let us not open the Pandora's box once again. We have already wasted so much time last time. Let us not play the same joke again in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: No debate. I am not allowing any debate.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We were playing a joke. Are we wasting the time of the House?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The opposition wasted so much time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They went to the court only to shut out a discussion. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Will all of you please sit down?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that he wanted a discussion but not at this stage. We want a discussion immediately because we make the distinction between criminal acts which could be decided by a court of law and misconduct and misdemeanour of a Member of Parliament which is very much the business of this House and which should be discussed immediately. We cannot tolerate any affront to our dignity as a Parliament.

You yourself said on 2nd December, 1974

"In the present case the Member has allegedly abused his position as a Member of Parliament in sponsoring an application to the Government for money and also in forging the signatures of other Members. These allegations of bribery and forgery which have been prima facie established by the CBI are certainly very serious and unbecoming of a Member of Parliament and he might be held guilty of lowering the image of the House. I therefore hold that this House is free to discuss any motion relating to the conduct of Tul Mohan Ram and the rule of sub judice does not come in the way."

I oppose any delay in the discussion. It is a question which affects the dignity of the whole House. Criminal matters are for the courts to decide but he wants a discussion on misdemeanour, misconduct of the Member.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo Indians): Quite frankly, I have been very unhappy at the way matters have developed today. I am looking at it purely from an objec-

five, and if I may say so, and legal point of view. I do not know Tul Mohan Ram and certainly I do not know him by sight. I have no personal axe to grind. I see a distinction in this case. I have some experience of these matters. If there is a Commission of Enquiry and a trial, you can say they are not parallel proceedings. I know from personal experience how prejudice has taken place. I have done the case of a very senior lawyer; I was going to get him discharged and the Court was going to discharge him. Because there had been a commission of enquiry presided over by a former Supreme Court Judge, the court called me back and said to me something. The Commission of enquiry has no sanction; it is merely recommendatory. But the Court told me this. Because it was such a High powered commission of enquiry, the High Court told me: we do not feel like discharging him. That was the effect that the commission of enquiry had on a High Court judgement.

The way I am looking at it is this. Here are parallel proceedings covering precisely the same issues; it is not humanly possible to divide whether it is forgery or abetment of forgery. How can this House attempt to divide these two issues. What will happen? Let us assume that the House does so and comes to a finding. It may be prima facie or conclusive. Suppose it says: this gentleman abetted in this or that. This House having found that a person has been in effect guilty, what court in this country—I say with great respect—will in effect supercede the finding or opinion of this House? That is the way I look

at it. The whole trial will be prejudiced. Fortunately in America they have the due process clause. The press in India today, with great respect, is furthering a bad cause. They try people by newspapers, which is

very wrong. In America, if there is trial by a newspaper they quash the verdict. Unfortunately, our Courts have not gone so far. But will the Courts be able to say: here is a gentleman being tried by Parliament, and therefore any verdict by the Court must be void. They will not go so far. What I am worried about is that in any finding there is bound to be an overlapping of issues, which is bound to prejudice the judgment. That is the only thing I feel that this House ought to consider.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One more submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Enough of this. Do not get up every time. I am not calling you. When the Speaker is standing, nothing is recorded in any Member's name, I tell you once for all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. SPEAKER: Does he care for any decorum, anything?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very difficult to function. You are not allowing us to express ourselves.

MR. SPEAKER: He was given a chance once, twice. He does not care.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. It is a matter in which I have suffered. So, I should be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: You must have at least some regard for me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a very regard for you.

MR. SPEAKER: I never have seen that you have it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted to make a small submission that..

MR. SPEAKER: How to deal with such people? I am very sorry. I warn

you, I am standing, there is a limit. You take pleasure in defying.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, not defying at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the position has been mentioned from both sides. So far as the ruling is concerned, that is there, and I left it to the House to discuss the conduct of the Member of the House, but I left it to the wisdom of the House as to when and how. There is no need for any further observation from me. I proceed to the next business Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमने कम राफ़ी प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई क प-र-का प्रस्ताव वाजपेयी नही लाया इनके बाद।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शेव अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के तब क्या जान है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वेव अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के तब मे रोडोडेट न नेगन किया है। आप प्रेपोडेट रूडन पर बात करिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम नारा अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के तब है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a pending privilege motion before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No privilege. We have already taken up much time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have given notice of a privilege motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बताया गया है कि आया नही है।

I am not taking it up. We have no notice of it. You gave it today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will make a submission in two minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have already admitted one privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to take it up when you get up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I only want to know when it will be taken up at a later stage.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please excuse me. When we give you formal notice and the matter is already pending before the House, why do you get wild? I do not know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are getting angry today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a bad temper for a man like you when you keep on defying the Chair like this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I tabled a notice of privilege under Rule 222 against Shri Om Mehta, Minister of State in the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not got it. Unless I see it, I will not allow it. I did not know that you are dealing with the same privilege motion. Unless I hold it in order, how can you mention it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I sent this motion on the 20th February 1975. I would like to know why it has not reached you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not seen it. I am really surprised you take pleasure in defying the Chair. How can I function?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not against Shri Om Mehta....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When the business for next week comes, I will again raise the same thing.

12.57 hrs.

Re. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काम रोको प्रस्ताव अब नहीं आ सकता।

I have not held it in order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार ने एक मवाल के जवाब में बताया है कि श्रेष्ठ अबदुल्ला से जो वानचीन हुई है, वह मदन में वनायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: It was mentioned in the President's Address. You can refer to it during the discussion on the Address.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या मदन को अत्रे में रखा जाएगा। जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का भाग है या नहीं? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अखबारों में देखें कि श्रेष्ठ अबदुल्ला किस तरह से बोल रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष जी, वे यह कह रहे हैं कि 1953 के बाद से जो कुछ हो रहा है और जो पार्लियामेंट की राय में हुआ है, उस के बारे में फैसला हो गया है, उस को बदला जा सकता है।

श्री मधु लिखड़े (बांका) : हम लोगों ने काम एजेंशन का नोटिस दिया है :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को सारा पता है कि क्या हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मदन को यह बताया जाए कि क्या हो रहा है। जम्मू काश्मीर किमी की जागीर नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा न कहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं ' अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने अभी तक यह मामला नहीं उठाया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस पर डिबेट जारी है, उस पर आप बोलिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर श्रेष्ठ अबदुल्ला भी चुप रहने और जो समझौता हुआ है, उस पर सरकार भी चुप रहे और श्रेष्ठ अबदुल्ला भी चुप रहे, तो बात दूसरी है। जो कुछ कहना है, सरकार मदन में आ कर कहे। श्रेष्ठ अबदुल्ला रोज नई बात कर रहे हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा भंग की जाएगी। यह किस ने फैसला किया है। क्या उस फैसले के बारे में मदन को नहीं बताना चाहिए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वडिये, आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (गाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी को कुछ बताना चाहिए कि क्या वाक्या है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को सब पता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में यह दिया हुआ है कि श्रेष्ठ अबदुल्ला को वकील-ए-आजम बनाएंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बात सुनिए। आप ने जो कहना है, वह प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस पर कहें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप सरकार से ब्यान देने को क्यों नहीं कहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: How can I allow a duplicate discussion?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक ब्यान नहीं आएगा, यह सदन समझने के बारे में अपनी राय कैसे प्रकट कर सकता है। क्या हम अग्रे में लाठी घुमाए ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम किस पर बहस करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे चलेगा ? दुनिया में मैंने बड़ी पार्लियामेंट्स देखी हैं लेकिन ऐसी शायद ही दुनिया में कहीं हो। क्या करते हैं आप कैसे चल सकेगा ? किसी सिस्टम से चलना चाहिए। ऐसे नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिस की मर्जी आये बोलता चला जाये। चैयर की कोई सुनता ही नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम चैयर की सुनने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप हमारी मुश्किल भी तो सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बैठने की क्या जरूरत है। मैं आराम से कमरे में बैठूंगा। आप सब चलायें। जिस की मर्जी है बोलता चला जाये। तब चैयर के बैठने की क्या जरूरत है।

I say this was mentioned in the President's Address and we are having a debate in the President's Address.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can we have a debate unless we know what is the agreement?

बहुमतों इस बहस के बाद हम फिर बहस करेंगे। यह खर्चा ठीक नहीं है। हमें बता दें कि क्या एग्जिमेंट है। शेख राज एग्जिमेंट के बारे में बोल रहे हैं। हम अखबारों में पढ़ रहे हैं। क्या पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जा सकता है ? आप कह रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति

के भाषण पर जो बहस हो रही है उसमें बोलिये। हम क्या बोलेंगे ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं बोलने वाला हूँ। मैं क्या बोलूँ मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस विषय पर मेरा कालिग एग्जिमेंट है। उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाए। मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आ जायगा और उस पर हम बहस कर लेंगे। सदन को बहस का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : काश्मीर के बारे में पार्लियामेंट को अंधेरे में रख कर जो कुछ हो रहा है उस के खिलाफ हम अपना राय प्रकट करना चाहते हैं और सदन के बाहर जा रहे हैं। हम प्रार्थना करेंगे कि सरकार को आप ब्यान देने के लिए कहें ताकि सोमवार को राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर ठीक से बहस हो सके।

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. Members then left the House

13.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, Annual Report etc. of Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(1) I beg to re-lay on the table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 25 of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974:—

- (i) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Government Employees) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

- (ii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Local Authorities Employees) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 459(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

- (iii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Employees other than employees of Government and Local Authorities) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8541/74.]

(2) I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8938/75.]
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1974 along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8938/75.]
- (iii) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—

- (a) S.O. 3346 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1974.

- (b) S.O. 3347 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1974 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8939/75.]

- (iv) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 63 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 39 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8940/75.]

- (v) A copy of the Capital Issues (Application for Consent) (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 24(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1975, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8941/75.]

- (vi) A copy of the Emergency Risk (Goods) Insurance (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 717(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8942/75.]

- (vii) A copy of the Emergency Risk (Undertakings) Insurance (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 718(E) in Gazette of India

dated the 19th December, 1974, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8942/75.]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I want to submit this. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not seen it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If it has not reached your office, what can we do?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I may say that all the dak has not been shown to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow him an opportunity to talk only about the delay; not on any other points. I will make it very clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, If you will kindly refer to item 2, sub-items (i) (i), (i) (ii) and (i) (iii), you will find that all these are notifications about the Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit Scheme for Government employees, local authorities' employees and employees other than employees of Government and local authorities. They are all dated 8th November, 1974. I want to know why they did not give us an opportunity of having a regular discussion on them in the last session itself by laying them on the Table in the last session. The entire country is strongly feeling about it. Compulsory deposit has had no salutary effect on inflation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not talk about the merits of the case. This is not the proper stage for making a speech about the merits. You can say about the delay and you must confine yourself only to that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Because of the delay in laying them on the Table we could not discuss them. That

is why we say that these notifications should be gracefully withdrawn.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I also join my voice with Shri Banerjee. It is a very serious matter. The whole country has been agitated about this.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, any reply about the delay?

MR. SPEAKER: He will.

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. for 1973-74.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8943/75.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CASHWAT CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.
FOR 1973-74.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cashwat Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8944/75.]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 19th February, 1975, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Central and Other Societies (Regulation) Bill, 1974:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Central and Other Societies (Regulation) Bill, 1974, be extended upto the first day of the last week of the Ninety-third Session of the Rajya Sabha."

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 20th February, 1975, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be

further extended up to the first day of the Ninety-second Session of the Rajya Sabha."

13.06 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th February, 1975, will consist of:—

- (1) Further discussion on the President's Address.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking continuance of President's Rule in Gujarat.

As members are already aware, the General Budget for 1975-76, will be presented at 5 P.M. on Friday, the 28th February, 1975.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR SPEAKER: Those who attended the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee will not be allowed to speak.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Constitution of Wage Board for.....(Interruptions) working journalists.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It will not be a good practice if they also join here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is not the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHR S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you better allow somebody to decide. It is item 6 and not item 9. What has happened to you?

MR SPEAKER: Kindly sit down, all of you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It does not behave the Chair. I was informed by your assistant that my name had been received and was on the list. I sit like a hog and then I am told not to rise as if I am a Member by the mercy of somebody

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are members of the Business Advisory Committee and attend the meeting of the Committee have had enough chance to put their case there

SHRI S M BANERJEE There are two items.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry, I cannot proceed with the business if all of you behave like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Everyday changing rules to suit conditions or to put obstacles in somebody's way. About the Food Corporation, 12,000 people are on strike; there are 2,100 arrests

An **HON. MEMBER** Have you called him?

MR. SPEAKER: I have called him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Then, I withdraw all that I have said. Sir, I am most surprised that 12,000 employees of the Food Corporation of India are on strike for 25 days and the Government have miserably failed to settle the issue. Instead, they have arrested 2100 to 2200 employees. They have also put some of them under MISA. How is it that the Government did not even mention in the list of Business for the next week that the Minister would come and make a statement on that?

The strike of the FCI employees will, mean the break-down of the rationing system in many places. Yesterday also, I drew the attention of the House to that.

Then, some hooligans and goondas attacked the *Bangladesh News Weekly* press in Calcutta because they had written an article against the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister, instead of going to a court of law, had employed hooligans and goondas to go and attack the press. This is the freedom of press we are having. The freedom of press is in complete jeopardy. All over the world, this has become a subject-matter of discussion. The international press has made scathing remarks about it. I would like to have a statement from the Minister as to what steps they are taking to preserve the freedom of press. Those who criticise the Government, those who criticise the Ministers and the ruling party are being attacked. How are they going to be protected from the hands of hooligans and goondas? As we are seeing, it is being done repeatedly

About three weeks ago, the same thing happened to another Bengal *News Weekly Darpan*. The office was ransacked. Everything was smashed by the same hooligans. Do you mean to say that there will be no freedom of press?

Sir, I would, through you, request the Government to make a statement on the two incidents of attack on *Darpan* and *Bangladesh*. I would also like to have a statement on the FCI employees' strike.

Lastly, in Madhya Pradesh, one person has been beaten up in the police lock-up.

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed only one

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to have statements on these issues from the Ministers concerned.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I gave notice to speak on three items. All the three items are vitally important.

Firstly, about the Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill, as early as in 1966, the Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the establishment of an institution, like, Ombudsman, to go into the public grievances and complaints. On the basis of that, in the last Lok Sabha, I moved a private Bill which was circulated throughout the country for eliciting public opinion. Voluminous evidence came in support of the Bill. In the meantime, the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the entire exercise became futile. In this Lok Sabha also, on the 4th August, 1971, the Government *suo motu* brought the Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill. Even though there has been a reference to that in the President's Address that the Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill will be passed in this year, there is absolutely no indication that this Bill will be passed in this session of Parliament. It has become an annual rotary in the Presidential Address to refer to this Bill. Since the last ten years this House has been seized of this matter and uptil now no action has been taken. I want a categorical assurance from the Government that in this session itself the Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt Bill will become a part of the statute book.

Regarding the second item, the electoral reforms, the Jagannatha Rao Committee submitted two reports on electoral reforms and they were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 18th January 1972. The General Elections are coming and I want an assurance that there will be a thorough discussion on these two reports and that some decisions will be arrived at on an all-Party basis so as to ensure free and fair elections. I want a decision to be taken in this regard.

Thirdly...

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down now, because we had agreed that each member will get one or two minutes and that only one suggestion will be made.

SHRI MISHRA.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को तीन सुझाव देने हैं। सब से पहले तो मैं चाहूंगा कि संसद-कार्य मंत्री श्री.शे. हटते इस सवाल पर शिक्षा मंत्री का बयान दिलवाये कि देश भर में—लखऊऊ बनारस, इलाहाबाद आदि सब जगह—यूनिवर्सिटियों और कॉलेजों में विद्यार्थियों पर जिस तरह से निर्भरतापूर्वक लाठी-चार्ज हो रहा है, क्या उस लाठी-चार्ज के तहत देशकी शिक्षा पद्धति चलाई जा सकती है।

आज अखबार में छपा है कि जयपुर में रजवाड़ों के यहाँ करीब दस करोड़ रुपये के सोने और जेवरों पर आयकर अधिकारियों ने कब्जा किया है। क्या ये आयकर अधिकारी केवल पुराने राजा-महाराजाओं के यहाँ ही छापे मार रहे हैं, या आज-कल जो नये मिनिस्टर बने हैं—इस सदन में हम ने मिक कोट के बारे में चर्चा सुनी है—, क्या उन लोगों के यहाँ भी छापे मारा जायेगा, और इस तरह का ज. सम्पत्ति छिपा कर रखी गई है, उन को जप्त किया जायेगा ?

मे इन पर वित्त मंत्री का वक्तव्य चाहूंगा।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of this hon. House and the Government to a report that has appeared in the press that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is missing. Sir, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as the Frontier Gandhi, his personality is not limited to the question of the citizenship of the State of Pakistan only. His contribution to the emancipation of this sub-continent is known to everybody and how he is respected all over the country is also known. Whenever he was arrested in Pakistan, in this House we had on many occasions expressed our concern and anxiety about his health and whereabouts. It is known to everybody that he supported the freedom movement because he was a nationalist

and not a communalist. The day the country was partitioned, I remember when thousands of people were taking namaz in the Charsade mosque, they were machine-gunned. Sir, since 1947 the killings and the butchery of the Pathans is going on. Some sort of a genocide is going on with the Pathans because these Pathans and Pakhtoons supported the freedom of the United India. I want to add that that great man, the Frontier Gandhi, is now reported to be missing. I want to know whether the Government have no obligation, have no moral obligation whether the whole country have no moral obligation to express our concern. For our whole concept of secular democracy and secular nationalism we owe to that great man. I want to know from the Government whether it will make a statement and also their reaction and whether they will approach the appropriate United Nations body for knowing the whereabouts of this great man and also to ensure his safety and security and also express our voice against the continued genocide of the Pakhtoons and the frontier people.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो विषयों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिला ना चाहता हूँ।

MR SPEAKER: Only one.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय: यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन द्वारा महाविद्यालय के शिक्षकों के लिये जो वेतन मानों की सिफारिश की गई है उनको केवल महाराष्ट्र बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश ने ही स्वीकार किया है, किन्तु शेष राज्यों ने जिन में मध्य प्रदेश भी है, उन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। इससे उनके शिक्षकों में असंतोष है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भी इस हेतु किसी प्रकार की कोई समायोजन कार्यक कार्यक्रम नहीं की गई है। अतः माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री इस पर अपना वक्तव्य देने की कृपा करें। इस बारे में सभी राज्यों में प्रायः

महा विद्यालयी शिक्षक हड़ताल व प्रदर्शन करने वाले हैं। दूसरा समाचार आज के ही स्टेट्समैन में छापा है।

Expected acute shortage of coins and currency notes and stoppage of payments of cheques in Northern India, as a result of 'work to rule' agitation by the employees of the Reserve Bank of India.

इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही से जनता में कठिनाई स्वाभाविक है। सरकार कमचारिया की कठिनाईयें हल करे जिससे आम जनता को दिक्कत न हो। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

एक और समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है। बांदा जिले के अकिला ग्राम में एक 16 वर्ष की हरिजन बालिका को जो मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र की थी 8 हजार रुपये में बेचा गया है। मंत्री महोदय सदन में बार बार अप्पावासन देते हैं कि हरिजनों पर कोई अप्पाचार नहीं होगा। मगर सूबाग्रस्त छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके की हरिजन बालिका को बांदा जिले में 8 हजार रुपये में बेचा गया है, इसके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य दें।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to raise an important matter concerning the college teachers and university professors all over the country. They have been promised by no less a person than the Minister of Education himself on the floor of the House when I believe the Prime Minister was also present, that they will be given revised UGC pay-scales. But I am sorry to say that to this day that promise and that assurance have not been implemented at all. The professors of universities and teachers of colleges all over the country are very much agitated and are in anger on this issue. They are demonstrating in Gujarat for instance; the teachers and professors are having a

dharna and demonstrating before the Governor on Monday the 24th at Ahmedabad. And there is a better humiliation that has been inflicted; the UGC has put a condition that the teachers and professors of University of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University must fulfil certain conditions of service and rules of conduct before the revised pay scales of UGC are sanctioned for them. Sir, this kind of conditional grant of revised pay scales to university teachers and professors is most humiliating. It is unbecoming of a body like the UGC to fix such conditions. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister of Education to come out with a statement next week telling this House and through the House the academic community in the whole country, that the UGC pay scales are not going to be conditional. Sir, UGC is not here in the country to go on giving pay scales by imposing advance conditions that you must do this and you must not do that and then you will be given so many pay-scales and so on! This is most humiliating and insulting to the academic community. I am told that professors of Jawaharlal Nehru University and professors of Delhi University have protested strongly against this and I hope that Government will repair the situation without any delay.

श्री हुकूम खन् ब कछवाय : (सुरेता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नवम्बर, के आखिरी सप्ताह में संसद कार्य मंत्री ने आने वाले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम की जो घोषणा की थी उस समय मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि समाचार पत्रों में जो बात आ रही है कि शेख अबदुल्ला से सरकार की चर्चा चल रही है, क्या उन्हें फिर से गद्दी पर बिठाने वाले हैं, तो उस समय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देने हुये आई के गुजराल ने कहा कि कछवाय जी, यह बिल्कुल नहीं होगा ऐसा, उन्हें गद्दी पर नहीं बिठाया जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 24 तारीख को उन्हें बजीर आजम बनाया जा रहा है, सरकार की उनकी क्या चर्चा हुई है उस चर्चा के संबंध में सदन को अवगत क्यों

नहीं कराया गया, सदन का क्यों नहीं विश्वास में लिया जा रहा है, 19 तारीख के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में गृह मंत्री ने बताया था कि उनके साथ चर्चा जो हुई है वह सदन को शीघ्र बताई जायगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप उन्हें गद्दी पर बिठाने के बाद बतायेंगे कि या पहले बनाकर फिर गद्दी पर बिठावेंगे। कान सी सरकार की नीति है, उसमें हमें अवगत कराये।

दूसरी बात—आप यहाँ पिछली बार एक बिल लाने वाले थे दल बदल का, वह अभी तक लेकर नहीं आये। तो वह दल बदल का जॉ बिल आपने बनाया वह कब लायेंगे ?

इसी तरह शेड्यूल कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का प्रमेंडमेंट बिल है, वह कब तक लाने वाले हैं? आपने आश्वासन उसके लिये दिया है, आप बतायें कि वह कब तक आने वाला है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to raise an important matter concerning the Members of this House and the other House. We have certain sets of privileges. And in this regard I must say that I am surprised to read the answer to question No. 242 on 19-2-75 replied to by Shri Om Mehta, Minister of the Department of Personnel.

Sir, my question was very simple namely whether, under the existing rules, Government employees are precluded to approach the Members of Parliament for redressal of their grievances and (b) whether any clarifications have been issued to that effect and (c) if not, the steps taken by Government to amend the rules? The reply was as follows:

“(a) Rule 20 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 lays down that no Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring any political or other influence to bear upon any superior authority to further his interests in respect of

matters pertaining to his service under the Government. A similar provision exists in Rule 18 of the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968 in respect of officers belonging to the All India Services."

The answer to second part is as follows:

"(b) Instructions have been issued in November, 1974 drawing the attention of Government servants to the aforesaid provision of the Conduct Rules and impressing upon them that they are not expected to approach Members of Parliament or of a State Legislature for sponsoring their individual cases".

Thereafter, when the matter was raised in the House and a privilege motion was moved, he corrected it that they can do it. Sir, it is not a question of privilege of mine only but it is a question of privilege of the entire House. My constituency includes nearly 45,000 State and Central Government employees. Does it mean that we cannot represent them? What will happen to Shrimati Mukul Banerjee who also represents 90 per cent of the voters who are Central Government employees? I feel that this is an infringement of my privilege as a Member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: But, this is not asking me to accept the privilege. Do not take it as a privilege.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In a Parliamentary democracy cannot a Government employee approach us? Sir, the Minister is laughing?

MR. SPEAKER: I also feel like laughing when you bring such matters under such cover.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please allow me to finish with it. I want that the Minister should reply. He should make a statement clarifying this position. He has gone round the

country. Ask him to make a statement. Yesterday, three of our comrades in Jharia coalfields have been murdered—it is a coldblooded murder. That was with the help of the INTUC leaders. The area where they murdered three of our comrades happens to be in a particular colliery belt which is owned by Government—Bharat Coke. I would request you to ask the Minister to make a statement on whether all those people responsible for this crime have been apprehended and arrested. If this thing continues, naturally, it will be retaliated. We know how to answer the bullet by bullet. You should ask the Minister for Agriculture also to make a statement on the strike situation by the employees of the Food Corporation of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohapatra, It seems he is not here.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you should keep patience till I call you. After all the list cannot be superseded.

Where is Mr. Mohapatra? He is not here. Now, Mr. Parvati Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, the Minister has not chosen to include in the list of business a discussion on the Report of the Commission on the Status of Women. This is the International Women's year no doubt. But, I approach from a totally different angle. It is extremely necessary that even after 27 years of freedom, the status of women has not been raised to the extent that it should be. Fifty per cent of the population is being left out for not taking part in the development work and also in the other works so as to overcome the national crisis. Why the hon. Member of Parliament, particularly, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, cannot change his

mentality towards this problem by taking up this matter seriously and bring this matter up for a discussion? It is not only a question of International Women's Year but even the U.N. Headquarters have declared the year 1975 as the International Women's Year for the simple reason that the approach towards the status of women has been totally neglected. So, a total change of mentality is necessary by all sections of our people if the country is to go forward and our national tasks are to be achieved.

Sir, this question is linked very closely with the task of development in this country and with the task of overcoming the crisis facing our country today. I would appeal to the Minister that this question should be included in the list of business, if not next week, at least in the week after.

Secondly, I would demand that the Minister for Agriculture should make a statement next week positively on the position of drought and famine in Tamilnadu. Sir, he went on a tour to Madras and made all kinds of statements but the position there is very serious. A large number of people from Ramnad and Coimbatore districts and also other districts are going out of Tamilnadu to other States. The animal stock is dying for lack of water. Therefore, in this critical situation it is necessary that the Minister should make a statement and this matter be discussed if the situation is to be overcome.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Sir, I want to raise only one issue and, that is, of prices to cotton growers for their cotton. Last time I had specifically requested the Minister to enter this subject in the business for discussion but that was not done. Today the result is cotton prices are crashing both in Andhra and Vidharba. He is personally aware of the problem. Today in Vidharba cart loads of cotton

are lying in the markets and there is no buyer because the CCI is not in the market and the private traders are exploiting.

Sir, our Government claims to be the champion of the agricultural classes and yet we are not willing to give remunerative price to the growers of cotton, jute, sugarcane and all these crops, particularly in the field of cotton, when are you going to discuss this? Why don't you show a sense of urgency? As far as Vidharba is concerned, since there is a new Minister, if you really want to help them please rush with some aid so that cotton growers may get justice.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, I have already fixed a Calling Attention Motion for Monday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, you may recall that in this House I had raised the issue about the misuse of the powers by the Chairman, Bank of Baroda, Shri Thacker, in granting loans and facilities to the tune of Rs 44 lakhs to five companies with which his daughter and son-in-law were connected either as partners or directors. Sir, fortunately, after raising that issue, there was an enquiry. The Finance Minister admitted on the floor of the Lok Sabha that that particular information was correct and after that, when the meeting of the Board of Directors of Bank of Baroda was held, members of the Board of Directors indicated that there was a wrong information given by the Chairman to the Finance Minister and they wanted the entire issue to be brought before the Board of Directors of the Bank of Baroda. When the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda felt that probably the situation will become extremely serious, on 9th January 1975, he liquidated all the five accounts on the basis of the debit balance payment of Rs. 18 lakhs in hard cash.

It is our information that he has brought this amount of Rs. 18 lakhs through black money sources, and therefore, I want that a CBI enquiry should be instituted to find out the truth, from where the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda was able to secure Rs. 18 lakhs in hard cash and close the accounts of the five companies.

Sir, as a sequence of the issue being raised by me last time, the General Secretary of the Bank of Baroda Employees Federation was immediately suspended, but, because of the pressure created by this Parliament, revocation of the suspension took place. But, after that, when this issue to being raised again, we find that disciplinary action is being taken against the members of the union, and therefore, I want that the Finance Minister should enquire into the matter and find out which are the black money sources from which Shri V. D. Thacker brought Rs. 18 lakhs to close the five accounts.

13.38 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend up to the 20th March, 1975, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act 1964."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend up to the 20th March 1975, the

time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend up to the 10th March, 1975, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege against Shri Jagjit Singh, erstwhile President of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society Limited, New Delhi, regarding a letter purported to have been written by him to the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 7th May, 1974, allegedly casting aspersions on Parliament."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend up to the 10th March, 1975, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege against Shri Jagjit Singh, erstwhile President of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi regarding a letter purported to have been written by him to the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 7th May, 1974, allegedly casting aspersions on Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th February, 1975."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th February, 1975."

The motion was adopted

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आइसम नगर 648 जो अ से प्लाट के कार्यक्रम की बात है, उससे बार में मंत्री महोदय जमा देते तो मन्छा रहता ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I shall certainly convey to the Ministers concerned whatever has been so earnestly pleaded by each hon. member.

MR. SPEAKER: They expect you to speak for one hour.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I think they are quite satisfied with my brief and sweet statement.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शेख अबदुल्ला के लगातार स्टेटमेंट आ रहे हैं कि मैं विधान सभा का भंग कराके चुनाव कराऊंगा, केन्द्र के किसी भी कानून का पालन नहीं करूंगा । इस प्रकार के स्टेटमेंटों से बहो फ़िर मामला-दायिक दंगे होंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn now for Lunch to reasonable at 2.45 P.M. 13.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री हज प्रताप सिंह (वारंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सम्मानित सदन को ज्ञात है कि मध्यावधि निर्वाचन एगः गैरान्विक और गैरान्विक निर्वाचन थाजिम में भारत की महान जनता ने श्रीमन् इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व और कः ग्रेग दल की नीतियों को, उम के आदर्शों को, मूल्यों का और वाशेन दल के कार्यक्रमों को स्वकार किया था और उम के पश्चात कांग्रेस को भारी बहुमत प्रदान किया था ।

मान्यवर, उस निर्वाचन के द्वारा भारत की जनता ने अन्तिम रूप से कः ग्रेग की लोक-तंत्रीय, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजवाद की नीतियों को स्वीकार किया है । निर्वाचन के पश्चात कः ग्रेस ने जिस प्रकार अपने पूर्व निर्धारित दस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करना आरम्भ किया है उस से जनता को कः ग्रेस में विश्वास है । अभी थोड़े दिन पूर्व नरौरा में जो कः ग्रेस का शिविर हुआ था उस में कांग्रेस ने यह घोषणा की थी कि जो समाजवादी नीतिया निर्धारित की गई है, उन का निश्चित रूप से कार्यान्वयन होगा । भारत की महान जनता को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में और उन की नीतियों पर अटूट आस्था है । श्रीमन् मध्यावधि निर्वाचन के बाद जिस दृढ़ता कः साथ हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने समाजवादी नीतियों

का कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया है, उस के पश्चात् देश की दक्षिण-पंथी, प्रतिक्रियावादी, यबा-स्थितिवादी, भ्रष्टाचारवादी, सामन्तवादी और साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों ने एकजुट हो कर इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि वे जनता के मन में जो काश्रम पर विश्वास हैं, उसको किसी तरह से डिगा सके। मान्यवर वे समझती हैं कि यदि देश में लोकतन्त्र "हेगा तो निश्चित रूप से भारत की जनता जो समाजवाद को धर्म रूप से अपने दर्शन के रूप में स्वीकार कर चुकी है, कांग्रेस के पक्ष में अपना मतदान करेगी। इस से वे भयभीत हैं।

मान्यवर, उक्त शक्तिशाली, नीतिशायी और कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर जनता का मत नहीं प्राप्त कर सकती है, इसको वे भ्रष्टाचारी तरह से जानती हैं। उन शक्तियों के पास न कोई मित्रान्त है, न कोई नीति है, न कोई आदर्श है, न कोई मूल्य है और न कोई कार्यक्रम है। उन के पास केवल चन्द बातें हैं और वे ऐसे समय पर केवल जातिवाद का धर्म का, पूजीवाद का महारा से कर देश में भ्रष्टाचारी और हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहती है। इन तमाम बातों के साथ अब इन्होंने एक नया प्रयास प्रारम्भ किया है और वह यह है कि नीतियों के आधार पर वे हमारी आलोचना करने में पूर्णतया भगवन् रही हैं, पूर्णतया विफल रही हैं। अब इन्होंने एक नया कार्य शुरू किया है और वह है चरित्र हनन का। मुझे दुख है साथ वहना पड़ा है कि अभी कुछ समय पूर्व जो समाचार 'मदरलैंड' में छपा था और जिसमें उन्होंने नेहरू परिवार के सम्बन्ध में समाचार प्रकाशित किया था, मान्यवर वह भारत के लोकतन्त्र के मरतब पर एक कलक का छब्बा है और इस प्रकार के समाचार की क्षति भी निम्न की जाए वह कम है।

श्री जगदीश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : क्या छपा था, बताइए।

श्री चन्द्र प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता के नाम पर वे जो प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ हैं, वे जो चाहती हैं कि समाचारपत्रों को अधिभार दिया जाए वे इस प्रकार के समाचार अपने समाचारपत्रों में छापती हैं जिन से देश के भ्रष्टाचार और हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा हो। मेरे विचार से इस के बारे में बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा क्योंकि अधिभार समाचार पत्र बड़े बड़े पृथी पत्रियों के द्वारा और बड़ी-बड़ी प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों के द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं, जिनमें निश्चित रूप से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि भारत की 55, 60 करोड़ जनता की भावनाओं, उन की भावनाओं को प्रतिकूल कार्य होता है।

श्रीमन् अन्त में, मैं कुछ शब्द भूमि सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमने निर्णय लिया है कि हम देश के भ्रष्टाचार एक वर्ग रहित समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं। वर्ग रहित समाज की रचना के लिए हमें इस बात का निर्णय लेना होगा कि क्या इसका आधार पूजी हो। भ्रष्टाचार को आधार मान कर निर्णय लेना है, तो हमें यह देखना होगा कि जो भी निर्णय हम लागू करे चाहे देहात की सीलिंग का हो या शहर की सीलिंग का हो, उस में देहात की जनता में और शहर की जनता में अन्तर नहीं करना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता आदि बड़े बड़े नगरों में इसान रहते हैं उसी प्रकार से झुग्गी और झोपड़ियों में भी इसान ही रहते हैं। महलों में रहने वाले और झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले इसान में किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव करना यह समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तों के प्रतिकूल है। जो भेदभाव किया जा रहा है उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि हमने लोक सभा के मध्याह्नि भिन्नियों के समय भूमि सुधार लागू करने की बात कही थी और कहा था कि यदि हम बहुमत

में जा गए तो हम दस एकड़ से अठारह एकड़ तक की भूमि का सीलिंग करेंगे। मुझे प्रसन्नता है जो कई राज्य सरकारों ने हमारे दल का जो निर्णय वा उसका पालन किया है और अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने दस एकड़ से अठारह एकड़ तक की सीलिंग भूमि पर लगा दी है और जिन राज्यों ने नहीं लगाई है वे तीव्रता के साथ इस और आगे कदम बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि जो धरती किसान के पास है वही उसकी सम्पत्ती है, वही धरती उस किसान की आय का साधन है। इस यथार्थ को दृष्टि में रख कर ही कोई निर्णय आपको लेना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा होता है तो मेरा यह निश्चित रूप से मत है कि किसानों के साथ निर्णय हम तभी कर सकते हैं, निष्पक्ष अपने आपको हम तभी कह सकते हैं जब हम यह बचे कि दस एकड़ और अठारह एकड़ भूमि जो है उतना मूल्य क्या होता है और साथ ही साथ इस पर विचार करें कि इस भूमि से आय क्या होती है। यदि हमने ऐसा किया तो हमको कहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा कि अगर हम किसानों के साथ निष्पक्ष व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं और उमदेश में सज्जमुच में वर्ग-हित समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं तो वेदातों और शहरों के भेदभाव को हमें समाप्त करना होगा। दस एकड़ से अठारह एकड़ पर जो सीलिंग है वही किसान की सम्पत्ती है। वही अठारह एकड़ किसान की आय का साधन है। जिस प्रकार से आपने यह कहा है कि भारत में किसी भी किसान परिवार के पास अठारह एकड़ भूमि के अधिक भूमि नहीं रहनी चाहिए तो उस अठारह एकड़ भूमि जो कि उसकी सम्पत्ति है जो उसका मूल्य होता है उसने अधिक की सम्पत्ति भारत किसी भी परिवार के पास नहीं रहनी चाहिए। तो इस के आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अठारह एकड़ से जो आय होती हो उससे अधिक आय भारत के किसी परिवार को नहीं होने दी जानी चाहिए फिर चाहे वह राज नेता हो, व्यापारी हो, सर्विस में हो, जीवन के किसी भी क्षेत्र में काम करता हो। यह निर्णय

सभी पर हम को लागू करना चाहिए जो हमने किसान पर लागू किया है, भारत के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में रहने वाले और काम करने वाले पर लागू करना होगा।

मैं अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ और राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्तियों को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों में एक जुट हा कर हमारे साथ शक्ति परीक्षण किया था उसी प्रकार से अब भी हम दुबारा उनसे ऐसे परीक्षण के लिए नैपार हैं, भारत की धरती पर हमके लिए हम उनकी चुनौती को स्वीकार करने के लिए नैपार हैं और हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि भारत की महान जनता समाजवाद के बारे में, लोकतंत्र के बारे में, धर्म निरपेक्षता के बारे में अपना जो प्रतिनिधित्व दे चुकी है उसको वे इस निर्णय में ढिगा नहीं मर्केगे।

आप जानते ही हैं कि इधर जयपुर में महाराजा के यहाँ साना तथा जेवरगत पकड़े गए हैं। यह इस बात का सूचक है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने सिद्धान्तों पर तथा अपने आदर्शों पर अडिग है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह केवल राजा महाराजाओं के पोंछे पड़ी हैं। मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी लड़ाई राजा महाराजाओं के विरुद्ध नहीं है। हमारी पार्टी की जा लड़ाई है वह सामन्तवादी भावना के विरुद्ध है, पूँजीवादी मनोवृत्ति के विरुद्ध है। अगर राजा महाराजाओं के घरों में सोना पकड़ा जा सकता है तो उसकी हम पकड़ेंगे। अगर वही सोना किसी व्यापारी के घर में पकड़ा जा सकता है तो वही भी पकड़ेंगे। किसी सर्विस वाले के यहाँ पकड़ा जा सकता है तो वही भी पकड़ेंगे, किसी माननीय विरोधी दल के नेता के यहाँ पकड़ा जा सकता है तो उसको भी पकड़ेंगे।

मेरा यह बड़ा विश्वास है कि हमारी दल की नेता तथा प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा

बीबी भारत की मानवता को शोषण से मुक्ति दिलाएंगी। उनकी दृष्टि बहुत साफ है। उसको मैं दो शब्दों में कह देना चाहता हूँ :

भासमां का खुदा कोई भी हो,

मेरी घरनी का खुदा इसा है।

मैंरा यह पक्का विश्वास है कि भारत के तिहास में यह जो इंदिरा युग है यह स्वर्ण युग के नाम से स्मरण किया जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका हार्दिक स्वागत और समर्थन करना हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शंजापुर) : महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के रङ्गे हुए प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा चल रही है। इस अभिभाषण में इस माल का आभाव दो बिन्दु ब्रूँचा गया है। मुझे लगता है कि यह वास्तुस्थिति के विपरीत है। कुछ सदस्यों ने इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने शुरू इस बात पर बल दिया है कि तेल बहुत कम है तथा अकाल की जड़ से परिस्थिति बहुत बिगड़ गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि तेल और अकाल की वजह से ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। 1969 में आपने गरम हठाने का नारा दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गरीबी हटाने है? मेरे जैसे आदमियों के सामने यही सवाल है।

योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इस देश के विकास की बात आपने 1952 में करनी शुरू की थी जबकि आपने पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई थी। एक, दो, तीन योजनाएँ खत्म हुई और चौथी योजना शुरू होने के पहले सालाना जो योजनाएँ बनी 1967-68 और 1968-69 में इन सब ने बावजूद क्यों स्थिति बिगड़ी? इस को जब तक आप नहीं मोचेंगे इस पर आप जब तक विचार नहीं करेंगे, इसकी गहराई में आप जब तक नहीं आएंगे तब तक सिर्फ तेल संकट और अकाल कह कर टाल देना न सिर्फ

दुनिया को बल्कि खुद को भी धोखा देना है, देश को भी धोखा देना है। पाचवी योजना में यह कहा गया था कि नीचे के स्तर के तीस प्रतिशत लोगों की हम ऊपर लाएंगे कंगाली की रेखा के नीचे जो 22 करोड़ जनता है उसको हम ऊपर उठावेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ हुआ क्या? हुआ क्या है? 22 करोड़ की जो तादाद थी वह 27 करोड़ हो गई है। तीस प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर वह करीब पचास प्रतिशत हो गई है। यत्नेकृते यदि न सिद्धयते कोत्र दोष। प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी फल मिलता नहीं है तो क्यों? इसको आप मोचेंगे या नहीं मोचेंगे? आपने 1969 में चौथी योजना प्रारम्भ की। वह योजना समाप्त भी हुई। जितना पैसा खर्च करना था आपने किया। किन्तु जो प्रमुख टारगेट्स थे, जिस को लक्ष्य कहते हैं, वे थे, वे पचास प्रतिशत में अधिक पूरे नहीं हुए। इसलिए जब पाचवी योजना के बारे में कुछ टारगेट्स दिए जाने लगे तो मैंने कमेटी में यह पूछा था कि चौथी योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे क्यों नहीं हुए, यह आप हमें समझावेंगे? इसको अगर समझा दिया जाएगा तभी आगे चल कर आपके जो लक्ष्य हैं वे प्राप्त हो सकते हैं इसको हम मानेंगे। दुनिया की जो गलती हुई है उसका आज तक भी आप सुधारने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। बजाय उसको सुधारने के मजाक उड़ाई जा तो है। कभी कुछ नाम ले कर टाला जाता है जैसे आ.कल सभी के दिमाग पर माना जयप्रकाश जी का आन्दोलन सवा है। कुछ भी बारीक, गरीबों को बीच में धमक दिया जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर नीचे तक के लोग कहते हैं कि परिस्थितियों का अनुचित लाभ विराम उठते हैं। गुजरात का आप लें। मावतवर जी बँट रहे हैं। बहा पर कोई जेपो नहीं था। विरोधादल वाले नहीं थे। वह जन आन्दोलन था, स्वयं स्फूर्त था। वहीं तो उन्होंने आपका मजबूर नहीं किया लेकिन आपका विज्ञान समाज भग करनी पड़ी। वहीं तो जेपो नहीं गया, कोई विरोधी राजनीतिक दल नहीं बना।

जब आन्दोलन खड़ा क्यों होता है ? परिस्थिति ऐसी क्यों होती है कि बड़ा खड़ा हो ? परिस्थिति का दू से बाहर जब चली जाती है तो जनता तब आ कर उसके विषय आन्दोलन करने को विवश क्यों होती है ? मैं मानता हूँ कि आन्दोलन नहीं होना चाहिए । लेकिन समस्या का हल कैसे होगा यह आप मुझे समझाएं ।

जब मैं लोक सभा में आया तब यहाँ पर भी साढ़े बारह रुपये किनो मिलता था । फिर साढ़े उन्नीस हो गया फिर इस्कीम द्वारा और अब पक्कबीस रुपये किनो है । लोक सभा के सदस्यों की तनख्वाह तो उतनी ही है जितनी 1954 में थी यानी पांच मी । बीच में भत्ता 31 से बढ़ कर 51 हुआ । लेकिन दाम 12 के बजाय 25 घों के हो गए यानी दुगुने हो गए । 1954 के मुकाबले में पांच गुना हा गए । जनता की आमदनी बढ़ी नहीं । हमका मनलब द्वारा जो रीयल इनक्रेमेंट है इरोडिड । भूने हो हमें पांच मी रुपये मिलें लेकिन व कुछ काम के नहीं । दाम बरो बढ़ रहे हैं ? आप यह न कहिये कि दुनिया में बढ़ रहे हैं । घों तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ही होता होता है । दुनिया में मरुगाई की बात तो हम सब कर सकते हैं जब हमें बाहर से रुई मशीन मंगानी हों और उसकी कीमत बढ़ती हो । अब वह बात समझ में आ सकती है । घों पैदा करने वाले सारे प्राकृतिक साधन—बाँस, भैंस, और घास आदि—यह मौजूद हैं । इन प्रकार के सभी प्राकृतिक साधनों के आधार पर हम लोग ने यहाँ एक सन्क-रेलायट इन्फ्रामो नई बनाई है । इन को हम नहीं मांगते हैं और किसी न किसी को दोष देने चले जाते हैं । इन लिए आन्दोलन-कारियों को दाव देना खुद का दावा देना तो है ही, लेकिन वह सही रास्ते पर न आना भी है ।

आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में जो बात निकली है, वे हैं मरुगाई, बेकारी, और दवा

बुनाव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन, शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार और सामाजिक न्याय । बातें बहुत की जाती हैं । किन्तु नरोरा कैम्प में भी आप को बोहराना पड़ा—13 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में कहना पड़ा कि हरिजनो और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए घर बनवाने के लिए हम जगह देंगे—इन एलियनेवल राइट देंगे । यदि आप वास्तव में 1947 से लेकर अब तक इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ते, तो हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए ताज महल खड़े कर देते लेकिन आप ने इसपर ध्यान नहीं दिया ।

इनने सालों के बाद, सीमेंट के मरुगा होने के बाद, वर्क एंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि मिट्टी का मकान बढ़िया रहता है । किसने कहा है कि नहीं रहता है ? मकान बनाने के लिए मिट्टी, लकड़ी, पत्थर, और उन सबको मिलाकर बांधने के लिए हाथ मौजूद हैं किन्तु मकान नहीं हैं । क्यों नहीं है ? आज बम्बई में 42 मजिल की इमारतें बन रही हैं । गगन का छूने वाली इमारत खड़ी करने वाला खुद बेघर है । ग्लास एन आयरन आफ फेट । अग्रेजी में कहावत है, “चैन्डी बिगिन्स ऐट हम” । क्या यह चैन्डी है ? जो और लोगों के वे मकान खड़े करना है, उस के अपने लिए मकान नहीं है । वह फुट पाथर मीत है । यह मरुगा-मरुगा में रहता है । यह खाई लागानर बढ़ती जा रही है । क्या यह राई रोडशरीर का काम है ? आप जरा गहराई में जा कर समझ लें लिए ।

बम्बई में ओब्राय-शरटन होटल और ताज महल होटल खड़े हुए हैं । इन विलासिता में मग्न होने लायक स्थिति आप ने देश में पैदा की है । आप ने पार्टी का धर्म यह बताया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जिस की आय 15 रुपये और उससे कम हो, और शहर में उस की आय 30 रुपये और उस से कम हो वह गरीब समझा जाये । किन्तु आप

जो बड़े-बड़े होटल खड़े कर रहे हैं, ये कितने के लिए ? आप के राज्य में फूड का माल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ही नहीं है, मनी का माल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन भी है। यह जो कानमेन्टेशन आफ मनी हा रहा है उस का डिप्यूशन कैसे होगा कौन करेगा ? ऐसे होटल चलते हैं, इस का मतलब ही यही है कि आप ने ऐसी क्लास तैयार की है जो उन होटलों में जाती है, खाती, पीती है, नाचती है और कैबने देखती है। "राजा कालस्य कारण।"

आप ने दिना नहीं दी है। आप के सामने यह लक्ष्य हो नहीं था कि आखिर हम को जाना कहाँ है, पहुँचना कहाँ है। यदि यहाँ समृद्धि पैदा होती है तो उस का वितरण ठीक ढंग से कैसे हो ? ग्राम आदमी तक समृद्धि कैसे पहुँचेगी, इस को देखने वाला कौन है ? इस लिए सिर्फ तेल सक्क का नाम लेने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप लगातार गलत दिशा को ले कर चल रहे हैं। आप इस बारे में छान-बीन करने की कोशिश करें। अभी एक मित्र ने कहा कि यह ढागा वह होगा। ऐसी बातें हमेशा की जाती रही हैं लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है।

तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के काल में यह देखने के लिए महात्मानवीस कमेटी नियुक्त की गई कि देश की जो 40 प्रतिशत ग्रामदनी बड़ी है, उसका वितरण कैसे हुआ। उस कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशें भी की। उस कमेटी की फाईंडिंग पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई यह देखने के लिए क्या एक नई कमेटी नियुक्त करें ? क्योंकि उसके बाद भी बदला कुछ नहीं है। आज जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उसका कारण केवल तेल सक्क बगैर नहीं है। हमने बुनियादी गलती की है।

अभी मेरे मित्र गांव की बात कह रहे थे। गांव इस देश का पांव है। यदि पांव तगड़ा है तो तो देश तगड़ा है। यही बुनियादी बात हम भूल गये और यही बुनियादी गलती हम ने की गणजी ने बहुत पहले 'बैकट बिलेजि

की बात कही थी। उन्होंने यह क्यों कहा ?— क्योंकि उसी समय सोवो का शहरो की ओर जाना बढ़ रहा था। बिनोवा जी ने ग्राम स्वावलम्बन ग्राम स्वराज्य और शास्त्र-रहित समाज की बात कही है। उन्होंने यह सब गांव की ओर ध्यान देने के लिये कहा है। लेकिन हमने कितना ध्यान दिया है ? आज भी भ्रष्टनाइजेशन की एक्सेलिरेटिड प्रोसेस-द्रुत प्रक्रिया—के बावजूद हमारी केवल 18 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहती है जब कि 82 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गांवों में है। हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना है कि हमारी नेशनल इनकम का 44 प्रतिशत गांवों में आता है।

इनका होने के बाद भी विनोजि में क्या हुआ ? जब हम ने बिजली के बलबुने गांवों में उद्योग खड़े किये तो प्लानिंग कमीशन में बैठे लोग कहते हैं कि अब पावर की शॉज है, इमप्लि इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर का प्रोग्राम छोड़ देना चाहिये, उस को आगे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए। यानि जब गांवों के मुख्य गांवों में काम उपलब्ध करने और गांवों की बेकारी हटाने का विचार आया तो पावर शार्टेज आ गया।

आज भी हमारे देश में जो पावर जेनरेट होती है, उस का 93 प्रतिशत शहरो में इम्पे-माल किया जाता है और सिर्फ 7 प्रतिशत गांवों में जाता है। उसमें स भी किसानों को अपने पम्पो के लिये कितनी बिजली मिलती है ? लोगों को इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर बोर्ड के मामले प्रदर्शन करके बिजली के लिए कांशिश करती पड़ती है। मूल गांव है, लेकिन उस को हमने अनुकरण छोड़ दिया। हम लोगों ने दूसरो का अनुकरण करके एक इमारत खड़ी की, एक ढाचा खड़ा किया, जिस की वजह से गांव वाले गांवों में रह गये।

आज हम कहते हैं कि गांव और शहर का अन्तर मिटाना चाहिए। क्या वह मिट गया है ? है ? नहीं। आप की दृष्टि अलग है।

आप एयर-कन्डीशनर बिस्डिय बनावेगे, जम्बों जेट लावेगे और बड़े बड़े होटल बनावेगे, जिन का उपयोग केवल मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिये है। आम आदमी के उपयोग के लिये जो चीजें या काम हैं, अगर हम उन की तरफ ध्यान देकर उन में पत्रो लगाने, तो वह स्थिति न पैदा होगी।

पहली प्लान से ही यह गड़बड़ प्रारम्भ हुई। पहली प्लान समाप्त होने के पूर्व 33 लाख बेकार थे और उस के समाप्त होने पर 53 लाख लोग बेकार हो गये। दूसरी योजना के बाद 90 लाख बेकार हो गये। तब कहा गया कि आबादी बढ़ रही है। आबादी का मबाल अलग रखिय। दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना खत्म होने ही जो बेकारों की तादाद बाजार में खड़ी थी, वे सब 1947 से पहले पैदा हुए। आप ने जो योजना बनाई, वह उन की बेकारी की कल्पना कर के, उन की बेकारी को दूर करने की दृष्टि से नहीं बनाई। आप ने जो योजना बनाई, उसमें डूबी इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित की गई, बड़े बड़े स्टील के कारखाने खड़े किये गये और उनमें बहुत पैसा लगाया गया। किन्तु जब तक हम विकेन्द्रित रूप में, गांवों में ले जा कर, इंडस्ट्री खड़ी नहीं करने तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होने वाली है। बैसिक गलती ही यही हुई है। आज न इंडस्ट्रीज का प्राप्तर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है और न पापुलेशन का।

आज लोग फुटपाथ पर क्यों सोते हैं ?— इसलिये कि उनको भालूम नहीं कि कहाँ जाये। जिस तरह परवाना शमा पर जाता है उसी तरह लोग शहरों की तरफ जाते हैं और “शहर और सपना” देख कर दूध पाइप में सोते हैं। क्या हम को जर्म नहीं आती है ? क्या यह कोई तरीका है ? भारतीय संस्कृति के बारे में बहुत से लोग बहुत बोलते हैं। किन्तु भारत में व्यक्ति को गृहस्त्र माना गया है अर्थात् गृह में रहने वाला। केवल बन्दर ही बेचर रहता

है। इस राज्य में बेचर व्यक्तियों की संख्या बढ़ गई है।

श्री जयु सिन्घे (बांका) : सरकार याद दिलाती है कि हम कहाँ से पैदा हुये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी : हमारे शास्त्र-कारों ने कहा गृहं नृ “महिणी हीनम्”। गृह नहीं होगा उन्होंने यह कल्पना नहीं की। किन्तु आज इस राज्य में गृहिणी है मगर गृह नहीं है। इस स्थिति का कारण यह है कि हमें काम और उद्योगों को विकेन्द्रित रूप में गांवों में ले जाना चाहिए था लेकिन आज तक हमने ऐसा नहीं किया है।

नेहरूजी ने 1954 में कहा था कि हमारी पहली योजना समाप्त होने बीजिए इनना ही नहीं कि हम अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर बनेंगे बल्कि हम अन्न का निर्यात भी करेंगे। आज हम 1975 में आये हैं। जिस देश में 70 प्रतिशत जनता खमीर पर निर्भर है, वह देश आत्म-निर्भर नहीं है क्या यह जर्म की बात नहीं है ? क्या यह इतिहास में स्वर्णजनों ने लिखने लायक है ? हर बार जब आप कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाओ कहाँ बढ़ेगा उत्पादन ? जमीन में डूबी बढ़ेगा ? आप के ही प्रधान मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने 1965 में क्या नारा दिया था—जय किसान। क्यों नारा दिया था जय किसान ? इसलिये नारा दिया था कि अमेरिका पर जो हमेशा आप लोग आरोप करते हैं अमेरिका ने उन दिनों में गेहूँ का बादा तोड़ दिया था। इसलिये शास्त्री जी ने नारा लगाया कि श्रीख मत मागो। यदि आहार की कमी है तो हम भोजन नहीं करेंगे एक वक्त बचत करेंगे भीख नहीं मायेंगे। किन्तु जय किसान का नारा देकर भी किसान की तरफ देखा ? अंग्रेज के जमाने में 18 प्रतिशत जमीन पानी से भीगती थी आज 23 प्रतिशत है। 27 साल में यही हमारी पर-फार्मेंस है ? पानी का प्रयोग करते की परम्परा तो भारत की दुनिया में सबसे पुरानी है। बापी स्वर्ण मंगा जो सीबी

स्वर्ग से निकली हिमालय पर गिरी वह कहीं
 झर उधर न जाय इसलिये जन्तु को जांच को
 लौडकर भागीरथ उसको भूमि पर लाये उससे
 साठ लाख सगर के पुत्रों का उद्धार हुआ ?
 बानी नदी के पानी के प्रयोग की परम्परा
 झनी पुरानी है। किन्तु सकप्पा हुं रई हैं।
 कृष्णा गोदावरी का झगडा चालू है। नर्मदा का
 झगडा चालू है कावेरी का झगडा चालू है
 सोन का झगडा चालू है व्यास का झगडा
 चालू है। नदी के पानी का उपयोग कौन
 करेगा ? यह जिम्मेदारी किस की है ? भारत
 पाकिस्तान के बटवारे में तीन नदियाँ सीधे
 पाकिस्तान को चली गईं सैनम सिंधु और
 सुनाब। रावी सतलज और व्यास तो हमारी
 थीं। 65 तक उन्हें पानी देना था। बाद में
 बाध बनवा कर पानी का प्रयोग हमें करना था।
 कहा हुआ ? एक मतलज पर भाड़ा बना।
 रावी पर क्या है ? व्यास पर क्या है ? व्यास
 के पानी को रोफ कर टनेल से भाड़ा जलाशय
 को पान देना था ताकि बिजली में बढ़ती न
 हो। यह बताना था। वह कहा गई ?
 हर बात के लिये दाय जिम्मे और की क्यों
 हैं ? साधन अपने पास न हों तो यह बात में
 समझ सकता हूँ। भगवान ने इतिहास साधन
 सम्पत्ति हम को दी। द है कि बिना ही कोई
 कमी नहीं। बिना हम हाइड्रल पावर कहते
 हैं हाइड्रल पावर का जो लक्ष्य है उसकी 17
 प्रतिशत क्षमता का हमने उपयोग किया, 83
 परसेंट लॉस्ट गेट्स ? और यहाँ हम पावर
 कटौती करते किने हैं।

अज कोयले की कमी है। सरकारी
 किताब जो छपि है उसी में कहा गया है कि
 20 हजार करोड़ टन कोयला है। कोयले का
 उत्पादन 8 करोड़ 70 लाख टन तक है और
 चौबीस वर्षों की योजना में 12 करोड़ टन करने
 का लक्ष्य है। मंत्री महोदय यहाँ बड़े पुये हैं।
 हमारी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि इतना
 कोयला होने के बाद भी एक भी थर्मल प्लांट

इनका पूरा क्यों नहीं चल रहा है ? हमने पूछा
 कि यह 40 प्रतिशत कैपेसिटी से ज्यादा काम ही
 नहीं करते, यानी अनपूटिलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी जो
 है इसके लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है ? राइट
 रीएक्शनरी जिम्मेदार है ? या जे पी
 जिम्मेदार है ?

स्टील है, एक लाख टन की स्टील की कैपेसिटी
 होने के बाद स्टील का उत्पादन कितना है ?
 51 प्रतिशत। उसका मतलब यही निकला कि
 “मनी हूज बीन ब्लाकड विदाउट एनी रिटर्न।”

फॉलाइजर फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं। उनमें 40 प्रति
 शत कैपेसिटी अनपूटिलाइज्ड है। थर्मल
 प्लांट की पावर जो है उसमें 60 प्रतिशत
 अनपूटिलाइज्ड है। स्टील में 50 प्रतिशत
 अनपूटिलाइज्ड है। आखिर यह जो है, यह
 अव्यवस्था है। और दूसरा कुछ नहीं है।

जापान का हम नाम लेते हैं। पिछले साठ
 8 करोड़ टन का अपना लक्ष्य उन्होंने पूरा
 किया हालांकि कोई साधन उनके पास
 नहीं है। हमारे पास मैंगनीज और है आयरन
 और है, हाँ चूना हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर होने के
 बाद भी हम स्टील प्रोडक्शन में आगे क्यों नहीं
 हैं ? अपने लक्ष्य के अनुसार हम प्रोडक्शन क्यों
 नहीं करते हैं दूसरों को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है।
 वह चीज क्यों कि होती है।

खेतों के बारे में कहा कि 18 एकड़ की
 सीलिंग होगी। कुछ भी करो मगर कुछ
 निश्चित तो करा ऐशिकर के बारे में क्या
 कोई एक पैटर्न आप ने निश्चित किया है कि
 कितना रहे ?

Whether it is through intensive fam-
 ing, wheths it should be a family
 holding.

क्या निश्चित किया है ? हर जगह अपवाद, हर
 जगह अपवाद, कहीं यह रहा कहीं यह रहा

इसने साल होने के बाद भी लैंड सीलिंग अभी पूरी नहीं हुई। क्यों नहीं हुई? करने वाले तो घायल किसान की जमीन तो छोटी कर भी और उस के सामने बड़ा ट्रैक्टर ले जा कर खड़ा कर दिया। बा तो ट्रैक्टर भी मिनि बनाओ कि जो बस एकड़ में काम करे। कुछ हिसाब से बनाओ कुछ पैटर्न रखो।

वही बात उद्योग की भी है। ये आप के सारे दोस्त यहां बड़े हैं, वे आप फार पब्लिक सेक्टर, यानी शुरू से ऐसा तय किए हुए हैं कि जैसे पब्लिक सेक्टर प्राइवेट सेक्टर दुश्मन जैसे भगड़ा कर रहे हों। आखिर जनता के राज्य का मतलब क्या है? जनता का तन मन धन तीनों शक्ति उस की लगनी चाहिये न। जो बिजली-विनिर्जन है वह अपनी बिजली देश के लिए बलाए, जिन के गम घब हैं वह अपना धन देश के लिए न बलाए यानी 'इंडस्ट्रियल एंटरप्राइज' आफ मोनोपोलिस्ट्स, आप के राज में कोई नकार नहीं है, आप के राज्य में

People don't exploit to earn
but entertain to earn.

वे जो सारे लियोमा स्टार्म हैं

They never exploit anybody but they
accumulate money.

वह एक आदेश जैसे निकला है, ...
जो मिड डे निब के लिए एक करोड़ का उन्होंने बनाया कोई है दूसरा? या तो खुद गरीबी में से जो ऊपर आए दे नेत्र एंटरप्राइज। वे आप को एंटरप्राइजेशन की लाइन में नहीं आते:

They entertain people and accumulate money.

बैसा जमा होता है, कैंक मनी जमा होता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि 15 लाख से कम में काम नहीं करते और रिखीट एक लाख से ज्यादा की नहीं देते।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur):
You are supporting that?

SHRI JAGANNATHROA JOSHI:
I am not supporting that.

सारे ऐसे लोगों को बुला कर क्रिकेट का मैच करवाने हों और मिनिस्टर फंड के लिए पैसा इकट्ठा करते हों, शर्म नहीं आती, जमुना में डूब मरना चाहिये

भी मधु लिमये: प्राइम मिनिस्टर फंड का कोई एकाउंट पिछले 27 वर्षों से प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:

The money has got a tendency to accumulate. It is not only through exploitation but, through entertainment also, money is being exploited.

उस का क्या कारण है? यज्ञ दान और तप की जो बलना समाज में थी व्यक्तित्वगत, सामाजिक और भौतिक वह बलना चली गई। संस्कार हुआ नहीं किसी को। कोई खुद का पैसा देता नहीं, खुद का पैसा लगाता नहीं, धन इकट्ठा करता है। यह मैं इसलिए बताता हूँ कि राजा कालस्य कारणम्। आप लोग दिखा देते हैं। आप लोगों ने दिशा नहीं दी। इसलिए ऐसे तरीकों से आज वह चल रहे हैं।

एक प्राइवेट सेक्टर है, एक पब्लिक सेक्टर है, एक ज्व इट सेक्टर है। जब मारुति लिमिटेड की बात आती है तो कोई बोलता नहीं। सब चुन। क्यों? यानी प्राइवेट सेक्टर खराब है तो मारुति लिमिटेड भी खराब है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर अच्छा है तो मारुति लिमिटेड भी अच्छा है। वही उस का डिमंजेशन करो, उस का क्षेत्र निश्चित करो। बैस ही पावर लूम, हैंडलूम, टेक्सटाइल सब जालू है। इन्डस्ट्री में भी इतनी भ्रष्टाचारिता है। उद्योग की बर्तन में भ्रष्टाचारिता है, बिजली की बलना में भ्रष्टाचारिता है। पानी है उस का प्रयोग नहीं।

बिजली सप्लाई होती नहीं, इडरट्टी ठीक चलती नहीं। नौ प्रतिशत जो प्रोब रेट था वह मिल सकाकर पहुँच गया। और यह सारा प्रकाश है, तेल का सकट है, उसी के मत्थे मड़ कर दूर होने की कोशिश करेंगे तो हम खुद को भी घोषा देंगे और दूसरों को भी घोषा देंगे। जब आप एकोनामिक डिमिप्शन की बात करते हैं तो

बाँबी योजना में कोई सहायता बाहर से मिल नहीं रही थी तो आप ने कहा कि कम से कम सहायता हम लेंगे लेकिन बाँबी योजना में सहायता कितनी बढ़ गई है? प्रोवर ड्राफ्ट देखें, पहले प्लान में जिसनी प्रोवर ड्राफ्ट थी, दूसरे प्लान में उस से ज्यादा हो गई। 70-71 में और ज्यादा प्रोवर ड्राफ्ट हुई। यह प्रोवर ड्राफ्ट कौन बन्द करेगा? आप लोग नहीं कर सकते।

आज केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को डी ए देन के लिए पैसा नहीं है और मजबूत की आवाज उठा रहे हैं। बीच में आप ने एकदम नायक साहब को हटा दिया। नायक साहब को जब मालूम हुआ कि मैं हटूँगा उन्होंने दस मन्त्रियों की अपनी फीज और बढ़ाई। 21 से 31 हो गए। फिर भी वह बेचार तो चले गए। अब आज 26 आ गए यह कहते हैं कि और दस बढ़ाएंगे, 35 हो जाएंगे। कामराज जी मद्रास जैसी बड़ा स्टेट में आठ मन्त्रियों को निकाल कर काम करते थे, वह भी वापस कहाँ थे। इतना ही नहीं डिफेंशन कमेटी ने कुछ तय किया था, उसमें मधु लिपये जी भी थे, कि केन्द्र में 11 प्रतिशत और राज्यों में 10 प्रतिशत मंत्री रहें। वह डिफेंशन कमेटी का तय किया हुआ क्या हुआ क्या हुआ? यानी जो भी निर्णय आप लेते हैं उस पर अमल ही नहीं करते हैं तो आखिर देश का अदर घराजकता नहीं आएगी तो क्या आएगी? केवल बोलने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। एकोनामिक डिमिप्शन, एकोनामिक डिमिप्शन बालने रहने से तो एकोनामिक डिमिप्शन नहीं हो जायगी। डिमिप्शन शुद्ध बी एट आल सिबेल्स।

आज शोब भन्जुल्ला ने साथ बात हो रही है। नायक को जब निकाला किसी ने पूछा नहीं कि क्यों निकाला? शकर राव को क्यों लाए? वह जो खेल आप लोग करते हैं यह क्यों करते हैं? जहाज वापस को निकाला रेल में भी आए, रेल वापस को निकाला जहाज में भी आए, यानी दोनों को इतना ही समझते हैं कि ट्रेन जमीन पर चलती है और जहाज पानी पर चलता है, और कुछ नहीं समझते? यह बदल बदल आप लोग क्यों करते रहते हैं? क्या इस का उपयोग है? आखिर डिमिप्शन का मतलब यह होता है कि हम खोजेंगे डिमिप्शन हो। हर एक क्षेत्र में जैसे डिमिप्शन चाहिए वैसे ही राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में भी डिमिप्शन चाहिए। कोई मंत्री बेचारे कोयम्बटूर जा रहे थे, उन को कहाँ जाओ, कोयम्बटूर मत जाओ, घर जाओ। इस तरह कोई मंत्री काम करेगा? तुम्हारा आदमी जो है दि ब्रेन सिचू यू डील, दि स्ट्राइल, कुछ तो होना चाहिए। हमारा यह भी कहना नहीं है कि शोब भन्जुल्ला को मत बैठाना। चाहें जिस को बैठाना। परन्तु कर क्या रहे हो बताओ तो सही। वह लगातार स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, कहते हैं कि 1953 के बाद जो जो चीज हुई है, हमारी क्वालिटी होगी तो मानेंगे नहीं तो नहीं मानेंगे। इस का मतलब क्या निकलना है? वह सारा बानूत हम लोगों ने पार्लियामेंट में पास किया है ऐंड ही इज डिफाइंग वि अचार्टर्ड आफ पार्लियामेंट। यह सबाल ब्यक्ति का नहीं है। यह शमीम के नाराज होने का सबाल नहीं है। वहाँ कोई भी हो, क्या हम यह देंगे उसको चाहे जो करने के लिए? इसलिए मैं ने पूछा कि आप के सामन कोई चित भी है या नहीं सारे देश का? आज भी शोब भन्जुल्ला पूछते हैं कि केन्द्र को ताकत कहाँ से मिले, वह स्टेट्स से मिले। यह फेडरेशन में है। अगर हमारी सारी जो कास्टीडयूशन है उस का जो भाव है वह ता फेडरेशन का नहीं है। फेडरेशन का बिल्कुल नहीं है। यदि बैसा होता तो रेजिड्यूअरी पावर केन्द्र के हाथ में नहीं रहती। आज किसी

को भी हटा कर राष्ट्रपति वहां बैठा दें यह नहीं होता। आखिर यहां देश में यूनिटरी सिस्टम हम चलाना चाहते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय से कहा था —

"He will shortly make a statement in this regard."

वह 24 तारीख को बैठने जा रहे हैं, बतलाइये आप का स्टेटमेंट कहां है? मैंने तीन-तीन बार सलाहकार समिति में इस सवाल का पूछा कि वे स्टेटमेंट देते जा रहे हैं, तुम बोलते क्यों नहीं हो, हम को सही स्थिति बतलाओ, परन्तु कोई जवाब नहीं। लोग हम को पूछने हैं, वे कहने लगे हैं कि तुम झूठ बोलने हो, तुम पार्लियामेंट में हो, तुम को मान्य नहीं है, ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है, तुम को जरूर मान्य होगा।

I strongly protest against the style of functioning

यह डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार है। हम भ्रष्टाचार बेकारी, जनता की समस्याओं की बातें कर रहे हैं। चुनाव प्रणाली की बात करते हैं—आप ने अध्यादेश निकाला—अनाप-शानप जो पैसा खर्च होता है, उस पर रोक लगाने के लिये, लेकिन आप ने अध्यादेश निकाल कर सब पर पानी फेर दिया। 180 लोगों की पिटीशन बुक जाती तो इतना, 6 साल के लिये चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते थे तो न लड़ते—लेकिन आप ने अध्यादेश निकाल कर ठीक नहीं किया

श्री मधु सिन्घे : क्या बात कर रहे हैं—इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ पेटीशन है और आप कहते हैं कि कुर्सी छोड़ दो।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : शकरदयाल सिंह जी यहां बंटे हैं—1965 की बात है—क्या हिन्दी को जो स्थान मिलना चाहिए था, वह मिला? क्या शिक्षा दें, कौनसी शिक्षा दें किस माध्यम से मिल, दें—यह आप आज तक ल

नहीं कर पाये। मेरी मातृभाषा कन्नड़ है, लेकिन मैं हिन्दी बोलता हूँ। जब 1930-31 में हम प्रभु लक्ष्मी पर जाते थे तो गाते थे—विश्व विजयी तिरंगा प्यारा, झण्डा ऊंचा रहे हमारा—उस समय हिन्दी के साथ जो लगाव था, वह सब आप ने तोड़ दिया। उस समय हिन्दी भाषा बोलना देशभक्ति समझी जाती थी, खदूर पहनना देश भक्ति समझी जाती थी, लेकिन आप ने सब तोड़ दिया। हिन्दी के लिये कौन वातावरण पैदा करेगा, दुनिया में आकर हिन्दी कोन बुलायेगा, दुनिया में कौन प्रचार करेगा? इसलिए मूल भूत शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये जिस से कि आदमी सुशिक्षित हो, सक्षम हो और कोई भी कार्य करने के लिये तैयार हो, शिक्षा में ऐसा परिवर्तन कौन करेगा? चुनाव प्रणाली के द्वारा इसा दार, कार्यक्षम आदमी जनता का प्रतिनिधि बन कर आये चुन कर आये—इन काम को कौन करेगा?

भाज जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है—उस के छिताने की कागिश क्यों हो रहा है? समर्थन कमेटो ने कहा—यदि 10 विधायक भी बताये तो जाच भी और यदि प्राइमफेसी केस बने तो कार्यवाही हो, मजबूत हो, लेकिन आप तो भ्रष्टाचार का छिताना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ भ्रष्टाचार को छिताने से क्या लाभ है? यहाँ पर कोई भी दल आये—चाहे मेरा ही दल आये, कोई भी आदमी गगन से उतर कर नहीं आता है—

We come from the same stock of the society.

जिस बुराई से समाज पीड़ित हो, बीमार हो, यह बीज हम पर भी लागू होती है, उसे डाक्टर को दिखलाना पड़ता है, उसे छिताने क्यों हो, डाक्टर से छिताना क्यों चाहते हो?

आप जे०पी० के आन्दोलन को राइट-रिएक्शनरी बोलते हो, फासिज्म बोलते हो, लेकिन फासिज्म का अर्थ भी जानते हो, जिस में पाम ताऊन है वही फासिस्ट बन सकता है, दूसरा नहीं बन सकता है। कन जा कर, मैंने आने दुबस से ले कहा—मरे, तुम आना दूध। इना बिना दो। वह गहने लगा—नहीं दगा, आ। मैं हा तो लो। मैं उस के साथ जबरदस्ती नहीं कर सकता। आप किसान को कहते हैं कि आना रजना नहा चाहिये, अगर रजना है ना कटो है कि पकड़ लो। आप के हाथ में ताऊन है, आ जबरदस्ती कर सकते हैं। यही ताऊन है—आज कांस की कीमत कम है, लेकिन फासि की कीमत नहीं घटी, क्या फासि की कीमत कम है किसान को उचित दाम नहीं मिलना, लेकिन चीनी की कीमत घटती नहीं है। मूंगफली की कीमत कम मिलती है, लेकिन बनसारी की कीमत कम नहीं है, उस पर से तो आपने नियन्त्रण ही हटा दिया है, चाहे जिन भाव में वेचो। इन लिये आज जो इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ा है, मुद्रा-स्फिति बढ़ी है, उस के हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, आप लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। जब याविक अनुशासन का पालन होगा, राजनीतिक अनुशासन का पालन होगा—तब काम होगा। बीच-बीच में एकदम में किसी लहर के आ जाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जैसा एक मन्त्र ने कहा—दुनिया वाले, आने हैं, फला यह करता है, फला वह है, मैं तो इन दुनियावालों में, अमरीका, रूस, चीन—इन में कोई भेद करने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। अमरीका ने कई बार आप को छोड़ा दिया है। पिछली बार स्वर्ण सिंह जी को अमरीका ने कहा था कि आगे से शस्त्र नहीं दिये जायेंगे, लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि शस्त्र जा रहे हैं। They are in the pipeline.

इस तरह से किननी बार अमरीका ने छोड़ा दिया, लेकिन हम विश्वास करते चले जा रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लमये : पाइप लाइन लम्बी है।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने काश्मीर के बारे में कहा है

We wish the people of Jammu and Kashmir speedy progress as an integral part of the nation.

लेकिन एक-तिहाई जो काश्मीर चला गया, उस का क्या हुआ? क्या उस को भूल गये? हमारे देश पर आक्रमण कर के गैर-कानूनी तौर पर काश्मीर के एक तिहाई भाग पर पाकिस्तान कब्जा कर के बैठ गया तो बैठ गया—आप ने उस के लिये क्या किया। हिन्दुस्तान का विभाजन कर के ये दुनिया की बड़ी बड़ी ताकतें आज तक मजे उड़ा रही हैं—यदि इस तरह की नीति हम लोग अपनावेगे तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकलेगा?

इस लिये, उन छात्र महोदय, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, जब तक आर्य समाज अनुशासन नहीं करेगा और उस का गहरी तरह से अमल नहीं करेगा तब तक स्थिति में परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा, आज की परिस्थिति तो उस परिस्थिति से मेल नहीं खाती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चारण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति-भाषण का स्वागत करते हुए, यह चाहता हूँ कि—

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can resume your speech on Monday.

15 30 hrs

Committee on private Members' Bill and Resolutions Fifteenth Report

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Private Members' Business.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th February, 1975."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th February, 1975."

The motion was adopted

15.31 hrs.

IRWIN AND WILLINGDON HOSPITALS, NEW DELHI,
(Renaming) Bill*

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to change the English names of Irwin and Willingdon Hospitals, New Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to change the English names of Irwin and Willingdon Hospitals, New Delhi."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CURB ON FOREIGN MONEY BILL

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to intro-

duce a Bill to curb the use and import of foreign money for publication of publicity materials and for running of any educational, social and religious institution or organisation in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to curb the use and import of foreign money for publication of publicity materials and for running of any educational, social and religious institution or organisation in the country."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: (Panjim): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill—further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

DELHI DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL*

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नाट्य प्रदर्शन और नाट्य कला को और अधिक अच्छे ढंग से विनियमित और

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-2-75.

प्रोत्साहित करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the better regulation and encouragement of public dramatic performances in the Union Territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत का बहुत आभार मानता हूँ, शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। अगर आप ने दिल्ली बार इन लोगों को फटकारा न होता, तो राष्ट्रपति जी की अनुमति मुझ को मिलती। इस लिये आप का आभारी हूँ। अब आप पेश कर अटल जी को मैं कुछ सेवा कर दी जायें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालिफर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक विधेयक को पेश करने की सूचना दी है। उसा को पेश करने के लिये राष्ट्रपति जी की अनुमति की जरूरत है। आप का गन्विवालय कई बार रिमाइण्डर भेज चुका है, मैं कन अभी तक अनुमति नहीं आई है—इण्डियन ट्रस्टीशिप बिल 1975। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनुमति देने में देर क्यों हो रही है?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों के बारे में ऐसा बार बार क्यों होता है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या आप का कोई जानकारी मिली है?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या ये बहुत सख्या में हैं, इस लिये इन की दादागिरी चलती है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is some information here. Notice of your Bill was received on 26th October, 1974. The Bill was forwarded to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on 30-10-74. The Ministry was requested on 19-11-74 for the communication of the President's recommendation under Clause (1)' and (3) of Article 117 and Clause (1) of Article 274 of the Constitution for introduction and consideration in Lok Sabha. The Ministry was reminded on 6-1-75 to expedite the above matter. The Ministry was again reminded on 31-1-75 for communication of the recommendation. I would only request that this should be looked into. There have been frequent reminders.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE This is most objectionable

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या कानून मंत्रालय के लिये समय की रेखा नहीं है? वे जब तक चाहे बिल को दबा कर रख सकते हैं। अगर विधेयक के बारे में कोई बुनियादी आपत्ति है तो हमें बतलाये?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take notice of this. Since this is brought before the House

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय य सगद् कार्य मंत्री कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं।

He threatened to sue me because I called him an incompetent Minister

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, it is not good. Since, it has come before the House, notice will be taken and Government should take proper expeditious action

15.38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)

(Amendment of article 324)

by Shri R. P. Ulaganambi—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. P. Ulaganambi on the 13th December, 1974:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): I rise to commend the Constitution Amendment Bill seeking to have an impartial and multi-member Election Commission. The object of the Bill is simple but important. It seeks to provide for (1) a multi-member Election Commission, (2) removal of the members of the Election Commission including the Chief Election Commissioner from office only in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and (3) powers to the Election Commission to make rules for regulating its own procedure, etc.

The present position under art. 324 of the Constitution is that the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to the State Legislatures and of the offices of the President and Vice-President are vested in the Election Commission. Cl. 2 of the article visualises that the Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners as the President may from time to time fix. But unfortunately, the Commission continues to be a single-member body in spite of the demand made in Parliament, the press and the public platform. The Chief Election Commissioner—the words

'Election Commissioners' are a misnomer—is the sole authority in all matters pertaining to preparation of the electoral rolls and conduct of election of the President, the Vice-President and members of Parliament and of State legislatures. In this largest democratic electoral system in the world, the entrustment of one single individual with this task which has a great bearing on the functioning of democratic institutions is not desirable.

What are the duties and functions entrusted to the Election Commissions Under the Constitution and the law, the functions of the Chief Election Commission are : (1) He superintends, directs and controls elections to Parliament, the State legislatures and to the offices of the President and Vice-President; (2) He is also responsible for preparation and revision of electoral rolls for all these elections; (3) It is his duty to see that the electoral rolls are kept up-to-date at all times; (4) He is required to superintend elections to fill casual vacancies in Parliament and State legislatures; (5) He is required to give his opinion under articles 103 and 192 when a vital question arises whether of Parliament or of a State legislature has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in articles 102 and 192; (6) He directs and controls the preparation of electoral rolls of States as well as the Union Territories and settle the programme of work for them; (7) He orders the holding of bye-elections to fill casual vacancies; (8) He supervises the work of the Chief Electoral officers in the States and Union Territories regarding elections; (9) He examines the reports submitted by the Electoral officers regarding filing of accounts of election expenses by contesting candidates and disqualification of defaulting candidates; he considers and takes decisions on representations for removing disqualifications incurred by the candidates; (10) He hears cases relating to recognition of political parties and allotment of symbols.

(11) He prepares the reports on general elections; (12) He performs certain duties required under the Representation of the People's Acts 1950 and 1951 and the rules made thereunder; (13) He undertakes extensive tours for supervising the preparation of electoral rolls and conducts elections also and holds conferences. (14) He also attends to administrative and financial matters pertaining to the Commission's organisation and its functions. These are, in short, the functions of the Commission. Would it be possible for one individual to do full justice to the task assigned to the Commission and can a single individual loaded with so many important duties present a picture of efficiency and impartiality? In my opinion, he can never.

In this respect it would be worthwhile to quote what the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law has said. It is a committee constituted by both Houses of Parliament and in Part II of its report, page 1, para 2, it says:

"In order that elections based on adult suffrage in the country may be free and fair, it is essential that the election work should be spread and ramified throughout the length and breadth of the country and that even in the remotest villages this work should be done in a manner so as to inspire the confidence of the people. The election machinery should be such that it may function effectively in every village, town and city in an independent, impartial and fair manner. Gradually, elections have ceased to be a quinquennial affair but are held, if not every at least in every alternate year in some part or other of our vast country. The elections have, therefore, become a continuing process entailing enormous work on the Election Commission. The immensity of the task of the Election Commission and the complexities of the duties it is called upon to discharge are too obvious and do not require any elaboration. It

is too great a burden for a single person to exercise supervision, direction and control over elections effectively and consequently he is likely to be exposed and vulnerable to charges of arbitrariness and partiality.

"The Committee therefore, recommend that the Election Commission should be a multi-member body as envisaged in article 324(2) of the Constitution. While the decision about the exact number of Election Commissioners necessary to assist the Chief Election Commissioner in the performance of his duties may be left to Government to determine, the Committee consider that an enlarged Commission will be able to discharge more effectively the responsibilities relating to elections and in exercise of its quasi-judicial functions, a broad-based Commission is likely to reach generally acceptable decisions and command respect.

There are too many matters in which orders of the Election Commission are necessary under the provisions of elections laws and it is not possible for the Election Commission at Delhi to take prompt and appropriate steps without the first hand knowledge at their disposal. The Committee, therefore, further recommend that the Regional Election Commissioners might also be appointed as contemplated in article 324(4) of the Constitution in order to assist the Election Commission in the performance of their functions."

The Joint Committee says that elections are no more quinquennial affairs. There are bye-elections. There are mid-term polls and even snap polls which were held in 1971.

It may come up any time. Sometimes they see reports in newspapers; sometimes the politicians themselves talk about it. We cannot predict the minds of ladies. There is a proverb in Tamil. Which says that great persons can measure even the depth

of Indian Ocean but they cannot measure the depth of the inner hearts of ladies. It may or may not be true; it may or may not be applicable to our Prime Minister.

The immensity of the election problems and the complexity of duties cannot be tackled efficiently and impartially by a single individual.

I would like to quote the figures of bye elections and mid-term polls. I have taken them from the Report submitted by the Government. A total of 347 bye elections were held during the period 1952 to the end of 1956. After the first General Election from 1957 to 1961 there were 160 bye election. Then from 1962 to 1972 there were 313 bye-elections. A total of 820 gye-elections were held upon December, 1972. The figures relating to subsequent bye-elections may be available with the Government. I could not get them. Since 1962 there were 36 mid-term polls. The number of times, the States in which they were held and the grounds on which State Assemblies were dissolved and elections held have been compiled by me, but I do not have the time to read them out. There were 36 cases of States being put under President's Rule and consequently mid-term elections were held.

You are aware that Mr. B. Shiva Rao, a noted authority on the Constitution, who was also a member of the Constituent Assembly, has expressed a similar view in a very beautiful essay he has written called "Need to expand the Election Commission." It is reported in the Seminar on Electoral Reform in India held in December 6 and 7, 1969. In that he has stated:

"The immensity of the task of the Election Commission and the complexities of the duties it is called upon to discharge are too obvious to require any elaboration. The size of the electorate has steadily increased from 173.2 million

in 1952 and now exceeds 250 million. By 1972, at the current rate of expansion the number of voters may reach, or even go beyond, 285 million.....

"In addition to the powers exercised in connection with the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections, the Commission also performs certain quasi-judicial functions: for instance, under Article 103 of the Constitution should any question arise as to whether an M.P. has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in Clause (1) of Article 102, the question is to be referred for the decision of the President who will act according to the opinion of the Election Commission. A similar provision exists in regard to the members of State Legislatures, the power being vested in the Governor under Article 192 to refer such questions to the Election Commission.

"It is inconceivable that such a heavy responsibility as is implicit in the above paragraph can be borne satisfactorily by a single individual. The time seems appropriate therefore for action under Article 324 for expanding the present Commission into at least a five-member body, with the Chief Election Commissioner as the Chairman. Such a Commission will be in a position to withstand political pressures and inspire public confidence. An enlarged Commission will avoid the possibility of arbitrary action by a single individual; the responsibilities relating to elections will be more effectively discharged; and in the exercise of its quasijudicial functions, a broad-based Commission is likely to reach generally acceptable decisions and command respect. The choice of members and the selection of the right personnel for its staff are both matters of vital importan-

ce. In providing safeguards regarding the conditions of service and the term of office of the Chief Election Commissioner in the Constitution, the Constitution makers demonstrated their anxiety that only persons of unquestionable integrity and the highest judicial probity should be selected for this high office."

"In the Constituent Assembly, there was a strong section of opinion advocating the setting up of a separate Election Commission for the States, but ultimately the view prevailed that there should be a single Election Commission in charge of Central and State elections with provision for the appointment of Regional Commissioners."

The same view was expressed by the Rajamannar Committee set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu. At page 191 it says:

"What is required is, as already suggested, to pass an amendment of the relevant Acts of Parliament for giving greater freedom to the States in relation to election and all other allied matters. In our opinion, the best solution would be to restrict the scope of the Central Acts and the rules made thereunder to Elections to Parliament. It may be left to the State Legislatures to pass appropriate laws relating to elections to State Legislatures."

Shri Shiva Rao, the noted authority on the Constitution also advocated multi-member election commission. How can a single individual, vested with vast and important powers, remain impartial? Even inadvertently, I feel, he is likely to show partiality unless there are other persons to share the burden and hold mutual discussion for coming to a conclusion on matters which come for consideration and decision. In such circumstances, it is but natural that a demand for a multi-member election commission has been made from all sides.

I shall refer to some of the reports, suggestions and demands from leading political parties in India and the views expressed in press reports and by eminent statesmen. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh passed a resolution at Ahmedabad on 27th January, 1975 demanding a multi-member Election Commission. The resolution says:

"The Election Commission has been working as a minor Government department whose plans and programmes are subordinate to the needs of the ruling party. The whole body is a one-man affair and is amenable to easy manipulation by the party in power."

The Jan Sangh has rightly demanded its expansion into a multi-member body. There is provision for expansion into a multi-member body under article 324(2) of the Constitution. The resolution further points out how the Election Commission which has so far consisted of former officials has slowly forfeited its authority and independence. Hence the demand in the resolution that even the expanded election commission should have only judges as its members is amply justified. Firstly the demand is that it should be expanded into a multi-member body. Secondly, its members should be appointed from judges. We have had five Chief Election Commissioners so far. From 1952 to 1959 we had Mr. Sukumar Sen. The second was Mr. K. V. K. Sundaram from 1959 to 1967. The third was Mr. S. P. Sen-Verma from 1969 to 1972. Then, in 1972 for a few months we had Dr. Nagendra Singh. Now we are having Shri T. Swaminathan. Who are they? The first three, Shri Sukumar Sen, Shri K. V. K. Sundaram and Shri S. P. Sen-Verma were all retired Secretaries of the Law Ministry. Dr. Nagendra Singh was the Private Secretary to the President and before that he was a Secretary to Government. He was the Chief Election Commissioner for a short while and then he went to the

World Court as a Judge. Shri T. Swaminathan is the retired Cabinet Secretary.

How could you expect these old bureaucrats to adopt an impartial attitude in their judgment? From their point of view they may be justified in being lenient to the executive because of their loyalty to the salt. They have served the executive for 20 to 25 years. So, their loyalty to the salt may be there.

That is why the Jan Sangh passed a resolution, justifiably in my view, that the members of the Election Commission should be judges so that they can be independent and impartial in their judgment. Then, four opposition parties condemned the activities of the Election Commissioner. That complaint was signed by the leader of DMK party, Shri Sezhiyan, the party to which I have the honour to belong, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the leader of the Jan Sangh, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, the leader of the CPM and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and Shri Mahavir Tyagi of Congress (O). They have condemned the activities of the Election Commissioner and stated:

"Its action gave rise to the question whether it was an agent of the Government or an independent instrument which could be trusted to conduct elections in a free and fair manner. The Election Commissioner was not acting according to the spirit of the Constitution. The Election Commissioner having undertaken a crash programme to revise the electoral rolls owes an explanation to the people as to under whose orders it has undertaken the programme."

Why is it that such a charge is being levelled by four major opposition parties in Parliament?

Sarvodaya leader, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, set up a Committee called the Committee on Electoral Reforms.

They have submitted an interim report in which they have:

"emphasized the importance of implementing the existing provisions of article 324 of the Constitution, providing for the appointment of the Chief Election Commission and a number of other Election Commissioners. A Commission consisting of more than one member could arrive at a consensus on more controversial problems of organising an election. The Committee suggested that the members and the Chief Election Commissioner or the Election Commission should be appointed by the President on the advice of a Committee comprising the Prime Minister and opposition leaders, or a MP selected by the opposition in the Lok Sabha, and the Chief Justice of India."

Then, there was a motion moved in this august House by the Jan Sangh leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. The motion says:

"This House notes with deep concern the growing complaints about the functioning of the Election Commission and recommends that steps be taken to enlarge and reconstitute the Commission in the interest of free and fair elections."

Newspapers have also expressed their views on this.

16 hrs.

(SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALE in the Chair)

"The entire electoral machinery of the States and the Union is placed in the hands of a centralised body, namely, the Election Commission consisting of a single individual. This state of affairs is not desirable in a democratic set-up like ours." The CPM also protested about the activities of the Election Commission and the Jan Sangh leader, Shri Advani, also protested and condemned it. There are reports of that. All these

charges levelled by prominent political leaders and the views expressed by the press support my Bill.

In order to ensure an impartial Election Commission it is necessary that not only the Chief Election Commissioner but also all other Election Commissioners should be not easily removable by the executive. The Chief Election Commissioner should only be the first among equals and not superior to others. All Election Commissioners and the Chief Election Commissioner should be removable from office only in a like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and their service conditions should not be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment. This provision will naturally create a sense of independence and impartiality among the members of the Election Commission.

It may be argued that the expanded Election Commission will involve more expenditure. It is natural, but the additional expenditure would more than offset the loss by giving satisfaction to all concerned about its efficiency and impartiality. Since 1951-52 the expenditure incurred on general elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies by Government is of the order of Rs. 68.78 crores. This does not include expenditure on the bye-elections.

If the Election Commission is duly constituted into a Commission with the appointment of 4 or 5 members, the additional expenditure on this score would be only about Rs. 5 lakhs per annum. I am of the view that this expenditure is worth it in view of the benefits that would accrue to the country as a whole; the inordinate delay in conducting elections not only once in five years but also frequent bye-elections can be avoided. Even if it is done, the Government will be meeting their constitutional obligation.

Another object of this Bill, as I have stated earlier, is that like the Supreme Court, the Election Commission should be able to make its own rules for regulating the internal procedure of its working. The rules should, however, be subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament and be approved by the President. These are sufficient safeguards against arbitrary exercise of its rule-making provisions, but it should never be left to the executive government alone to make rules for its functioning. That would detract from the independence of the Election Commission.

I would like to refer to the efforts made by our hon. friend, Shri Shibban Lal Saksena, who had the privilege of being an active member of the Constituent Assembly. The record of the Constituent Assembly shows that Shri Saksena was a great votary of multi-member Election Commission and its independence. I would like to quote from his speeches, and views expressed in the Constituent Assembly. (Constituent Assembly Debates Vol VIII, page 909). If we go through the speeches in the Constituent Assembly, the framers of the constitution including the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. Ambedkar, originally visualised that the Election Commission should be included in the Fundamental Rights but afterwards they decided to create a Chapter, Chapter 25. They discussed to pros and cons and about the future anticipation of the Election Commission's activities and they said:

"Every time some elections or the other will be taking place somewhere. It may not be so in the very beginning or in the very first five or ten years. But after 10 or 12 years, at every moment, some election in some province will be going on. Therefore, it will be far more economical and useful if a permanent Election Commission is appointed.

Not only the Chief Election Commissioner but three or five Members of the Election Commission who should be permanent should conduct the elections. I do not think that there will be a lack of work because as I said, in our Constitution all the elections will not synchronise but they will be at varying times in accordance with the vote of no confidence passed in the various legislatures and the consequent dissolution of the legislature. Therefore, I think there will be no dearth of work. The Commission should be a permanent Commission and all the Commissioners should be appointed in the same manner as the Chief Election Commissioner."

This is 1949. . .

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Even now it is an independent body.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: It should be a permanent Commission and should consist of 4 or 5 members.

As I said, everything was discussed in the Constituent Assembly. These were the views of Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena as also the Chairman of the drafting Committee, Dr. Ambedkar.

I quoted only the relevant point.

You may agree that even the existing provisions provide for appointment of one more Commissioner. But it is only at the discretion of the President, that is, at the sweet-will of the government of the day. During the last 25 years, this was never done. Again, the other Commissioners, even if appointed, will not have the same status as the Chief Election Commissioner in deciding the issues coming before them as they would be removable from office at the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner. This sort of situation is not in the interests of free and fair elections.

Even in foreign countries where elections are simple as compared to

India, both from the volume point of view and their complex nature, the bodies conducting elections are multi-membered and impartial. There is a fine article written by Prof. Kripalani—it is published in Motherland of 30th October, 1974 where he says:

"In USA the administration of elections is carried on by officers under the direct supervision of Inspectors of Elections chosen by political parties. This is also the case in the Federal Republic of Germany and France and in some other countries a number of electors who work jointly with the locally elected officials such as Mayors and Councillors from the Election Commission or the Bureau. In Switzerland the Bureau of Elections consists of members of different political parties."

The electoral commissions of Denmark, Finland and Sweden are formed in the same way. In Israel, on the Central Election Committee, all parties are represented proportionately under the Chairmanship of a judge of the Supreme Court. In Norway and Iceland, Parliament itself appoints a national committee to organise and supervise electoral operations. In the USSR and in the People's Democracies, the operation and supervision of elections entrusted to electoral committees composed of electors whose choice is approved by the appropriate people's councils. England and Canada are perhaps the only countries where the Election Commission is composed of one Election Commissioner, appointed by the Government of the day, usually from among its own officers, under whom election work is organised, regulated and carried on."

Then I quote the article. It says:

"This method of the appointment of the Commission may be suited to

England but in India it is highly defective. It is an undesirable mechanical copying of England."

Whenever the Government of India or the State Government appoints any Commission they specifically mention about single-member Commission or commission appointed for a specific purpose. There were so many commissions appointed by the Government of India. I will mention some of them. There is M. C. Chagla Commission of Inquiry. There is Das Commission. There is A. K. Sarkar Commission. There is Khosla Commission of Inquiry. There is Takru Commission. Like that there have been so many commissions and when such single-member commission is there, you mention the name. The commission is entrusted with specific job and it is for specific purpose. But when there are more than one members you do not specify it by the name. The University Grants Commission consists of 10 members. The Atomic Energy Commission consists of 4 members. The Union Public Service Commission consists of 5 members. The Planning Commission has 6 members. The Central Water and Power Commission has 10 members. The Electronics Commission has 7 members. The Finance Commission has 5 members. The National Commission on Agriculture has 17 members. The Central Forestry Commission has 11 members. The Traffic Commission has 5 members. The Ganga Flood Control Commission has 3 members. The Law Commission has 5 members. The Official Language Commission has 18 members. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has 3 members. The National Commission on Labour has 14 members. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology has 2 members. The Election Commission alone has only one member. I have read out a whole list of commissions consisting of more than one member, there are 4 or 5 or 8 or 9, or

even 17 or 18 members there. It is only Election Commission which has one member. I want to conclude by saying this. The principal object of my Bill is this. The Election Commission in India is the kingpin of the largest democratic electoral system in the world. Hence my Bill.

Sir, I seek the support of all sections of this august House in approving this measure.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill fully. At the present moment much more than mere increase in the number of Members in the Election Commission Office is required to be done as many more things are going to be decided by the people.

One of the pioneers of this movement is Shri Jayaprakash Narain and all the parties are pleading for a proper election reform. I should say that even the Congress is not unwilling and it is also not questioning that. But, how the national problem should be reformed is a question. As you know, our country is a big country comprising of so many nationalities and so many people. If we all are to maintain a democratic system in this country, then, at the present moment, it requires great thinking and elasticity in our understanding so as to give a proper system for our election. For that our Election Commission should be made an independent body having the confidence of the people without being influenced by the big financial magnates or even by the ruling party. It must be totally independent and it must win the confidence of the people of our country. For that reason, we want in our electoral system much more reforms which our political parties are at present thinking of. Our C.P.I.(M) has also thrown its suggestion and Government intends appointing a Commission for the purpose.

The main thing that we should do is this. The Election machinery must be totally independent, autonomous and be free from corruptions and it should enjoy the confidence of the people so that every voter can have confidence in the Commission and that he will be able to go according to his free will to any person whom he likes to see. There must not be any pressure upon him to do that. That is, from the bottom to the top, it must totally enjoy the confidence of the people of this country. For that, as I said earlier, much more changes are necessary to create that confidence. I fully support this measure. But, I think that much more is required to be done so that the people can regain the confidence which has been lost. As it is, the Election Commissioner acts according to the direction of the Prime Minister. Whether there is going to be a mid-term election here or not, it is not the Election Commission which has to decide but it is Mrs. Gandhi, if she likes, who can do it. In that way, the whole functioning of the Election Commission is going. We have to regain the confidence lost by the people in the Election Commission. To save the democracy, changes are called for. The attitude must be to bring these changes so that the people can have confidence in the Election machinery. This is the step that is required to be taken by the Election Commission in this regard.

With these words, I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hari Singh. He is not here.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, speak on the subject?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daschowdhury, your name is not here. I call Shri Janeshwar Mishra.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद):
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन

करता हूँ। समर्थन इसलिए भी कि पिछले कई सालों में भ्रम जनता का यकीन मौजूदा पद्धति से उठता जा रहा है। समर्थन इसलिए भी कि इस समय देश की राजनीति में जो लोग सफाई चाहते हैं उन लोगों का एक मुश्किल मांग है कि चुनाव पद्धति में परिवर्तन किया जाय। चुनाव पद्धति में परिवर्तन की और बातों को छोड़ दिया जाय तो यह चुनाव आयोग जो चुनाव कराता है इस के गठन के बारे में इस समय बहुत ही सजीदगी से सोचने की जरूरत है क्योंकि आज का चुनाव आयोग एक तरह से भारत सरकार की मर्जी पर चलने वाला आयोग है। व्यावहारिक रूप उसका यही है। जब तक श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की मर्जी रहेगी यह चुनाव आयोग चलेगा और जिस किसी दिन उन की मर्जी उसके खिलाफ चली जायगी यह चुनाव आयोग भी चला जायगा। इस परिस्थिति में यह जरूरी हो गया है कि किसी भी सरकार का आज इंदिरा जी की सरकार है, कल को किसी विरोधी की सरकार बन सकती है—चुनाव कराने वाला संस्थान जो है वह किसी सरकार की मर्जी पर ही न चला करे। इसलिए उस के लिए कुछ भ्रम कस्म के कानून उसके गठन के बारे में, उस की कार्यवाही के बारे में या चुनाव आयोग से रिटायरमेंट के बाद जो पुनः नौकरी देने की एक लालच हुआ करती है उस के बारे में बनाना चाहिए।

सब से पहली तो एक विधान यह हो जाना चाहिए कि जो कोई चुनाव आयोग का सदस्य रहेगा उस को यह माफ सफ कह दिया जायगा कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद आप को पुनः किसी जाब पर नहीं लिया जा सकता है। दूसरी बात कि चुनाव आयोग का सदस्य किसी राजनैतिक पार्टी की सरकार का भ्रातृभाई नहीं होना चाहिए और न किसी राजनैतिक पार्टी की सरकार के द्वारा वह नामजद होना चाहिए। यह सही है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय उसका नामजद करेंगे लेकिन राष्ट्रपति महोदय भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की फुल बैंच के जजेज की

[श्री जानेश्वर मिश्र]

सिफारिश पर ही उस को नामजद करे। इस के भलाबा कोई और तरीका है नहीं। यदि राजनैतिक पार्टी की मर्जी पर करना है, प्रधान मंत्री की सिफारिश पर करना है तो तीन लोगों का चुनाव आयोग होना चाहिए—एक तरफ सत्ताहड़दल की सिफारिश पर एक आदमी, दूसरी तरफ विरोधी दलों की सिफारिश पर एक आदमी और तीसरी तरफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सिफारिश पर एक आदमी हो और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सिफारिश वाला आदमी ही चुनाव आयोग का चेयरमैन होना चाहिए। तब बही जा करके हम लोग एक निष्पक्ष किस्म के चुनाव की बात पर हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता के मन में यकीन करा सकते हैं। आज जनता जानती है कि चुनाव होगा, चुनाव में धीगामुश्ती होगी और भामूली किस्म की धीगामुश्ती नहीं, कई जगह पर तो पॉलिग शुरू होने के पहले ही सारे के सारे वोट पड़ जाया करते हैं। क्योंकि लोगो को मालूम है कि जो चुनाव व्यवस्था दिल्ली से चल रही है उसी में धाधली है। इसलिए किसी को यकीन नहीं है और बिहार में जहाँ पर कि इस समय हलचल है, लोगों को चुनाव पर यकीन नहीं है। वहाँ हम दरभंगा के चुनाव में गए थे। माननीय राम सेवक यादव वहाँ से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे। माननीय ललित नारायण मिश्र उस समय जीत गए थे। कई पॉलिग पर घाट बजे जब हम लोग पहुँचते हैं अपने टेंट लगाने के लिए तो वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि चुनाव तो यहाँ खत्म हो चुका है। तो जब इस तरह के चुनाव होने लगेंगे कि 8 बजे से पहले ही हो जाया करेंगे उस हालत में यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि चुनाव आयोग जो चुनाव संचालित करता है वह इतना निष्पक्ष हो कि आम जनता उस के प्रति विश्वास कर सके। इस समय निष्पक्ष चुनाव के प्रति आम जनता का विश्वास हिला हुआ है।

ऐसे सत्ताहड़दल बार बार कह दिया करता है कि जो लोग इस समय यह आंदोलन चला रहे हैं वे लोग फासिस्ट हैं, लेकिन जो लोग इस

समय देश में आंदोलन चला रहे हैं, हलचल का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं, उन लोगों के मन में आज एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत की बात यही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आम जनता का विश्वास मौजूदा चुनाव पर है और मौजूदा चुनाव को किस तरह से दुस्त किया जाय इस के लिए वे लड़ना चाहते हैं। कभी कभी प्रधान मंत्री जी कह दिया करती है कि चुनाव कानून में संशोधन के लिए मिल कर बैठ कर बात की जा सकती है, लेकिन वे भी कभी कभी कह दिया करती है, जब उन्हीं की पार्टी का आदमी यह कहता है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण जो चुनाव कानून में संशोधन के लिए लड़ाई कर रहे हैं उन के साथ मिल कर बात कीजिए डायलाग चलाइए तो कह दिया करती है कि डायलाग किस बात के लिए, किस से, क्यों? ये दोनों तरह की बातें नहीं चला करती हैं और तब जो लोग आज मौजूदा कानून में संशोधन के पक्ष धर नहीं होंगे, चुनाव आयोग अगर एक आदमी और अपनी मर्जी के आदमी का हाथ में रखने देंगे वे लोग इस समय फासिस्ट होने की दिशा में जाएंगे और वे यह सरकार पर आरोप लगाऊंगा कि चुनाव आयोग को वह अपनी मुट्ठी में कर के तानाशाही के रास्ते पर जाने की साजिश कर रही है।

तीसरी बात — चुनाव आयोग की कुछ ताकतें होनी चाहिए। अगर चुनाव आयोग यह समझता है — जिस किसी की भी सरकार चल रही है, देश में या सूबे में, वह अपनी सरकारी मशीनरी, हवाई जहाज, मोटर, रेडियो आदि का दुरुपयोग कर रहा है, अपने उम्मीदवार के हक में प्रचार करने के लिए तो इस तरह की मोटर, इस तरह के हवाई जहाज, रेडियो आदि को चुनाव तक अपने कब्जे में रखे।

आज ही मैं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था— एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया कि पिछले चुनाव के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री के हवाई-जत्ते का जो खर्चा दिया गया है, मंत्री मंडल से, सचिवालय से, वह एक लाख रुपये से ऊपर

हैं। यह सरकार का पैसा है, लेकिन सरकार के धर का नहीं है, जनता के टैक्स का पैसा है और जब तक यह दुरुपयोग नहीं रोका जाता है चुनाव आयोग बन भी जाय मान लीजिये यह बिल पास भी हो जाय उस का कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलेगा। आज रुक विरोधी दल के लोग इस बिल को लाये हैं और विरोधी दलों ने इस का समर्थन किया है—नो इस समय तो यह सरकार झेपेगी। मैं जानता हूँ—रीडी पर्व वाले मामले पर हमारे श्री राय जी ने पिछली पार्लियामेंट में बिल पेश किया था, उस वक़्त उस बिल को इस सरकार ने गिरा दिया था क्योंकि वह बिल विरोध पक्ष की तरफ से आया था और उस को गानते हुए सरकार झेपती थी। मुझे पिछले सत्र भी याद है,—यहां विरोध पक्ष के लिए लोग हल्ला मचाते हैं कि गेलवे कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति को भंग किए जानेवाले आदेश को समाप्त किया जाय लेकिन उस समय सरकार नहीं गानती थी, क्योंकि झेप लगती थी। अब अपने आप प० कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने उस का मान लिया। इस लिये मैं जानता हूँ कि इस फ़ानून को भी यह सरकार नहीं मानेगी क्योंकि यह बहुमत की सरकार है और बहुमत की भी झेप टुट्टा करती है उसी तरह से अल्पमत की भी कुछ झेप टुट्टा करती है कुछ कुंठाये होती है कुछ कम्प्लेक्स होता है। नौज़दा भारत सरकार झेप की शिकार हो गई है। लेकिन जब कभी मानेगी माल में, दो साल में तो यह सबाल फसेगा, चाहे जिस किसी की भी सरकार बने, कल को विरोधी दलों की भी सरकार बन सकती है—अगर ये सारे साधन, हवाई जहाज, रेडियो, मरकरी मोटर का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, तो चुनाव आयोग को हक देना पड़ेगा कि यह मौके पर जाकर जांच करे और यदि वह देखना है कि दुरुपयोग हो रहा है तो उन साधनों को जब कर ले अगर इतना अधिवाह नहीं देंगे, तो चाहे एक आदमी हो तीन, आदमी हो या पांच आदमी हो, जो भी चुनाव आयोग रहेगा, वह निकम्मा हो जाएगा।

इसलिये सब से बढ़िया तरीका तो यह है कि चुनाव कानून में संशोधन कर दिया जाए

कि जिस किसी दिन चुनाव का नोटिफिकेशन हो जाता है यदि लोक सभा है तो दिल्ली की सरकार और विधान सभा है तो राज्य सरकार नोटिफिकेशन के दिन इस्तीफा दे दे। वहां का गवर्नर, वहां के हाईकोर्ट का जज, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज, चुनाव आयोग के लोग देखते रहेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था कैसे चलती है। ये लोग जो मिनिस्टर बन कर बैठते हैं—वे क्या करते हैं, 10—15 दिनों में बहुत नुकसान नहीं होगा। क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ—इलाहाबाद का इन्तजाम तो वहां का क्लर्क ही चलाता है, कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं चलाता है। 10—15 दिनों में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। ए० जी० का आफिस चलता रहेगा, सेक्रेटरियट का काम चलता रहेगा, डाकखाने चलते रहेंगे थाने चलते रहेंगे। 15 दिन के लिये मंत्री नहीं रहे, जनता के लोग नहीं रहे, नो कोई बहुत खराब किस्म की व्यवस्था हो जायगी यह डरा कर हिन्दुस्तान के जनतन्त्र के नाम पर जो लोग तानाशाही ला रहे हैं, उस माहौल में जल्दी हो गया है कि इस बिल को पास करके भारत सरकार आम जनता के मन में यह यकीन दिलाये उसके मन में कि इस समय मौजूदा चुनाव व्यवस्था में जो घाघली चल रही है, वह घाघली समाप्त होगी, नहीं तो मुझे डर है, जैसे हम लागू दावा करते हैं कि भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा जनतन्त्र है, यह सबसे बड़ा मजाक बन जायेगा।

मदर साहब, यहां का जनतन्त्र अगर मर गया, यहां कि जम्हूरियत मर गई, जिस का डर बहुत दिनों से लगने लगा है, अब तो दोनों बातों का डर है एक तरफ यह डर है कि बहुत जल्दी चुनाव होगा और दूसरी तरफ यह डर है कि अब कभी लोक सभा का चुनाव नहीं होगा—ये दोनों आशंकाये इस समय चल रही हैं—अगर हिन्दुस्तान की जम्हूरियत मरी तो उस के लिये जिम्मेदार जम्हूरियत नहीं होगी हा, अगर कभी इंग्लैंड की जम्हूरियत मर गई तो थोड़ी देर के लिये जम्हूरियत पर इतिहास

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

लिखने वाला आदमी यह भी कलम चला सकता है कि राजनीति का यह तौर-तरीका या सरकार चलाने का यह तौर-तरीका इतना भिकम्मा पड़ गया है कि आदमी अब इसे पसन्द नहीं करता, क्योंकि उसने जम्हूरियत के लिये बहुत इम्तिहान दिया है। लेकिन अगर हिन्दुस्तान में जम्हूरियत मरती है तो सियामन पर कलम चलाने वाला आदमी यह लिखेगा कि जम्हूरियत का रास्ता तो ठीक था लेकिन हम लोग ही इतने निकम्मे हो गये थे कि इस बढ़िया रास्ते पर चल नहीं सके।

यह चेनावनी देकर सरकार चलाने वाले मंत्रिषा से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल का पास करे।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I have heard with rapt attention the speech of the Mover. I must praise him for the labour he has put in, the enormous quotations he has collected from different sources and the statistics he has gathered. But unfortunately, he could not impress me with what he actually wanted to say except that he want that the Election Commission should be a multi-member body instead of a single-member Commission, nothing more than that. He cited instances of the number of by-elections and mid-term polls held upto December, 1972.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: In the beginning of my speech itself, I stated the three objects of the Bill.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let me proceed with my observations, I have gone through his Bill. Upto 1972, he has collected all this information. In all these general elections, mid-term polls and hundreds of bye-elections conducted by the Election Commissioner, there was no complaint about his functioning. Nor did I hear from him any specific com-

plaint about the functioning of the Election Commissioner. If one Election Commissioner holding office for all these 20 years and more could conduct elections without any trouble whatsoever, I do not know what are the reasons to think a new that this office should be held by four or five persons according to the choice of the persons or parties concerned. (Interruption). It was said: Let there be one from this side, one from the Opposition side and one from the Supreme Court. Do not forget that.

This has only given me the impression that it is out of a sense of frustration that they are making this demand. It is their feeling that under this system of the Election Commission or manner of its functioning, probably they will not be able to win the electoral battle. But as a matter of fact, it is the people of India who have rejected these people one after the other. I never heard such a complaint immediately after the 1967 elections when in a considerable number of States non-Congress governments were formed. In those elections, many members from the Opposition side were returned and there were no complaints. Fortunately, but unfortunately for my friends on the other side, in the 1971 parliamentary elections and in the 1972 elections in some of the States, when some of the Opposition parties were completely routed, they changed their mind.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): You also changed sides.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Yes, when I noticed that some of the Opposition parties that were working were not rendering any worthwhile service to the people. As a matter of fact, this was the verdict of the people of India on them. What happened in the 1972 elections in Bengal?

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Rigging.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: You know what happened. The CPI (M) was rejected by the people of Bengal. Now this complaint against the functioning of the office of the Election Commissioner has arisen only out of their frustration at the polls and there is no sense or logic in it.

Secondly, my friend the hon. Mover of the Bill had cited the example of many commissions, such as the Atomic Energy Commission. He says there are 8, 10 or 12 members. But it is not a good or clear analogy; this is not on the same analogy; on the same comparison you cannot say that the office of the Election Commissioner should be held by more than one person. The question is whether the offices and functions of the Chief Election Commissioner are being conducted properly or not. If one Election Commissioner having regional offices in every State is in a position to conduct elections efficiently, there is no need to have a multi-member Election Commission. Quotations had been given from the Constituent Assembly Debates of what Pandit Lakshmikanta Maitra said. But it is a question whether our experience of the last so many years shows that there should be more members. We have the experience of more than twenty years working of this process of elections conducted by the Election Commissioner. It shows clearly that one member is in a position to function effectively and is good enough for proper functioning.

The question had been raised why retired persons had been appointed to the office of the Chief Election Commissioner. That is true. My hon. friend the Mover had suggested that to supervise that work there should be more members because of the vastness of the work and the vastness of the problem. Because of the vastness of the problem it is advisable that the person who holds the office of the Chief Election Commissioner

must be a man of varied experience, administrative, executive and other spheres, as far as possible. Therefore, it is desirable that persons with long administrative experience should be put in charge of this office, not other persons. With these words, I strongly appeal to the hon. Mover to withdraw his Bill. There is no worthwhile point in it and therefore I reject it. . . (Interruptions).

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Bill of my hon. friend, Shri Ulaganambi, which seeks expansion of the Election Commission into a multi-member Election Commission.

Sir, I oppose this Bill with all the force at my command. The people of this country know the policies of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to which Shri Ulaganambi belongs. Behind their silken curtain of State autonomy is the sinister demand for separation. Whenever they get an opportunity, they try to introduce the concept of separation in some way or the other, and this Bill is no exception to that. Though they may say that they have given up their demand for separation, yet in their heart of hearts they are committed to the idea of separation. Though they may speak exuberantly about national integration, yet they do not leave the opportunities that come by their way to disrupt the national integration. They are determined to cut the country into pieces so that they can fulfil the wishes of their imperialist masters.

Sir, if the hon. Members of this House happen to go through the book entitled STATE AUTONOMY, which has been written by Shri Maran, a D.M.K. Member of this House, they will come to know that this book is replete with arguments for separation. On the basis of arguments advanced in this book for separation, the D.M.K. is conducting classes

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM]: In their recent General Council Meeting held recently at Tirupparankunram they have held detailed discussions about the intensification of the agitation for State autonomy and how to implement their programme of action in that direction. They have also decided to conduct training classes for this purpose. This Bill is a continuation of that effort. This Bill to reform the Election Commission is honey-coated poisonous capsule.

The Communist Party of India to which I have the honour to belong has been demanding that progressive election reform laws should be enacted and also that the Election Commission should also be reorganised effectively. The Election Commission is an important instrument in finding lasting solutions to the many knotty problems that the country is facing today.

The reactionaries in our country in conjunction with foreign conspirators entered the hustings in 1971 with the sole intention of capturing power. But their back-bone was broken by the people. Today they have started the street-fights. They have started saying that they have lost their faith in the elections and that they do not hope that any meaningful change could be brought through elections. I would like to give here a classic example. We all know that a leading Member of this House, belonging to Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, sought the permission of his party's High Command to resign his Lok Sabha seat. On the one side they say that they have lost faith in elections; on the other, they say that the elections are not being conducted in a fair and free manner. These reactionaries raised hue and cry about Russian Ink, forged ballot paper etc. The people knew that these are all pitiable bleatings of the vanquished. I would like

to put forth the view point that the elections were held in a fair and free manner by giving some examples.

During 1967 Elections, in eight States the Congress Party was defeated. The D.M.K. to which the Mover of this Bill belongs came to power in 1967 and also in 1971. In the Coimbatore parliamentary bye-election held in last March, neither the ruling party at the Centre nor the ruling party at the State won the seat; Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan belonging to my party, the Communist Party of India won it. Not only that. In the recent parliamentary bye-election held in Jabalpur and also the Assembly elections in Haryana the Opposition Party candidates have won.

I would not like you to misconstrue me because of the arguments I have advanced. I do not mean to say that no amendment is necessary for election laws. There is imperative necessity for bringing forward a comprehensive amending Bill to the Election laws. Just because some people want dissolution of the popularly elected assemblies, such a demand should not be conceded. Besides reconstituting the Election Commission with four or five Election Commissioners as envisaged in Article 324(2) of the Constitution, I would suggest that voting rights should be given to the youth of the country—voting right to 18-year olds—, that the system of proportional representation should be introduced in the election to Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies, that the right of recall should be given to the people which will enable them to recall their representatives if they do not represent their causes and ambition, that elections should be completed within 15 days after the nomination papers are filed, that all the political parties should have equal opportunity, facilities, time etc. for putting forth their view-point to the people across the Radio, Television, in the Press, propaganda for their manifesto, meetings etc., that the Government and the

contesting candidates alone should provide conveyance to the voters for the purpose of going to polling booths and that no other conveyance belonging to private people should be allowed. I would also suggest that the President of the country and also the Ministers in the Government should not undertake election propaganda and this should be ensured legally.

Before I conclude, I would also like to point out that the Election Commission does not function in a democratic manner and also does not respect the wishes of the elected representatives of the people. For example, in the Delimitation Committee, the Members of Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu belonging to all the political parties and also all the Members of the Tamil Nadu State Assembly demanded that the number of Lok Sabha seats should be increased from 30 to 40. This has not been accepted by the Election Commission. Perhaps this is a punishment for Tamil Nadu which has successfully implemented the Family Planning Programmes. In some States one parliamentary seat has got 7 Assembly constituencies. At this rate, in Tamil Nadu for 39 Lok Sabha constituencies there should be 273 Assembly constituencies. All the people of Tamil Nadu unanimously demanded this and the Tamil Nadu Assembly also passed a unanimous resolution in this regard. Yet, the Election Commission has rejected this demand, exercising its authority in an autocratic attitude of the Election Commission. The solution to this is not merely in the appointment of four more Election Commissioners in the Commission. A comprehensive amending Bill to the election laws of the country should be brought forward by the Government on the basis of constructive suggestions I have enumerated in my speech. With these words, I oppose this Bill.

श्री राय सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) :
सभापति जी, आप मेरी इस राय से मुक्तकि

होंगे कि आजादी के बाद हमारे पांच इलैक्शन हो चुके हैं और इन में यह देखा गया है और विरोधी दलों के सदस्य भी इस बात को मानेंगे कि इलैक्शन कमीशन प्रभाव से बिल्कुल दूर है और दबाव से दूर है। प्रभाव से दूर, निष्पक्षता के निकट और नियमों के आधार पर उसने चुनाव करवाए। यह कहना कि एक कमिश्नर की जगह अनेक कर दिये जाएं, इस का कोई तथ्य होना चाहिए, इस की कोई बुनियाद भी होनी चाहिए और इस का कोई अर्थ भी होना चाहिए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस का औचित्य क्या है। पच चुनावों के संघर्ष से यह देश निकल चुका है। अच्छा होता कि चुनाव की प्रथा के बारे में हम सोचते कि वे कौन सी कठिनाइयां हैं आचारसंहिता की, वे कौन सी बुराइयां हैं चरित्र हनन की और वे कौन सी बातें हैं कि हम एक दूसरे के प्रति गन्दी बातें करते हैं, गन्दी बातें कहते हैं, पचा निकासते हैं, भाषण करते हैं, इन का कोई समाधान हो। यह लोकतन्त्र है और लोकतन्त्र की सब से बड़ी देन यह है कि हम जनता की अदालत में जाते हैं और वह हमें चुन कर भेजती है और चुनावों का जो कमिश्नर होता है, उस का जो काम है, वह रीजनल कमिश्नर की देखरेख में होता है। इसलिए आवश्यकता आज वह नहीं है कि एक के अनेक कर दिये जा रही क्योंकि इलैक्शन कमीशन के पास काफ़ी बड़ा पैराफरनेलिया है ही। इसलिए इस से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि वह स्वतन्त्र है। जैसे कि आर्टीटर जनरल स्वतन्त्र है, वैसे ही वह भी स्वतन्त्र है। सरकार का इस पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं है क्योंकि आप की उपस्थिति चाहे थोड़ी ही हो, आप लोग ज्यादा न हों लेकिन आप उसी प्रबन्ध, उसी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत चुने गये हैं। हमारे शरद यादव की जी 87 हजार वोटों से जीत कर आए जिस के लिए आप कहते हैं साधूबाद। वे जीत कर आए हैं, उनका स्वागत है, यह तो जनता का निर्णय है। हम क्या करेंगे। इस प्रकार 1971 के चुनाव

के बार में कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा और श्री मुदनन्त जी ने कहा कि यह बेल्ट पेपर रसायन से छप कर आया और कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि इस में कोई ऐसी स्थायी लगी हुई थी कि कहीं पर ठप्पा लगाओ लेकिन वह हट कर गाय बछड़े पर लग जाता था... (व्यवधान) अगर कोई ऐसी स्थायी हो, तो बता दीजिए, हम उस को खरीद लेंगे लेकिन उस स्थायी को जो आप बताएंगे, तो वह हमारे पास नहीं होती है। वह स्थायी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत होती है, कमीशन के अन्तर्गत होती है और मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि इस से ज्यादा झूठ और फ़ोब की बात कोई और हो सकती है। इस का निर्णय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दिया कि यह बात बहुत झूठ है। यह हो सकता है कि जनता कम पढ़ी लिखी हो लेकिन जनता में विवेक बहुत है। देश का दुर्भाग्य यह जरूर है कि हमारा वालिग मताधिकार इतना सुपठित नहीं है लेकिन उस में विवेक है, वह योग्य है। उस में पात्रता है और लोकतंत्र के प्रति उस में आस्था बहुत है। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती और यही कारण है कि आप देखें कि 1967 के चुनावों में क्या हुआ। 1967 में चुनाव हुए। उस में हम कम आए। कराब करीब आधा देश हम से निकल गया, कांग्रेस के नीचे से निकल गया। यह कौन सी स्थायी थी? तब आप चुप रहे और आप ने चुनाव की वाह वाह की तब आप ने यह नहीं कहा कि एक के अनेक कर दिये जाए और उस में यह लुटि है।

श्री मिश्र जी, जब यहा आए, जब आप का पदार्पण लोक सभा में हुआ, तो आप ने अपने ओजस्वी भाषण में यह कहा कि उन को यह साभाय्य रहा है कि जब कोई प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहता है, तो उस क्षेत्र से में चुनाव लड़ता है। आप ने नेहरू जी का नाम लिया और नेहरूजी की साट पर आप जीत कर आए। जब आप जीत कर आए, तो क्या उस में स्थायी का कारण था और लाल बहादुर जी? बाद फिर आप चुन कर आए। तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि यह उसी निष्पक्षता, उसी

सत्यता, उसी प्रबन्ध, उसी व्यवस्था का परिणाम है कि आप भी चुन कर आते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप चुन कर आए हैं, उस में किसी की कोई बात नहीं है क्योंकि हम नहीं चुनते हैं, जनता चुनती है। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि जनता योग्य है, उस में बुद्धि है, पात्रता है और मस्तिक है और वह जो निर्णय करती है, वह समझ बना कर करती हैं। जनता की खुली अदालत में आप जाते हैं और अगर आप का प्रभाव है, तो आप जीत सकते हैं और अगर हमारा प्रभाव है तो हम जीतते हैं। जैसी हुवा बहती है, वैसे ही वोट मिलते हैं और लोगों की जिन में आस्था होती है उन को ही वोट देते हैं। आप का प्रभाव होगा, तो आप आएंगे लेकिन वह जो बिल आया है, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

चुनाव की जो उपलब्धि है, उस के परि-पेक्ष में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता किन बातों की है, उन के बारे में हम सोचें। श्रीमन्, एक बात तो यह है कि खर्च से कमरटूट जाती है और बाद में जो भी पार्टी चुन कर आती है, उस पर सब से पहला आक्षेप यही होता है कि सरकारी मशीनरी का प्रयोग किया गया और कांग्रेस ने खुल कर सरकारी मशीनरी का प्रयोग किया, बड़े बड़े फंड लिये, सम्भाव्यता लोगों से बहुत सा पैसा लिया, धूम लिया और लाइसेन्स बेचे। कैसे कैसे आक्षेप होते हैं, आए दिन, यह आप सुनते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए और जो निर्णय हो गया, सो हो गया और मान लीजिए कि अकमीरयत हमारे साथ है, तो हम इधर बैठ जाते हैं और अगर आप के साथ है, तो आप इधर बैठ जाइए। इस में हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह तो जनता के हाथ में है। इसलिए कोई न कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए कि आचारसंहिता हो। इस के लिए अगर कोई बिल आए, तो हम उस का समर्थन करेंगे। खर्च में कमी होनी चाहिए, खर्च की कमी पहली आवश्यकता है। खर्च ऐसा हो कि सर्व-साधारण के मन में यह जिज्ञासा

हो कि अगर वह चाहता है कि जनता की सेवा करे, और उस की इच्छा में, उस की किताब में, उस की पुस्तिका में लिखा हुआ है सेवा करना, तो वह जनता के सामने अपनी पुस्तिका के कर आए कि मैं भी सेवा करना चाहता हूँ और मैं भी चुनाव के लिए नामीनेशन फाइल करता हूँ और चुनाव सकता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि चुनाव के परिपेक्ष्य में, चुनाव के संदर्भ में यह होना चाहिए कि खर्च कम हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समय भी कम खर्च होना चाहिए। एक महीने से लगातार साउथ-स्पीकर बजने शुरू हो जाते हैं और जो वोटर्स हैं, जिन को मत का अधिकार हम ने दिया है, वे अनेक प्रकार के भाषण सुनते सुनते थक जाते हैं और उन के मन में यह विवेक पैदा होता है कि विरोधी दल वाले या जन सभा या सी०पी०एम या और दूसरे लोग जो ऐसे ऐसे भाषण करते हैं कि हम जनमत को नीचे उतार कर ले आएं, दूध की नदिया बहा देंगे, शहद की नदिया बहा देंगे और समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा। ये क्या सब बोलते हैं? उन को यह मालूम है कि धरती उतनी ही है, देश बड़ा होता है और बड़ा होता जा रहा है और समस्याओं के लिए जूझना पड़ता है लेकिन ये लोग तो जिनसे बहुत आसानी से ला रहे हैं, तो उन लोगों को विश्वास नहीं होता है और सब ये लोग यह देखते हैं कि वे विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, तो ये कंवेटर एसेसीनेशन पर आ जाते हैं—मैं आक्षेप नहीं कर रहा हूँ—ये अनेक प्रकार की शब्दावली का प्रयोग करते हैं और लच्छेदार गालिया देते हैं और लोगों को भ्रष्ट कहते हैं और पूरे खानदान को भ्रष्ट कहते हैं। जब जिसको अपने बाप की और अपने बाप के बाप की कुण्डली गिनवानी हो, तो वह चुनाव सड़ेगा। ऐसा प्रभाव जनता पर पड़ता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव में समय कम से कम लगे और अगर वाजपेयी जी मुझे से सहमत हों, तो 16 दिन में चुनाव हो जाने चाहिए।

भाषा संविधान का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, एक उम्मीदवार पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में तो मैं भी कुछ कहूँ जैसे कि जन संघ के बारे में मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जन संघ इस देश में कभी भी शासन नहीं संभाल सकता है। ऐसा मैं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री जनेश्वर रिश्व भारति पर बोले यह न बोले ?

श्री राम स्थाय पांडे : भारति का कीड़ा इनके दिमाग में घुस गया है। उसका ह्लास की न बरे, यह दायित्व भी हमारे ऊपर आ जाता है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री इलेशन कमिशन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि विधानसभा के विचार पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों को ही खड़े होने का मौका वह दे। पाटियों को बितने बोट मिले इसको देख कर ही इनको विधानसभा बिया जाए। आप कहते हैं कि जो मौलिक मताधिकार हमने दिए हैं उसके यह चीज विरुद्ध है। क्योंकि कोई स्वतंत्र उम्मीदवार के रूप में खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह विवादस्पद विषय है। अन्ततः हमारी दंडोपेक्षी भी वैसे ही होनी चाहिये जैसे अमरीका की है, ब्रिटेन की है, फ्रांस की है जो कि प्रगतिशील देश है, जहाँ सँभड़ी बरसों के लंबतल काम कर रहा है और जहाँ दो ही दल हैं। यहाँ भी यदि दलों का समागम हो जाए और दो दल बन जाए तो यह अत्युत्तम होगा। एक दल नदी की एक धारा और दूसरा दल उसकी दूसरी धारा, एक एक विनारा और दूसरा दूसरा विनारा। तब जनता को बहुत आसानी होगी और स्वस्थ परम्पराओं भी स्थापित होंगी। जब दो दल होंगे तो जनता अपने विवेक की सुला पर उनको करेगी, उनके मैनिफेस्टो, उनके कार्यक्रमों को देख कर और सौच समझ कर बोट देगी। अभी क्या होता है? स्वतंत्र भी खड़े हो जाते हैं। जातपात के नाम से बोट

किए जाते हैं। जनसंघ के हो गए, सी पी आई के हो गए, सी पी एम के हो गए, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के हो गए और न जाने कितने और दलों के हो जाते हैं। इसे स बोटर कनफ्यूज हो जाते हैं। वह दिन हमारे इस लोकतंत्र में एक स्वर्णिम दिन होगा जिस दिन हमारे सब महान लोकतंत्र में केवल दो ही दल दिखाई पड़ेंगे। एक दल इस तरफ बैठेगा, शासक दल होगा और दूसरा दल उधर बैठेगा और विरोधी दल होगा। इस वक्त छोटे छोटे दल और स्वतंत्र खब खड़े हो जाते हैं तो वे लोगों को कनफ्यूज करते हैं। इससे एक प्रकार से घृणा लोकतंत्र के प्रति पैदा वे करते हैं।

इलैक्टोरल रिफार्म की बात भी की जाती है। वह भी होना चाहिए। खर्चा कम हो ताकि एक गरीब आदमी भी चुनाव लड़ सके। खर्चा कम कैसे हो इस में सरकार भी योगदान कर सकती है। कम से कम जो पंचिया बंटती हैं उन पर सब उम्मीदवारों के तथा पार्टियों ने नाम छाप कर वह अपनी मशीनरी द्वारा बंटवा सकती है—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वास्थ्य): कांग्रेस की पंचिया बटेगी और हमारी नहीं बटेगी—

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : पहले इनकी बंटवा दें। एक ही पंचि पर सब उम्मीदवारों के नाम तथा पार्टियों के नाम छपा कर इलेक्शन कमिशन बंटवा सकता है। इससे कुछ खर्चा कम हो सकता है उम्मीदवारों का। फिर बोटर चाहे जिम को बोट दें। यह बड़ा भारी खर्चा उम्मीदवार को उठाना पड़ता है।

बोटरों और जीप्स के बारे में अब क्या राय थी जाए, वे न जा जाए इसके बारे में क्या कहा जाय। उन प्रभुत्व की कॉन्स्टिट्यूटो में तो बूझते हैं। जहां

तक लोक सभा के क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है करीब दस लाख जनसंख्या एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में होती है और पांच सात लाख बोटर होते हैं और कम से कम सात आठ हजार स्कैनर माइल का वह क्षेत्र होता है। मैं इलेक्शन कमिशन से सिफारिश करूंगा कि वह सोच समझ कर बताए कि क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था में जीप्स आदि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सकता है या कोई इसकी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था हो सकती है ?

अन्त में मैं जनता ने आज तक जिस बिबेक का परिचय दिया और जो उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं उसके लिए उसको बधाई देता हूं। इलेक्शन कमिशन की भी मैं बधाई देता हूं कि उसने प्रभाव से दूर रह कर, दबाव में न आ कर निष्पक्षता और न्याय से काम लिया है और पांच पांच लोक सभा के चुनाव - फलता-पूर्वक सम्पन्न कराए हैं। जिस तरह की इसके लिए उसने व्यवस्था की है उसके कार्यालय ने जिस तरह काम किया है उसके लिए वह बधाई का पात्र है।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि एक से अनेक कमिशनरों की नियुक्ति के में विरुद्ध हूं और इन विधेयक का मैं विरोध करता हूं।

17.00 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पांडे जी के प्रवचन को सुन कर मुझे परमानन्द प्राप्त हुआ। लेकिन यह समय मैं नहीं आया कि उनका भाषण किस विषय पर था। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि ग्राम चुनावों पर बहस नहीं हो रही है। इस विवाद का दायरा सीमित है। प्रश्न केवल इतना है कि चुनाव आयोग एक सदस्यीय हो या बहु-सदस्यीय। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं का वह संसा था कि चुनाव आयोग में एक के

अधिक सदस्य रहें, इसलिए अनुच्छेद में उन्हें यह कहा है :

"The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix."

इसका अर्थ यह है कि संविधान के निर्माताओं ने आपके अनुसार यह नहीं कहा है कि एक से अनेक नहीं हो सकते हैं। उन्होंने दरबजा बन्द नहीं किया है। उन्होंने मार्ग खुला रखा है। संविधान 1950 में बना था। भाष 1975 है। रजत जयन्ती मनाई जा चुकी है। जनसंख्या हमारे देश की बढ़ रही है। मतदाताओं की संख्या में प्रसाधारण रूप से वृद्धि हुई है। मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त की जिम्मेदारियां बढ़ गई हैं। राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव से लेकर विधान परिषद् और विधान सभाओं के, सारे देश के चुनाव और बीच में होने वाले उप चुनाव सब चुनाव आयुक्त के दायित्व के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। क्या एक व्यक्ति के लिए सम्भव है कि सारी जिम्मेदारियों का निबाह वह कर सके। शारीरिक दृष्टि से और व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से? और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जनता में यह विश्वास पैदा करना जरूरी है कि चुनाव कमिशन का जो निर्णय होता है वह संविधान की धाराओं और लोकतंत्र की मर्यादाओं को ध्यान में रख कर होता है। इस दृष्टि से संविधान निर्माताओं ने राष्ट्रपति पर बहुत छोड़ा है कि अगर वह चाहे तो एक से अधिक चुनाव कमिशनर बना सकते हैं। चूँकि सरकार ने इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं समझी इसलिए हमारे डी०एम०के० के मित्र ने संशोधन रखा है कि यह राष्ट्रपति की इच्छा पर या सरकार की मनमानी पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है और संविधान में संशोधन करके बहुसदस्यीय चुनाव आयोग का उपबन्ध होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, आप को स्मरण होगा कि चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने के लिए एक समुक्त प्रवर समिति बनी थी। उस समिति ने कुछ सर्वसम्मति सिफारिशों की थी। उस समिति में हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों का बहुमत था।

एक माननीय सदस्य . वह तो हमेशा रहेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा कहना यह है कि उस बहुमत के बाद जो सिफारिशें आईं, वे रही की टोकरी में क्यों फेंक दी गई हैं? वह कोई डी०एम०के० के प्रभुत्व वाली कमेटी नहीं थी। उन में एक सिफारिश यह थी कि चुनाव आयोग बहुसदस्यीय होना चाहिए। हम आशा करते थे कि इस सम्बन्ध में विधेयक आयोग और उन सिफारिशों को कानून का रूप दिया जायेगा। अब चुनाव कानून में संशोधन की चर्चा हो रही है, अगर सरकार पहले यह बताये कि जायंट सलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की थी, उन के बारे में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है। वह समिति सर्वदलीय थी।

अब कहा जा रहा है कि हम चुनाव पद्धति में सुधार के बारे में विराधी दलों से बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जिस मुद्दे पर बहुमत हो गई, जिस पर सब की राय एक थी, जो जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी की सिफारिश के रूप में सदन के सामने आ गया, उस को तो सरकार कार्यान्वित नहीं करती, और फिर से चर्चा की बात करती है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि चुनाव कानून में संशोधन किया जाये और जायंट रिजिस्ट्रार कमेटी ने जो भी सिफारिशें की हैं, उन को कार्यान्वित किया जाये।

चुनाव आयोग केवल निष्पक्ष नहीं होना चाहिए, वह निष्पक्ष दिखाई भी देना चाहिए। निष्पक्ष और स्वतन्त्र चुनाव लोकतंत्र का आधार है। चुनाव आयोग किस तरह से काम कर रहा है, इस का एक ताजा उदाहरण अभी हमने आया है। वह मतदाताओं की नई सूची बनाने के बारे में है। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने 23 सितम्बर, 1974 को मतदाता सूचियों की संघन जांच-पड़ताल के लिए एक टाइम टेबल प्रकाशित किया था। उस के अनुसार घर घर जाकर नये मतदाताओं की खोज की जाती थी, उनके नाम सूची में लिखे जाने थे। चुनाव कमीशन ने कहा था कि यह कार्य-वाही 30 जून, 1975 तक चले।

लेकिन चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर ने अचानक 27 दिसम्बर को सभी राज्यों के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माफिपत्रों को एक टेलिक्स का संदेश भेजा जिस में कहा गया कि 1971 की जो मतदाता सूचियाँ हैं उन्हें मसौदे के रूप में प्रकाशित कर दे आपत्तियाँ मंगा ले जो दावे आते हैं उन को देखें और 28 फरवरी तक मतदाता सूचियों का अन्तिम रूप दे दें। पहले 30 जून, 1975 तक मतदाता सूचियों को अन्तिम रूपा दिया जाना था, अब यह बात बदल कर 28 फरवरी तक कर दी गई है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि जा नौजवान 21 साल के हो गये हैं जिन्हें मतदाता सूची में आना है, वे इन से वंचित हैं।

यह टाइम टेबल बदलने की ज़रूरत क्या थी? सरकार की तरफ से इशारा मिला कि कम मध्यावधि चुनाव कराने का विचार कर रहे हैं। चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर ने कहा "जा तुहुम सरकार" और अपना टाइम टेबल बदल दिया। यह आपत्तिजनक है। अगर चुनाव कमीशन इस तरह के काम करेगा तो उस की निष्पक्षता पर उंगलियाँ उठेंगी।

इतना ही नहीं चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर ने यह भी कह दिया कि सरकार अगर चाहे तो सविधान में संशोधन कर के मतदाता सूचियों के बनने से पहले भी चुनाव करा सकती है। यह चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर से किस ने पूछा? किस ने उसकी राय ली थी कि सविधान में संशोधन होना चाहिए या नहीं? क्या सरकार को मैन्युअल कराने के लिए रास्ता बनाना चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर का काम है?

अगर इलेक्शन कमीशन सरकार का एक विभाग बन कर रह गया है। यह स्थिति सहन नहीं की जा सकती है। आप को याद होगा कि पहले जो चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर हुआ करते थे वह समय समय पर विरोधी दलों के नेताओं और सभी दलों के नेताओं की बैठक बुलाया करते थे। अगर कोई समस्या आती थी, तो उस पर विचार होता था और मिल कर निर्णय किये जाते थे। लेकिन कई बरस हो गये, इस तरह की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई। यहाँ तक कि बंटो की गिनती करने का तरीका भी चुनाव कमीशन ने बिना किसी में परामर्श किये बदल दिया। यह ससदीय लोकतंत्र है। चुनाव के द्वारा सरकार बने चुनाव के द्वारा सरकार बदले, चुनाव के माध्यम से जनता अपनी राय प्रकट करे, हम यह सब चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम के लिए चुनाव कमीशन सभी सदेहों से परे होना चाहिए।

अवकाश-प्राप्त सरकारी अफसरों को चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर बनाना गलत है। चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर के पद से हटने के बाद उस को किसी और पद पर नियुक्त करना उससे भी गलत है। जो पहले चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर हुआ करते थे, वह ला कमीशन के मेम्बर बन गये। जो पहले कैपिनेट सेक्रेटरी हुआ करते थे, वह चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर बन गये।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
उन को अनुमत्त था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या श्री अनुमती व्यक्ति देश में नहीं हैं ? प्रेम कौंसिल की जिम्मेदारी है कि अखबारों की आजादी को कायम रखे और बढ़ाये । उस का चेयरमैन कौन होना चाहिए । इस पर कड़ी बहम हुई और अखिर में यह तय हुआ कि भारत की सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस उपराष्ट्रपति और लोक सभा के स्पीकर, ये तीनों मिल कर तय करें कि प्रेम कौंसिल का चेयरमैन कौन होना चाहिए ।

क्या इन्क्वेशन कमिशन का दर्जा प्रेम कौंसिल से ऊंचा नहीं है ? वह प्रेम कौंसिल से ऊंचा है । सविधान के निर्माताओं की यही मंशा थी । राष्ट्रपति जिस को चाहे चीफ इन्क्वेशन कमिशन बना दे यह उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है । राष्ट्रपति गृह-मंत्रालय की राय से नियुक्ति करते हैं । गृह मंत्रालय एक पार्टी के इशारे पर चलता है—एक पार्टी के कब्जे में है । उसमें कोई दोष नहीं है । हमारी समदीय प्रणाली में यही तरीका है ।

इस लिए हम चाहते हैं कि चीफ इन्क्वेशन कमिशनर और अन्य कमिशनरों की नियुक्ति का तरीका बदला जाये । अगर राष्ट्रपति तस्वीर में रहना चाहते हैं तो एंड्रे लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को भी तस्वीर में रहना चाहिए । विरोधी दलों की तरफ से एक प्रतिनिधि चुना जाना चाहिए जो इस में अपनी राय दे । लोकपाल सम्बन्धी बिल में सरकार स्वयं यह व्यवस्था ले कर आई है । उस में सब कुछ गृह मंत्रालय पर नहीं छोड़ा गया है । अभी वह बिल नहीं आया है । राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है कि लोकपाल सम्बन्धी बिल आयेगा और उस में यह व्यवस्था

है । पहले वह बिल आ चुका है । बाद में उनका रद्दी को टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया । अब उस को पुनर्जीवित किया जा रहा है । उन में व्यवस्था की गई है कि विरोधी दलों को भी इस सम्बन्ध में परामर्श के लिए नियंत्रित किया जायेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि वर्तमान पद्धति ठीक नहीं है ।

जहां तक एक से अधिक कमिशनर बनाने का सवाल है यह चीफ इन्क्वेशन कमिशनर के लिए भी आवश्यक है कि उन के और सहायक हों । वह मांग दोष कहां तक लावे फिरे ? इतना बड़ा देश है । अभी डीलिटेशन हो रहा है । उस में चीफ इन्क्वेशन कमिशनर की जरूरत है । हरियाणा में उपचुनाव हुए । वहां पर्यवशक चाहिए । अब आसाम में गिनती हो रही है । अभी अभी खबर आई है कि कापेस का उम्मीदवार हार रहा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप यहाँ बैठे हैं, खबर कैसे आ गई ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आज कन आकाशवाणी होनी है । . . . (व्यवधान) . .

चुनाव होते रहने हैं । यह जरूरी है कि उन की मदद के लिए और भी उन के सहायक नियुक्त हों, काम बढ़े । अभी प्रदेशों में जो एनेक्स्टोरल आक्रामक होने हैं उन को प्रदेश सरकार नय करत है । जब चाहे उन का तबादला कर देते हैं । वहाँ भी जो मजिस्टरी और तंत्र है वह सरकार से स्वतन्त्र होना चाहिए । उन की नियुक्ति उन की सेवा की शर्तें चीफ इन्क्वेशन कमिशनर तय करे ।

श्री शशि भूषण : अलग कैडर होना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हाँ, अलग कैडर होना चाहिए । एक समस्त-

समझदारी की बात की है चार सालों में। और
देर आए दुस्त आए।

मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकारी पार्टी इस विधेयक को गम्भीरता से ले और मोरिन साहब यहाँ बैठें हैं उन्हें याद होगा कि जो ज्वाइन्ट सेलेक्ट कमेटी रिकमेंड कर चुकी है उसी को कानून का रूप देने का विधेयक लाया जा रहा है। आप उसका विरोध कैसे कर सकते हैं? इस लिए मैं कुमारी महिषि से कहूंगा कि जवाब देने के पहले वह जरा ज्वाइन्ट सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ ले। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह पहले तो बात मान चुकी हैं अपनी सरकार के द्वारा उसी के यहाँ खंडन कर दें।

श्री भूल चंद डाँगा . (पाली) : सभापति जी, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी दल जब कभी बात करते हैं तो यह ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो कोई इंडिपेंडेंट बोडी हो उस इंडिपेंडेंट बोडी पर हमला करें और उस में उस पद का जो महिमा और गरिमा है उस को बटाने की मशा जाहिर हो

एक माननीय सदस्य . वह इंडिपेंडेंट रह गया हो तब न।

श्री भूल चंद डाँगा यह जो तरीका है यह तरीका मेरे म्याल से किसी भी रूप में ठीक नहीं हो सकता है। आज आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज पर कर सकते हैं। आप की टिप्पणी जो होती है वह ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी एलेक्शन कमीशन के जजमेन्टस आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में ले जा कर वहाँ उन को चेलेज कर सकते हैं। वहाँ बार है आप को? अभी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी और एक दूसरे माननीय सदस्य जो बोले उन्होंने मुझे एक बात यह नहीं बताई कि एलेक्शन कमीशन ने ऐसे कौन-कौन से काम किए जिनपर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के स्ट्रिकचर्स पास हुए हो? मैं एक बात यह

सुनना चाहता था। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर कोई इंडिपेंडेंट बोडी है और उस इंडिपेंडेंट बोडी की गरीमा, महमा और उस की प्रतिष्ठा पर केवल कीचड़ उछालना चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार की है तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि आखिर इसको चलाने का और तरीका क्या है? एलेक्शन कमीशन का फैसला होने के बाद जब आप के कास्टीट्यूशन में यह है कि आप उसके खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं पहले यह पता चल जाई कोर्ट में ही था अब उसमें एमेन्डमन्ट कर दिया गया है, अब हर एक हाई कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं और उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं। वहाँ उस की अपील हो सकती है बाइस प्रेसीडेंट और प्रेसीडेंट के एलेक्शन का, अपील हो सकती सकती है तो जा आप कह रहे हैं उस का कोई परपज ही नहीं है। एक छोटी बात इन्होंने लिखी है कि आज कल देश के अन्दर मल्टी मैम्बर कमीशन चाहिए। और कोई इसका परपज नहीं है। इस के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है इस बिल के अन्दर। न तो यह है कि एलेक्शन में सुधार किया जाए या यह किया जाए वह किया जाए। और कुछ नहीं है। एक छोटी सी बात कहने हैं कि देश की विशालता को देखते हुए हम ऐसी चाहते हैं। और वह 324 प्रांटिकल के अन्दर आलरेडी है। कोई नई बात नहीं है अगर 324 के अन्दर आप का कोई मैमोरंडम हो गवर्नमेन्ट के सामने, जैसे आप कह रहे हैं कि इस कारण हम चाहते हैं एलेक्शन कमीशन को कि यह मल्टी मैम्बर हो जाए तो वह तो अलग बात है। लेकिन मैंने तो यह बात आज सुनी है।

एलेक्शन कमीशन के जहा रीजनल बेसिस की बात आप करते हैं सारे स्टेट्स में कई एलेक्शन हुए जैसे कि अभी आप ने कहा कि आकाशवाणी से खबर आ रही है तो आप यह तो नहीं कहना चाहते थे कि एलेक्शन कमीशन की वजह से गड़बड़ है . . (अव्यवस्था) . . . तो मैं कहता हूँ कि

इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी पर जा इस तरह से अटक करते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं बड़ा ख़ुश हाता अगर आप अमेरिमेंट ले कर आते और यह बतलाते कि एलेक्शन कमिशनर का यत्नतया यह यह होने के कारण जस में यह अमेरिमेंट हाना चाहिए। आप का विल क्या है? आप के विल में कोई नई बात हाता बताए। आप कहते हैं:

"The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and four other Election Commissioners and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President."

एक आननीय सदस्य : इसको पाम कर दीजिए न।

श्री मूल बन्धु डा. : मैं यह सुनना चाहता था कि चीफ एलेक्शन कमिशनर के खिलाफ कौन कौन सी बातें आप ने माबित की हैं जब कि आप के विधान के अन्दर यह प्राविधान है 324 के अन्दर कि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस के खिलाफ आप आज भी हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट न जा सके। आज भी यह बात है कि।

"The Election Commission shall be independent of executive control inasmuch as members of the Election Commission (and Regional Commissioners) shall not be removed by the President except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner...."

प्रेसिडेंट का भी कंट्रोल उस पर नहीं है।

आप यह डाउट बार बार जाहिर करना चाहते हैं तो आप एक बात कह दें कि एलेक्शन कमिशनर अपनी इयूटीज को ठीक से परफार्म नहीं करता है इन दत्त केस आप से यह बात कहीं अपने आबजक्ट में नहीं दिखलाई है कि

एलेक्शन कमिशनर अपनी इयूटीज को ठीक से परफार्म नहीं कर रहा है। मैंने आप के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स को पढ़ा है।

"Enquiry in and decision of all doubts and disputes relating to election of President or Vice-President is vested in the Supreme Court."

आप चाहते हैं कि इन एलेक्शन कमिशनर को हटा दें तो आप एक बात कहिए कि जर 324 के अन्दर किसी को यह पावर नहीं हो तब तो आप की बात कोई मानी गवनी है मगर हाई कोर्ट को यह पावर है।

"All this case-law has now become useless since the jurisdiction to try election disputes has been vested in the High Court. From the decision of the High Court statutory appeal lies to the Supreme Court...."

तो मैं एक अर्ज कर रहा था कि आप 324 के अन्दर जो कुछ अमेरिमेंट करना चाहते हैं न तो स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स में आप ने कुछ दिया न और कही दिया अभी पाडेय जी जो बात कर रहे थे यह और भी समझ लें कि उन के कहने का मकसद था कि एलेक्शन में यह सुधार होना चाहिए। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में चार चुनाव होने के बाद सब लोगों ने यह माना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में चुनाव इंडिपेंडेंट है और सुन्दर ढंग से हुए हैं.... (व्यवधान) यह स्टेट के हाथ में नहीं है एलेक्शन कमिशनर जैसे आप कहते हैं कोई हरबाना या राजस्थान या तामिलनाडु के हाथ में नहीं है।

It is completely independent and you can challenge its decision before the High Court or before the Supreme Court.

लेकिन अगर आप इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी पर भी इस तरह से आरोप लगाने लगे कि एलेक्शन

सरकार की तरफ हो गया, एक बात कह दी, चलिए आपका काम खत्म हुआ... (व्यवधान) क्या बात कर रहे हैं? हिम्मत से बात करिए। कोई इंदिरा जी वहां आती हैं? आप हाईकोर्ट में जाइए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाइए। यह बात ठीक नहीं होती है कि इंडिपेंडेंट वाडी हम कोई खड़ी कर दें त्रिभुवन के अन्दर और उस पर हमला करना शुरू कर दें। कोई इंडिपेंडेंट वाडी जब फांशन करती है चाहे एमलेशन कमीशन हो या कोई और हो, वह अपना दिमाग रखती है। जी भी आदमी उस में होता है वह समझता है कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान का हूँ, मैं इंदिरा गांधी का नहीं हूँ? यह समझना चाहिए। मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि एनेक्शन कमीशन जरी बाडी जो इंडिपेंडेंट वाडी हूँगी है उस के लिए आप बार बार इस तरह कह कर यह वातावरण पैदा न करें...

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह एलेक्टरल रोल का जो हुआ वह क्यों हुआ? यह टाइम टेबल क्यों बदला गया?

श्री मूलबन्ध डाया : आप ने चेनेज क्यों नहीं किया?

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : टाइम टेबल क्यों बदला गया? किस की सहूलियत के लिए बदला गया?

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: What has the Election Commissioner said?

श्री मूलबन्ध डाया : मैं कहना हूँ कि अगर ऐसी बात हो आप को हाई कोर्ट में जाकर रिट करनी चाहिए थी। आप को हाई कोर्ट में से जाने का अधिकार है।

श्री आर० बी० बडे (खरगोन) : आप वकील हैं, आप को मालूम है कि यदि कमीशन का यह निर्णय हो गया कि इस तारीख को नहीं इस तारीख को एनेक्शन होगा तो उस के लिए हाई कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि जिस समय एस० क०

पाटिल चुन कर आए थे यहां उस समय बेंकटा-सुबुइया जी इन्ने प्यूरियस हो गए थे कि उन्होंने कहा कि यह ऐसे स्थान कमीशनर सेन वर्मा इत्यादि सेन वर्मा ने इतना उन को ये शब्द वापस लेने के लिए कहा कि यह ठीक नहीं है। तो वह सेन वर्मा पर इतने गुस्सा क्यों हो गए थे।

श्री रास साहायपांडे : आप क्या समझते हैं, क्या आप अच्छी बात नहीं करते हैं।

श्री मूलबन्ध डाया : जो चीज आप कह रहे हैं वह इन बिल में नहीं है, जोशी साहब और बडे साहब, वह चॉज डम में नहीं है। आप जिम बिल का नेमर आये हैं, जो आइडिया आप यहां देख रहे हैं, वह डम में नहीं हैं। ऐसे स्थान का जो परपज था, वह इस बिल से सर्व नहीं होता है। आप यह कहते कि ऐसे स्थान कमीशनर के यहां ये गड़बड़े होती हैं—मैम्बरों की संख्या बढ़ाने से परपज सर्व नहीं होगा।

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बन-मेन कमीशन और मन्ट्र-नम्बर कमीशन में क्या कोई फर्क नहीं होता है?

श्री मूलबन्ध डाया : फरकों के हाथ आप से भी लंबे होते हैं।

मैं उलगावशीली से अरल करंगा कि वे इस बिल को वापस लेने और मेहरबानी कर के संशोधन कर के बन जाये कि इन्ने स्थान कमीशन के फर्क फंक्शन होने चाहिए। अगर आप डम तरह की चीज लाते तो जरूर एरोगियेट करता। ला मिनिस्टर साहब भी मैं नहीं समझता इन के बारे में क्या कहेंगे। जो बातें आप यहां कह रहे हैं, वह बिल में नहीं हैं।

Mr. Huda is an advocate. Let him kindly make some amendments and come again. Meanwhile, let the Move withdraw the Bill.

महापति महोदय : इस बिल के लिए दो मन्ट्र एलाट हुए थे, वह खत्म हो चुके हैं।

अगर आप की राय हो तो इस का दाख
कुछ बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द चतुर्वेद : एक घंटा बढ़ा
दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है सब की रजा-
मन्दी से एक घंटा बढ़ाया जाता है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): I rise to welcome warmly this Bill brought by my friend, Shri Ulaganambi. At the outset, I want to congratulate him on the splendid homework he has done and on the able presentation of his case. I do not know why on this Bill, which small though it is, contains undoubtedly a major departure from the existing practice, friends from the Congress benches are reading politics and allied things into it which they need not really do.

Shri R. S. Pandey and some others said that if the Election Commission were partial and not independent, some of us on this side would not have been elected. This is irrelevant and beside the point. Whether some of us are elected or defeated, we will take care of it. Let the people decide. The point is that in spite of the defects and deficiencies in the electoral processes, in spite of the fact that there is no electoral reform, in spite of the fact that there is only a one-member Election Commission, in spite of the fact that the one-member Election Commission is increasingly becoming less and less independent—I do not say it is becoming more and more dependent—in spite of all these things, the pressure of people's involvement in the whole affair is so great that some of us are here in spite of the ruling party, in spite of the Election Commission. That is the argument.

Here I would also like to refer to Shri Dages speech and party suggest this: let us not look at this problem from any political point of view. Unnecessarily party politics is injected into it.

The whole point is: do we want fair and free elections or not. Because if you do not want free and fair elections, you strike at the very root of the democratic idea. Every five years or at stipulated intervals the people at large the political sovereigns decide who will be the legal sovereigns for the next four or five years. Now if people cannot decide freely and effectively on the basis of independent functioning of the Election Commission, I am afraid that democratic processes will be considerably damaged and impaired. It is from that angle that Shri Ulaganambi had brought forward this Bill. Therefore, I welcome it. On this very point the whole country today is rightly exercised. The House perhaps knows that Jayaprakashji sometime ago appointed a six member committee, of which I happened to be one member, to go into electoral reforms. Sometime back we gave our interim recommendations. Early this month we met and finalised the report and we hope that the report will be published by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan later this month and that it will form the basis of public discussion, irrespective of parties. We do not say that all truths are contained in that report; we only hope that that will be the basis of a public discussion, on the understanding that a dialogue is on as to how to have fair and free elections. The President's Address mentions that the Government are willing to have a dialogue with party and political leaders, which I hope also includes some non-party people having different opinions. After all it is only free and fair elections that can bring about a peaceful revolution. One British Historian, Sir John Seeley said that a General election was a kind of a peaceful revolution. If you want people to go away from bullets and have faith in the ballot box the only recourse is to strengthen the election processes and make them so good and beyond suspicion that everybody considers it as a fair reflection of the people's anger and mood and peoples, desires and aspirations.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar.]

creasingly, however, from the experience of the last few years, one gets the impression that the electoral processes and the Election Commission are not functioning the way they ought to. That is why I say this Bill is important. It is a right step and it is the first step in the right direction. I am not saying that we will have achieved everything by this. Only we would have made the Election Commission in tune with the requirements of the Constitution-makers.

I ask one simple question. If the Election Commission were to consist of one person. One Commissioner would be the maker of the Constitution have provided for all these sub-clauses under article 324? Initially, the idea was to have one man and in the years to come the founding fathers of our Constitution thought, the President would appoint more than one member. Now, if that happens there will be a Chairman who will be called the Chief Election Commissioner. Others will be members of that Commission. In the last 25 years the ruling party had not thought it fit to expand the membership of the Election Commission because they found that one-Member Election Commission suited them politically. It gives them rich dividends in terms of getting things done at their behest. It is obvious logic that if there is one man commission, he could be intimidated, politely cajoled, threatened and persuaded or lured into doing all kinds of things which suit the needs of the ruling party.

But if the Commission consists of more than one member, then it becomes slightly more difficult. and even if it slightly more difficult, it is all the more necessary and welcome in a democratic set up.

Then again who are these people who have been Election Commissioners so far? I have nothing to say against them as individuals. They have been men of outstanding capabilities with vast experience at their disposal. Nonetheless the crucial fact remains that many of them have

been retired civil servants. If a person, however, able he may be, however experienced he may be, is seasoned and tuned to the climate and experience of functioning as an official on the Government machinery for many years and decades, of accepting orders and acting on those orders, and if he has thus behaved as an executive official, now do you expect him to become independent suddenly, and talk as an independent person against executive wishes, against executive authority? That sounds a little too much. Therefore, the point is that if you have a provision in the Constitution, and I say that provision in the Constitution is for more than one member, the fact that we have had not more than one member for 25 years does not mean that we should carry on with the same practice. It only means it is too late. We should now act before it is too late, otherwise people will lose faith in the ballot box. I am one of the hardened believers in the ballot box, in changing the Government and bringing about a revolution through the ballot box. I will never even in my wildest dreams turn away from the ballot box, but if through the ballot box the revolution becomes a farce, becomes a kind of exercise which is formal, academic and without any proper or genuine political reflection of the people's will, then my fear is that people will begin increasingly to lose faith in the process of Parliamentary democracy, the electoral process and free and fair elections. Therefore, I feel that if you want the sanctity and importance of elections to be established, and not only established but enhanced and strengthened, then I would say that the Election Commission ought not to be a one man Commission, must be a multi member commission.

My hon. friend from the CPI was unnecessarily bringing party political overtones into the argument when he criticised the D.M.K. He is free of course, to say what he likes, and we are all free to criticise each others, and different party's opinions

and working. But I should have thought that this Bill was not with regard to this or that party taking advantage but for making the Election Commission function better, with a view to ensuring free and fair elections.

In conclusion I want to say this, though I have said it in a different form earlier. If you have one Election Commissioner in the whole Commission, then he is more amenable to pressure; if you have more than one member then this danger is to some extent minimised. Then, on the question of its composition, if it consists only of retired civil servants, then by the very nature of things, by the very nature of their experience, these people will be unable to function independently. That is why the judicial element, the experience of judicial functioning and independence of outlook in the High Court and the Supreme Court must be brought into the functioning and composition of the Election Commission, because then I think we will be able to ensure the independence of the Election Commission.

Finally, I will only give two illustrations. People from the otherside ask what harm there is if there is one person. The harm is obvious as we have seen of late. For example I want to ask this question straight-away. In fact, I asked the question myself of the Election Commission when the Commissioner and two others came to Ahmedabad, my home-city and constituency, some months ago for the purpose of deciding about the delimitation of constituencies. I asked a pointed, straight question of the Election Commissioner there: who initiates the delimitation proposals, who decides that at the next elections such and such areas will form part of this constituency and such and such areas will form part of that constituency?

The answer given was "Election Commission". I asked, on what basis? The experience available to us is— I hope I am proved wrong—more often

than not, delimitation is done on the basis of finding out advantages to the ruling party.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): No, no. This is absurd.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR. I am saying this on the basis of delimitation of constituencies which they have made for the 26 new Lok Sabha seats for Gujarat. They have played havoc. There is no proper consideration or just basis. They have taken out some portions from constituency X and put them into constituency Y. They have made some constituencies reserved and they have converted certain reserved constituencies into general. But on what basis? Geographical consideration or vocational basis or distances—these are some of the various considerations. But they have not done it on any such basis. If there is more than one man in charge of delimitation, there is a likelihood of the judgement being more in favour of establishing independence, justice and impartiality in the whole process.

Coming to the question of preparation of electoral rolls, the present Chief Election Commissioner has made various statements at various times. He says one thing one time and another thing another time. There is no logic behind it. Preparation of electoral rolls is being hurried. Has he been asked to make certain expedition preparations? In Gujarat a large number of young people who have attained the age of 21 on 1st January, 1975 and who have become voters by right have been kept out of the electoral rolls. Now, the point is that in Gujarat, the preparation of electoral rolls has already been completed. The Speaker said the other day that we are celebrating the silver jubilee of our having become a republic. But the new generation of this republic is kept out of the process of participation.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What have you done about it?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: To the extent I got information. I got their names included. But that is not my function. If I am to do that function, I can never be present in Parliament.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The electoral rolls are open to inspection and if anybody is left out, he can make an application for being included in it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Our objective is to make the election processes and the Election Commission function in such a way that a large number of people do not feel the sense of grievance and injustice that they have been deprived of their constitutional right. You must extend the time, give proper facilities, increase the staff and so on. Suppose you go to a house once and nobody is there. You say, there is nobody in his house and go to the next house. In this way, the electoral roll is completed. That is not the way of functioning under an independent Election Commission.

I am not saying that individual members of the Election Commission during the last 25 years have behaved in a manner which will bring discredit to them or to the Commission. But I want things to improve, become better and more independent. That is why I am saying all this and am supporting this Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Sir, the mover of this Bill has explained the reasons for which he has brought forward this Bill and, so far as I have understood from his speech, he has raised two basic issues or arguments. One was that in a democratic country like ours, a vitally important prerequisite for parliamentary democracy, namely election, is conducted and looked after by a Commission, which gives supreme power to an individual, without involving other members and, therefore, there is a possibility of autocracy, there is a possibility of genuine mistakes of adopting a dictatorial attitude by the Election Commission. He also apprehends that this office

may be misused or influenced by the Government.

His second argument is that justice is sometimes denied because the Chief Election Commissioner forms his opinions, not by consulting other members but on his own, and as a result of it even on some crucial issues there cannot be a full bench decision like the one given by the Supreme Court or the High Courts.

He has raised these issues and he has cited the examples, based on his own analysis. While I do not like to prejudice his analysis, I would submit the reasons why I am opposing this Bill. I am not opposing this Bill because the present Election Commission suits a particular political party or the Government. If you study the preamble of the Indian Constitution and its basic objectives, which were narrated even in the Constituent Assembly—in fact, he quoted the speech of Shri Shibban Lal Saksena—the spirit of the Constitution is to maintain the republic in such a manner that the wishes of the people are projected through democratic institutions and the people feel that they are participating in the great movement of this country for its progress. This is the inherent spirit of the Constitution. To perform this task, the Constitution gives avenues to many forums so that the people can participate in this democratic programme and challenge, oppose and criticise certain things which are not in tune with the wishes of the people.

Following the British Constitution to a large extent, and partly the other Constitutions of the world, in our Constitution we have stated that there should be some bodies which should be known to the people as symbolic bodies, impartial bodies, and there should be some bodies, which should be known to the people as the bodies of a group, community, caste or other things.

In our country the President, the Vice-President, Parliament, the Judiciary and the Election Commission are

the main bodies through which Parliamentary democracy is taking shape and functioning. There is now a slogan in our country, which I also advocate, that Parliament should be supreme and final. While the other bodies should be there, ultimately the voice of Parliament and none else should be heard.

I come to the first argument of my hon. friend, namely, that the Chief Election Commissioner is the sole authority and before the eyes of the people he is functioning in a dictatorial manner, as an absolutely independent authority without involving the other members, and so he wants a multi-member Commission.

Article 324, clauses (2) and (3) of the Constitution say:—

"The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President."

When any other Election Commissioner is so appointed the Chief Election Commissioner shall act as the Chairman of the Election Commission."

It gives a clear picture. To run parliamentary democracy and to conduct elections in this vast country it is rather impossible for one man to deal with the entire matter and discharge his duties unless he is assisted, guided, advised and consulted by other appointed lieutenants within the purview of the Constitution by the authority who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner. The Election Commissioners who are looking after elections in State, and, in some cases, the Regional Election Commissioners are also the representative bodies of the whole system.

I am not so much experienced in constitutional law but so far as my knowledge goes, to deal with a particular matter of a particular State, a particular dispute, whether with regard to electoral rolls or other things, it is the custom and convention or rather the task of the Chief Election Commissioner to give his final opinion only after he obtains the opinion of the Election Commissioner. This is the practice followed in every State.

If the Chief Election Commissioner functions with three or four members in the Election Commission, like the Monopolies Commission and other commissions, the doubts in the mind of the hon. Member will be over because then he will feel that the Chief Election Commissioner is not doing things on his own. If the Chief Election Commissioner discharges his duties in consultation with the Election Commissioners, then only he is called the Chairman of the Election Commission; until then he is not called the Chairman of the Election Commission. It is clear from the Constitution. So, the question is very clear. The intention of the Constitution and the appointing authority of the Chief Election Commissioner, the President of India, the President of this great republic, is never to instal in office a person who will act on his own independent views and practice. This is what I feel.

Now I come to the second aspect. There are some authorities in the country which we accept from our heart. Whether in the true sense of democracy those functions are being performed or not, we may not be satisfied. But there are some heads in this country, such as, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In some crucial issues the voice of the Chief Justice, even in Full Bench decisions, is heard. In some issues with regard to accounts and others the Comptroller and Auditor-General gives his final opinion. It is written in the Constitution. The President of India gives assents to our Bills.

(Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi)

President V. V. Giri was elected with the larger support of the progressive forces of the country. Did it mean that the party of Shri Morarji Desai and others could have apprehended at that time that since Shri V. V. Giri had been elected with the support of those forces, who were opposed to their political philosophy, he would not give assent to Private Members' Bills if they were contrary to the philosophy of that party? The moment this doubt is created in this country, by appointing ten Presidents in the President's Council and appointing a Chairman of the President's Council you will not be able to....
(Interruptions).

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: The President is being elected but the Election Commissioner is being appointed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I know it. But why do we elect him? We elect him to discharge certain responsibilities within the purview of the Constitution in two ways, one collectively and the other independently. You repose your whole wish in the President. The basic issue to bring forward this Bill is not that. I agree with Shri Mavalankar when he said that there is no doubt in the Election Commission; he only wants to democratize the whole thing. But I think the mover of the Bill who is the main important man of the House to-day has not brought the Bill because he feels it is more democratic. Definitely he has developed some doubts in his mind which give him sufficient apprehension that unless the Chief Election Commissioner and the Commission is formed with multiple members, the main impartial duty would not be discharged. Now, Shri Janeshwar Misra has suggested that it should consist of one Member from the Opposition, one from the ruling Party and another from the Supreme Court, etc. This political analysis I do not like to go into because the Election Commission should not be involved in politics. Now, Mr Misra asked if the Chief

Election Commissioner is a bureaucrat who serves the government of the day with loyalty, how can we expect an impartial judgment from him? The difficulty is this. After all the bureaucracy also comes from the people of the country and not from politicians, some of whom are definitely IAS officers and some of whom are definitely IPS officers. Now eminent scientists are appointed. Suppose an eminent scientist is appointed to head the Atomic Energy Commission, could you say that since he is appointed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi's government, his loyalty is absolutely to the political philosophy of that party and not for the service of the nation? It all depends upon our visualisation and not on the merits, upon how we look at it and from what angle we look at it and judge it. So, what I submit is that these arguments are not correct. These arguments are baseless. In a larger country like ours the Republic has to be strengthened. There we will have to depend upon somebody and some methods where you will have to lay down some criteria which may not be liked by many.

The second part of the mover's argument is about the electoral reforms. What is the ultimate task of the Election Commission? (1) To prepare the electoral rolls, (2) to delimit the constituencies and (3) To conduct the elections. These are the three tasks of the Election Commission. The electoral rolls are prepared on the basis of the census report. In the census report it appears who is a minor who is a major, who is a woman and who is a male and everything is clearly mentioned there. Now, if I feel that my next door neighbour's name is not there and he is deprived of his right to vote, it is as much my task as that of the Chief Election Commissioner to move that his right is protected. It is not the task of the Chief Election Commissioner alone to take care of the rights of the 55 crore citizens and that we have no responsibility in the matter. I feel it is also my task to

look after the people so that their entire rights are ensured. It is my duty as also the duty of the Chief Election Commissioner because democracy is a collective effort. It is not the effort of a single individual. It is a task of ours as also of the Chief Election Commissioner to check up the names of those who have been deprived of their right to vote in the election.

Secondly, about the delimitation of the constituencies, here again, I suppose the Delimitation Commission consists of representatives of almost all the political parties in the country. I am a member of the Delimitation Commission. I know, members from the opposition are there. Members from the CPI are there. The Delimitation Commission sits with the Members, gives them sufficient time to submit their proposals and counter proposals and ultimately it gives its report. It is not that the Chief Election Commissioner arbitrarily gives his report.

18 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): That is not the object of the Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, the task of the Election Commission is to hold the election. The law gives us the authority how we are to face the situation. Is it not a fact that Mr. Amarnath Chawla who was sitting in this House is not sitting now? How? Because, anybody can challenge the election under the

Election Law. Is it not a fact that many cases we have lost and many parties have lost? How? By the present system. If the object is heavy expenses and all that, I would deal with those things, but the Bill does not say that. So, I would not unnecessarily be wasting the time of the House as some other Members did. I am restricting my points to this issue, Sir. So, I feel that it is unwise on our part at this hour of crisis to cast doubts on the head of such an institution who has efficiently done his best to maintain the democracy of this country. And if there has been any goading, if anybody has had to implement that goading to maintain this parliamentary democracy for the last 27 years or so, I would say, this duty has rested not merely on the political parties, but it has rested and it rests even now on the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners under him.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding this Bill,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue next time. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 24, 1975/Phalguna 5, 1896 (Saka).