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kha 7, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 27, 1979/Vaisakha 7,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the
Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता आयोग के लिए मांग

*908 श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुंति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क) क्या इंडियन कोऑपरेटिव कोषेस ने मांग की है एक राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता आयोग की नियुक्ति की गये, और

ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बार में क्या निर्वाह की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पुंति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) (क) : नयी दिल्ली में 9 से 11 मार्च, 1979 को हुई आठवीं भारतीय सहकारी कांग्रेस से निष्पत्ति की है कि एक राष्ट्रीय सहकारी आयोग नियुक्त किया जाये जो सहकारी आंदोलन के संपूर्ण कार्य का अध्ययन करे और सहकारी समितियों की कार्यात्मक कुशलता में सुधार करने के लिए उपायों का सुझाव दे।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी आयोग नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव पहले ही सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

99 LS—1

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श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार के पास राष्ट्रीय आयोग के गठन का विचार चल रहा है और यह प्रस्ताव उस के विचाराधीन है, तो क्या सरकार ने कुछ विशेष मुद्दे आयोग को देने के लिये तय किये हैं जिन पर यह आयोग विचार विमर्श कर सके और वे मुद्दे कौन से हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि उत्तर में कहा है कि यह आयोग बनाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि 1979 में सहकारी आन्दोलन अपने 75 वर्ष पूरे कर लेगा, इस बीच के समय में इस आन्दोलन का देश के अन्दर काफी प्रसार हुआ है। इस में काफी प्रगति लगेने के साथ ही साथ 8 करोड़ सदस्य इस के बने हैं लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ कई समस्याएँ भी बढ़ी हैं, विशेषकर सारे देश के अन्दर जो सहकारिता का प्रसार हुआ है, विकास हुआ है, वह इस प्रकार का असंतुलित विकास हुआ है कि कई राज्य सहकारिता की दृष्टि से काफी विकसित हो गये हैं। और कई राज्य सहकारिता की दृष्टि से विकसित नहीं हो पाये। इस के कारणों की खोज करना है कि क्या कारण हैं कि सरकार के इतने प्रयास करने के बाद भी सहकारिता की दृष्टि से विभिन्न राज्यों में असंतुलन रहा है / इस के साथ साथ केन्द्र और राज्यों में सहकारिता की दृष्टि में किम प्रकार के सम्बन्ध होन चाहियें, इस पर विचार करना। सहकारिता का भीरी टायर या कार टायर सिस्टम रखा जाए इस पर विचार करना है। य जो विश्व विश्व मुद्दे हैं इन मुद्दों पर विचार करने के लिये हम आयोग की स्थापना करने के द्वारा सरकार विचार कर रही है।

श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत अधिक विकसित हो चुका है और इस के करीब आठ करोड़ सदस्य हैं ? सहकारिता आन्दोलन हमारे देश में 75 साल से चल रहा है। इस के चलते हुए आज भी हमारे ग्रामीण भाग में सहकारिता आन्दोलन के प्रति अविश्वास की भावना पनप रही है। इस का कारण है कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन में राजनीतिज्ञों का अनाधिकार हस्तक्षेप होता है। इन सारी बातों पर विचार करने के लिए आयोग का गीघ्र से शीघ्र गठन कब तक हो सकेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल श्रीमान् जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि सहकारिता के प्रति अविश्वास है लेकिन हम में भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि अगर हम समाज के अन्दर सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं तो सहकारिता परमावश्यक है। यह अविश्वास

क्यों है ? इस के कारणों को दूर करना है। इसी दृष्टि से हम आयोग को स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जैसा आपने कहा, यह भी सही है कि इस में राजनीतिक दृष्टि से हस्तक्षेप है। इस दृष्टि में भी हम इसकी स्थापना पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री आशीष कपूर : माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सालों में सहकारिता आन्दोलन में जो गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा हुई हैं और सहकारिता आन्दोलन के माध्यम से—जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया—किसी राज्य को लाभ हुआ और किसी राज्य को नुकसान हुआ, बहुत से गरीब लोगों को, किसानों को, खास कर के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नुकसान हुआ, तो क्या जब यह आयोग गठित होगा तब जांच के लिये इन मुद्दों को भी उन के सामने रखा जायेगा या कोई और सच्चा बनायी जायेगी जिस से कि जो ये गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा हुई हैं उन को सुधारा जा सके ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा कि सारे प्रश्न सरकार के मामले हैं कि इतने प्रवास करने के बाद भी सहकारिता आन्दोलन जिस गति से बढ़ना चाहिये था, कितना विश्वास लोगों में इस के प्रति होना चाहिये था वह क्यों नहीं हो पाया है। इसी दृष्टि से विचार हो रहा है। जहाँ तक गरीब लोगों के सहकारिता आन्दोलन से नुकसान का सम्बन्ध है, इस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन राज्यों से सीधे सम्बन्धित है। इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के सम्पर्क का भी प्रश्न आता है और यह प्रश्न भी आता है कि हम किस प्रकार से इस को गति प्रदान कर सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सहकारिता आन्दोलन बदनाम भी बहुत हुआ है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस भावना से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि यह बदनाम हुआ है। भाष्य हमारे देश में सहकारिता की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार के प्रोजेक्ट हैं जैसे कि इफको और धामूल, जो कि न केवल देश के अन्दर बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भी ख्याति प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। कहीं कुछ कमजोरियाँ हैं जिन्हें दूर करना पड़ेगा। इसी दृष्टि से आयोग की स्थापना पर विचार हो रहा है। गौन कौन से मसाले और विभाग हैं जिन का सहकारिता से सम्बन्ध है, इस सब पर विचार विमर्श चल रहा है और जैसे ही विचार पूरा हो जायेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री अशुर्भुज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सहकारिता आन्दोलन का एक बड़ा व्यापक क्षेत्र है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया कि इस के बारे में जो आयोग बैठेगा उस का क्या स्वरूप होगा, और उस का कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम होगा कि कितने समय के अन्दर वह अपना काम पूरा कर लेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैंने पहले निवेदन किया है कि सहकारिता का भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों से

सम्बन्ध है। सरल कंस्ट्रैट का मीठा सम्बन्ध कृषि मंत्रालय से है। इन सब पर विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है कि कौन कौन से विभाग या डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं और उन के कौन कौन से क्षेत्र हैं। वे सब क्षेत्र और रेंफरेस तय करने हैं जिन के कि आधार पर कमोशन की निम्नलिखित हो सके। इस सब पर विचार विमर्श हो रहा है, बातचीत हो रही है, पर व्यूथहार हो रहा है। इस बातचीत के बाद और विचार विमर्श के बाद जब एक रूप या योजना सामने आ जायेगी तब आयोग की स्थापना पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा। लेकिन सिद्धान्त रूप से यह तय किया गया है कि आज की स्थिति के अन्दर इस प्रकार का आयोग बनाना आवश्यक है।

Decline in Import of Raw Cashewnuts after Canalisation

*909 SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of raw cashew-nuts declined after canalisation; if so, what are the reasons thereof and what arrangement Government have made for importing raw Cashewnut¹ larger quantities in the interest the indigénous Industry;

(b) whether producing countries of Africa are supplying raw cashewnuts to other countries; if so, what are the reasons that the suppliers have diverted their exports in larger quantity from the traditional buyer-India,

(c) whether annually 2 lakh tonnes were being imported by the Private Sector before canalisation of Raw Cashewnuts; and what are the reasons for decline of this import to 57122 tonnes to date after canalisation; and

(d) whether other importing countries from the same source have increased their off-takes considerably; if so, why Union Government are not taking appropriate action in increasing their quantum of imports?

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

Statement

(a) Due to increase in the processing facilities and lower collection in the countries which have been our traditional suppliers as well as entry of new countries in the field of processing of cashew, there has been a decline in the import of raw cashew into India. Steps taken to arrest the declining trend include entering into long-term commitments for purchase of entire exportable surplus even by paying higher prices and tapping new sources of supply.

(b) Pursuant to the policy of diversification of their exports, certain producing countries have diverted part of their available exportable surplus to other countries.

(c) The quantity of cashew imported in the year immediately preceding canalisation was 1.63 lakh tonnes. The import in 1970-71 was 1.69 lakh tonnes and the import steadily increased thereafter to 1.98 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. Import started declining thereafter due to reasons mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

(d) There has been an increase in the off-take of raw cashew by other importing countries from our traditional sources. Negotiations were conducted at Government level with our traditional suppliers for a stabilisation in supplies.

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Previously also many questions had been asked and ready made answers had been given.

The main object of the question is, after the canalisation of the raw cashew imports, has there been any decline or not? The object of the canalisation policy as given by the Government was to arrange regular timely adequate import and to arrange import at a competitive price. In reply it has been stated that we are trying to get it even at a higher price. Another reason for the decline in the import of raw cashew is that they have changed the way and they

have also established their own processing plant and they do not want to go on exporting their products to India only. With the canalisation, the import had gone down. Previously import to India was 50 per cent in 1977. In 1972, it was 45 per cent. The total export of the raw cashew nuts from the producing countries—Brazil, Kenya and others was 43 per cent in 1974. In 1977 it was 21 per cent. The reasons given are not satisfactory. There is a continuous decline in import. The reasons mentioned are not satisfactory.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You put the question

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Before I put the question, I would like to point out that our export to China and Brazil has increased from 50,000 tonnes to 1 lakh tonnes. When we are ready to purchase at a higher price, why our imports of cashew nuts are going down day by day?

श्री आरिफ बेग. श्रीमान, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कॅनेलाइजेशन से इस का इम्पोर्ट गिरा है यह बात नहीं है। घाप देखें कि इस का कॅनेलाइजेशन 1 सितम्बर, 1970 को किया गया। घोर 1970-71 के आकड़े बढ़ कर, 1970-71 में जो हमारा इम्पोर्ट था वह 1.64 लाख टन था वह 1972-73 में बढ़ कर 1.98 लाख टन हो गया। इस से स्पष्ट है कि कॅनेलाइजेशन ने इम्पोर्ट नहीं गिरा है। बल्कि इस का कारण यह हुआ है कि जिन देशों ने हम कॅश्यू संग्रहित थे वहाँ पर उस का उत्पादन कम हुआ है, घोर उन लोगों ने वहाँ पर प्रारंभिक मुद्रित तैयार किये हैं। साथ ही साथ उन मार्केट्स के घनत्व जो उन्होंने ने डाइवर्सिफिकेशन किया है हमारे इम्पोर्ट्स पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ा है।

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI. This is not correct that their production has gone down. I have mentioned that export to Brazil and China has gone up from 50,000 tonnes to 1 lakh tonnes. Their production has gone up. In previous answers it has also been mentioned that we are going to set up indigenous industries in the country and correct and help it by our own indigenous production. I would

like to know since we have come to the conclusion that we have to produce our cashewnuts here and our own plantation we have to establish here, what steps have been taken in this regard. One plantation can give production after seven years. Till today, what have they done?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As the House is well aware, the cashew nut producing countries have started their own processing and naturally, they are reluctant to give more cashewnuts to any country. Secondly, for the information of the House I can say that production in foreign countries has also gone down. In Tanzania from 1,14,000 tonnes in 1970-71, it has come to 70,000 tonnes.

In Mozambique, from 1.78 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 it has come down to 65,000 tonnes. Similarly in Kenya from 19,400 tonnes it has come down to 7,000 tonnes. These are the traditional countries from which we used to import.

So far as Brazil is concerned, the transport cost is too high and under the circumstances, we have also to take care that we are competitive. So, our imports have come down from 1.89 lakh tonnes to hardly 20 to 25,000 tonnes. Under the circumstances, the only way is to have our indigenous production and therefore, the Cashew Corporation of India has taken a lead in this matter. We have requested not only the traditional areas of the State Governments but also Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, even Tripura and Assam, all over the country wherever cashewnuts could be grown, to grow cashewnuts. We have prepared our own schemes. We are discussing with them. Some of the schemes have been approved also. We are well aware of this problem and all the possible emphasis will be given in producing cashewnuts in our own country.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Regarding the plantation of Cashewnuts and imports, is there any coordination between the Civil Supplies Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry? What is the price they are paying to the farmers and what is the price at which they are importing cashewnuts. Previously, the farmer was getting a much higher price. Now it is not the remunerative price that the farmer is getting. What will be the coordination between the Civil Supplies Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry in order to see that after a few years at least, we should be in a position to export our cashewnuts to other countries rather than importing it?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There should be no misapprehension.

What we import is the raw cashewnuts. What we export is the processed cashewnuts. Again, please do not forget that if we import 25 per cent, there is an obligation on the processor to export nearly 75 per cent more. That sort of arrangement is there. It would not be correct to say that we are importing raw cashewnuts for consumption within the country.

We are well aware of the point of better coordination. In this context, we have taken up the matter with all the State Governments and we would very much like to take up massive programmes. You know, fortunately for cashew plantation, it could be a programme of afforestation also. So, it could be clubbed with the plantation plus afforestation. It is on these lines that we have requested the State Governments to go ahead. In some areas, there is some difficulty. There also, so far as afforestation is concerned, there are lands with the State Governments reserved and I have told them to give priority to afforestation-cum-cashew plantation wherever possible.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: What is the price the

farmer is getting and what is the price of import?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I do agree that the prices should be remunerative and to that extent, we shall maintain the parity.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: I wanted to know the difference between the two prices?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: By and large it is the same a bit lower.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The second part of this question has not been answered clearly. The question is:

"Whether producing countries of Africa are supplying raw cashewnuts to other countries; if so, what are the reasons that the suppliers have diverted their exports in larger quantity from the traditional buyer—India?"

So, it is not the question of growing cashewnuts by foreign countries but it is the question of diverting their exports. The answer given is:

"Pursuant to the policy of diversification of their exports, certain producing countries have diverted part of their available exportable surplus to other countries."

May I know from the hon. Minister the reason for the diversification of these exports from India to other countries? Are we not giving them a remunerative price?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: No country would like to depend only on one market. Naturally, we are also making efforts for diversification so far as our products are concerned. So, there is nothing unnatural. We are trying to give them good price but we cannot be uncompetitive in the world market.

The House is well aware that there is a crash of prices of cashewnuts in

the international markets. Even so far as the export of cashewnuts are concerned, the fall in prices is 40 per cent as compared to last year.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: In regard to cashewnuts, what has been stated in the reply are the real facts which we are facing because of the development in the exporting countries and because of their own processing factories. This question can only be solved by having our own plantations on a very high scale.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a massive scheme of this plantation of cashew and has sought the aid and whether any steps have been taken on that matter.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, the Government of Kerala have sent their scheme of having plantation in about 12,000 hectares of additional land, but unfortunately it has not been possible for them to have the physical possession of the land and it has been possible only to have about 2500 hectares of land and to extent they have revised the scheme and we are processing it very fast, but at the same time I would like to say to this House that the policies of some of the State Governments have also done great harm to this whole export trade of cashew.

श्री सातजी बाई: मंत्री जी ने बताया कि केरल सरकार ने ऐसी योजना भेजी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केरल के अलावा और कौन कौन सी सरकारों ने ऐसी योजना भेजी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री आर्यक बेम: जिन राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार की योजना भेजी है, उन में केरल, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र और उड़ीसा हैं। उन्होने जो योजनाएं भेजी हैं उन पर विचार हो रहा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रही है कि पूरे देश में जहाँ जहाँ भी हम काजू की उपज कर सकते हैं, वह करें।

Penalty imposed on Rourkela Steel Plant by Collector of Central Excise, Bhubaneswar

*910. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Collector, Central Excise, Bhubaneswar, has imposed a penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs on Rourkela Steel Plant, a Unit of Steel Authority of India, for supply of duty paid steel sheets cut to different sizes to Defence Department,

(b) whether the said Collector has also imposed heavy penalties on the Rourkela Steel Plant, Government of Orissa Undertakings for imports of goods through Paradeep Port; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) It is a fact that the Collector of Central Excise, Bhubaneswar has imposed a penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs on Rourkela Steel Plant, a Unit of Steel Authority of India, under Rule 173Q of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, in respect of clearance of gas cut, machined and otherwise finished special armoured steel plates manufactured in the Special Plate Mills of the Plant held by the Collector as classifiable under item 68 of Central Excise Tariff but cleared by the Rourkela Steel Plant without payment of duty and compliance of other Central Excise formalities and sent to the Armoured Vehicles Factory, Avadi, Madras, for use in the production of Armoured Fighting Vehicles. These 'machined and finished' plates were held by the Collector as components parts of armoured vehicles.

These plates were alleged to have been manufactured in accordance with the drawing and design specifications for armoured vehicles and were supplied in a set of 128 plates. The Collector held that a different product distinct from the original steel plate on which duty had been paid was manufactured and as such was liable to duty under item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. The Collector held that the Rourkela Steel Plant did not give the material facts and furnish information regarding the real nature of the goods in the Central Excise Classification List and, as such, violated Rule 173Q of Central Excise Rules. The value of these plates cleared during the period from 1.3.75 to 31.3.77 which were considered by the Collector as component parts of armoured fighting vehicles was Rs. 15, 16, 51, 373.45 and the duty involved was Rs. 15, 16, 513.74 at a rate of 1 per cent *ad valorem*.

(b) The Collector has not imposed any penalty on the Rourkela Steel Plant or any Government of Orissa Undertaking for import of goods through Paradeep Port.

(c) The order passed by the Collector of Central Excise, Bhubaneswar is under appeal to the Central Board of Excise and Customs and the appeal is being heard at Calcutta today. Since the matter is under appeal, Government would not like to express any views on the merits of the Collector's order.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister here reveals a very serious matter that many of the public undertakings are not following the Excise rules faithfully and it is a very serious affair since a large number of public undertakings are working in the country. So, I would like to know particularly from the hon. Minister whether he would like to inquire into the matter of public undertakings about excise matters and whether he would like to study the whole matter or not.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the laws of the land are applicable to all including the public sector undertakings. In this particular case it was found out by the Collector that the Rourkela Steel Plant had sold certain articles during the period 1976—1977 without maintaining any records, without paying duty, and the goods cleared were to the tune of Rs. 15 crores on which a duty of one per cent under item 68 was charged. That comes to Rs. 15 lakhs and that is why a penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs was also imposed. So we do not differentiate in between this sector and that sector, whether private or public. The appeals of this Rourkela Steel Plant are pending before the Central Board of Excise and Customs and I am told that they are being heard today at Calcutta. So, it will not be desirable to say more on the merits and demerits of the cases.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, the thing is whether he is going to inquire into the affairs of the public undertakings in view of this, which came to light.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you come to the second Supplementary.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: My second Supplementary is this. Considering the large number of complaints about the Bhubaneswar Collectorate of Central Excise—and the Minister is very able and he has taken a lot of measures to improve the Central Excise matters—I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister to set right the affairs there in the near future.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, so far as the affairs of the Collectorate of Bhubaneswar are concerned, I have myself visited this Collectorate. The Collector there is Mr Thang. He is a Scheduled Tribes member. He hails from the north-eastern region.

There are no specific complaints against him and if there are any complaints regarding the functioning of that Collectorate, I assure the hon. Member that I am prepared to listen to them and if need be, go to Bhubaneswar myself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question No. 911—Mr. Periasamy. I think we can take up Question No. 911 and also Question No. 915—Dr. Karan Singh's question—together because they are similar.

Report of Committee on Congestion in Airports

*911. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the interim Report of Committee on Airports Congestion headed by Shri P. C. Lal; and

(b) by what time the final report of the Committee is expected to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) I lay a statement on the Table of the House indicating the action taken so far on the main recommendations of the Committee.

(b) The Committee will monitor the progress of the various measures to be taken. Therefore, it will submit only periodical reports on the implementation.

Statement

	Main recommendations	Action taken so far	Remarks
Bombay Airport	(1) Use of domestic holding area for handling international passengers.	The Committee during its visit to the site on 17th February, 1979 observed that structural alterations and a bridge over the conveyor belt would be required. Hence it was not found feasible to use this area for handling international passengers.	..
a	(2) Construction of temporary Gulf terminal by converting the existing heavy cargo shed	Conversion of the Cargo shed into a temporary Gulf terminal is in progress.	This work is likely to be completed by October, 1979. ^{is}
	(3) Construction of the 2nd module of International terminal complex	The proposal is being submitted to the Public Investment Board shortly.	A decision is expected by the end of May, 1979.
Delhi Airport	(1) Extension of the International arrival hall after removal of old control tower.	..	This work is expected to be taken up in phases during October, 1979 after the old structures are vacated.
	(2) Construction of new International building.	The proposal is being submitted to the Public Investment Board shortly.	A decision is expected by the end of May, 1979.
General	(1) Full manning of the immigration counters.	Ministry of Home Affairs have been requested to take necessary action.	..
	(2) Repositioning of the officers of the Protectorate of Emigrants outside the terminal building.	This was not found possible. Alternate methods to facilitate free flow of passengers are being explored.	..
	(3) Abolition of health checks.	The matter has been discussed with the Health Ministry in order to reduce the delay in health checks.	There are no chances of the abolition of Health checks.
	(4) Prescribing slot timings for operations of airlines.	A study by International Airports Authority of India is in progress to work out in detail slot timings for operation by various airlines without affecting operations of the national carriers.	..

New Air Terminals at Delhi and Bombay

*915. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increased air traffic and tourists arrivals, the congestion at our international airports has reached unmanageable proportions;

(b) whether detailed proposals for construction of new air terminals at Delhi and Bombay were prepared many years ago but have not yet been implemented; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to ensure that our airports will be able to meet the present requirements as well as cope with the increased traffic expected during the next ten years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). There is congestion at Delhi and Bombay airports due to the fact that passenger traffic has increased during the last five years on account of Gulf traffic. To ease the situation, interim measures like modification/expansion of the existing terminals is being done, to the extent possible.

Government has approved the construction of a new international passenger and cargo terminal complex (Phase I) at a revised cost of Rs. 16.79 crores at Bombay airport in order to meet the immediate traffic demand.

Plans for the construction of a new international passenger and cargo terminal complex (Phase I) at Delhi airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.01 crores and international terminal complex (Phase II) at Bombay airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.04 crores are under consideration.

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: I have gone through the statement given.

But the Committee has not looked into the matter of congestion at Madras and Calcutta airports. Does that mean that these airports do not need any re-modernisation? I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government on their own will undertake the remodernisation of Madras and Calcutta airports. If so, when?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as Madras airport is concerned, there is a proposal before the Government to construct a separate domestic terminal so that the existing domestic terminal can be utilised exclusively for the international traffic as an international terminal and a separate domestic terminal is under construction at Madras. As regards Calcutta airport, there is a proposal before the Government to construct a domestic terminal.

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: I have come from Madras day before yesterday. A news item has appeared that Delhi Airport is being remodernised to meet the air traffic requirements of the 21st Century. I would like to know the investment that the Government propose to make for this purpose and when this project will be started.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as Delhi is concerned, the proposal is going to the PIB and as I have already stated by the end of May the Government will be able to take a decision on the project. The total cost of the Delhi Project is about Rs. 41 crores and that is going to handle about 2,300 passengers at peak hours.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It needs no committee to find out that there is congestion in our airports. I am afraid, our international airports remain among the worst in the world. I am surprised that the hon. Minister is saying that these now international terminals are still under construction. In 1978 the plans for new international airports at Delhi and Bombay had been prepared, had been

already placed before the Government. Six years have lapsed. The traffic is growing despite what the Minister is doing. It is not because of what he is doing, but despite that more and more people are coming to India. But they have not even started the construction of these terminals. In eighties, it will be impossible to move in any of our major international airports. Will the Minister assure the House that there is some sense of urgency in this matter and will he explain why it has taken six years to take up this matter before the PIB?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The hon. Member can very well explain to the House what happened upto March 1977. I know that when Dr. Karan Singh was the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, he set up the Tata Committee in 1967 to go into the requirements of the four international airports. That Committee submitted its report in 1969. But, however, no execution or implementation of the recommendations of that Committee was ever taken up during the previous regime. I hope Dr. Karan Singh himself, as the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, might have taken up the matter with the then Government.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Minister the plans were ready.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: In spite of that, but for Bombay international terminal complex, which was approved in 1976, so far as other projects are concerned, no action was taken by the Government. It is only after this Government came to power that not only the first and second phase of Bombay Terminal Complex have been taken up but we are also proposing to take up the third phase of Bombay Terminal Complex simultaneously.

So far as Delhi is concerned, as I said, by the end of next month, the Government will be able to take a decision and immediately the construction

will start. We are also proposing to take up the second phase of Delhi Project immediately after that. I have already stated about Madras and Calcutta airports. I hope that during the Sixth Five Year Plan, we will be able to complete the first, second and third phase of Bombay and also the first and second phase of Delhi. As I have already stated there is a proposal for a separate domestic terminal complex at Madras and Calcutta.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The Minister in his statement has stated that new international air terminals at Delhi and Bombay are likely to cost a total of just under Rs. 60 crores. The cost of one Jumbo jet is roughly that. Will the Minister please try and understand and assure the House that it is important to keep buying new aeroplanes? If you do not provide ground facilities for these aeroplanes, your carriers are getting a bad name and India is getting a bad name. In the Travel Agents' Association in Kathmandu, if you take a poll, Indian airports are among the worst in the world. I am afraid, the way the Minister seems to be answering the question, I do not think that he has got any awareness of the problem.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I do not undermine the seriousness of the whole thing. We are giving all priorities to see that these international airports come up to the standard. I may also point out to the hon. members that during 1976 when the proposal for the first phase of Bombay Terminal Complex was submitted, the necessary equipment such as aero-bridges and escalators were not provided for. After giving a second look, we have provided for all these things and we have prepared a revised estimate providing for escalators and aero-bridges and other necessary equipment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The problem of congestion in Bombay and Delhi airports is engaging the attention of the hon. Minister now. That is good. He has got the legacy

to bear. I can understand that. But so far as the congestion at Bombay and Delhi is concerned, that can be substantially met if a little fair attitude is taken towards Calcutta and Madras airports.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: And also Ahmedabad!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: First let us have at least Calcutta and Madras for the time being. Ahmedabad is in the row. So many international flights are discouraged from using Calcutta and Madras. I would like to know from the Minister, why no attempt has been made to see that at least the flights from East Asia are encouraged to use Calcutta and Madras airports. Instead of giving all these grandiose schemes, which will go on for years and years—where the money will come from, I do not know; by increasing the levy on kerosene, how much you can realise, I do not know—let us have a proper utilisation of Calcutta and Madras airports. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking in terms of this. Don't go by DGCA alone. I would request you to apply your own mind.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: For the information of the hon. member, I may say that we are not only interested in just making provisions for the growing traffic at Delhi and Bombay, but we are also making all efforts to divert the international traffic to Madras and Calcutta airports. In so far as landing facility is concerned, we are not only providing it but it is also under the consideration of the Government to levy just concessional landing charges. This is under the consideration of the Government whether any concessional landing charges could be levied at Calcutta and Madras Airports as an incentive to foreign carriers to shift their operations from Bombay and Delhi. This is being examined.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would request him to please expedite it.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: In addition to that, we have decided, as far as possible, not to allow any additional site to land at Bomlay.

श्री किशोर लाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ इन्टरनेशनल लाइन की बात तो हाँ गई, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कोई वैसन्वर डोमेस्टिक, फ्लाइट पर आता है तो बम्बई से दिल्ली पहुँचने के लिए उसको 1 घंटा 45 मिनट लगते हैं और उसके बाद जब वह अपना लगेज लेता है, तो उसमें 45 मिनट में डेढ़ घंटा तक लग जाते हैं और फिर जब वह शहर में वापस आता है, तो उसमें उसको एक, डेढ़ घंटे लग जाते हैं। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि लगेज लेने में जो यह एक घंटा या डेढ़ घंटा लग जाता है, धाज के जमाने में कुछ मार्टिनाइजेशन की बात मंत्री जी करने जैमिस्टिक लगेज लेने में 10, 15 या 20 मिनट ही छे। क्या मंत्री जी इसमें मार्टिनाइजेशन की बात और काम के करने के तौर-तरीके को तबदील करने की बात सोच रहे हैं क्योंकि धाजकल डोमेस्टिक फ्लाइट्स बहुत पापुलर हो रही है और एयरपोर्ट्स पर जाओ, तो सब जगह रेलवे स्टेशन या ही दिखाई देता है लेकिन वैसन्वर उम बहुत बहुत इरिटेट होता है जब लगेज लेने में उसको घंटा, डेढ़ घंटा लग जाता है और उसको लगेज जल्दी नहीं मिलता है। गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में क्या सोच रही है और क्या उसकी प्लान्स हैं और कब तक इस टाइम को रिड्यूस करने की संभावना है ?

श्री :

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कौशिक तो निरन्तर हमारी यही है कि जो यात्री हैं, उनको किसी तरह की प्रबुद्धि न हो। कभी कभी यह होता है कि दो, तीन जहाज एक साथ आ जाते हैं, जिससे ट्रैफिक ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है और उसके कारण कुछ बिगड़ जाता है। मेरे निर्देश देने से पूरी तरह से यह कठिनाई दूर नहीं होगी जब तक कि धाम लोगों के साथ साथ माननीय सदस्यों का सहयोग भी प्राप्त न हो और सब सहयोग को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमने जो मुख्य एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, उनमें एक एक कमेटी गठित की है और माननीय सदस्य दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट कमेटी जो है, जो सलाहकार समिति है, उनके सदस्य हैं। जो कुछ भी सरकार ने कदम उठाए हैं, उनसे अगर राहत नहीं मिली है, तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य और सुझाव देंगे कि किस तरह से यह जो कठिनाई है, उसको दूर कर सकते हैं और निश्चित रूप से सरकार इनके सुझावों पर, इनके प्रस्ताव पर बिचार करेगी और हम कौशिक करेंगे कि वर्तमान में जो कठिनाई है, ये दूर हो जाए।

श्री किशोर लाल . मैं पर्सनल तौर पर बतला रहा हूँ। जो एक्सपेरियन्स सलाहकार समिति का है, वह मैं बतला रहा हूँ। सलाहकार समिति

की जो मीटिंग हुई थी, उसकी बात में बतला रहा हूँ।....(ब्यवधान) ...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not interested in the clash between the previous Government Civil Aviation Minister and the present Government Civil Aviation Minister. The hon. Member, Dr. Karan Singh, has specifically stated that the Committee on Airports congestion had given its interim Report and the previous Government had already envisaged certain schemes according to the report. Now, the condition in the airports has reached a stage that people are put to a lot of difficulties at the Airports. Yesterday, you know what happened at Madras Airport. No proper facilities are provided at the Airports and there is no modern device provided for the passenger safety. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether at any point of time the recommendations given by the Committee on Airports Congestion headed by Shri P. C. Lal as also the plans envisaged by the previous Government have been considered by the present Government. You have to give them relief from this congestion and provide facilities including terminal facilities, safety, accommodation and also landing throughout the country at major airports. I would like to know when you will assure the House that all the suggestions of the hon. Members are being taken into consideration and they are being implemented by this committee or, if necessary, by an expert committee. I would like to know by what time you will inform the House that these airlines are providing all these facilities to the passengers—within three months or six months or one year. There is not only one congestion; but 100 congestions.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Looking to the immediate problems of congestion, a committee headed by P. C. Lal was appointed in December 1978 to take urgent measures. Measures can be taken to remove the congestion at least at the international

airports. Major recommendations have already been stated in the statement that is laid on the Table of the House. We are going to convert the cargo shed temporarily for the cargo traffic as passengers cargo traffic which is likely to be completed by October 1979. Apart from that, some internal modifications have been done in the existing buildings at Bombay and Delhi also thereby making an additional space measuring 372 sq. metres.

(Interruption)

Whatever is possible. We are trying to provide additional facilities as far as possible within the existing space. That is what we are trying to do. Similarly, in Delhi, we are taking steps to provide additional space measuring 2633 sq. metres by making modifications in the existing building. By 1982-83, in Delhi, the first phase of international complex will be completed. This is all that I can hope for.

Decision to stop Export of Natural Rubber

*912. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to stop the export of natural rubber,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how is it going to affect the rubber economy?

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

(b) and (c). As a result of short-fall in production of rubber during 1977-78, there was an abnormal increase in the prices of rubber in the internal market since April, 1978. No exports have been effected since

1 April, 1978 with a view to meet the domestic demand.

The decision to stop rubber exports has not affected the economy of the rubber growers in view of the remunerative prices they get for their produce.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The hon Minister has said in his reply that there was an abnormal demand for rubber in 1978; and it was due to shortage of rubber. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that some industrialists had tried to amass rubber and created an artificial shortage when there was a real problem in regard to the availability of rubber. Whether the Government has taken note of those things. I would like to know also in this context what is the criterion which the Government has adopted for exporting or not to export rubber. Whether you take into account the total production and the total industrial requirement of the rubber in the country. In that case, what was the production of natural rubber and what was your requirement for the last three years?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने जो आर्टिफिशियल स्कोयमिटी के बारे में बात की है, मैं उनकी नालेज के लिये बताना चाहूंगा कि 1972-73 के घनत्व जो नैचुरल रबर का कंजम्यन्शन देश में था वह 1 लाख 4 हजार 28 टन था, जो 1973-74 में 1 लाख 30 हजार 302 टन हुआ और 1974-75 में 1 लाख 32 हजार 604 टन हुआ। और आज की स्थिति में 1978-79 में जो ऐन्टीमेटेड कंजम्यन्शन है वह 1 लाख 65 हजार टन है। इस प्रकार देखेंगे कि हर साल प्रोडक्शन के मुकाबले में कंजम्यन्शन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसके मुकाबले में जो प्रोडक्शन है नैचुरल रबर का 1972-73 में यह 1 लाख 12 हजार 364 टन था, और 1978-79 में केवल 1 लाख 35 हजार टन हुआ है। तो प्रोडक्शन के मुकाबले में कंजम्यन्शन बढ़ा है। बल्कि घनफोर्चुनेटली यह मान इस प्रकार का रहा कि ड्राउट के कारण, स्ट्राइक के कारण जो रबर ऐन्टीमेटेड था उसका न होकर के उससे भी कम हुआ है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He did not answer one point—were there some industrialists—big industrialists

—who tried to amass natural rubber and created really the scarcity in the market? That point was not answered. I hope that will be answered.

My second question is—now the Minister has said that in the rubber economy the agriculturists will have no problem because the remunerative price has been offered. It is a well known fact that in Kerala where most of the rubber is produced, the rubber growers are demanding it and the Kerala Government is also supporting their demand. They represented to the Minister repeatedly that a minimum of Rs. 1,000 should be the price the Government should fix. The Government fixed a price much lower than that. What are the criteria, while taking a decision in regard to the remunerative price, do you really think that the price that you offer is remunerative and the rubber growers are quite happy with the money that you offer?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The support price of rubber which was Rs. 550/- per quintal was raised to Rs. 650/-. When it was raised to Rs. 655, the representations were very much there. I have got all the written representations. Then the demand was for about Rs. 725 to Rs. 750 by way of support price.

I am speaking of the facts just prior to 11 years and 2 years. We have taken into consideration all cost calculations. As against Rs. 550 support price which prevailed when we took charge we have given support price of Rs. 825 per quintal. We want to give remunerative price to all the growers. By and large, I am told, perhaps for political reasons it may not be possible for hon. members to concede that way. But I am told that this is the fair price fixed by the Government. I can assure the House that even though this is the support price that was fixed, which should be by and large the remunerative price, if it is Rs. 825/-, naturally the price will

rule a bit high and not less and to that extent we shall take all possible care.

Secondly, the hon. members will please appreciate, as was indicated by my colleague, the consumption of natural rubber has gone to nearly 1,65,000 tonnes as against the production of 1,30,000 to 1,35,000 tonnes. Under the circumstances it will not be proper to export rubber. But we have taken up massive rubber plantation programmes not only in the traditional areas but all over the country including Tripura, Assam, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, wherever it is possible and we would very much like to have these plantations to come up so that the country takes all care to meet the demand of our consumption here and also if it is possible for us to export, to do that too.

Guidelines in respect of New Distribution System

*913. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have framed the guidelines in respect of the new distribution system to be sent to State Governments for implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

(a) Guidelines indicating the steps to be taken to implement the Production-cum-Distribution Scheme for Essential Commodities have been framed and sent to the State Governments.

(b) The important points on which the State Governments have been

requested to take action are as follows:

(i) First of all an immediate review has to be made about the present number of fair price shops already in existence in the State and the additional retail outlets that would be necessary to provide coverage as envisaged under the Scheme. While reviewing, it may be necessary to keep in view the distribution and location of shops in rural and urban areas and particularly inaccessible areas where at present such facility is not available or not adequately provided.

(ii) If any of the fair price shops are not functioning properly, steps may be taken to replace such shops by either cooperatives or other agencies willing to undertake the work in accordance with the code of discipline.

(iii) Where new fair price shops have to be opened the State Government should consider encouraging, *inter alia*, the cooperatives to open the outlets particularly in the rural areas and inaccessible areas.

(iv) A review of the existing co-operative fair price shops may also be undertaken to improve their functioning.

(v) The Scheme as envisaged will initially cover wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, sugar (may not be necessary at present), controlled cloth, kerosene oil. A few other selected manufactured items required by the farmer, such as agricultural implements, bicycle parts, salt, tea, coffee, matches, washing soaps, toilet soaps, yarn, spices could be included in course of time.

(vi) The State Government may nominate suitable public agencies which will be responsible for procurement of essential commodities in bulk and for their distribution through the approved

retail outlets. These agencies could also be utilised to the extent possible, for supply of inputs like fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, cement, etc.

(vii) Emphasis have to be given to the establishment and development of effective production base for which priority must be given to the production, procurement, storage, transport and distribution of essential commodities. These aspects have to be emphasised and adequate provisions made therefor in the Annual Plan of the State Government.

(viii) While planning procurement, storage and distribution steps may be taken to locate storages closer to the areas of consumption, so that transportation cost could be kept to the minimum by avoiding unnecessary movements.

(ix) In order to make the retail outlets function efficiently, consumers' advisory committees may be constituted for fair price shops comprising prominent residents social workers and consumers including card holders who have no direct or indirect interest in these shops.

(x) At the State level a committee may be constituted under the Food and Civil Supplies Minister along with other concerned Department and representatives of State level cooperative institutions to coordinate and review the functioning of the Production-cum-Distribution Scheme periodically.

(xi) A monitoring unit may be set up in the Department of Food and Civil Supplies to obtain information from the field areas regarding the functioning of the fair price shops and other related matters

and a suitable reporting system evolved, to ensure timely action in operational constraints that may develop from time to time.

(xii) As regards pricing of essential commodities based on Central issue price, consumers price at the fair price shops may be fixed at reasonable levels by reducing burden of administrative overheads, taxes and other levies to the extent possible.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: I am sorry to say that the fate of the new distribution system is still unclear. The new distribution system will be launched on 1st July, 1979 with three objectives—to increase production of essential commodities, proper distribution and to bring uniformity of prices all over the country. Though the Chief Ministers' conference was held on 5th January, 1979, the guidelines were sent so late that some of the State Government are unable to work out the framework and expenditure involved in this system in their Budgets as published in the newspapers. On the other hand, the prices of essential agricultural implements, bicycle parts including tyres and tubes, salt, kerosene oil, edible oil, sugar, soap cotton yarn, spices and pulses are rapidly going beyond the capacity of the poor people's purchasing power.

Under the above circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) the exact date when the Government sent the guidelines to the States so that they may be able to introduce new public distribution system; and (b) due to increase in the prices of essential commodities, whether the Government will take over the entire wholesale trade in foodgrains, sugar, pulses, salt, edible oil, etc. immediately?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जो गाइड लाइन्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भेजी है, वैसा कि स्टेटमेंट

में बताया गया है, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूँगा कि 3 फरवरी को ही वह गाइड लाइन्स भेज दी गई थी। जिस प्रकार का यह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उसमें यह कहना कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिये कोई तैयारी नहीं है, यह ठीक नहीं है। स्टेटमेंट में जो कुछ डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बताया गया है, वह अपने आपमें बताता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लेवल पर क्या तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं। इन कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये नैट वर्क तैयार किया जा रहा है कि राज्यों में कितने फैक्ट्री प्राइस शाप्स हैं, एजिस्ट करती हैं, कितनी बढ़ानी हैं, और कितने फैक्ट्री प्राइस बायबल हैं, कितनी स्टोरिंग कैपेसिटी कहाँ फिटर करनी है, अधिक से अधिक स्टोरिंग कैपेसिटी अधिक से अधिक नजदीक बनाये यह सारे गाइड लाइन्स में दिये गये हैं जिन पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को-ऑपरेट कर रही हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहना चाहूँगा कि सेंट्रल लेवल पर सैक्रेटरीज की एक कमेटी बनी है, मिनिस्ट्रीज की एक कमेटी बनी है जिनके कई डिस्कशन हो रहे हैं और वह फाइनल स्टेज पर होने वाले हैं। किन्तु-किन्तु मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्राइसों को और हम प्राइवेटिफाई कर सकते हैं डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में देने के लिये उनके भी डिस्कशन चल रहे हैं।

यह ठीक है कि 1 जुलाई से जो प्रोडक्शन कम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, वह देश में पूरे जोर-शोर से के साथ लागू होगा और मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो स्टेट्स इन्टरेस्ट इस पर किसी प्रकार से बाध पहुँचाना चाहते हैं, उनका मुकाबला सब मिलकर करे और इसको सफल बनाने में सहयोग दें।

जहाँ तक होल्सेल ट्रेड के बारे में अपने बातचीत की है, मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइज की स्थिति में इस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: The distribution of essential commodities cannot be successful without the co-operation of people in general and consumers in particular. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister: how many States have already constituted the consumers' committees from State level to Panchayat level and in different States how the MPs, MLAs, Panchayat members and co-operators have been included in these committees to make the distribution system a success?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As was pointed out by my colleague, we had discussed this matter threadbare in the conference of the Chief Ministers

where several Civil Supplies Ministers were also present. At that time itself, we had given them all these guidelines on the basis of which this matter is being pursued. I have been personally discussing with the Chief Ministers. Simultaneously, we have constituted a cell in our Ministry. My colleague and the Secretary will be touring the country, going to important centres, to give more information and to take the State Governments into confidence with a view to implement the scheme. I have two days back addressed an important letter to all the Chief Ministers suggesting what are the points of action which also include the involvement of the people in the implementation of this scheme. And when I said 'involvement of the people' I have also said that the Members of Parliament and the elected representatives should also be included in this whole operation. Sir, I know it is a very massive operation. The public distribution system is not as if it is absolutely new for the country, but what we are trying is to create a permanent system to take care of the essential commodities and articles and this is not only a distribution plan, but right from production, procurement, storage, transport and distribution, there are various operations and here without the active involvement of all sections of society it will not be possible for us to implement the scheme and therefore, we would like to have this involvement of all sections, and I would like to say that several vested interests are very much disturbed. They are just to see that the whole scheme is disrupted and therefore, as a House we should say to the country that this is a national decision and keeping aside these vested interests, we shall see that this is implemented.

श्री अमर राय : श्री मोहन धरिया ने अपने स्टेटमेंट के पैराग्राफ की (ii) में बताया है कि इस बारे में एक कोड प्राइस डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बनाया जायेगा और जो कोई फैक्ट्री प्राइस प्राइस उसके मुताबिक बाँकी तरह से काम नहीं करेगी, उसे के लिये कर दिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

क्या हर एक स्टेट अपना कोड आफ डिस्प्लिन प्रलय से बनायेगी, या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कोई गाइडलाइन्स इस्सू करेगी, जिनके अनुसार सारे देश में एक ही कोड आफ डिस्प्लिन होगा, ताकि 'बमिन्न स्टेट्स' में प्रलय प्रलय कोड आफ डिस्प्लिन होने के कारण छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों और दुकानदारों को परेशानी न हो।

श्री मोहन धारिया : ये सब डीटेल्स जिसकस करने के लिए मई के तीसरे और चौथे हफ्ते में स्टेट्स को सिविल सप्लाय मिनिस्टर्स और सेक्रेटरीज की कॉन्फ्रेंस यहां होगी। उसमें हम ये गाइडलाइन्स तय करेंगे। हम डायरेक्शन दे सकते हैं, किसी कान्सेन्स पर पहुंच सकते हैं, लेकिन प्राइरि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन तो स्टेट लैवल पर ही किया जाना है। हम इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि किसी का हैरसमेंट न हो।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह मारे देश में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की व्यवस्था करेंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम है, और शायद इससे पहले किसी सरकार ने यह काम करने का प्रयास नहीं किया। इसके लिए सरकार को बफर स्टॉक बनाना पड़ेगा और इस बात की भी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लाइन ठीक तरह से गांव गांव तक पहुंचे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार बफर स्टॉक पर कितना पैसा लगायेगी और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लाइन प्राइरि तक बनी रहे, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, और क्या उसने लोगों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है या ही।

श्री मोहन धारिया : जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, हमने तो पूरे प्लानिंग कमीशन को हममें इन-वाल्स किया है, और कौन सी एंसेशन कामोडिटीज और एंसेशन प्राइकल्स हैं, हम उनका प्रोबेशन कैसे करें, हमने इसका पूरा प्लान बनाया है। उसके बाद प्रोक्युरमेंट और स्टोरेज की स्कीम आती है और वह भी हमने तय की है। हमारे सोभाव्य से प्राइज मुक्त में गेहूं, चावल और दूसरे धान्या की निर्यात तो बहुत अच्छी है। उसके बारे में तो ऐसा सबाल नहीं आयेगा। फिर भी हम चाहते हैं कि जहां वे पैदा होते हैं, वहीं पर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्टोरेज कर सकें और अच्छी तरह से स्टोरेज करके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर सकें। यह सब काम एक प्लान्ड गफर्ट के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है। इसीलिए हमने प्लानिंग कमीशन और स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट को हममें इनवाल्स किया है। माननीय सदस्य से जो सबाल उठाये हैं, उनको स्याल में रख कर ही काम किया जा रहा है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a proverb that you can take thousand horses to water, but you cannot make the horses drink water. The Minister

may do anything. Suppose the States do not implement it, what is the other alternative proposal with the Minister to implement the scheme?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This House should be happy to know that on the 5th of January when I had the Conference of the Chief Ministers, all the Chief Ministers have given their consent and they have agreed to participate in the implementation of the scheme. There is no such doubt whatsoever in my mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question Hour is over. Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in Fares by Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at the International Air Services meeting in Geneva recently it was decided to increase the fares for all international travels;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) when are Government accordingly increasing the Air India fares and by how much?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) At the International Air Transport Association Composite Passenger and Cargo Traffic Conference held in Geneva from 28-3 1979 to 3-4-1979, it was resolved that in view of escalation in the cost of fuel prices, all fares and cargo rates (With some exception) be increased with effect from 1-5-1979 by 5 per cent to 10 per cent subject to the approval of the Governments concerned. It was also resolved that in respect of passenger transportation the increase will be made

applicable for travel commencing on or after 1-5-1979, only in respect of those tickets which have been issued on or after 9-4-1979. In so far as routes operated by Air-India are concerned, the increase is 7 per cent.

(c) Government have accordingly approved Air-India's proposal to increase with effect from 1-5-1979 all its fares (excepting USA/Canada India-USA/Canada excursion fares and USA/India special one way fares, the increase in respect of which is still under consideration) and cargo rates by 7 per cent subject to the following conditions:

(i) In respect of passenger transportation the increase will be made applicable for travel commencing on or after 1-5-1979, only in respect of those tickets, which have been issued on or after 9-4-1979.

(ii) In respect of cargo transportation the increase will be made applicable 15 days after Air-India have received advice from international Air Transport Association that approval of all Governments have been obtained.

Unsatisfactory arrangements at Airports

1916 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to complaints that arrangements of our airports are highly unsatisfactory and the employees in charge of these arrangements lack ordinary norms of public relations; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve this state of affairs?

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the complaints about the short-

comings in the arrangements and behaviour of the staff at the airport.

Arrangements at airports for the convenience of passengers and visitors are constantly reviewed and improvements are made depending upon the need, constraints of space at airports and the availability of resources. Complaints against any shortcomings are looked into and remedial measures are taken. Airport Advisory Committees have been set up at the international airports and at six major domestic aerodromes namely, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Trivendrum, Bangalore, Gauhati and Patna to bring about improvements. Various users' interests are given representation on these Committees.

The staff at the airports have been instructed to extend all courtesies to the public and air passengers. Specific instructions have been issued impressing upon the staff the need to maintain high standard of public relations.

Recommendation of Committee for Boosting Kandla Port and Kandla Free Trade Zone

1917 SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have appointed two Committees both under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce (Shri P. K. Kaul) to recommend ways for giving a boost to the Kandla Port and Kandla Free Trade Zone;

(b) whether the said Committees have submitted their reports to Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that these Committees have made far-reaching recommendations to overcome the factors inhibiting the growth of the Port of Kandla and the Free Trade Zone; and

(d) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the said Committees in the interest of the greater growth of this region; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) The two Committees have submitted their Reports and their recommendations are being processed

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम का कार्यक्रम

*918. श्री छीतुमाई गामित : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता संघी निम्न लिखित जानकारी दाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटन पर रखने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कार्यक्रम के बारे में भारतीय प्रबन्ध सम्मान, अहमदाबाद द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मिकारिशों को त्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य सत्री (श्री आरिफ बेक) . (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) भारतीय प्रबन्ध सम्मान, अहमदाबाद द्वारा की गई मिकारिशों की मंत्रालय में जाच कर ली गई है और उन पर सीधे ही निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है ।

Pillai Committee Recommendations

*919 SHRI A. R. BADRINARANYAN

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Pillai Committee recommendations pertaining to the

standardisation of salaries and other benefits for officers of public sector banks have been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, whether there was a tussle between the officers and the managements of the banks over the last two years;

(c) if so, what was the dispute and how that has been resolved;

(d) what are the other recommendations made by the Pillai Committee; and

(e) how many of them have been accepted and are under implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQURULLAH):

(a) Yes, Sir, with some modifications, including those suggested by a Group of Bankers who were asked to examine the original report

(b) & (c): Officers' Federation had raised a few points of disagreement on such issues as D.A. formula ceiling on house pay and D.A. Allowances for probationary officers, house rent allowance, retirement etc. These have been under discussion.

(d) The recommendations of the Pillai Committee broadly cover revision of pay scale and their standardisation, abolition of certain allowances like Post allowance, personal allowance, allowance to senior management personnel etc, and abolition of certain prerequisites like free house, free conveyance, concessional loans etc.

(e) The recommendations of the Pillai Committee, as modified by the Group of Bankers and as a result of discussions with the officers, organisations are to be implemented.

Setting up of Air Safety Board

*920. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken a decision regarding setting up of Air Safety Board in the country on the lines of advanced countries; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The question of setting up of Air Safety Board has once been examined and a decision was taken not to set up a separate Agency to investigate into aircraft accidents. The matter is, however, being reviewed by the Government.

Projects for Increasing Production of Cashewnut

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

(a) whether the projects from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa for increasing the production of cashewnut have been approved by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the reasons for more than 80 per cent fall in the import of raw cashewnut from Tanzania, Kenya and Mozambique?

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

(a) and (b). The project Reports on Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa for increasing cashew production have been scrutinised by the Screening Committee which

has submitted its report. Assistance from Cashew Corporation of India for one project of Orissa and one project of Andhra Pradesh has been committed on certain conditions.

(c) The fall in imports of raw cashew from Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique is due to several factors like crop failures, lower collection, installation of processing facilities in exporting countries and entry of other countries into cashew processing and exporting trade.

Indian Banks Abroad

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

(a) whether Government has seen a report in the Economic Times of April 2, 1979 that Indian Banks abroad are not strong enough to withstand foreign competition; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The Capital Fund Ratio of Indian Public sector banks is low compared to international standards. The decline in the ratio in recent years is due to the fact that accretion to capital has not kept pace with growth of deposits. Some proposals are under consideration of Government to improve the ratio. The matter is kept continually under review by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India.

Survey regarding Sick Companies borrowing Money from Public

*923. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Reserve Bank re-

garding the sick companies which have borrowed money from the Public, from Banks and in addition to that from small scale units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action that has so far been taken or proposed to be taken to recover this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (c). No survey has been conducted by the Reserve Bank of India regarding sick companies which have borrowed money from public, banks etc. However, the Reserve Bank of India collects information periodically in respect of advances of scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units enjoying aggregate credit limit of Rs. 1 crore and above. As at the end of June, 1978, there were 325 sick units enjoying credit limits of Rs. 956.08 crores. As regards units, which, though sick, are viable, banks along with lending institutions, where necessary, undertake nursing programmes in the interest of production and employment. Such a programme includes rescheduling of repayment schedule, funding of arrears of interest etc. In other cases, banks take appropriate steps, including legal measures, to recover amounts due to them.

फाइव स्टार होटलों के बारे में नीति

*924. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) फाइव स्टार होटलों के बारे में मंत्रालय की नीति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे होटलों की स्थापना से जनहित की पूर्ति होती है और यदि हाँ, तो कैसे ; और

(ग) क्या हान में नये होटलों को अनुमति देते समय सरकार ने अपनी होटल नीति को ध्यान में नहीं रखा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) से (ग). होटलों के निम्नलिखित उपलब्ध संसाधनों के मुख्य हिस्से का उपयोग अभी तक 4 तथा 5-स्टार सज्जरी होटल

स्थापित करने में किया गया है। ये होटल मुख्य रूप से समृद्ध विदेशी पर्यटकों की आवश्यकता पूरी करते हैं। इस प्रकार के होटलों के निर्माण में बहुत अधिक पूंजी निवेश की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप स्वदेशी और बजट को ध्यान में रखने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा प्रेषित मध्यम तथा निम्न दर के आवास की बहुत कमी है। इस प्रसंग पर ठीक करने की दृष्टि से और मिले-जुले होटल आवास की उचित मात्रा में व्यवस्था करने के लिए सज्जरी होटलों के निर्माण संबंधी नीति की पुनरीक्षा की गई है और यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पहले ही अनुमोदित दो 5-स्टार होटलों, एक जूहू, बम्बई में और दूसरा श्रीनगर में, के निर्माण कार्य संबंधी होटल कॉन्फ्रेंस आफ इण्डिया (एयर इण्डिया का सहायक प्रतिष्ठान) की पुरानी स्कीमों को छोड़कर, सरकारी सेक्टर में बालू योजना प्रवाध (1978-83) के दौरान किसी भी हालत में 4 तथा 5-स्टार होटलों का निर्माण नहीं किया जायेगा, बल्कि 3-स्टार श्रेणी तक के होटलों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जायेगा। इस नीति से यू० एन०आई०डी०ओ० सम्मेलन के संबंध में दिल्ली में प्रशोक तथा अकबर होटलों के विस्तार के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा पहले ही प्रारम्भ की गई स्कीम पर भी कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

जब कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में 4 तथा 5-स्टार होटलों के निर्माण की अनुमति दी जायेगी, सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार के उद्यमों को ऋण सहायता से ऋणों पर ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी। इसका अर्थ यह है कि जहां नीति के रूप में सरकार 4 तथा 5-स्टार होटलों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहती, वहां सरकार अपनी इच्छा से इस प्रकार के होटलों का निर्माण करने में प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मामले में नहीं आयेगी।

देवघर में शिवगंगा के जल को साफ किया जाना,

*925. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर भारत में देवघर एक प्रसिद्ध तीर्थस्थल है और "आवण" के महीने में 30 लाख यात्री इस स्थल की यात्रा करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सब यात्रियों को शिवगंगा में नहाना पड़ता है जहां पानी बहुत सघा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने वहां पानी साफ करने के बारे में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया है ?

पर्यटन और भापर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) खाद्य के माह के दौरान मुख्यतः पूर्वी भारत से एक बड़ी सख्या में तीर्थ-यात्री तीर्थयात्रा के लिए देवघर की यात्रा करते हैं।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) यह मामला राज्य सरकार के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है। राज्य सरकार से यह मालूम हुआ है कि शिवगंगा के नवीकरण और सुधार के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जा रही है जिसके लिए विस्तृत अनुमान तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

Palm Oil rotting at various Port warehouses

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 50,000 tonnes of palm oil valued at Rs. 30 crores are rotting at various port warehouses for the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to dispose of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). No palm oil is rotting at Port Warehouses. However, at Madras 2 consignments of a total quantity of only 719 tonnes are pending clearance at the port. Of these, in five cases, the licences have not been produced by the importers and proceedings for contravention of Import Control Regulations have been initiated by the customs authorities. In two cases, test results are awaited. These consignments are also subject matters

of writ petitions in the Courts. The 8th consignment, actually meant for Bombay, had been off-loaded at Madras, and is to be re-shipped to Bombay.

Requirements of edible oils of Karnataka State

*927. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of Karnataka State of essential commodity like edible oils and the actual allocations made during the year 1978;

(b) the reasons for not meeting the full requirement of the State in this regard;

(c) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that the price of this commodity in the State is rising; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to bring the price down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The Central Government allocates rapeseed oil to the various State Governments, as required by them for distribution through the Public Distribution system. Early in 1978, Karnataka State Government made a demand for an insignificant quantity of 10 tonnes of Rapeseed Oil, which too they subsequently withdrew. Karnataka Government did not indicate any requirement of this oil during 1978 nor did it ask for its allocation.

(c) and (d). Government is aware that prices of certain edible oils have recently risen in Karnataka. The situation is being kept under constant watch for such remedial measures as may be considered necessary and feasible.

Nationalisation of Multinational Companies Dealing with Edible Oils

8801. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the multinational companies which are dealing with edible oils; and

(b) whether Government are considering to nationalise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) As per available information Messrs. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay is the company having multinational links, which is engaged in the manufacture and sale of Edible Oils.

(b) No, Sir.

Short-Fall in Export of Sugar

8802. SHRI MADHAVROA SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable short-falls in the export of sugar during the last one year as a result Government have suffered loss in its earnings;

(b) if so, actual loss suffered during the period; and

(c) reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Under the International Sugar Agreement India was allocated a quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes for export of sugar during 1978. The total export of sugar from India during that year was 6.42 tonnes valued at about Rs. 114 crores.

(b) and (c). The actual loss suffered during 1978-79 was Rs. 23.25 crores because of the decline in the prices of sugar in the foreign market.

गुजरात से सीरे के निर्यात की समय सीमा का बढ़ाया जाना

8803. श्री धर्म सिंह मई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें गुजरात खांडसारी मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन, उपलेटा (गुजरात) से 30,000 टन सीरे के निर्यात की समय सीमा को 31 मार्च, 1979 से बढ़ाकर 30 सितम्बर, 1979 तक करने के बारे में 26 फरवरी, 1979 का कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या समय सीमा को इस बीच बढ़ाया जा चुका है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अनुमति कब दी गई थी और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) गुजरात में खांडसारी कारखानों को ओ० जी० एल०-3 के माध्यम से सीरे के निर्यात के लिये स्थायी आधार पर अनुमति देने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाईयाँ हैं और ओ० जी० एल०-3 के माध्यम से एक वर्ष के लिये सीरे के निर्यात की अनुमति कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). श्री सी.बी. पटेल, अध्यक्ष, गुजरात खांडसारी मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन, उपलेटा (गुजरात) से फरवरी 1979 का एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें सलाह दी गई है कि गुजरात सरकार द्वारा एसोसिएशन को 30,000 मे० टन सीरा निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई, जिसमें से 16,000 मे० टन मात्रा की संविदा की जा चुकी है। एसोसिएशन ने सीरे की 14000 मे० टन की बकाया मात्रा का पोत लदान पूरा करने के लिये 30 सितम्बर 1979 तक समय सीमा बढ़ाने के लिये अनुरोध किया है।

(ग) और (घ). आयात तथा निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा 9 मार्च, 1979 को सावजनिक सूचना सं० 26-ई.टी.सी. (पी.एन.)/79 जारी की गई जिसमें 9 मार्च, 1979 तक की गई संविदाओं के आधार पर सीरे के पोत लदान पूरे करने के लिये 30-4-79 तक समय सीमा बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी गई है।

(क) निम्नोक्त कारणों की वजह से 1 अप्रैल 1979 से सीरे का निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम के जरिए मार्गीकृत किया गया था :

- (1) राज्य व्यापार निगम पहले से ही इस बाजार में था और उसके पास निर्यातों को संचालित करने के लिये सभी तरह का अनुभव और विशेषता थी।
- (2) अगर गैर-सरकारी निर्यातकों को निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जाती तो राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा प्राप्त की जा रही ऊँची कीमतें, गैर सरकारी व्यापारियों के बीच प्रतियोगिता के फलस्वरूप गिर जाती।
- (3) निर्यातों को संचालित करने में सबसे प्रमुख कठिनाई अपेक्षित परिवहन, भंडारण-तथा जहाजराती सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं को सुनिश्चित करना था। यह देखा गया कि अगर इनता के लिये सीरे का व्यापार खोल दिया गया तो सीमित परिवहन तथा भंडारण सुविधाओं को प्राप्त करने के लिये होखे पड़े जायेगी। अतः यह महसूस किया गया कि राज्य व्यापार निगम एकमात्र मार्गीकरण प्रतिकरण के रूप में देश से होने वाले निर्यातों के बेहतर हित में उपलब्ध तरीकों का उपयोग कर सकता है।
- (4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में विद्यमान कीमत प्राप्त के आधार पर गैर सरकारी निर्यातक निर्यातों में अत्यधिक लाभ कमायेंगे।

Pre-Condition for Utilisation of World Bank Aid

8804. CH. HARI RAM MAKKA-SAR GODARA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a pre-condition in the utilization of the World Bank aid since the money on projects is to be spent first and then asked for re-imbursements;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that most of the State Governments find it difficult to fund the projects and due to delays in execution etc., and on

account of their lean budgetary provisions the costs of the projects in hand escalates; and

(c) if so, his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. T. SH. AGARWAL): (a) Yes, S.R., the article of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) provide that the Bank and the IDA shall make arrangements to ensure that the funds may be withdrawn only to meet expenses in connection with the projects as they are actually incurred.

(b) and (c) State Governments pose projects for World Bank Group financing in accordance with their plan priorities and agree on schedules of expenditure in the course of project appraisal/negotiation after satisfying themselves that they would be in a position to make full provisions therefor in their plans. Mostly, the State Governments make appropriate budget provisions though instance have been noticed where this has not been done. While lack of adequate budget provisions can adversely affect project execution resulting in cost increases, more often delays occur on account of a variety of other reasons such as organisational deficiencies, inadequacies of detailed planning, implementation and monitoring, difficulties relating to land acquisition and procurement, ineffective inter-institution co-ordination, etc.

Number of Persons convicted for Violating Essential Commodities Act

8805. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of persons convicted for violating the Essential Commodities Act during 1978; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains and other essential commodities seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Based on available information, 1,068 persons were convicted during 1978 for violation of orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act. In addition, convictions were secured in 828 cases in summary trial under the provisions of the Act for violation of control orders relating to foodstuffs, edible oilseeds, edible oils, drugs, textiles etc.

(b) 2,37,019 quintals of foodgrains and other commodities were seized during the year 1978.

Boeing Service from Delhi to Bhubaneswar and its Extension

8806. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of heavy demand for a Boeing Service from Delhi to Bhubaneswar; if so, what is the reaction of the Government;

(b) whether Government will consider to extend the service upto Port Blair as Delhi-Bhubaneswar-Port Blair and back to facilitate tourist influx in our beautiful Islands; and

(c) whether Government have any comprehensive plan for Tourism Development in Andamans; if so, state details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines will consider such a service as soon as the runway work is complete and replacement aircraft for the

one lost in accident at Hyderabad in December last, is available.

(b) There is no plan to provide an airlink between Bhubaneswar and Port Blair.

(c) Keeping in view the flow of tourist traffic into Andaman and Nicobar Islands steps are being taken to augment hotel accommodation in the Islands. There are Tourist Home (32 beds) and Megapod's Nest (12 beds) constructed by the Islands Administration and in hotel in the private sector with 32 beds at Corbyn's Cove Beach. There is also a proposal from a private party to put up a 108-room hotel at Port Blair, and the Islands Administration proposes to extend the Tourist Home by adding 25 beds. In addition, a Youth Hostel is being constructed at Port Blair by the Central Department of Tourism.

Amount under P.L.-480

8807. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the total amount of PL-480 rupee fund available with the Government of India as at the end of each of the last three years; and

(b) how and for what type of projects this money is utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) There are no PL-480 rupee funds available with the Government of India. The U.S. Government made a grant of their PL-480 rupee holdings to the Government of India in February, 1974 and the said funds were extinguished by that grant.

(b) Does not arise.

Tourist Facilities at Cherrapunjee

8808. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take to beautify and increase tourist facilities at Cherrapunjee?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Due to constraint on financial resources and relative priorities necessitating a selective approach, it is proposed to concentrate initially on the development of tourist facilities at Shillong in Meghalaya in the Central Sector.

Technical Assistance Agreement between India and Indonesia

8809. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state whether there has been a technical assistance agreement regarding Indian Banks Foreign Collaboration between India and Indonesia in the near past four months or so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): Yes, Sir. Recently the Indian Bank, one of the nationalised banks, entered into an agreement with the P.T. Bank Ramayana, Indonesia for providing technical, managerial and advisory assistance.

Loans given by Financial Institutions to Paper Industries

8810. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many loans have been given by IFCI, ICICI, LIC, IDBI and other Financial Institutions to various paper Industries being erected in the country for the last three years;

(b) what checks Government have enforced to ensure that these Projects are properly using this loan money and that the finances of Institutions are safe, and

(c) which of these projects are able to pay back the loans in time and which of these are delaying on various grounds and what action Government is taking against such defaulter paper Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and, to the extent available, will be laid on the table of the House.

Instruction to State Governments to Cut Down Wasteful Expenditure on Administration

8811. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions orders have been sent to the State Governments to cut down the wasteful expenditure on administration so as to plough back the resources for development purposes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Governments in the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) In the letter addressed to the Chief Ministers of the States on the 20th March 1979, concern has been expressed over proliferation of the staff and multiplication of agencies and the growing volume of Government expenditure. The State Governments have been advised to carry out a comprehensive review to identify the areas in which economy can be effected without affecting growth or impairing efficiency.

(b) Reaction of most of the State Governments to the letter is awaited.

**Setting up of Regional Offices of
Coffee Board in European
Countries**

8812. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are considering of setting up regional offices of Coffee Board in the European countries in order to popularise the Indian Coffee;

(b) if so, where the offices are likely to be set up and when; and

(c) whether some offices are already working abroad and how are their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Amount Spent on Employees of RBI,
Bombay under Bank Medicine Scheme**

8813. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1902 on 1st December, 1978 regarding amount spent on employees of RBI Bombay under Bank Medicine Scheme and state:

(a) the total number of employees of the R.B.I., in Bombay in the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the number of employees who have taken the benefit under the scheme, during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the average amount spent per benefit-taking employee, during the said period, yearwise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
ZULFIQARULLAH):** (a)

(a)	As on 30th June		
	1976	1977	1978
	9288	9738	9652
(b)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	2,67,713	2,57,292	2,66,504

(As the record is maintained, these figures include repeat cases, during the particular year, of treatment excluding hospitalisation of employees and their family members).

(c)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
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Rs. 163/- Rs. 170/- Rs. 169/-

**Maintenance of 'Neer Mahal' at
Tripura**

8814. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have since received any confirmation or otherwise about the inadequate maintenance of "Neermahal" and other palatial buildings handed over by the former Maharaja of Tripura to Tripura Government for development and maintenance as tourist attractions;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that parts of these tourist attractions are crumbling down for want of proper maintenance; and

(c) the total estimated value of these buildings as per current price level and the annual maintenance cost incurred since the same were taken over by Government and what steps are being taken for proper maintenance of these as tourist attractions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Neer Mahal and Ujjayanta Palace

were taken over by the State Government a few years ago. Ujjayanta Palace now houses the State Legislative Assembly. Neer Mahal Palace is in a dilapidated condition due to lack of proper maintenance. The cost of protecting the plinth from being damaged by lake water is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs. The State Government provided an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1978-79 for repairs to Neer Mahal. The State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 for the renovation and maintenance of Neer Mahal.

During the Tourism Ministers Conference held in November 1978 in New Delhi, all the State Governments/ Union Territories were requested to indicate two centres/schemes which could be considered for development in the Central Sector. The State Government of Tripura recommended the following centres/schemes:—

1. Dumboor Lake
2. Jampui Hill.
3. Janata Hotel at Agartala.

The development of the centres which have been so recommended will be taken up in consultation with the State Government subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83. The development of Neer Mahal has not been included by the State Government in the tourism schemes to be taken up in the Central Sector.

Applications by Foreign Banks for Permission to Upgrade their Operations in India

8815. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government regarding expansion of foreign banks in the country; and

(b) number of such applications cleared during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) the applications of the foreign banks for entry into India or for opening more branches in India are considered on merits. In deciding such cases factors, such as adequacy or inadequacy of the existing branches of foreign banks in India and Indian Banks abroad for financing foreign trade between the two countries, the benefits that are likely to accrue to the country, the effect on remittances the need for reciprocity etc., are kept in view.

(b) During the last two years only Bank of America was allowed to convert its representative office in New Delhi into a branch.

Robberies, Cheating and Irregularities in Nationalised Commercial Banks

8816. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of robberies cheating and other cases of serious irregularities by standard classification reported during the last two years, ending March, 1979 in each Nationalised Commercial Banks and the amount of losses incurred by the banks on this account; and how does it compare with the corresponding earlier two years period;

(b) details of steps taken to check such losses by the commercial banks; and

(c) what is the number of cases in which investigations have been completed and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) to (c). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Limit of Rs. 50/- on Account of Taxi Fare Spent by Government Employees

8817. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a limit of Rs. 50 on account of Taxi fare spent by Government employees each month;

(b) if so, when this limit was fixed; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase this limit to Rs. 100 in view of increase in taxi charges on account of high Petrol prices and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

बा.वि., नागरिक पूँत तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राहू मंत्री (श्री कुल्लु कवार मोयल) :

(क) 1976-77 1977-78 और 78-79 के दौरान प्राकृतिक रबड़ का राज्यवार उत्पादन निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :-

राज्य	मात्रा मे० टन में		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (अनुमानित)
केरल	139,349	135,907	123,900
तमिलनाडु	8,535	9,015	9,000
कर्नाटक	1,667	1,959	1,950
अडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप तथा अन्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	81	106	120
योग	149,632	146,987	134,970

(ख) उसी अवधि के दौरान निर्यात की गई और देश में प्रयोग की गई रबड़ की मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है

वर्ष	मात्रा मे० टन में	
	निर्यात	उपयोग (उपभोग)
1976-77	12,290	137,623
1977-78	11,078	144,967
1978-79	कुछ नहीं	165,000 (अनुमानित)

(b) This limit has been fixed with effect from the 1st July, 1976.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

रबड़ का उत्पादन और निर्यात

8818. श्री सुरेन्द्र आ सुमन क्या बा.वि., नागरिक पूँत तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में वर्षवार और राज्यवार रबड़ का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) इसी अवधि से रबड़ का कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया और कितनी मात्रा का देश में उपयोग किया गया, और

(ग) देश में उचित मूल्य पर रबड़ सुगमतापूर्वक उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

(ग) उद्योग का पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, देश में रबड़ उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से रबड़ बोर्ड अनेक विकास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

रबड़ की मांग, पूँत और कीमत रूख पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है। जब घरेलू उपलब्धता मांग को पूरा करने में अपर्याप्त पाई जाती है, तब मूल्य को विनियमित करने और सप्लाई स्थिति को सुधारने के तरीके के रूप में रबड़ के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है।

Alleged Charges of Tax Evasion and Violation of FERA against Members of Singhanja Industrial House

8819. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI BHANU KUMAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether there are any charges of tax evasion and violation of the provisions of F.E.R.A. against some members of the Singhanja Industrial House;

(b) if so, the particulars of such persons;

(c) details of the charges against them; and

(d) action, if any, taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) to (d). There are complaints of tax evasion against the following assesses of this Group:—

(i) Kamla Town Trust, Kanpur

(ii) The three families of Sir Padampat Singhanja, Kailashpat Singhanja and Laxmipat Singhanja.

In the complaints against M/s. Kamla Town Trust, Kanpur it is alleged 'hat the assets of the Trust are being utilised by the members of Singhanja family and their employees, that therefore, the purpose of the trust is not charitable and that the income and wealth of the trust should not be allowed exemption and should be brought to tax.

In a complaint against the families of Sir Padampat Singhanja, Kailashpat Singhanja and Laxmipat Singhanja, it is alleged that they acquired Zamindari property in Purnea Distt. Bihar, that the assets included agricultural as well as non-agricultural assets, that after the abolition of

Zamindari the assessee received interim as well as final compensation to the tune of Rs. 14,15,215/- and that they have sold the non-agricultural assets. The allegation is that capital gains on the sale of non-agricultural assets have escaped assessment and the compensation has also not been properly shown by the assessee in their cases.

The Income-tax Officer has made detailed investigation in the case of Kamla Town Trust. He has come to the conclusion that the properties are not held for Charitable purposes and, therefore, the income of the trust is not exempt. He has completed Income-tax assessment for the assessment years 1973-74 to 1976-77. The assessee has challenged this finding in appeal before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. The decision of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner is awaited. The Income-tax Officer has also reopened the assessments for the assessment year 1969-70 onwards. Similarly, the Income-tax Officer has taken action under section 17 of the Wealth Tax Act for the assessment years 1973-74 to 1975-76. He has also referred the valuation of properties to Valuation Cell.

Complaints regarding the three families of Sir Padampat Singhanja, Kailashpat Singhanja and Laxmipat Singhanja are still under investigation.

2 The premises of M/s. Juggilal Kamlapat Udyog Limited, and M/s. Ganges Mfg. Ltd., and their Directors at 7, Council House St., Calcutta as well as the premises of Shri Rameshwar Aggarwala, Export Manager at 12, Beadon Street Calcutta, were searched on 26th and 27th June, 1973 resulting in seizure of documents. From the office and residence of Shri Rameshwar Aggarwala Foreign Currency amounting to U.S. 101 £19/- was also recovered and seized. Seized documents indicated that Shri Rameshwar Aggarwala had been maintaining a Foreign Currency

Account with First National City Bank New York and had also hired a Safe Deposit Vault with Irving Trust Co., New York. It was also revealed that he had misutilised some foreign exchange for purchase of certain articles out of the foreign exchange released by the Reserve Bank of India for some other purpose. The case was adjudicated resulting in imposition of a total penalty of Rs. 8.25 lakhs on M/s. Juglul Kamlapat Udyog and Rs. 88,850/- on Shri Rameshwar Aggarwala. All the parties involved in the adjudication proceedings have filed appeals before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board. The appeals are pending.

Promotion of Junior Staff of Bank of India

8820. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Junior Staff of Bank of India were promoted to officer's cadre and they were posted in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping these officers for long time in Delhi and New Delhi;

(c) whether Government propose to transfer all such officers including officers of Maya Puri Branch of Bank of India to avoid corruption in the Bank; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Out of the 51 clerks promoted as officers with effect from 1st November 1978/15th December 1978 only four officers were retained in Delhi. The

question of keeping these officers for long in Delhi, therefore, does not arise.

(c) and (d). Transfers and postings are internal administrative matters of the Bank Government does not ordinarily interfere with it.

Ad Hoc Relief to Officers of G.I.C.

8821. DR. BALDEV PARKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2734 on the 9th March 1979 regarding victims of emergency in G.I.C. and state:

(a) whether circular Nos. SE/10 and SE/13 were issued by G.I.C. or Ministry of Finance to give *ad hoc* relief to the officers only of the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries; (the copy of such circulars may be placed on the table of the House); and

(b) whether such *ad hoc* financial relief was given to the officers only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Unstarred Question No. 2734 answered on 9th March 1979 related to victims of emergency and therefore the replies to parts (a), (b) and (c) thereof were confined to the emergency period only. The circulars Nos. SE/10 and SE/13 were issued by the Government of India to the custodians of general insurance companies on 22nd June 1972 and 14th July 1972 respectively, i.e., prior to the formation of the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries. The said circulars deal with the grant of interim relief to junior officers of the general insurance companies, the management of which was taken over by the Government of India. As the said circulars are of confidential nature, it will not be in the public interest to lay copies of these on the Table of the House.

Memorandum regarding Acquisition and Preservation of Treasures of Nizams

8822. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nawab Nadar Ali Mirza, sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister to acquire and preserve the fabulous treasures of the Nizams and old palaces by converting them into museums; and

(b) whether Government have made any survey of the treasures and belongings of Nizams, the list thereof, value assessed and how does the Government propose to act on the above request of Nawab Nadar Ali Mirza?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Nizam of Hyderabad had created on 20th March 1951 the Nizam's Jewellery Trust to deal with his major jewellery holdings. Some time ago, the Government of India had considered a proposal regarding the acquisition of this jewellery and its preservation in a museum. After taking into account all relevant factors, it was decided not to use public money to acquire the jewellery. No decision has been taken on the suggestion for the acquisition of Nizam's palaces and other property. The desirability of acquiring such property has not yet been ascertained.

Ban on Sawn Teakwood

8823. SHRI G. BHUVARHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban Sawn Teakwood, Timber export to foreign countries; and

(b) how many LC open cases in our country have been affected because of this ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The export of Sawn Teakwood has been banned with effect from 5th June, 1978.

(b) Firm commitments of the exporters in respect of sawn teakwood who had submitted their applications prior to 19th May 1978 and had entered into contract backed by irrevocable Letter of Credit opened and accepted by the Indian Bank on or before 23rd May 1978 were allowed to be honoured.

UNDP Assistance for Research Projects

8824. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme has assisted India in several Research Projects;

(b) if so, the details of such assisted Research Projects along with the conditions for such assistance; and

(c) the performance results of such projects and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Provision regarding Ban on Taking Part in Politics by Employees of Public Sector Undertakings

8825. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has taken any initiative in

getting the provisions banning an employee working in public sector undertakings from taking part in politics deleted;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Government in July, 1968 following the observations made by the Bombay High Court in the LIC of India vs. LIC Employees Union and others (Appeal 19 of 1965) had advised the Public Sector Enterprises to delete provisions from their Conduct Rules if they had a provision corresponding to Rule 5 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules 1964 which prohibit Government servants from taking part in political activities. No instructions have been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the subject.

(c) Does not arise.

Modification in the Policy of Implementation of Public Distribution

8826. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been some modifications in the policy of implementation of the public distribution; and

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government from the private sector asking for limiting the scheme only to the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The Production-cum-Distribution

Scheme which envisages expansion and strengthening of the public distribution system has recently been approved by the Government and accepted by the State Governments.

(b) In a seminar organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry towards the end of January, 1979, the FICCI President suggested that the scheme should be selective, covering only the poorer sections of the society but this was not found practicable.

Tribal Population in Tea Gardens of West Bengal

8827. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of tribal population in the tea gardens of West Bengal;

(b) what is the percentage of subordinate staff of the tribals in the Tea Gardens and the percentage of clerical and medical staff of tribal,

(c) is there any proposal of Government to extend reservation for the clerical and Medical staff for the tribal as well as for managerial staff; and

(d) how many tribals have so far been trained for clerical, medical and managerial staff and what is the percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). Tea Board does not maintain statistics on ethnic composition of tea garden workers/employees including managerial staff and as such the various informations asked for not available.

Reservation Rules in Collectorate of Central Excise, Kanpur

8828. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instruction contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* O.M. No. 8/1/69 Sstt./ S.C.T.) dated 28th January, 1969 and O.M. No. 27/25/68/Estt. (S.C.T.) dated 25th March, 1970 as reproduced on page No. 179 of Brochure on reservation of S.C./S.T. in services IV Edition 1975 has not been followed by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur who issued 4 appointments to general candidates on 3rd August, 1978 against the 6 vacancies reserved for S.T.;

(b) if so, how, when the panel of S.C. candidates was already in existence with authorities; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b), It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the appointments of Inspectors of Central Excise in the Kanpur Collectorate. Inquiries made in the matter reveal that all the vacancies in the grade of Inspectors of Central Excise in that Collectorate reserved for Scheduled Castes, which were available upto the 31st December, 1977, had been filled up by appointment of Scheduled Castes candidates by the Collector. However, seven vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes remained unfilled for want of suitable candidates from this category. These vacancies could not be filled either by general category candidates or even by those belonging to Scheduled Castes, for the reason that they were not exchangeable during 1977, which was only the second year of carry-forward, as in accordance with the instructions on the subject, only in the third year of carry-forward a Scheduled Castes vacancy can be filled by a Scheduled Tribes candidate or vice versa. These vacancies were,

therefore, reported to the Staff Selection Commission as the recruitment to the posts of Inspector of Central Excise against vacancies arising on or after 1st January 1978 has been taken over by that Commission.

* Four candidates of general category were appointed against the reserved vacancies of the year 1976, which could not be filled up at the relevant time because of non-availability of suitable candidates of those categories and which had been deserved with the approval of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. It may be mentioned that de-reservation of a reserved vacancy in the course of a particular year does not mean that that vacancy is permanently lost to the reserved category candidates but the vacancy has to be carried forward for three subsequent years.

From the position stated above, it is clear that there has been no violation of the instructions/orders contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memoranda quoted in the question.

(c) In view of what is stated in parts (a) and (b) above, no action in this matter is called for.

Grant of Bonus to Employees of P & T Department and Defence Establishments

8829. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to consider the demands of the employees of the P & T Department and of the Defence establishments for the grant of bonus; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Government have appointed a group of Ministers comprising Dy. Prime Minister (Finance), Home Minister, Labour Minister, Minister of Industry and Minister of Petroleum,

Chemicals and Fertilizers, to consider the recommendations contained in the Report of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices. This Report contains recommendation on extension of bonus to new areas vide paras 8.15 and 8.16 of the Report, which are reproduced below:—

"8.15 Logically, bonus related to profit, of the kind which has prevailed in India for a long time now, is suitable only in industries producing for the market in reasonably competitive conditions. It is not suitable in the case of organised activities, industrial or other, where the profit motive does not operate at all or where the profits are induced; influenced or otherwise affected by public policy and largely used for the community welfare. Thus it is unsuitable in government services and similar activities, including the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and public utilities, financial and other institutions.

8.16 On this reasoning, there can be no question of extending the system of bonus related to profit to new areas. Further, where the bonus system prevails in unsuitable areas, it should be phased out, if necessary, by replacing it with other payments related to more suitable measures of performance."

2. The above recommendations of Bhoothalingam Study Group are still under the consideration of the Group of Ministers and no decision has yet been taken. The Report has raised certain basic issues of policy and it is difficult today at this stage when it would be possible for the Group of Ministers to finalise their recommendations.

Cyclone Warning Radar in Masulipatnam

8830 **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cyclone warning radar was set up at Masulipatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Not yet Sir. There has been some delay in the acquisition of the land required for setting up the Cyclone Warning Radar at Masulipatnam. The land has since been taken over. Plans and estimates for the buildings have been prepared and are under examination.

सामान्य अधिमान पद्धति (जी० ए० पी०) लागू किया जाना

8831. श्री रामानन्ध तिवारी: क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पुति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामान्य अधिमान पद्धति (जी० ए० पी०) लागू करते समय सभी विकसित एवं विकासशील देशों द्वारा यह विश्वास किया गया था कि भारत इस पद्धति का सबसे अधिक लाभ उठा सकेगा परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में इसका पांचवां स्थान रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या हाल ही में यह पाया गया है कि हालांकि भारत से किसी वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है परन्तु बाजार में इसका प्रभाव कम हुआ है जब कि अन्य विकासशील देशों के बाजार प्रभाव में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा अन्य विकासशील देशों से प्रतियोगिता का सामना करने के लिये कृपा प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पुति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाणिक बेह) :

(क) यह सच है कि 1971 में जब विकसित देशों ने अधिमानों की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जी० ए० पी०) के अंतर्गत योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन प्रारम्भ किया था, उस समय यह विश्वास किया गया था कि भारत टैरिफ रियायतों का लाभ उठा सकेगा और विकसित देशों को अपने निर्यातों में वृद्धि कर सकेगा। जी० ए० पी० लाभों का उपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले प्रमुख देशों की सूची में भारत की स्थिति विभिन्न वर्षों व विभिन्न बाजारों में बिन्न रही है। जिन नवीनतम वर्षों के लिये धंकटाब के सन्वित्तय की मार्फत वाता देशों से प्राकृत प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनके अनुसार जी० ए० पी० का उपयोग करने

में भारत की स्थिति निम्नलिखित विवरण में दिखाई गई है :—

क्रमांक	देश	वर्ष	भारत का स्थान
1.	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	1975	तीसरा
2.	हंगरी	1975	दूसरा
3.	सोवियत संघ	1975	पहला
4.	सं० रा० अमरीका	1976	स्वारहवां
5.	नार्वे	1976	पांचवां
6.	स्वीडन	1976	छठा
7.	फिनलैंड	1976	ग्यारहवां
8.	स्विटजरलैंड	1976	पांचवां
9.	आस्ट्रिया	1976	आठवां

(ख) जिन मुख्य कारणों से भारतीय निर्यातक अधिमानों की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली का अधिक पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं कर पाये हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं :

- (1) अधिमानों की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली की विभिन्न योजनाओं के प्रतिबन्धात्मक उपबन्ध जैसे कोटे, अधिकतम सीमाएं, अलग अलग देशों की राशियां, अपर्याप्त टैरिफ कटौती और उत्पादों को शामिल न किया जाना ।
- (2) विकासशील देशों के बीच कड़ी प्रतियोगिता, जो सभी अधिमानों की सामान्यीकृत योजनाओं का लाभ उठाते हैं ।

(ग) हाल के वर्षों में विश्व निर्यातों में भारत का भाग सामान्य रूप में एक जैसा रहा है, किसी वर्ष कुछ उतार-चढ़ाव हुए हैं, जब कि मुख्यतः विकासशील देशों के बीच तेल उत्पादक देशों के भाग में वृद्धि होने के कारण वर्ष 1972 से लेकर 1977 के दौरान उनके भाग में वृद्धि हुई है, जैसा कि सं० रा० संघ के बुलैटिन पर आधारित निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से पता चलता है ।

वर्ष	विकासशील देशों का भाग (प्रतिशत)	भारत का भाग (प्रतिशत)	ओपेक देशों का भाग (प्रतिशत)
1972	19.86	0.64	7.30
1973	21.32	0.56	8.09
1974	29.35	0.51	16.25
1975	26.55	0.56	14.33
1976	28.34	0.62	15.28
1977	27.94	0.61	उपलब्ध नहीं

(घ) निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार जो प्रयास करती है उनमें अन्य विकासशील देशों से प्रतियोगिता का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रयास भी शामिल हैं । सरकार की निर्यात संवर्धन नीतियों के महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हैं, एस० टी० सी०, एम० एम० टी० सी०, एच० एच० ई० सी०, ई० सी० की०सी० टी०डी०ए०, तथा टी०एफ०ए०आई०, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों और वस्तु बोर्डों के जरिए संस्थागत प्रयास करना, उचित कीमतों पर आवश्यक अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की उपलब्ध करके निर्यात उत्पादन आधार मजबूत बनाना, आयात नीति को उदार बनाना, मुद्रावला सहायता, निर्यात शुल्क की समाप्ति, प्रभावी क्वालिटी नियन्त्रण की व्यवस्था करना, परिवहन अवस्थापना मजबूत बनाना आदि । निर्यात संवर्धन उपायों के बारे में एक विस्तृत विवरण लोक सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 61 के उत्तर में 23-2-79 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था ।

Growth of foreign companies and Multinationals

8832. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government are not exercising their powers to prevent the growth of foreign companies and multinationals in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Government's policy with regard to participation of foreign investment and foreign companies in the country's industrial development is set out in paras 23 to 26 of the Statement on industrial Policy presented to Parliament on 23rd December, 1977. So far as existing foreign companies are concerned, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are being strictly enforced. So far as new foreign investment is concerned, it is permitted only in sophisticated technology or export-oriented areas on such terms as are determined by the Government to be in national interest.

Objectives for which Public Sector Undertakings have been set up

8834. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to one of the main conclusions of the Second National Convention of the Public enterprises—the Public Sector Undertakings in the country still do not know whether they are supposed to make profits or suffer losses as they have not so far received clear directives from the Government on the objectives—social or commercial for which they have been set up;

(b) whether it is a fact (as appeared in the Press) that the convention could not agree that the Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings should be removed from their posts if they failed to attain objectives of the Undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) The Second National Convention of Public Enterprises held in New Delhi in March, 1979 was of the view that at present various criteria are applied for assessing the performance of the Public Sector Enterprises. Realising that there is considerable confusion in the public mind, as well as within the public sector, as to the criteria on which their performance should be judged, the Convention re-

commended that the objectives underlying individual or groups of public enterprises need to be defined as precisely as possible so that each undertaking could be judged on the basis of the objectives for which it was set up. Government are aware of this.

(b) No, Sir. Drawing attention of the Public Sector Enterprises to the reference made by the Prime Minister in his Inaugural Address to the instance he had come across in France of a public sector Chief being given full autonomy to run his undertaking on the understanding that if he failed to attain the objectives he would lose his post, the Convention has expressed the view that this practice should be adopted in India. The public sector should have full autonomy subject to accountability to the Parliament. The Convention fully recognised that autonomy does not mean independence and there should be full accountability to Parliament, but felt that the area of accountability should be defined in terms of the objectives of the State and the agencies to which public enterprises are accountable should be, to the extent possible, unified.

(c) Government is anxious to improve the working of the public enterprises so that they make the maximum contribution to the national economic development. The objectives for which the public sector enterprises have been set up are defined in the Industrial Policy Statement issued by the Government in December, 1977. Annual Plans are also prepared in respect of each Public Sector Enterprise with reference to the objectives for which it has been set up. These Annual Plans constitute the criteria for evaluating their performance on year to year basis. However, if any further redefinition of objectives becomes necessary to bring in greater precision Government will certainly consider the question in the light of all relevant factors.

Investment, Employment Potential and Profits in Public and Private Sector Enterprises

8835. SHRI DHARMAVIR VAIS-ISTH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public enterprises in operation on 1st January 1979 together with the total investment, employment potential and profits in each, excluding Central and State Governments; and

(b) the comparative figures for the private sector as on 1st January, 1979?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) and (b). The Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings follow the financial year for the preparation of their annual accounts and as such information as on 1.1.79 is not available. The Annual Report of the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings presented to the Parliament in February, 1979 contains information regarding the number of enterprises, their total investment and total number of employees and also the profits earned for the year 1977-78.

In respect of private sector, information as on 31.12.78, to the extent available is as under:—

Private Sector Companies (Non-Govt. Coys)

	No. of companies	Paid up Capital Rs. in crores
Public Limited Companies.	8,001	2,209.3
Private Limited Companies.	42,652	732.2

Rejection of Import Licence Applications

8836. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that a ship S. S. Fuji Harumaru having brought about 2,000 tonnes of edible Palm Oil left Kandla Port without off loading the oil, because of the Government's decision to reject the application of Import Licence of the importer;

(b) what are the reasons for rejection of application so late;

(c) how many such cases are there wherein the import licence applications have been rejected after the goods had either reached Indian ports or at least had been loaded on board ships for India;

(d) whether Government are aware of the financial and otherwise losses resulting from such delayed action; and

(e) how do Government propose to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The consignment referred to had been despatched without any Letter of Credit or payment arrangements having been made by the Indian party. He had not complied with the conditions laid down for import of such oil under open General Licence prior to 2.12.1978. (There was no delay in the disposal of his application submitted as per the Public Notice of that date.) In the circumstances, the steamer agent acting under instructions from his principals overseas did not give delivery orders for the material on board.

(c) According to the Government Policy enunciated in the Public Notice

of 2-12-1978, persons, who had entered into contracts for the purchase of such oils and oilseeds, in accordance with the conditions prescribed earlier for their import under Open General Licence, had to apply for licences and, only based on the grant of such licences, could the material be imported. Hence it was expected that they would intimate to be foreign suppliers to withhold the consignments till the licence was granted—of refused—as per law. But in 58 cases out of a total of 637 applications, the parties did not do so and the consignments were despatched by the overseas parties even though the Indian buyer did not qualify for an import licence. Nevertheless, in almost all of these cases, the goods have been cleared by the Customs authorities on bond or against payment of penalty in accordance with the relevant procedures.

(d) There was no delay in the disposal of the applications and, as stated above, the consignments could not have been allowed to be made from overseas until the licence was granted to the Indian applicant. Government are not aware of any financial or other losses to the concerned parties.

(e) Does not arise.

Grant of Flood Advance to Central Government Employees

8837. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Central Department-wise break up of Class II, Class III, and Class IV employees who have been granted Flood Advance from September, 1978 to 21st March, 1979;

(b) what is further break-up of Class II and Class IV employees of Central Government employees of each State and Union Territory who took such advance during the same period;

(c) do Government propose to exempt the recovery of this advance from the Class III and Class IV employees belonging to the 5 major flood prone States viz., Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(d) if so, with effect from which date and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) and (b). The information is not available and its collection from various offices located in far areas will involve much time and labour. However a very large number of Class III and Class IV employees have been granted flood advances during the period in question.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Advance of Rs. 500/-, or three months pay, whichever is less, is normally granted to the Government employees whose property movable or immovable is substantially damaged or affected, by a natural calamity, as a measure of immediate relief to the employees to rehabilitate themselves. This advance being interest free and recoverable in 24 equal monthly instalments its recovery should not cause any undue hardship.

Approved Items under hire purchase of Machinery

8838. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the approved items under Hire Purchase of machinery; and

(b) whether Bull dozer was thereof and it was only included in the list on 17th January, 1979; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) Approved items under Tea Board's Hire Purchase Scheme" are various prime movers, withering, drying, rolling, CTC, grading and dust machines, dust extraction plants, irrigation equipment, green leaf sifters, washing pumps, oil (firing) equipments tea packing machines, humidification plant, lathe cum miller machines, syrayin equipments, fermenting throughs, chain grate stocker and coal crusher, vehicles like jeeps, tractor trailers and bulldozers

(b) Bulldozer was included in the list as approved item after a proposal in this regard was approved by the Tea Board at its meeting held on 16/17th January, 1979. The proposal was considered favourably as bulldozers are more economical and less timeconsuming in clearing virgin areas. Inclusion of new items in the List is approved by the Board from time to time depending on the requirement of industry. All the Tea Estates in India if otherwise eligible, in terms of "Hire Purchase Scheme" are entitled to the supply of approved items.

मध्य प्रदेश को चाय तेलो की सप्लाई

8839 श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ने : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को चाय तेल जैसी आवश्यक वस्तु की कितनी मात्रा की आवश्यकता है और वर्ष 1978 को पहली दो तिमाहियों में, वास्तव में, कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई किया गया,

(ख) उनकी पूरी आवश्यकता को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उस राज्य में इस के मूल्य में वृद्धि हो गई है और यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर मूल्य कम करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1978 की पहली तिमाही में राज्य सरकार ने 500 मीटरी टन कच्चा रेपसीड तेल देने का समुदाय किया और यह मात्रा उन्हें आवंटित कर दी गयी। वर्ष 1978 की दूसरी तिमाही

में राज्य सरकार ने 1500 मीटरी टन कच्चे रेपसीड तेल के लिए समुदाय किया और यह मात्रा भी उन्हें आवंटित कर दी गई।

(ग) जी हाँ, सरकार स्थिति पर लगातार नजर रखे हुये है, ताकि जा उपचारी उपाय आवश्यक हो व किये जा सके।

Building owned by LIC in Delhi

8840 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of buildings owned by LIC in Delhi,

(b) the number of buildings where LIC did not spend anything in the last ten years for repairs or renovation,

(c) the names and addresses of the persons to whom allotment of buildings, houses or offices have been made in the last two years in Delhi,

(d) what is the basis of allotment;

(e) is it a fact that the buildings are allotted at the whims of the Officers and the rent is charged arbitrarily, and

(f) if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) 52

(b) 4

(c) A statement setting out the tenancies allotted by the LIC in Delhi since 1st April, 1977 is annexed.

(d) and (e) The allotments are made in accordance with the prescribed procedure and in considering requests for allotment from parties other than Government Department/Public Sector Undertakings, account is taken of

their financial soundness and general reputation. The rent is fixed having regard to the market rent prevailing

in the locality at the time of allotment

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Tenant	Allotment made in
1	P. & F. Co. Ltd., Govt. of India	Bharat Bldg., 10, Daryaganj.
2	Punjab & Sini Bank Ltd.	Lakshmi Building, Connaught Circus.
3	M/s Parico	Jeevan Deep, Parliament St.
4	M/s. International Bldg & Furnishing Co. (P) Ltd.	Do.
5	Shri Mohan H Nisham.	Lakshmi Building, Connaught Circus.
6	M/s. Vijay Gupta & D K Gupta, Chartered Accountants	Jeevan Vihar, Parliament Street
7	Shri J.C. Batra, Advocate	Do
8	M/s. Kulvir Chandhok & Co., Chartered Accountants.	Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus.
9	Computer Maintenance Corporation	Jeevan Deep, Parliament Street.
10	Do.	Jeevan Vihar, Parliament Street.
11	M/s. Mehta Bros.	Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus.
12	Indian Tourism Development Corporation	Jeevan Vihar, Parliament Street.
13	M/s. Godrej Soaps Ltd.	Lakshmi Insurance Bldg., Asaf Ali Road.
14	M/s. Ved Tailors	Calcutta Insurance Bldg., Asaf Ali Road.
15	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	Jeevan Vikas, Asaf Ali Road.

Dilution of Foreign Share holding by Companies under FERA

8841. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3571 on the 16th March, 1979, regarding "Dilution of Foreign shareholdings by companies under FERA", and state:

(a) whether the six companies have diluted their foreign share-holdings on the basis of expanded capital base, through issue of bonus shares and capitalisation of resources;

(b) if so, what are the details in each case; and

(c) the reasons why these companies have not been asked to dilute their share-holdings on the basis of existing capital base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) and (b). Of the six companies under reference, Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited and Cadbury India Limited were permitted to capitalise their reserves as a part of the scheme of the dilution of their foreign share-

holding in the case of the other 4 companies, there was no simultaneous capitalisation of reserves and issue of bonus shares. The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The capitalisation of reserves is essentially an accounting transaction to bring the nominal paid up capital more in line with the shareholders' funds employed in the business. Without the capitalisation of reserves, it

would not have been possible to settle a reasonable capital base for the company and to offer a sufficiently large number of shares to the public at a reasonable price. The listing guidelines also require a minimum number of shares to be offered to the public before a company can be listed on the Stock Exchange. The capitalisation of the reserves has enabled a large number of shares being offered to the public at a much lower price.

Statement

1. **Oilate Palmolive (India) Limited** The Company having a paid up equity capital of Rs. 150 lakhs was permitted to issue bonus shares of the value of Rs. 195 lakhs to the existing shareholders by capitalisation of general reserves.
2. **Cadbury India Limited** The Company having a paid up equity capital of Rs. 129.6 lakhs was permitted to capitalise Rs. 136.09 lakhs out of general reserves and issue bonus shares to the existing shareholders.

Lifting of ban on export vegetables

8842 **SHRI S R DAMANI**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

PATIL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of states approached the Centre for lifting the ban on export of vegetables;

(b) if so, the names of the States thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre on their requests?

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

(b) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab

(c) The State Governments have been requested to send detailed projects for undertaking additional production of vegetables for export purposes. It has been decided to allow 50 per cent of the additional production of vegetables for export.

Procedure, and conditions for distribution of essential commodities and consumer articles to small and big cooperative societies

8843 **SHRI K S. VEERABHADRAPPA** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state the details regarding the procedure and Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited for the distribution of essential commodities and

consumer articles of mass consumption to other small and big cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., makes available supplies of certain essential Commodities handled by it to marketing and consumer cooperatives, big and small, and at rates slightly lower than those prevailing in market on outright purchase basis. Where purchases are made by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., on agency basis against firm indents of cooperatives, only service charges are recovered from cooperative institutions.

Confirmation and promotion of Head Clerks as Inspectors in Income Tax department

8844: SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Stenographers in the Income-tax Department who were recruited in 1974 have been confirmed, whereas Head Clerks of 1971 are still awaiting confirmation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel for promotion to a post from a combined seniority list were observed;

(d) whether Government are aware that last year while preparing the panel for promotion to the grade of Inspectors in the Income-tax Department, some Head Clerks have been superseded by some Stenographers who were junior to them in so far as length of service is concerned; and

(e) whether the Department of Personnel was consulted in the matter?

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

Export of Snakes

8845. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting snakes abroad and if so, the names of such countries; and

(b) the details regarding the foreign exchange earned through this process during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir. The export of snakes from India has been banned for the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

Raising of House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees

8846. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of higher cost of construction and higher house rent being paid by the Government Servants, Government propose to raise the House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees from 15 per cent to 30 per cent; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). A demand made by the Staff Side of the National Council

(Joint Consultative Machinery) for upward revision of the rates of House Rent Allowance payable to the Central Government employees is at present under consideration by a Committee of the National Council set up to consider this issue.

Working and sanctioned strength of various cadres in Income Tax Department

8847. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the total working strength and sanctioned strength of the Income-tax Department in each cadre as on 1st April, 1974, 1st April, 1975, 1st April, 1976, 1st April, 1977 and 1st April, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Table of the House.

Limit for Fixed Deposits by Nationalised banks

8848. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no limit or no bar for fixed deposits by the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have not issued any instructions to the banks about minimum and maximum limits of fixed deposits. The Government also do not contemplate issuing any instructions in this regard.

Quantity of Rags imported during 1978

8849. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of rags is permitted;

(b) if so, whether direct imports by industries are allowed or whether they are allowed through the State Trading Corporation;

(c) if the answer to (a) above is "yes", how much quantity of rag was imported during 1978 and from which countries; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to mutilate the imported rags to prevent their abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Under the Import Policy, 1978-79, the import of woollen rags is canalised through the STC. Direct import is not allowed whether by Actual Users or by import replenishment licence holders.

(c) A total quantity of 12397 MT of rags was imported during 1978-79 and the country-wise origin is shown below:

Country	Quantity	Value
Japan . . .	1042	
U.S.A. . . .	51	
Australia . .	3190	
Holland . . .	2925	
New-Zealand .	13	
U. K.	676	
France	1472	
Canada	1206	
Belgium . . .	1742	
	12397	Rs. 4 lakh

(d) Yes, Sir. A mutilation Committee consisting of representatives of Customs, CCI&E and Textile Commissioner supervises the mutilation of all consignments imported in un mutilated condition.

दिल्ली/आगरा से धोरछा होकर खजुराहो तक भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की परिवहन सेवा

8850. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का विचार दिल्ली आगरा से धोरछा होकर खजुराहो तक परिवहन सेवा चालू करने का है और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री युक्तोत्तम कौशिक) : जी, नहीं। तथापि, खजुराहो से भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का एक परिवहन यूनिट 1 मई, 1979 से चालू हो जाएगा।

Loans sanctioned to States by L.I.C.

8851 SHRI K T KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the special scheme of financial assistance being implemented by the Life Insurance Corpo-

ration of India in the form of loans to the States for building, repairing and constructing houses destroyed or damaged by floods and cyclone; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of such loans so far sanctioned for this purpose, especially to the cyclone and flood afflicted States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). The pattern for investment of the funds of the Life Insurance Corporation of India envisages loans for housing being given, *inter alia*, to State Governments for financing their social housing scheme. The allocation of funds to the States for this purpose is made on the basis of a budgetary exercise carried out at the beginning of each financial year. In addition, the Corporation considers granting special loans to State Governments for repair and reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed as a result of natural calamities, depending upon the availability of resources and the magnitude of the calamity. A statement giving detail of the special loans given by the LIC to various State Governments in these circumstances, is annexed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	Nature of Calamity	Amount of loan (Rs. in crores)	Year in which loan was granted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cyclone	2.00	1977-78
2.	Assam	Flood	1.50	1974-75
3.	Bihar	Flood	2.00	1973-74
		Flood	1.50	1971-75
		Flood	1.50	1975-76
			5.00	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	{ Earthquake	1 00	1970-71
		{ Flood	0 50	1970-71
		{ Flood	1 50	1970-71
		{ Flood	1 50	1973-74
		{ Flood	0 75	1975-76
		{ Cyclone	0 25	1975-76
			5 50	
5.	Karnataka	Flood	1 50	1974-75
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Flood	1 00	1973-74
7.	Maharashtra	Earthquake	1 16	1968
8.	Orissa	{ Cyclone	2 00	1972-73
		{ Flood	0 50	1975-76
			2 50	
9.	Rajasthan	Flood	0 25	1975-76
10.	Tamil Nadu	Cyclone	1 00	1977-78
11.	Uttar Pradesh	{ Flood	2 00	1971-72
		{ Flood	1 50	1974-75
		{ Flood	0 75	1975-76
			4 25	
12.	West Bengal	{ Flood & Fire	1 00	1971-72
		{ Flood	3 00	1978-79
			4 00	
	Grand Total :		29 50	

Repatriation of profits by Union Carbide

8852 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of foreign share in the multinational company viz. Union Carbide;

(b) how much profits have been repatriated by the foreign shareholders

during each of the last five years and the countries to which these amounts have been repatriated; and

(c) the amount of Government subsidy, if any, earned on import and/or export of its products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The percentage of non-resident shareholding as on 25th December, 1978 is 51.23 of

which 50.90 per cent is held by Union Carbide Corporation U.S.A. The balance 0.32 per cent non-resident shareholding of the company is in the hands of a company in Nepal and some non-residents of Indian origin who hold the shares on condition of non-repatriation of capital and dividend.

(b) The amounts of dividend allowed to be remitted to M/s. Union Carbide Corporation, USA during the last five years are as follows:

Year	Amount
1973-74 . . .	1,20,32,676
1974-75 . . .	56,13,801
1975-76 . . .	[96,67,167
1976-77 . . .	[90,33,437
1977-78 . . .	1,32,67,800

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SC/ST Assistants Grade I working in IAAI, Delhi Airport

8853. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is total number of Assistants Grade I, working in the IAAI at Delhi Airport, and how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) if not, what percentage of reservation is made in promotions for SC/ST employees and what is future policy in this regard;

(c) the reasons why the required number of promotions due to SC/ST employees have not been made so far; and

(d) what are the efforts made to fill the reserved quota in each category and what progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की सीमा

8854. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री साहब वसुन्धरा देवी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा रियायती ब्याज दरों पर दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की सीमा बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिशारदादाह): (क) और (ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा, विदेशी ब्याज दर योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण देने के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम दर को पिछले वर्ष के अंत तक दिये गये कुल ऋणों के 1/2 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर एक प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। संशोधित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की एक प्रति अनुबंध में दी गई है।

विचारण

1. कार्यक्षेत्र और व्याप्ति :

1.1. यह योजना सारे देश में लागू होगी।

1.2. लक्ष्य : बैंकों को चाहिए कि पिछले वर्ष के अंत के कुल ऋणों की कम से कम 1 प्रतिशत इस योजना के अंतर्गत दें।

1.3. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत अधिकतम लाभ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारी वर्गों को प्राप्त हो और अधिकतम ग्रामीण महुरी/महानगरी क्षेत्रों में ही न दे दिए जाए, इस योजना को चलाने वाले बैंक यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत उनके अधिकतम का कम से कम 1/3 भाग उनकी ग्रामीण और अर्ध-ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से दिये जायें। तब इस योजना के अंतर्गत उनके अधिकतम का 1/3 से अधिक भाग उनकी ग्रामीण और अर्ध-ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

1.4. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्ति इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभों का उचित हिस्सा पायें, इस योजना के अंतर्गत बैंक अधिकतम का कम से कम 2/5 (40 प्रतिशत) भाग अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के पात्र अधिकृतियों को दिया जाना चाहिये।

2. परिचालन अधिकरण

2.1. सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक : विदेशी ब्याज दर योजना का संचालन सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंक करेंगे।

2.2 गैर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक : जिन गैर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास सीड-जिम्मेदारी है वे कम से कम अपने सीड जिलों में यह योजना चलाएंगे। अन्य गैर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भी स्वेच्छा के आधार पर इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर सकते हैं।

2.3. क्षेत्रीय/ग्रामीण बैंक : क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक योजना के अन्तर्गत, ऋणकर्ताओं को ऋण उसी दर पर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा जिस पर सहकारी समितियाँ न दिया जाता है। इसलिए ब्याज की रियायती दगरे पर ऋण देने की इन बैंकों का अनुमति नहीं होती। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इन बैंकों का लाभ पाने वाले व्यक्ति भी इस योजना का लाभ पा सकें, प्रायोजक बैंक, अभिकरण एजेंसी के आधार पर इन क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की मार्फत उधार दे सकते हैं। इस प्रकार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कार्यक्षेत्रों के पात्र ऋणकर्ता वार्षिक प्रतिशत की दर से ऋण प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

2.4. पात्रता का मापदण्ड पैराग्राफ 4 में दिये गये वर्गों वाले व्यक्ति के पास यदि कोई ठोस जमानत देने के लिए नहीं है अथवा वह किसी सम्पन्न व्यक्ति की जमानत/गारण्टी प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकता तो भी वह इस योजना का लाभ पाने का पात्र होगा, बशर्तें वह निर्माणाधीन माप दण्ड पूरा करता हो —

3.1 सभी माधनों से ऋणकर्ता के परिवार की आय शहरी और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में वार्षिक 3000/- रुपये और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वार्षिक 2000/- रुपये से अधिक न हो।

3.2 उसने पास कोई भूमि न हो अथवा उसकी भूमि की जोत सिचिन हान पर एक एकड़ से अधिक और अग्रिमित होने पर 2 5 एकड़ अधिक न हो।

3.3 अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्य के पास भूमि की जोत सिचिन भी होना पर वे ऋण 1 पात्र शर्तें बशर्तें कि यह अन्य मापदण्ड पूरे करेंगे हो।

3.4 वह बैंक की सहायता से ऐसे उत्पादक प्रयासों द्वारा अपने वर्तमान वार्षिक स्तर से ऊपर उठने में मदद पा सकता है जो लगभग 3 वर्ष की अवधि में अवशम हो सकेंगे।

3.5 वह एक माघ दो वित्तीय स्रोतों के प्रति देनदारी नहीं स्वीकार करता।

3.6 अधिकतम वह स्वयं और अपने परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों अथवा अपने कुछ संयुक्त साझेदारों की सहायता से काम करता है और निर्धारित रूप से बेतन भोगी कर्मचारी नियुक्त नहीं करता।

व्यावसायिक टिप्पणी :

यहाँ यह ध्यान नहीं है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अपनी पात्रता सिद्ध करने के लिए ऋणकर्ता से लिखित माध्य प्रस्तुत करने की अपेक्षा की जाय। यह भाषा की जाती है कि भाषा स्तर के बैंक अधिकारी ऋणकर्ता को वार्षिक तथा अन्य परिस्थितियों से परिचित होंगे। वे प्रत्येक मामले में ऋण मंजूर करने से पहले इस पैराग्राफ में दी गयी शर्तों को ध्यान में रखकर व्यावसायिक स्थानीय पृष्ठनाष्ठ कर सकते हैं।

4. पात्र व्यक्तियों के वर्ग : जो व्यक्ति प्रायः और भूमि की जोत के मापदण्ड पूरे करते हो और मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित वर्गों में आते हो वे इस योजना का लाभ पाने के पात्र होंगे (सूची केवल उदाहरण के रूप में है और वह व्यापक नहीं है।)

4.1 ऋषि और/अथवा ऋषि सबधी कार्यालयों में लगे अनुसूचित जन जातियों, अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अन्य व्यक्ति।

4.2 वन उत्पादों का स्वयं इकट्ठा करने अथवा उनका आरम्भिक विधायन करने वाले व्यक्ति और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में गन्ध बाग इकट्ठा करके किसानों और व्यापारियों का बेचने वाले व्यक्ति।

4.3 कुटीर और ग्रामीण उद्योगों और व्यापारों में सीमित पैमाने पर स्वयं काम करने वाले व्यक्ति, उदाहरण स्वरूप ये काम : कपड़ा बनाना और तन्ना का मिनाई, काफ़ी, मसाले ग्राह्य पराग बनाना, वस्तुओं और नित्य उपयोग की वस्तुओं का घर घर पहुँचाने की सेवा, सड़क का चिह्नारे चार की दुकान करना, स्वयं अपना हाथ-ठेला और साइकल रिक्शा चलाना, जल/बिजली की मध्यस्थता प्राप्त से सम्मान करना, हाथ से टीशर्ट बनाना आदि।

4.4 उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक होनहार निर्धन विद्यार्थी जिन्हें सरकार ने अथवा शिक्षा अधिकारियों से बजोका/निर्वाह अनुदान नहीं मिलता।

4.5 लाभप्रद व्यवसाय करने वाले विरुद्ध व्यक्ति।

5. ऋण के निबंधन और शर्तें : इस योजना के अधीन ऋण की शर्तें और निबंधन निम्नलिखित होंगे :

5.1. ऋण की मात्रा उस योजना विशेष पर निर्भर होगी जिसमें धन लगाया जाय और वह इतनी पर्याप्त होनी चाहिए कि ऋणकर्ता अन्य स्रोत से धन लिए बिना अपनी वित्तीय आवश्यकता पूरी कर सके। आमतौर

है कि सामान्य रूप से इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य वाहन पूंजी ऋण के लिए 1,500 रुपये और साप्ताहिक ऋण के लिए 5,000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगी। असाधारण मामलों में, विशेष रूप से संस्थाओं के मामले में और होनहार निर्धन विद्यार्थियों के मामले में अधिक रकम पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

5.2. कार्यचालन पूंजी और साप्ताहिक ऋण दोनों ऋणकर्ताओं की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार देय होंगे।

5.3. मार्जिन धन की अपेक्षा पर जोर नहीं दिया जाएगा क्योंकि ऋणकर्ताओं का यह वर्ग समाज के सबसे कमजोर स्तर का है और मार्जिन धन सदैव प्रस्तुत करने की स्थिति में नहीं हो सकता।

5.4. व्याज की दर एक समान वार्षिक 4 प्रतिशत नियत की जाएगी।

5.5. स्थिर परिसम्पत्ति के अधिग्रहण के लिए साप्ताहिक ऋण की अवधि 5 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होगी जिसमें मूलधन की अदायगी पर 2 वर्ष से अनधिक छूट की अवधि शामिल होगी। ऋणकर्ता के कार्यकाल के प्रकार और योजना की अव्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक मामले में अदायगी का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जायेगा। व्याज और मूलधन की अदायगी के लिए अधिगोप राशि का निर्धारण करने में स्वयं ऋणकर्ता को निर्बाह, आवश्यकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त छूट दी जायेगी।

5.6. ऋण से खरीदी गयी सम्पत्ति को बैंक के पास बंधक रखा जा सकता है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, एक प्रकार के ऋणकर्ताओं के समूह को ऋण के उचित मामलों में मामूहिक गारण्टी स्वीकार की जा सकती है।

5.7. प्रत्येक ऋण को ऋण गारण्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत कवर किया जायेगा। गारण्टी फीस ऋणकर्ता से नहीं ली जायेगी बल्कि बैंक के द्वारा वहन की जायेगी।

5.8. यदि बैंकों को प्रधारित की गयी सम्पत्ति का बीमा आवश्यक समझा जाय तो उसका व्यय बैंक द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा।

5.9. यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो बैंक अदायगी के लिए धारण में कुछ उचित स्वयं पर विचार कर सकता है।

6. संक्षेप : निम्नलिखित संस्थाएँ इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण के लिए पात्र होंगी :—

6.1. कृषि, पशुपालन, वन्यजीव, पक्षी, मत्स्य, मत्त, चमड़ा के लिए साबाब बनाया जाता है और

विरसनीय वित्तीय साधन अर्थात् धर्माय विधि अथवा नियमित दान की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

6.2. विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए संस्थाएँ जहाँ लाभप्रद व्यवसाय चलाया जाता है और टिकाऊ उपकरण/और/अथवा कच्चे माल की लगातार सप्लाई उपयोगी है।

1. टिप्पणी : विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए संस्थाओं, अनायासियों और महिला आश्रमों को धाय के मापदण्ड से छूट दी जायेगी। फिर भी, यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि ये संस्थाएँ धन का उपयोग केवल उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिए करें, न कि उससे अनायास सामान्य प्रशासनिक और संगठन का खर्च पूरा करें। इन संस्थाओं की वास्तविकता के बारे में भी स्वतंत्र ज्ञातों के माध्यम से जांच करना आवश्यक है।

टिप्पणी 2 : "विकलांग व्यक्तियों" में "मानसिक रूप से मंद व्यक्ति" भी शामिल है।

7. अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए राज्य निगम : बैंक, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण के लिए बने राज्य निगमों के माध्यम से ऋण दे सकते हैं बशर्ते कि निगम से लाभ पाने वाले पैरा 3 में दिये गये पात्रता के मापदण्ड और इस योजना से दी गयी शर्तें और निबंधन पूरे करते हों।

7.1. स्वयं निगमों को धाय के मापदण्ड से छूट होगी।

7.2. निगमों द्वारा बनाई गयी केवल विशिष्ट और वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से महत्व योजनाओं के लिए उन्हें धन उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा निगम द्वारा भागे कोई सेवा प्रभार (सब्सिडिज) नहीं लिये जायेगे और लाभ पाने वालों की वार्षिक 4 प्रतिशत व्याज पर ऋण दिया जायेगा।

7.3. लाभ पाने वालों से वसूली की स्थिति कुछ भी कम नहीं, निगम, ऋण की वापसी निर्धारित तारीख को करने के लिए जिम्मेदार होंगे।

7.4. यह सुनिश्चित करने की निगमों की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि जिन उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिए धन मजूर किया गया है केवल उन्हीं के लिए उसका उपयोग किया जाय न कि अनायास सामान्य संचालन व्यय पूरा करने के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिये गये प्रशासनिक और अन्य व्यय की लागत निगमों/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वहन की जायेगी।

7.5. क्योंकि राज्य निगमों को दिये गये धर्म भारतीय ऋण गारण्टी नि.

गारण्टी के लिए पात्र नहीं होंगे इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को, उधार देने वाले बैंकों की गारण्टी देने को प्रेरणा करनी होगी।

- 7.6. यदि नियम अद्य की कितन घटा नहीं "कर पाता अथवा इन योजना में दी गयी किसी शर्त और निबन्धन का उल्लंघन करना है तो उसे और बित्त पाने का अपना अधिकार खोना पड़ सकता है।
8. जनजातियों : लघु गठित सहकारी समिति-1 तथा बहुआकार बहु-प्रयोजनीय समितियाँ (एल० ए० एम० पी० ए०) : बैंक, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में जनजाति के लोगों के लाभ के लिए विशेष रूप से गठित सहकारी समितियों/बहुआकार बहु-प्रयोजनीय समितियों के माध्यम से उन शर्तों तथा निबन्धनों पर अद्य दे सकते हैं जो कि उपर्युक्त पैरा 7 में निविष्ट अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याणार्थ राज्य के स्वामित्व के निगमों पर लागू होते हैं।

मैसर्स श्रीराम देवम कोटा (राजस्थान) के विरुद्ध जांच

8855. श्री चन्द्र मोहन सिंह : क्या जवाबिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री श्रीराम देवम, कोटा, राजस्थान द्वारा प्रधान लाइसेंस का दुरुपयोग करने के बारे में 15 दिसम्बर, 1978 के प्रतिपत्ति प्रश्न संख्या 3616 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स श्री राम देवम, कोटा, राजस्थान के विरुद्ध अभी भी जांच चल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी थोड़ा क्या है और क्या इस कमे के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या इस मामले में सम्बन्धित सभी कागजात सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

जवाबिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम देवम) : (क) जांच पड़ताल पूरी हो गई है।

(ख) मामले का विस्तृत थोड़ा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

इस कमे को 58.70 लाख रु० के सी०आई० एक० मूल्य के कच्चे माल / संघटक के आयात के लिए 27-5-67 को एक आयात लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था। इस लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत आयातित मालों में से एक "इथोपीन सी-25" के 53० कि० ग्रा० का, जिसमें 439 कि० ग्रा० कम प्राप्त होने की रिपोर्ट (सबमग कुल मूल्य 8820 रु०) शामिल है तथा मोनोमेथिलेनमाइन तथा डीमेथिलेनमाइन (कुल मूल्य 3603 रु०) प्रत्येक की 91 कि० का हिसाब नहीं दे सका।

यथामार्गवित्त आयात (निर्जन्म) आदेश, 1955 के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये कारण दिखाओं नोटिस के उत्तर में कमे ने सफाई दी है कि इन मालों को (इथोपीन सी-25 की 439 कि० ग्रा० को छोड़कर जो कम प्राप्त हुई बताया गई है) प्रयोगात्मक प्रयोजनों के लिए मे० हि० प्रोडक्ट्स, बम्बई को सौंप दी गयी थी और बाद में इसे 4,362 रु० के प्रतिफल के रूप में अपशिष्ट उत्पाद रखने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी। आयातित विभिन्न मालों की कुल मात्रा की तुलना में प्रयोग के लिए दी गई सामग्री की थोड़ी मात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए पार्टी को लाइसेंस की शर्तों का अतिक्रमण करने के लिए थोड़ी नहीं ठहराया गया। सांविधिक प्राधिकरण ने भी "इथोपीन सी-25" को 439 कि० ग्रा० तक कम सुपुर्दी में संबंधित दलील को स्वीकार किया। तथापि पार्टी को प्रयोगात्मक प्रयोजनों के लिए आयातित सामग्री का एक भाग देने के बारे में लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकरण को सूचना न देने के लिए चेतावनी दे दी गई है।

इस मामले से संबंधित सभी दस्तावेजों को सभा पटल पर रखना संभव नहीं है।

Subsidy for Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu Air Fare

8856. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines proposes to start Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu Air Service from 15th April, 1979 onwards; and

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to subsidise the air fare to develop tourism in the Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines will operate a service to Kulu as soon as the airfield is ready for operation. There is no proposal to subsidise the service to be so operated.

Export of Orthodox and C.T. Tea to Sudan

8857. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has bagged the Sudanese global tender

for the purchase of 20 million pounds of orthodox and C.T. Tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the entire quantity is to be exported;

(d) the names of the States with the quantity be proposed to be exported; and

(e) what would be the foreign exchange earning on this account?

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

(a) to (e). It is understood that Sudan has decided to buy its tea requirements from India. Exporters have not so far registered their contracts with the Tea Board. Hence further details are not yet available.

LIC's Foreign Business

8858. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) for what reasons the Life Insurance Corporation wound itself up in the FAR EAST and transferred Singapore business to 'ASIA LIFE' and Kuala Lumpur business to 'UOA Sendirian Berhad';

(b) what are the paradoxes of L.I.C.'s foreign business and the juggleries in their money back policies; and

(c) what are L.I.C.'s classified investment yields and what are the different yields to policy holders on the different plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India and the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India were carrying on life insurance business and general insurance business respectively in Malaysia when new insurance

legislation was enacted by the Government of Malaysia in 1976. Having regard to the legislation, the scale of operations of the LIC and the GIC's subsidiaries in Malaysia, and the future prospects of business in that country, it was decided that the existing arrangement for transaction of business may be replaced by the formation of a new local company in Malaysia with participation of the LIC, the GIC and its subsidiaries and local interests. It was also decided that the LIC's existing business in Malaysia would be transferred to the new company, called United Oriental Sendirian Berhad, which has been in operation since 1977.

The LIC's business in Singapore was being carried on by a branch there, which was supervised by the LIC's Divisional Office in Kuala Lumpur. With the reorganisation of the business in Malaysia, and having regard to the limited scale of LIC's operations in Singapore, it was decided that its business might be transferred to a local company. Necessary arrangements were accordingly entered into with the Asia Life Assurance Society Ltd., Singapore.

(b) While there are no paradoxes in the LIC's foreign operations, the volume and growth of its business in individual countries depends *inter alia* on the local laws and conditions, the extent to which the population is of Indian origin and competition from other insurers.

Money Back Policies provide for periodical payment of the sum assured during the currency of the Policy on the survival of the assured to stipulated dates, while the death risk is covered for the original sum assured during the duration of the policy. The premiums are calculated on actuarial considerations, taking into account the benefits provided under the policy.

(c) A statement showing the LIC's classified investment yield is annexed. As regards different yields to policyholders, it is possible to calculate yield of a security or investment only

when the dates on which the amounts are to be paid are predetermined. Insurance policies cover risks in addition to providing a savings element. In case of some of the policyholders, full sum assured is paid even when they have paid only one yearly premium. Moreover, bonuses also are

not predetermined but are declared on the basis of surplus emerging during the intervalation period. In view of this, the concept of an yield in the sense it would apply to an investment is not relevant and therefore it is not possible to furnish any information on yields to policyholders.

Statement

Statement showing classified yield on Investments of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1978 in respect of Life business (including Group Gratuity Business)

Sl.No	Category of Investment	Yield for the year ended 31-3-1978
IN INDIA		%
1	Central Government Securities	5.952
2	State Government Securities (excluding Zamindari Bonds)	5.883
3	Zamindari Bonds	8.525
4	Municipal & other Approved Securities (excluding Loans to Companies)	6.191
5	Loans to/or guaranteed by Governments.	
(a)	Loans to Municipalities, Zilla Parishads	7.525
(b)	Loans to State Govts for Housing Schemes (including S.C./S.T)	6.711
(c)	Loans to Apex Co-operative Housing Financial Societies & Housing Boards	7.498
(d)	Loans to Industrial Estates	7.548
(e)	Loans to Co-op Sugar Factories	7.164
(f)	Loans to State Govt. for Water Supply Schemes	7.037
(g)	Amount due from State Govt. whose controlled business has been acquired (Pro Notes)	4.000
(h)	Loan to Improvement Trusts	7.000
(i)	Loans to Electricity Boards	7.000
6	Mortgage Loans to Electricity Boards	9.252
7	Mortgage Loans to Other Authorities.	
(a)	Mortgage Loans to HUDCO & Gujarat and Tamil Nadu Housing Boards	9.563

Sl. No.	Category of Investment	Yield for the year ended 31-3-1978
		%
(b)	Loans to Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	11.507
(c)	Loans to Industrial Estate (Falna Ydyog Mandal)	7.199
(d)	Loans to Co-operative Spinning Mills	10.350
	TOTAL of 1 to 7	6.796
8	Debentures of Companies	7.977
9	Secured Loans to Companies and Co-operative Society (including Loans guaranteed by Govt.)	7.412
	TOTAL of 8 and 9	7.661
	TOTAL of 1 to 9	6.843
10	Shares of Statutory Corporations	4.697
11	Unit Trust of India	5.750
	TOTAL of 10 and 11	4.837
12	Preference Shares	6.333
13	Equity Shares	8.715
	TOTAL of 10 to 13	8.101
	TOTAL of 1 to 13	6.916
14	Fixed Deposits with Financial Institutions & Other Authorities	9.997
15	Fixed Call & Notice Deposits with Banks in India	10.463
16	Participation Certificates	11.964
	TOTAL of 14 to 16	11.000
	GRAND TOTAL	7.104
	FOREIGN INVESTMENTS	8.019
	Rate of interest realised on Mean Life Assurance Fund	7.49

वनस्पति धी के धोक मूल्यों में वृद्धि

8859. श्री अमन राम जायसवाल : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1979 से 31 मार्च, 1978 के दौरान दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, पटना तथा लखनऊ के बाजारों में वनस्पति के बारे में मूल्य क्या रहे, और उक्त अवधि में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ख) वनस्पति धी के मूल्य में वृद्धि के लिये क्या बातें उत्तरदायी हैं और क्या सरकार ने मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये कोई उपाय किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी धीरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) और (ख) : उद्योग के साथ की गई अनौपचारिक मूल्य व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत 16.5 किलोग्राम वनस्पति के टिन का कारखाना मूल्य (जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क तो शामिल है, लेकिन स्वामीय कर शामिल नहीं है) 1-11-1977 से 140 रुपये निर्धारित किया गया था। इस आधार कीमत से सहसंबंधित वनस्पति धी के धोक भाव कुल मिलाकर पहली जनवरी, 1979 से 14 मार्च, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान एक समान रहे। तेलों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के भारी वृद्धि होने तथा हास के बजट में खाद्य तेलों पर लगाये गये आयात शुल्क के कारण राज्य व्यापार निगम को 14-3-1979 से वनस्पति विनिर्माताओं के लिये आयातित तेलों का निर्गम मूल्य बढ़ाना पड़ा। इसके बाद बाजार में वनस्पति के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई। 1-1-1979 और 31 मार्च, 1979 को वनस्पति के धोक मूल्य इस प्रकार बताये गये हैं :—

	16.5 किलोग्राम प्रति टिन का धोक मूल्य रुपये में		प्रतिशत वृद्धि
	1-1-1979	31-3-1979	
दिल्ली	146.50—148.50	164.75—169.00	12.5—13.8
बम्बई	149.66—151.80	166.72—177.48	11.4—16.9
मद्रास	153.76	176.52	14.8
कलकत्ता	154.83	176.61	14.0
पटना	148—154	166—170	9.4—12.2
लखनऊ	148—150	166.25—170.50	12.3—13.6

वनस्पति के मूल्य में संशोधन करने के बारे में उद्योग से सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं। इस बात के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं कि वनस्पति का मूल्य उचित स्तर पर बना रहे।

सहकारिता क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत ऋण

8860 श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहकारिताओं के द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये गये और कुल कितने के औसत कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ; और

(ख) 40 ष0 से 100 ष0 प्रतिमास की आय वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये गये और ऋण की राशि का औसत क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि ऋण देने की यह प्रवृत्ति सरकार की नीति एवं उद्देश्यों को प्रकट करती है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) आधार स्तर के सहकारी ऋण क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियाँ और प्राथमिक कृष्येतर ऋण समितियाँ होती हैं। प्राथमिक कृष्येतर ऋण समितियों में अधिकतर सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों, औद्योगिक तथा बाणिज्यिक संगठनों आदि के कर्मचारियों के बीच गठित ऋण समितियाँ हैं। एक विवरण अनु-बद्ध-1 पर दिया गया है, जिसमें वर्ष 1976-77 को समाप्त होने वाले पांच वर्षों की प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों और प्राथमिक कृष्येतर ऋण समितियों, दोनों के बारे में उद्यारी सदस्यों की संख्या, इन सदस्यों को दिये गये ऋणों की कुल राशि और प्रति उद्यारी सदस्य औसत राशि (उपलब्ध नवीनतम आंकड़ों पर आधारित) दी गई है।

(ख) सदस्यों के आय वर्गीकरण के आधार पर उद्यारी सदस्यों तथा दिये गये ऋण की कुल

राशि संबंधी सूचना न तो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और न ही केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एकत्र व संकलित की जाती है। तथापि, वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों द्वारा छोटे किसानों को दिये गये कुल ऋणों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है, जो अनुबंध-II पर दी गयी है।

(ग) सरकार ने कुप्येतर ऋण समितियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के बारे में कोई नीति प्रथम उद्देश्य निर्धारित नहीं किये हैं। जहाँ तक प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों का संबंध है, उनके द्वारा दिये

जाने वाले कुल ऋणों की राशि तथा प्रति उद्यारी शीत ऋण राशि दोनों में उत्तरोत्तर रूप में वृद्धि हो रही है। सहकारी संस्थाओं का प्रमुख बल इस बात पर है कि प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण तथा मध्यकालीन ऋणों में कमजोर वर्गों के भाग में उत्तरोत्तर रूप से वृद्धि की जाए। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो रही है और वर्ष 1976-77 तक कमजोर वर्गों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों में सहकारी समितियों का भाग बढ़कर 38 प्रतिशत हो गया है। उम्मीद है कि छठी योजना-अवधि के अंत तक अनुसूचित जन-जातियों सहित कमजोर वर्गों का भाग बढ़कर 50 प्रतिशत तक हो जायेगा।

विचारक-1

वर्ष 1972-73 से 1976-77 तक उधार लेने वालों की संख्या और दिये गये ऋणों की राशि दर्शाने वाला विचारक

समयवर्ष	1972-73				1973-74				1974-75				1975-76				1976-77			
	प्रसार लेने दिये गये ऋणों	वालों की राशि	संख्या 1 (हजारों रुपये में)	प्रति उधारी	उधार लेने वालों की संख्या (हजारों रुपये में)	दिये गये ऋणों की राशि	प्रति उधारी लेने वालों की संख्या (हजारों रुपये में)	उधार दिये गये ऋणों की राशि	प्रति उधारी लेने वालों की संख्या (हजारों रुपये में)	उधार दिये गये ऋणों की राशि	प्रति उधारी लेने वालों की संख्या (हजारों रुपये में)	उधार दिये गये ऋणों की राशि	प्रति उधारी लेने वालों की संख्या (हजारों रुपये में)	उधार दिये गये ऋणों की राशि	प्रति उधारी लेने वालों की संख्या (हजारों रुपये में)	उधार दिये गये ऋणों की राशि	प्रति उधारी लेने वालों की संख्या (हजारों रुपये में)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					

प्राथमिक ऋण

समयवर्ष 13047 7721710 592 13038 7579073 581 13447 8991380 669 15126 10234463 677 17190 12105432 704

प्राथमिक

उधारी

समयवर्ष 5617 4966287 884 2069 5831165 2818 5002 6128849 1225 5185 7000074 1350 6201 7357251 1186

स्रोत :— भारत में महकरी धान्योदन से मध्यमिन् मानविकीय भाग-1 भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का वार्षिक प्रकाशन :

विचारण-II

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों के सहकारी सल्ल/मध्याह्न ऋण		सहकारी वीणाबाध ऋण	
	दिये गये कुल ऋण	छोटे किसानों को दिये गये ऋण	दिये गये कुल ऋण	छोटे किसानों को दिये गये ऋण
1	2	3	4	5
1974-75	900.8	285.1	182.7	62.2
1975-76	1046.6	343.8	215.3	78.1
1976-77	1208.0	458.0	279.0	अप्राप्य

सम्पत्तियों के अर्जन के लिये धाय कर विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये कारण बताओ नोटिस

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलकर्णी उल्लाह) : (क) 1977-78 1978-79

(फरवरी, 1979 तक)

8861. श्री राजबन्सी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

1995

3681

(क) 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान धायकर विभाग ने विवरणियों में सम्पत्तियों का कम विनय मूल्य दिखाने के आधार पर सम्पत्तियों के अर्जन के लिए कितने मामलों में कारण बताओ नोटिस दिये ;

(1979 के मार्च के महीने की सूचना तकाल उपलब्ध नहीं है किन्तु यदि मांगी गई तो ऐसा की जा सकती है)

(ख) कितने मामलों में सम्पत्ति का अर्जन करने का निर्णय किया गया है, उनमें से कितने मामलों में धाय कर विभाग ने वास्तव में सम्पत्ति का अर्जन कर लिया है और कितने मामलों में भी विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) जिन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में धाय कोई कार्य-वाही/अपचारिकता से नहीं है और जो इस प्रकार धायकर अधिनियम की धारा 269-1 (4) के अधीन अधिग्रहण के लिए उपयुक्त है उनकी संख्या 28-2-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार 14 है। जिन मामलों में सम्पत्तियों का वास्तव में अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है उनकी संख्या 6 है तथा जिन मामलों में सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण अभी किया जाना है उनकी संख्या 8 है।

(ग) अब तक राज्यवार, कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति का अर्जन किया जा चुका है ?

(ग) अब तक अधिग्रहीत सम्पत्तियों के राज्य-वार मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

राज्य	सम्पत्तियों की संख्या	उचित बाजार मूल्य (रुपये)
1. पंजाब	2	1,20,683
2. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़	1	72,000
3. पश्चिम बंगाल	1	7,18,000
4. दिल्ली	1	2,28,400
5. गुजरात	1	46,500
6		

Taxation on Enamel Products

8862. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether enamel products are used by the poorest class of our people, particularly in the rural areas;

(b) whether increased taxation on enamel products has led to this rise of prices;

(c) whether due to increased taxation burden, the three industrial units producing enamel goods in West Bengal are facing serious crisis for their survival;

(d) whether these three units produce largest quantum of enamel goods for mass consumption;

(e) whether being unable to bear this additional burden of taxation these enamel factories are facing the threat of closure; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to reduce taxation to enable these three West Bengal Enamel units to survive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Enamel products are generally used by the poorer sections of the society.

(b) As a part of the 1979 Budget, the rate of duty of goods falling under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff has been raised from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to 8 per cent *ad valorem*. Consequently, such of those enamelwares manufacturing units which are not eligible to any exemption available under Item 68 might have raised the prices of their goods.

(c) There are no such reports before the Government.

(d) There are four factories manufacturing enamelwares in West Bengal and they are reportedly producing a large quantum of enamelware.

(e) There are no reports to this effect before the Government

(f) Does not arise.

सुर्दे हीरे पर आयात शुल्क

8863. श्री शीलत राम सारण : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुर्दे हीरे पर से आयात शुल्क कब हटाया गया, इसका उस समय कितना आयात हुआ तथा आयात शुल्क के रूप में कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) आयात शुल्क हटाने से पहले तथा बाद में परिष्कृत हीरे का कितना निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) हीरा उद्योग की क्या सुविधाएं तथा रियायतें की गई हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :

(क) तारीख 23 मार्च, 1983 की अधिसूचना संख्या 95-सी० शु० के अन्तर्गत बिना पालिश किए हीरों को सीधा शुल्क के उतने भाग के छूट दी गई थी जो मूल्यानुसार 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो। विनंति 6 जून, 1966 की संशोधनकारी अधिसूचना संख्या 105-सी० शु० द्वारा इसे

शुल्क को कम करके शून्य कर दिया गया। लेकिन 7 जनवरी, 1978 तक मूल्यानुसार 5 प्रतिशत उपसंगी शुल्क लगाया जाता रहा और तब बिना पालिश किए हीरो को, उसी तारीख की अधिसूचना संख्या 10-सी० शु० द्वारा प्रति सतुलनकारी शुल्क की भावयुगी से भी छूट दे दी गई। उस समय कुल, लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपये के बिना पालिश किए हीरो का आयात किया गया था और आयात शुल्क के रूप में अर्जित आय लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान कोई 380 करोड़ रुपये के तथा जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 1978 के दौरान लगभग 650 करोड़ रुपये के पालिश किए हीरो का निर्यात किया गया था।

(ग) तरासे और पालिश किये हीरो के निर्यात कर्तवियों को, इन हीरो के निर्यात-सम्बन्धन हेतु कतिपय प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं और आयात सम्पत्ति की दर, और सम्पत्ति के रूप में जिन मदों की अनुमति दी गई है, उनके बारे में ब्यौरा, समय समय पर यथा सशोधित अप्रैल, 1978-मार्च, 1979 की आयात नीति के परिशिष्ट 17 में निहित निर्यात उत्पाद शुप पी-रस्न और जवाहरात के अन्तर्गत दिया गया है। इन निर्यातकर्तवियों को, उक्त पुस्तक के परिशिष्ट 10 के अनुसार निर्बंधन सामान्य माइसेस के अधीन मशीनी, उपस्करों परीक्षण उपकरणों और जारों और साजसजामो का आयात करने की अनुमति भी दी गई है।

हीरो को तराशने और पालिश करने के उन्नत तरीकों और तकनीकों का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए सुलत में (रत्न और जवाहरात निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् के तत्वाधान में) भारतीय हीरा संस्थान की स्थापना की गई है।

रत्नो/उपरतलों और हीरो पर प्रक्रिया करने की आधुनिक तकनीकों का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए जयपुर में रत्न शिल्प प्रशिक्षण स्कूल की स्थापना की गई है।

सहकारिता आन्दोलन के लिये लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देने वाली संस्थाओं/संगठनों की वितीय सहायता

8864. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सहकारिता आन्दोलन के लिये लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देने वाली संस्थाओं/संगठनों को वितीय सहायता दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे संगठनों के राज्य-वार तथा कार्यक्रम-वार नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को तेज करने के लिए सरकार की योजनाएँ क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पुर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार बोसल) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, जो भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ, नई दिल्ली का एक खण्ड है, को सहकारी घन्दोलन के लिए बरिष्ठ तथा माध्यमिक कामिकों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु प्रशिक्षण संस्थान चलाने के लिए सहायता दे रही है। राज्य सरकार अपने-अपने राज्यों में कनिष्ठ स्तर के कामिकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कनिष्ठ प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को सहायता देती है। एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें इन संस्थानों की सूची दी गई है। (धनुबन्ध)

(ग) योजना (1978-83) का मुख्य लक्ष्य (1) राष्ट्रीय संस्थान के मकाम को मजबूत करना; और (2) सहकारी प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का भौतिक सुविधाओं में सुधार करना, है।

विवरण— II

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा जिन सहकारी प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को सहायता दी जाती है, उनकी सूची :

1. राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रबन्ध संस्थान, पुणे।
2. राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण, महाविद्यालय, बंगलौर (कर्नाटक)।
3. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)।
4. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, चण्डीगढ़— यह पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और दिल्ली को आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है।
5. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, देहरादून, (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
6. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, [गोहाटी— यह असम, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम आदि को पूरा करता है।
7. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश)।
8. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश)।
9. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, जयपुर, (राजस्थान)।
10. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, कल्याणी, (पश्चिम बंगाल)।
11. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, [लखनऊ, (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
12. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, मद्रास (तमिलनाडु)।
13. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)।
14. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)।
15. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, पुणे (महाराष्ट्र)।

16. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, त्रिवेन्द्र म (केरल)

17. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, गांधीनगर (गुजरात)।

विवरण—II

(ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जिन कनिष्ठ प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को सहायता दी जाती है उनके राज्यवार वितरण की सूची :

राज्य का नाम	केन्द्रों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	6
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1
असम	1
बिहार	3
गुजरात	4
हरियाणा	1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	2
कर्नाटक	6
केरल	3
मध्य प्रदेश	4
उड़ीसा	4
महाराष्ट्र	13
पंजाब	1
राजस्थान	4
तमिलनाडु	8
उत्तर प्रदेश	4
पश्चिम बंगाल	4
मेघालय	1
नागालैण्ड	1
गोवा	1
मणिपुर	1

Income tax and Excise duty arrears against Jalan group of Companies

8865. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jalan Group of companies from Bombay are having arrears of income-tax, excise duty and loans advanced by the Central Bank;

(b) if so, what are the details of the cases pending in the courts against them;

(c) since when these cases have been pending; and

(d) in how many cases the action has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 the following 9 companies are regarded as forming part of Sooraj Mull Nagar Mull Group which is also sometimes referred to as Bijoria-Jalan Group.

1. Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.

2. Bombay Gas Company Ltd.
3. British India Corporation Ltd.
4. Brushwars Ltd.
5. Kanpur Sugar Works Ltd.
6. Kanpur Textiles Ltd.
7. Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd.
8. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.
9. Saran Engineering Co. Ltd.

As per the information presently available with the Government in respect of three companies belonging to the above Group gross demand of income tax arrears exceed Rs. 10 lakhs as on 31-3-78. Details are furnished below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the assessee	Demand as on 31-3-78		Demand raised during 1-4-78 to 31-12-78	Collection reduction	Demand outstanding as on 31-12-78		Remarks
		Tax in arrears	Demand not fallen due for collection			Tax in arrears	Demand not fallen due for collection	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	M/s. Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	23.29	..	52.41	28.02	17.68	..	Some demands are pending verification or appeal effects still to be given. Some demands are disputed in appeal before CIT (Appeal)
2.	M/s. B. I. C. Ltd.	..	62.72	15.44	0.59	34.36	43.21	Part of the demands stayed were pending appeal before appellate Authorities. The assessee was granted instalments for some demands.
.	Elgin Mills, Ltd.	..	30.84	0.14	6.88	..	24.10	The assessee has been paying taxes as per instalments granted. Some of the arrears are stayed pending decision of appeals.

The information regarding the arrears of excise duty, if any, and loans advanced by the Central Bank to any of the nine companies forming part of the above Group is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Darjeeling Tea Gardens

8866. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a plan for the rehabilitation of Darjeeling tea gardens;

(b) whether it is also proposed to approach the World Bank for financial help to rehabilitate the tea gardens of Darjeeling; and

(c) what long-term and short-term plan for the rehabilitation of Darjeeling tea gardens are being undertaken and the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The Tea Board is getting an in-depth study of the Darjeeling Tea Industry made by a Consultant. A view about financing can be taken only after the report has been received.

(c) The following schemes of assistance are available to the Tea Estates in Darjeeling:—

1. Plantation Finance Scheme for extension planting, replacement planting and replanting. The amount of loan admissible has recently been increased to Rs. 25,000/- per hectare.

2. Replantation subsidy scheme for uprooting and replanting of old and uneconomic tea areas. Subsidy at Rs. 5,000/- per hectare is admissible under the scheme.

3. Tea Area rejuvenation and consolidation subsidy scheme. Under this scheme subsidy at Rs. 3,000/- per hectare without inter planting and Rs. 4,000/- per hectare with inter planting is admissible to tea estates in hill Areas.

Opening of new branches of Nationalised Banks in Kolhapur District Maharashtra

8867. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new branches of nationalised banks in the interior part of the western zone of the Kolhapur district in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Here and Adkur in Chandgud Taluka, Vaibhav Wadi and Umbarde in Bavda Taluka, Bhedusgaon and Amba in Shahuwadi Taluka, Bajur Bhogav in Panhala, Vaishale in Sanghli are proposed to be considered as the locations for these branches;

(c) if so, by what time these branches will be opened; and

(d) whether the shepherds, koli and poor landless labourers will get loan for starting small traditional business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (c). In terms of their branch licencing policy for 1979—81, the Reserve Bank of India are at present engaged, in consultation with the Governments and the lead banks concerned, in drawing up branch expansion plans or districts in which the population per rural/semi-urban branch is in excess of 20,000. Kolhapur district, having 19,000 people per rural/semi-urban branch is not a deficit district, and hence further branch expansion in the district is at present being considered by the Reserve Bank.

(d): The banks have been advised to provide credit to the weaker sections of the community including shepherds, landless labourers etc. for undertaking productive ventures, eligible person being provided credit by the public sector banks under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest.

Credit to Small and Marginal Farmers

8868 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in regard to speedy sanction of credit to small and marginal farmers;

(b) what concrete steps taken during the last two years to accelerate credit facilities to the small and marginal farmers throughout the country; and

(c) what role played by the R.B.I and the nationalised banks in connection thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (c) The policy of the Government is to increasing the flow of credit to weaker sections of the society

Some of the important measures taken by Reserve Bank of India/ Government to accelerate the flow of commercial banks credit to the small and marginal farmers are as follows:

(i) The public sector banks have been asked to increase the share of small and marginal farmers in the total credit to agriculture to 50 per cent by the end of current plan period.

(ii) More Regional Rural Banks are being established.

(iii) Banks have been asked to lend a minimum of 1 per cent of their advances at 4 per cent rate

of interest under the scheme of Differential Rate of Interest and ensure that not less than 2/3rd of their advances under the scheme are routed through rural and semi-urban branches.

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

(v) the banks have been asked to adopt simplified application forms and lending procedure, and, in particular, not to insist on security of loan, margin money, etc in the case of loans to small and marginal farmers

Excise Relief on Filter Cigarettes

8869 SHRI P. PARTHASARTHY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Director-General of Health Services has held the Filter Cigarettes as less hazardous to health;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to encourage more production of these filter cigarettes in lower price categories for the large smoking masses;

(c) if so, what the Government propose to do to bring down the cost of filters;

(d) whether Government propose to give any excise relief; and

(e) if so, what is the quantum of relief contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has stated that health hazards of filter cigarettes are significantly less as compared to non-filter cigarettes. The Council has added that the trend in developed countries is to reduce smoking of both filter and non-filter cigarettes.

(b) There is no specific proposal to encourage more production of filter cigarettes. However, within the policy approach all possible help is being given in the production of filter tipped cigarettes.

(c) to (e). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Grant of Exemption to Small Scale Sector

8870. SHRI VINODBHAI SHETH:
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exemption granted to 69 industries in the small scale sector in the previous budget was exploited by big houses which avoided excise levy by splitting their big concerns into small units;

(b) what was the actual loss to Government revenue which was estimated at Rs. 28 crores;

(c) has the Finance Minister received any representation in this matter and if so, what steps have been taken by Government for keeping constant vigil in this regard; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the question of granting exemption to genuine small units and also curbing the growth of mushroom units fragmented from big units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a)

Certain studies conducted regarding the working of the exemption scheme do not indicate any noticeable tendency on the part of big houses to fragment for the purpose of availing the exemption granted to small scale units under notification No. 71/78-CE.

(b) On the basis of information collected after the introduction of the exemption scheme, the loss of revenue during the financial year 1978-79 is not likely to exceed Rs. 28 crores.

(c) A few representations have been received by the Government in the matter. Certain steps have been taken to maintain vigil over the exempted units. A procedure has been introduced by which information regarding the activities of the exempted units can be collected. A "Central Registry" which gives details regarding the exempted units, is being maintained by the Preventive Branch in each of the Central Excise Collectorates. On the basis of the entry made in the register, an index card is maintained for each manufacturer giving certain particulars like name, address, commodity manufactured, and value of previous years clearances. A suitable note is kept in these index cards regarding the checks carried out by the Central Excise officers on the exempted units.

(d) There is no proposal at present before the Government to reconsider the question of granting exemption to small units. As already stated, studies conducted so far do not indicate any noticeable tendency on the part of bigger units to fragment themselves for availing of the exemption granted to small scale units.

Construction of Building Complex for S.T.C.

8871. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a building complex for State Trading Corporation in Delhi;

(b) whether the N.B.C.C. a public sector undertaking, also tendered for the construction contract; and

(c) whether this tender, though the lowest, was not accepted and negotiations held to accommodate a private contractor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is being looked into.

Opening of Bank Branches in Tripura

8872. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for opening seventeen Bank Branches in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal with the proposed location and the

names of banks whose branch will be opened;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Punjab National Bank to open bank branch in Tripura has been denied;

(d) if so, the details of the proposal thereof; and

(e) the details of the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The branch expansion plans of the commercial banks for the three years 1979-81 are being drawn up by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the State Governments and the banks concerned. The Reserve Bank of India have reported that the Government of Tripura had forwarded a list of 23 centres in the rural and semi-urban areas of Tripura where they want bank offices to be opened during the above 3 year period. The present position regarding these 23 centres is set out in the attached statement.

(c) to (e). In May 1977, the Punjab National Bank had applied to the Reserve Bank of India for opening its office at Kamanchoudmani, Central Road, Agartala in West Tripura District. Since the centre Agartala with a population of 59,682 is already served by 13 bank offices and 2 licences were pending with the banks, the Punjab National Bank's proposal was not acceded to by the Reserve Bank of India.

Statement

List of 23 centres in Tripura suggested by the Government of Tripura for branch opening during the year 1979—81.

Name of District	Name of Centre	Remarks
South Tripura	1. Tulamura (Telaimura)	Licence held by the State Bank of India.
	2. Manubazar	Licence held by Tripura Gramin-Bank.
	3. Silachari	Do.
	4. Killa	Do.
	5. Taidu	Do.
	6. Hrishyamukh	Allotment for branch opening under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India
	7. Bankul	Do.
	8. Bagma	Do.
	9. Karbuk	Do.
	10. Munuripur	Do.
West Tripura	11. Nalchar	Licence held by Tripura Gramin Bank.
	12. Chebri	Do.
	13. Jogendranagar	Do.
	14. Roxanagar	Do.
	15. Chirilam	Allotment for branch opening under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.
	16. Champahaur	Do.

	1	2	3
North Tripura	17. Chamanu	Licence held by Tripura Gramin Bank.	
	18. Machunara	Do.	
	19. Hulahuli	Branch already opened by United Bank of India.	
	20. Uthakali	Allotment for branch opening under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.	
	21. Damucherra	Do.	
	22. Vangmun	Do.	
	23. Ganganaagar	Do.	

Loss in Super Bazar, New Delhi

8873. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTA SINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Super Bazar in Delhi going in loss; and

(b) if so, what is the loss or profit in the Super Bazar, New Delhi from 1974-75 to 1978-79 year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The Super Bazar has been making marginal net profits from the year 1973-74.

(b) The accounts of Super Bazar have been audited upto 1974-75 and the audit for the subsequent years is in progress. For the year 1974-75 it earned a net profit of Rs. 2,03,806. According to provisional accounts

net profits for the subsequent years are estimated at Rs 2,13,000 for 1975-76, Rs 5,00,000 for 1976-77 and Rs 3,00,000 for 1977-78. The position for the year 1978-79 will be known after completion of the co-operative year i.e., 30th June, 1979.

Central Taxes Pending against contractors in Dhanbad

8874 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of trucks, dumpers and vehicles of the Contractors seized while operating in B.C.C.L. Collieries in Dhanbad (Bihar) for not paying taxes and not having legal papers in February-March, 1979. Facts in details with their numbers and names of the owner;

(b) whether large amount of central taxes are pending on them; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सऊदी अरेबिया से आयात अथवा उसको निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम

8875. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सऊदी अरेबिया के साथ हुए व्यापार-कारर के अधीन आदेश के साथ किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात अथवा निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कमिशन एजेंट के रूप में कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा कंपनियों की नियुक्ति की गई है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बाग) : (क) सऊदी अरब से जिन प्रमुख मर्चा का आयात किया जाता है वे हैं : कच्चा तेल, कार्बनिक रसायन व उर्वरक । भारत से सऊदी अरब को जिन प्रमुख मर्चा का निर्यात किया जाता है वे हैं : चाय, मसाले, मोहा तथा इस्पात, गैर-विद्युत् मशीनरी, चावल, धातु में बनी वस्तुएं, आभूषण, खनिज से बनी वस्तुएं, बुने हुए टेक्सटाइल फैब्रिक्स, कच्चे खनिज, तम्बाकू तथा पीतल के कलात्मक बर्तन ।

(ख) सरकार विदेशों के साथ व्यापार के प्रयोजन के लिए कमिशन एजेंट नियुक्त नहीं करती है । कुछ मामलों में अलग अलग संगठनों ने एजेंट नियुक्त किए होंगे, ऐसे एजेंटों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Issue of Import Licences to M/s. Gannon Dunkerley and Company Limited Bombay

8877. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Gannon Dunkerley and Company Limited of Bombay obtained import licences worth Rs. 30 lakhs between November, 1975 and December, 1977 for items which were not in the company's business line;

(b) if so, the items, quantity etc. imported so far by the company;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the items so imported have been sold in the black market; and

(d) if so, details thereof and whether Government would cancel the licence and hold enquiries into these and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The firm was granted licences valued at Rs 38.35 lakhs during the period November, 1975 to December 1977 for import of permissible spares from U.K. under the various loans granted by the U.K. Government to Government of India for maintenance of U.K. equipments imported into India in the past. The licences as per policy were granted to sole agents of U.K. manufacturers of machinery as also those who were established importers. This firm fulfilled the requirements, whether these items were in their business line or not is not known.

(b) Party-wise statistics of imports are not maintained.

(c) There was no restriction under the said U.K. credit scheme regarding the sale of spare parts imported against such licences. However, one report in respect of licences referred to in (a) above has come to the notice of the Government and investigations are being made.

(d) The validity period of licences have since expired.

Wide Publicity of Indian Tea in South East Asia

8878 SHRI K B CHETTRI Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Tea is little known in South East Asia

(b) if so what steps Government propose to take to give wide publicity of Indian Tea in those countries and

(c) name of the countries where Tea Centries have been opened

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) No Six Countries in South East Asia import annually on an average 711 Th Kgs of Tea from India

(b) Tea Board regularly undertakes promotional programmes in Japan which imports the largest quantity of Indian Tea in this region. In February 1979 a four member study team went to Japan, Hongkong, and Singapore for studying markets for export of tea to those countries. Recommendations given by this team are being processed.

(c) Tea Board is running tea centres in UK (London), Australia (Sydney) and Arab Republic of Egypt (Cairo).

Patent for Production of Instant Tea

8879 SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Tea Board along with the University of Calcutta holds the right of a patent for producing instant tea, and

(b) if so what progress has so far been made for popularising the patent and what steps have been taken for

setting up research laboratories at the tea producing centres at Assam West Bengal and Nilgiri?

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

(b) A Pilot Plant has been set up at the Tocklai Experimental Station Assam for large scale trial of the patent method. Once the Pilot Plant studies are successfully completed necessary steps for its popularisation and commercial exploitation will be taken. Setting up of such pilot plants at other research laboratories is not envisaged.

Violation of credit authorisation scheme of Reserve Bank of India

8880 SHRI NARENDRA P NATHWANI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether in subscribing to the unguaranteed bonds the banks have violated the credit authorisation scheme of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) if so what action does the Reserve Bank of India and Government propose to take against the banks

(c) whether these subscriptions have been approved/ratified by the Board of Directors of each bank, and

(d) have the Directors nominated by Reserve Bank of India pointed out to the Board on which they functioned the irregularity of these transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a)

and (b) Although subscription to unguaranteed bonds, which are in the investment portfolio of banks, do not involve direct violation of the Credit Authorisation Scheme, the Reserve Bank of India is not in favour of banks subscribing to such bonds in the interest of overall credit con-

trol The Reserve Bank of India and the Indian Banks Association have advised banks accordingly.

(c) and (d) Normally, the Board of Directors approve/ratify the policy decisions of banks in regard to sale and purchase of securities, subscriptions to debentures/bonds etc. The nominees of the Reserve Bank of India on the Boards of the banks also apprise the Boards of the view of the Reserve Bank of India in the matter when required.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक लाइसेंस का जारी किया जाना

१९९१ श्री रामलाल राही : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों की मदद बिना है जिन्हें प्रत्यक्ष पद में "सी" श्रेणीक वाणिज्यिक लाइसेंस जारी किया जात है और क्या वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक लाइसेंस अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ के व्यक्तियों का भी जारी किये जाते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन लाइसेंसों का जारी किया जाना धारक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अनुसार है और यदि नहीं, तो इन बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और न्यूनस्वस्थ व्योग क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). देश में नागर विमानन विभाग द्वारा वायुयान नियमों के अन्तर्गत सी श्रेणीक कोई वाणिज्यिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किये जाते। अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों सहित सभी उन उम्मीदवारों को, जो उड़ान सम्बन्धी निर्धारित टेस्टों को पास कर लेते हैं, बिना किसी संदेहाव के वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस जारी किये जाते हैं। चूँकि लाइसेंस उम्मीदवारों के तकनीकी तथा उड़ान सम्बन्धी निर्धारित टेस्टों को पास कर लेने के आधार पर जारी किये जाते हैं, अतः कोई धारक्षण नहीं किये जा सकते क्योंकि विमान सुरक्षा के हित में उड़ान सम्बन्धी योग्यता के आधनों में किसी प्रकार की छूट नहीं दी सकती

Reduction in debt liability and increase Grants-in-aid to Jammu and Kashmir Government

8882 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what special measures have been taken by the Government to reduce debt liability and increase grants-in-aid to the Jammu and Kashmir State Government in view of the special needs of the State and financial constraints encountered by it, and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended payment of grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 199.56 crores from the Central Government to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the period 1979-84, as against Rs. 173.49 crores recommended by the 6th Finance Commission for the period 1974-79. The Seventh Finance Commission has also recommended grants amounting to Rs. 18.28 crores to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for upgradation of standards of administration. The above recommendations of the seventh Finance Commission have been accepted by the Government of India.

As regards the State's debt liability, according to the recommendations of the Commission, as accepted by Union Government, the State Government of J. & K. will not have to make any repayment on account of small savings loans during 1979-84. Of the balance of the debt liability as at the end of 1978-79, 40 per cent would be written off and the remaining 60 per cent recovered over a period of 30 years. As a result, the State will have a relief, estimated at Rs. 133.79 crores, in loan repayments to the Centre for the period 1979-84.

Review of Banking System

8884. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to review the banking system in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The various aspects of the functioning of banks are kept under continual review. The Banking Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri R. G. Saraiya went into the functioning of the commercial banks in the country in a very comprehensive way and submitted its Report in 1972. After that Government and the Reserve Bank have appointed various Committees, Working Groups and Study Groups to look into the different aspects of working of commercial banks. Some of the recent studies made by the Government and the Reserve Bank are given in the statement attached.

Statement

I. Studies made by Government

1. Improvement in Customer Service in Banks.
2. Simplification of application forms and lending procedures in the banks for loans to agriculture and allied activities.
3. Differential Rate of Interest Scheme.

II. Studies made by Reserve Bank of India

1. Bank Finance for Housing Schemes.
2. Functioning of public sector banks.
3. Review of working of Regional Rural Banks.
4. Agricultural Credit Schemes of Banks.

5. Problems arising out of adoption of multi-agency approach in agricultural finance.

Ban on Import of R.B.D. Palm Oil

8885. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of R.B.D. palm oil was banned by Government in October, 1977 and reasons for the same;

(b) whether in September 1978 Government again allowed the import of R.B.D. palm oil and again banned the import on 2nd December, 1978;

(c) reasons for allowing the import of R.B.D. palm oil for three months from September 1978 to 2nd December, 1978;

(d) licences issued during the period of three months and particulars thereof; and

(e) whether any licences were issued even after 2nd December, 1978 and particulars of such licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). On 20th September, 1977, it was announced that no licences for import of refined palm oil for direct human consumption will be issued. Its import was later canalised through State Trading Corporation with effect from 13-1-78. On 2nd September, 1978, the import was permitted under Open General Licence by all persons. On 2nd December, 1978, the import was again canalised through STC. These changes were made in the import policy having regard to the relevant economic considerations, keeping in view the interests of the consumers as well as indigenous producers. Availability of oil

required during festival season and threatened strike by dock workers were equally important considerations.

(d) During the period of 3 months from 2-9-1978 to 2-12-1978, no import licences were issued as the import was allowed under Open General Licence.

(e) They were issued in accordance with the relevant Public Notice No. 91/78, dated 2-12-1978 by which imports could be made against contracts entered into earlier only against import licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. The particulars of Import Licences are published in Weekly Bulletins of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, copies of which are supplied to Parliament Library.

Implementation of Scheme for creating facility for term lending Institutions

8886 SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the Government implemented the scheme for creating a facility for term lending financial institutions and the public sector Banks to provide rupee-finances to cover costs of approved projects with a view to import capital goods as proposed in the Budget of 1978-79; and

(b) if so, what is the number of projects financed and the quantum of loans given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir, Government has already formulated a scheme of rupee-finance to cover import of capital goods, with a view to ensuring that non-availability of rupee-finance does not

hold up implementation of worthwhile schemes for which Government is willing to allocate foreign exchange. Under the scheme, scheduled banks have been permitted to grant term loans for the rupee equivalent to industrial concerns for periods upto 10 years at 11 per cent interest per annum for import of capital goods, where licence has been granted by Government.

(b) So far, assistance worth Rs. 856.24 lakhs has been sanctioned to 25 projects under this scheme.

Sterling Tea Companies

8887. Shri SHRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of sterling tea companies which have been converted into Indian Companies with non-resident interests during the period from 15th July, 1977 to 31st January, 1979;

(b) the number of these companies which belong to monopoly and big business houses and the amount received by the Sterling Companies in these transactions and the details thereof, company-wise;

(c) the names of sterling companies whose applications for disposal of their tea estates are still pending before Government and what are the details thereof; and

(d) what are the names of the purchasers and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). The desired information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4375/79].

India's Exports to Japan

8888. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian exports to Japan are likely to suffer because of preferential treatment Japan proposes to grant to China; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). It is a fact that Japan is considering inclusion of China in the list of countries eligible for Japanese Generalised System of Preferences. India and other developing countries are already beneficiaries of Japanese GSP. Coverage of Japanese GSP is, however, not very substantial compared to Japanese global imports. At present, there is no indication that grant of preferential treatment to China would adversely affect India's exports to Japan. However, the matter is being kept under watch.

Public Sector Undertaking having Headquarters at Delhi

8889. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector undertakings which have their headquarters in New Delhi although the field of their main activity lies far away from New Delhi; and

(b) whether the Government have any scheme under consideration for locating the head office of public sector undertakings in proximity of area of their operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) If the Hon. Member has in mind manufacturing/trading public enterprises whose head offices are located in Delhi, the information in respect of such major enterprises is as under:—

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
2. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
3. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
4. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
5. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
6. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
7. State Trading Corporation.
8. Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation of India.
9. National Fertilizers.
10. National Textile Corporation.

(b) The Government have appointed a Committee to review the need for continued location of head offices of public enterprises in Metropolitan Cities including Delhi, in the light of all relevant factors such as relieving pressure on the housing shortages in the metropolitan cities, development of smaller cities around work sites to which the enterprises may be shifted and effect of shifting specially on the low paid employees.

Examination for promotion for Head Cashiers held by State Bank of India

8890. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a competitive examination for promotion for Head-cashier was held by the State Bank of India, Delhi Circle in 3rd week of February, 1979 and whether sufficient number of employees belonging

to Scheduled Caste/Tribes were given a chance to appear in the examination;

(b) whether one month before the examination a member of Parliament wrote a letter to the Minister of Finance about the indifferent attitude adopted by implementing ineffective reservation policy by the officers of the State Bank of India towards the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold a separate competitive examination for the employees belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribes to clear the backlog by suitable modification in reservation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The State Bank of India has informed the Govt. that a written test was held by its New Delhi Circle on 28-1-79 for promotion to the Grade of Head Cashier (Officer Grade II). The eligibility conditions as well as the qualifying standards both in written test and interview were lowered in respect of SC/ST employees. Despite this, only one candidate belonging to these communities was eligible under the relaxed norms to take the test, and he has been promoted with effect from 2nd April, 1979.

The Honourable member himself had written on 19-1-79 to the Union Finance Minister on this subject. State Bank of India has relaxed the eligibility norms for SC/ST employees as under:—

1. Prescribed minimum length of service relaxed by one/two years depending on whether the minimum fixed for the general candidates is less than 8 years/8 years and above.

2. Qualifying standards relaxed by 5 per cent in the written test and 10 per cent in the interview.

The Govt. hopes that these relaxations will improve the representations of these communities, when adequate number of SC/ST employees become eligible for appearing in the promotion examinations in the years to come.

The question of holding a special examination will also be examined by SBI if considered necessary, at the appropriate time.

बैंक नोट प्रेस, बैबास के अधिकारियों को पुरस्कार

8891. श्री बुधराज सिंह : क्या उपप्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन योग्य तथा ईमानदार अधिकारियों को कोई पुरस्कार प्रदान पारितोषिक दिए हैं जिन्होंने बैबास नोट प्रेस में एक नई स्थायी खोज की तथा उसे बनाया, यदि हाँ, तो उन का स्वरूप क्या है तथा पुरस्कृत अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या प्रेस के प्रबन्धक तथा मुख्य रसायनज्ञ ने इन उद्देशनीय खोज तथा निर्माण के क्षेत्र के लिए अपने नाम भी जोर दिये हैं; यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन विभिन्न क्षेत्र में उन्हें कोई क्षमता तथा अर्थता प्राप्त है, और यदि हाँ तो ऐसी स्थायी भी खोज में उन्होंने अब तक किस प्रकार का कार्य किया है;

(ग) जून, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक स्थायी के कारखाने में कितनी स्थायी बनाई गई है मने से कितनी स्थानीय प्रयोगशाला द्वारा अनुमोदित की गई और कितनी अस्वीकृत की गई तथा उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) स्थायी विभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, उनकी अर्हताएं तथा स्थायी बनाने में अनुभव क्या है और उन्होंने उक्त अनुभव कब तथा कहाँ से प्राप्त किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी नहीं। किसी एगार्ड या पुरस्कार दिये जाने का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि "स्विकृत" नाम की नई स्थायी का वाणिज्यिक आधार पर निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को अभी तक अतिरिक्त रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) महा प्रबन्धक से प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस स्थायी के निर्माण में केवल तीन अधिकारियों का हाथ रहा है, जिन के नाम हैं, डा० पी० सी० बटवाल, मुन्ना

रसयनज्ञ, श्री यो आर० किनी डिप्टी-चैम मेनजर, तथा श्री जी० आर० ठाकुर, जूनियर सुपरवाइजर । बा० चटर्जी तथा श्री ठाकुर क पाम स्पाहियो का निर्माण करने तथा इस क्षेत्र में अनुसन्धान करने की आवश्यकता बोधगता एव अनुभव मौजूद है और श्री किनी को मुद्रण कार्य का आवश्यक अनुभव प्राप्त है अतः व मुद्रण क लिय आवश्यक विनिष्ट बाता की विस्तृत जानकारी रखते हैं तथा फाई वेर सूचना दे सकते हैं ।

(ग) जन, 1977 में जुलाई, 1978 को अर्वाध क बोच 215 231 मीट्रिक टन समस्त प्रच र की तगार स्पाहियो का (जिस में 419 मीट्रिक टन किय स्ट स्पाहा भा शामिल हैं) उत्पादन हुआ । नियंत्रण प्रयोग शाखा द्वारा कई स्पाहो रूढ़ नहीं जा जाते । प्रयोगशाखा स्पाहो का डिब्बा में बन्द किय जान से पहले उम में यदि कर्टी मुद्रण करने आवश्यक होता उन् रग्न व लिय सुसाह हो देता है ।

(घ) स्पाहो विभाग अर्थात् स्पाहा कारखान क उत्पादन प्रभाग व मजदुरी का मन्त्रालय रा सख्या 42 है । प्रथम अर्था का एक रमायनज्ञ टन प्रसाधा का अध्यक्ष है । जो कि रमायन में एम० एम० सी० है और जिस का चनाब प्रत्यक्ष मन्त्री प्रगालो क आधारा पर सध लाख सवा आयाग की मागपन हुआ है पढ़े यह बाटम आफ इडिया लिमिटेड में काम करता था । उनक काम में सहायता द्वितीय अर्था का एक रमायनज्ञ करता है, जो कि पी० एच० आर० है और जिस प्रत्यक्ष मन्त्री प्रगालो क आधारा पर इस पद पर कार्य करने क लिये सध लाख सवा आयाग का मापन चना गया है ।

अमृतसर तथा अन्य प्रमुख शहरों को बीच बिमान सवाए

8992 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव क्या पयटन और नागर बिमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की इया करण वि

(क) क्या य सच है कि अमृतसर में उद्याग की बढ़ती हुई गम्या का भया में रखल हा अमृतसर की दश व अन्य प्रमुख शहरों में साथ बिमान सवा में जोड़ने की माग की गई है और

(ख) यदि हा तो उम पर कितना कार्यवाही का गई है और यह काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जायगा ?

पयटन और नागर बिमानन मन्त्री (श्री पुरबोसम कौशिक) (क) और (ख) इडियन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा प्रदान की गई सभा सेवाएँ बम्बई कलकत्ता दिल्ली तथा मद्रास स्थित चार मुख्य बस स्टेशनों में रवाना होती है । ये प्रमुख स्टेशन टान्मपर प्वाइंटस का काम करते हैं जहाँ से अत क्षेत्रीय सेवाओं क लिय सभोजी सवाओं (Connections) की व्यवस्था रहती है । अमृतसर पहले से ही दिल्ली की साथ बिमान सेवा से जुड़ा हुआ है जहाँ से वेक के अन्य प्रमुख शहरों के लिये संभोजी बिमान सेवाएँ (Connections) उपलब्ध हैं ।

बिनी-कर अधिकाधिक की सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निर्यात

8893 श्री कचकलाल हेमराज जैन . क्या उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की इया करण वि

(क) क्या बहुत से बिनी कर अधिकारियों को सरकारो क्षेत्र में उपभोग में उच्च रता पर नियुक्त किया गया है और

(ख) यदि हा ना बताने माना रहित तत्संबधी व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सभत माननीय सदस्य का आशय उन अनेक बिनी कर अधिकारियों से है जिन्हें सरकारी उद्यमा क अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक तथा पणकालिक निदेशक जैसे शोर्ष पदा पर नियुक्त किया गया है । प्राप्त सूचना क अनुसार एना कई बिनी कर अधिकारी सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्यमा में शोर्ष पद पर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न को पैदा नहीं होता ।

Trade Agreements with G.D.R., France and USSR

8894 SHRI P M SAJEED

SHRI A R BADRINARA
YAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that trade with France, GDR and Soviet Union will be double during the current financial year,

(b) if so whether any agreements were signed with these countries,

(c) if so the main features of the agreements, and

(d) the total benefit India will derive from these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No,
Sir

(b) and (c). However, in the meeting of the Indo-French Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation held in New Delhi in December, 1978, both sides agreed that efforts would be made to double the volume of trade between the two countries in the course of the next four years.

Similarly, in the Long-Term Agreement on Economic Cooperation signed between India and the G.D.R. in January, 1979, it was agreed that special efforts would be made by both sides to double the trade by 1985 as against the level in 1978.

In the Long-Term Programme of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and the USSR signed in March, 1979 both sides have noted that the volume of trade between India and the USSR during 1976-1980 will increase by 1.5 to 2 times as per the Indo-Soviet Joint Declaration of 29th November, 1973. They also undertake as their task achievement a rate of growth of trade in 1981-85 not less than that envisaged in 1976-80. They will make efforts to maintain and increase the achieved trade development rates also over a period till 1990.

(d) The overall trade of India with these countries will increase substantially if the rates envisaged are achieved.

Income-Tax Arrears

8895. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in realising arrears of income-tax in the past one year;

(b) what is the total outstanding income-tax arrears as on 31st December, 1978;

(c) how much of these arrears are from firms or individuals who owe Rs. 1 crore or more;

(d) what special efforts are made to collect the income-tax arrears of Rs. 1 crore and more; and

(e) what is the progress so far made in this respect with particulars of realisation from individual defaulters in the past one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) A sum of Rs. 250.90 crores was collected/adjusted/reduced from 1-4-78 to 31-12-78 out of the income-tax arrears outstanding as on 31-3-78.

(b) The arrears of income-tax outstanding as on 31-12-78 were as under:—

Tax in arrears	Rs. 730.06 crores
Demand created but not fallen due for collection	Rs. 291.14 crores

(c) The aforesaid tax in arrears include Rs. 71.44 crores from 22 persons who are either firms or individuals and who owe Rs. 1 crore or more on 31.12.78. Besides, tax to the extent of Rs. 2.61 crores raised against two of them had not fallen due for collection.

(d) and (e). Some of the steps taken recently for reduction of tax arrears were outlined in the statement annexed to the reply of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3465 answered on 16th March, 1979. Complete reports about recovery/reduction from individual defaulters referred to in part (c) above as on 31-3-1979 has not yet been received. According to information received upto 31-12-78 recoveries/reductions in arrears have been made between 1.4.78 and 31.12.78 in respect of the following four cases:

(i) M/s. Nennal
Champalal Shah Rs. 4 lakhs

- (ii) CBJ Seth and GBJ
Seth Executors of
the will of Shri
R. C. Jall Rs. 3 lakhs
- (iii) Shri R. Dalmia Rs. 16 lakhs
- (iv) Shri B N Bhatta-
charjet Rs. 4 lakhs

According to presently available information, during the period 1.4.78 to 31.3.79, there have been collections/reductions of about Rs. 32 crores in the aforesaid arrears. In respect of the remaining tax in arrears, all known assets of the defaulters have been attached in cases accounting for arrears of about Rs. 12 crores. About Rs. 10 crores of the remaining arrears are due from assessee who have been declared insolvent wherein claims have been lodged before official assignees; and about Rs. 5 crores of arrears are due from persons against whom proceedings have been taken under the provisions of Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976.

All these cases are periodically reviewed and suitable action taken from time to time, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

Construction of Run-way at Cochin Airport

8896 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the construction of the runway at the Cochin airport;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) what are the steps taken to speed up the construction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The work is progressing satisfactorily and is likely to be completed by the end of April, 1979.

It has since been considered necessary to extend and strengthen the taxi-track and apron also. This work estimated to cost Rs. 39.22 lakhs has since been sanctioned and will be taken up shortly.

Indian Pilots' Association for check-up of Boeing 737 Plane

8897 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made for a thorough probe into the working of Indian Airlines;

(b) whether any suggestion that inquiries into air accidents must always be entrusted to agencies which are independent of Indian Airlines and the Civil Aviation Department; and

(c) whether the Indian Pilots' Association had written in a letter to the authorities for a check-up of the Boeing 737 plane which crashlanded in Hyderabad on December, 1978?

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

(b) Yes Sir. The Courts of Inquiry that investigated the accidents to Indian Airlines' F-27 aircraft VT-DME and Boeing 737 aircraft VT-EAM on 11th August, 1972 and 31st May 1973, respectively, and the Civil Aviation Review Committee (Tata Committee) suggested that major accidents should be investigated into by an independent organisation located under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

(c) The Indian Commercial Pilots' Association in their letter dated 19th November, 1978, had reported some defects experienced on 15th November, 1978 while Boeing 737 aircraft VT-EAL was on a flight from Ranchi to Calcutta. Scrutiny revealed that

the pilot had reported that slight trim was required on the flight controls. The aircraft was inspected at Calcutta, and again checked in detail after arrival at Delhi. The aircraft had also undergone detailed inspection on 27th November, 1978 and no particular abnormality was noticed or reported thereafter. On 20-9-1978 one senior pilot had brought to the notice of Indian Airlines verbally a defect somewhat similar to the one referred to by the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, but on investigation it was found that the craft performance was satisfactory.

आयकर राजपत्रित अधिकारी संघ के सदस्यों द्वारा विरोध सप्ताह का आयोजन

8898. श्री युवराज क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर राजपत्रित अधिकारी संघ के सदस्यों ने 15 दिसम्बर से 21 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक विरोध सप्ताह का आयोजन किया था;

(ख) क्या उपयुक्त संघ ने प्रत्यक्ष करो सम्बन्धी 1 कन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा श्रेणी-डो क अधिकारियों के बारे में अपनाई गई पदोन्नति विरोधी नीति पर रोष प्रकट किया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त घमसानता कब तक दूर हो जायगी और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलकर्णी-उत्साह) : (क) जी, हाँ। आयकर राजपत्रित सेवा संघों के प्रवित भारतीय महासंघ और श्रेणी-II के अधिकार अधिकारियों और श्रेणी-II से पदोन्नत श्रेणी-II के अधिकारियों के कुछ संघों ने अपने सदस्यों से 15 दिसम्बर, 1978 से 21 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक एक विरोध सप्ताह मनाने का आह्वान किया था।

(ख) और (ग) श्रेणी-II के अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड द्वारा कोई पदोन्नति-विरोधी नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है। सीधी भर्ती किये गये आयकर अधिकारी (श्रेणी-I) और आयकर अधिकारी (श्रेणी-I) के ग्रेड में पदोन्नति प्राप्त आयकर अधिकारी (श्रेणी-II) को 1.1 के कम में एक समान वरिष्ठता-मूची में रखा गया है। उक्त अधिकारी अपने वरिष्ठता-क्रम में आयकर अधिकारी (श्रेणी-I) के ग्रेड में उच्चतर पदोन्नतियों प्रप्त करने के एक समान रूप से हक्कार हैं।

Stoppage of Gold Auction in Bombay

8899. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gold Auction in Bombay by the Government has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the parties to whom gold has been sold out in all the auctions and at what price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The gold auctions were suspended since 26-10-1978.

(b) Lists containing names and addresses of the successful bidders, quantity of gold sold and price etc. were published by the Reserve Bank of India at the end of each auction. Copies of the lists are placed in the Parliament Library for the perusal of Hon'ble Members.

Gazette Notifications regarding changes in Rates of Duties on several Commodities

8900. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gazette Notifications dated 16-3-79 were laid on the Table of the House on 28-3-79 regarding changes in rates of duties on several commodities;

(b) whether in accordance with the provision of Section 5 of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, the consumer is entitled to refund of amounts representing the excess prices paid by him on those commodities during the period from the day after the Finance Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha till the day on which the duties were revised; and

(c) if so, the procedure according to which consumers can obtain such refunds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir, Central Excise Notifications No. 114/79 to 126/79, all dated the 16th March, 1979, issued in pursuance of the announcements made in Lok Sabha on 16-3-1979, were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 26-3-1979.

(b) and (c). Refunds of duties under Section 5 of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act are to be made only where any provision of a Finance Bill, as introduced in the Lok Sabha, and in respect of which a declaration under the aforesaid Act has been made, comes into operation as an enactment, in an amended form. The changes announced on 16-3-79 were effected by issue of exemption notifications; the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act are not applicable in this case.

Handling of work relating to official language

8901. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Official Language is manned mostly by officers belonging to Indian Postal Service, Railway and others besides C.S.S.;

(b) whether at the lower levels also, that Department functions through the Desk Officers belonging to C.S.S.;

(c) if so, in how many Departments of his Ministry the work concerning official language is handled by C.S.S.

Officers and in how many Departments the work is handled by Desk Officers;

(d) whether any of the posts in any Department meant for C.S.S. Officers have been converted into the posts of Hindi Officers;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the service controlling authorities were consulted before making such concessions;

(f) whether Desk Officer System of working was proposed for any of the official language implementation cells in the Ministry of Finance; and

(g) if so, whether the proposal was accepted and if not, the reasons for rejection of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The present officers' strength of the Department of Official Language is given below:—

1. Secretary . . . Shri Kirpa Narain I.A.S.
2. Joint Secretary . . . Shri M. C. Gupta, I.A.S.
3. Deputy Secretary (i) Shri H. B. Kansal, C.S.S.
(ii) Shri V. S. Saxena, Indian Postal Service.
(iii) Vacant. (Previously held by Shri Gopal Chaturvedi, IRAS)
4. Under Secretary (i) Shri P. S. Nigam, C.S.S.
(ii) Shri H. L. Sapra, C.S.S.

There are 4 Desk Officers and 2 Section Officers in the Department of Official Language, all of whom belong to the C.S.S. In addition, there are some posts of Senior Research Officer, Deputy Director, Research Officers

etc., which are ex-cadre posts being held on deputation by officers not belonging to any organised service.

" (c) The information, department-wise is given below:—

(i) *Economic Affairs*: The work relating to Official Language is handled by Central Secretariat Clerical Service officers on deputation in a few cases and in the rest of the cases by non-C.S.S. officers. In no case the work is handled by Desk Officers.

(ii) *Expenditure*: The work is handled by C.S.S. as well as non-C.S.S. staff such as junior Hindi Translators/Senior Hindi Translators. No such work is handled by Desk Officers.

(iii) *Banking Division*: The Hindi Cell comprising Hindi Translator and Junior Hindi Translator and L.D.Cs is headed by Deputy Director (Hindi) none of whom belongs to C.S.S. The Cell functions under the overall supervision of Joint Secretary.

(iv) *Bureau of Public Enterprises*: The work concerning official language is not handled by C.S.S. Officer. There is no Desk Officer. It is handled by a Hindi Officer.

(v) *Finance Defence*: There are only two posts (one Hindi Officer and one Junior Hindi Translator). The post of Hindi Officer is held by C.S.S. Section Officer on ad-hoc basis. The post of Junior Translator is held by C.S.C.S. L.D.C. on deputation basis.

(vi) *Department of Revenue*: The work is handled by a Junior Hindi Officer and C.S.S. Assistant. A separate post of Under Secretary-cum-Editor has been sanctioned but not yet filled. The Cell functions under the overall supervision of Director (Admn.)/Additional Secretary who belong to Indian Postal

Service/I.R.S. (Customs and Central Excise).

(d) (i) <i>Economic Affairs</i>	No
(ii) <i>Expenditure</i>	No
(iii) <i>Banking Division</i>	No
(iv) <i>Bureau of Public Enterprises</i>	No
(i) <i>Finance Defence</i>	No
(vi) <i>Revenue</i>	One post of Section Officer (C.S.S.) has been converted into the post of Junior Hindi Officer.

(e) The post of Section Officer in the Department of Revenue was converted into that of Junior Hindi Officer in view of the difficulty in getting a suitable Section Officer for the Hindi Implementation Cell. The proposal for conversion of the post was approved by the Internal Financial Adviser. As the scale of the two posts is the same, no financial implication was involved. The Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms were not consulted in the matter. It may, however, be mentioned that in October, 1978 the Department of Official Language clarified that all posts connected with translation and implementation of official language are to be included in the common cadre to be constituted by that Department of all Hindi posts in the various Ministries and Departments.

(f) (i) <i>Economic Affairs</i>	No
(ii) <i>Expenditure</i>	No
(iii) <i>Banking Division</i>	No
(iv) <i>Bureau of Public Enterprises</i>	No
(v) <i>Finance Defence</i>	No
(vi) <i>Revenue</i>	Yes

(g) The proposal for introducing Desk Officer System was dropped in view of certain difficulties and also in view of the clarification received from the Department of Official Language as mentioned in reply to Part (e) of the Question.

Share of Mill made Handloom and Powerloom Cloth in the Exports

8902. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) the relative shares of mill made, handloom and powerloom cloth in the exports during the last three years; and

(b) the concrete efforts made to increase the exports of handloom and

powerloom cloth in the interest of greater employment generation and the economic well-being of the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Exports of mill-made, powerloom and handloom cotton fabrics during the last three years have been as given below (For 1978-79, detailed figures are available upto November, 1978).

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (Apr.—Nov. 78)
Millmade fabrics . . .	182.00	139.08	75.25
Powerloom fabrics . . .	19.18	15.09	12.28
Handloom fabrics . . .	53.17	81.59	42.93
TOTAL . . .	254.35	235.76	130.46

(b) The following are the important measures taken to encourage exports of handloom and powerloom cloth. —

(i) Cash compensatory support and replenishment imports have been provided for exports at appropriate rates. In respect of fabrics, Government's contribution to the cash compensatory support scheme has been raised from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports with effect from 1-1-1979.

(ii) Sales-cum-study teams are being sponsored from time to time to different important markets.

(iii) Participation in important textiles and clothing fairs in the overseas markets is being ensured.

In respect of handlooms, in addition to the above measures, a number of Export Production Projects have been

sanctioned in various States to produce export quality handloom products in demand abroad. Necessary inputs are provided by the project authorities to the handloom weavers and the marketing of such products are also attended to by them.

Regularization of unauthorised Powerlooms

8903. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made an announcement to regularise by 31st December, 1978 all those powerlooms which were unauthorised before 7th August, 1978;

(b) the number of unauthorised powerlooms in Gujarat which were

granted L. 4 licences by Excise Department accordingly;

(c) whether a decision was taken that those powerlooms which were granted L. 4 licences upto 31st March, 1979 will be given permits by Textile Commissioner; and

(d) the number of such L. 4 licence holders who have been given permits till 31st March, 1979 and the reasons for delay in giving permits by Textile Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Government had not made any announcement to regularise by 31st December, 1978 all those powerlooms which were unauthorised before 7-8-1978. However, the Textile Policy announced by the Minister of Industry in the Parliament on 7-8-1978, *inter alia*, envisaged that the existing unauthorised powerlooms would be registered and regularised on payment of deterrent penalty. The question of implementation of the aforesaid policy, is still under consideration of the Ministry of Industry. Pending implementation of this policy, the Central Excise Department had decided to grant Central Excise licence to unauthorised powerlooms existing prior to 7-8-1978, if application for such licence was made on or before 31-12-1978. The grant of Central Excise licence was further subject to the conditions that written permission of the Textile Commissioner for installation and working of the looms would be produced by 31-3-1979 (this date has since been extended to 30-9-79) and licensee undertook to pay compounded duty at the rate in force for the time being. As a result 4477 unauthorised powerlooms were granted L.4 licence in Gujarat.

(d) No textile permits for unauthorised powerlooms in respect of which L.4 licence had been granted, had been issued by 31-5-79 as the procedure for regularisation was yet to be finalised by the Ministry of Industry.

Export deal by Goa with Japan

8904. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goan iron ore exporters have concluded an unfavourable deal with Japan for export of high quality iron ore;

(b) whether the losses are compounded because of the fact that payment is made by Japanese buyers in U.S. Dollars which depreciated in value by 36.3 per cent between December 1972 and July 1978; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent such unfavourable deals in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir.

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

Subsidy on account of Transportation in Himachal Pradesh

8905. SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of subsidy for each item given by the Central Government on account of transportation in Himachal Pradesh for export purposes;

(b) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have sent any proposal to the Central Government for increasing the subsidy for export item;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what action is being taken by the Central Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG). (a) to (d) Department of Commerce have not granted any specific subsidy for transportation of export products produced manufactured in the State of Himachal Pradesh. However, in the Chief Minister's Conference held on 5th January, 1979 at New Delhi, on behalf of the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, it had been observed that transport subsidy would be required as transport charges from hilly places to main ports would be quite heavy. No formal proposal is such has so far been received from the State Government.

Foreign Buyers of Indian Jute Goods

8906. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the major foreign buyers of Indian Jute goods, have served the notice that the Indian Industries' continuing failure to deliver goods in time are going to have "serious consequences";

(b) what are the factors of our incapacity to maintain delivery schedule and prices; and

(c) whether raw jute traders and growers will more seriously be affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG). (a) Some buyers and importers organisations in major importing countries of jute goods have expressed concern about Indian exporters failure to deliver contracted goods in time.

(b) Due to strike by various functionaries connected with the jute industry, no shipment of jute goods to overseas markets could be made from Calcutta Port for a considerable period

since 15th November, 1978. No specific complaints about prices have, however, been recently received.

(c) Government keep a constant watch on the position regarding supply and prices of raw jute and remedial measures, as and when necessary, are taken. These include purchases of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India with a view to supporting the raw jute market. Government have also permitted some exports recently to help the growers.

कृषि विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक ऋण

8907. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री बागुन सुकबर्ही:

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

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने प्रगले पाच वर्षों के दौरान कृषि विकास के लिए भारत को 8000 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ,

(ख) विश्व बैंक ने भारत को कृषि विकास तथा ग्राम प्रयोजनाओं के लिये ऋण एवं सहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी है ; और

(ग) ऋण की कितनी प्रतिशत राशि को कृषि विकास तथा मिर्चाई पर व्यय किया जाना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चक्रवर्ती) (क) जो नहीं। विश्व बैंक समूह द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता की राशि का संकेत हर साल वारस में होने वाली भारत सहायता संधि की बैठक में दे दिया जाता है। विश्व बैंक समूह का ऋण देने का कार्यक्रम उन के साधनों की समय समय पर होने वाली पुन. पुति पर निर्भर करता है। आजकल विश्व बैंक की पूर्वी दुगुनी करने के बारे में सख्त देशों के बीच विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है। इसी प्रकार, अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संधि-VI के लिए धन की पुन.पुति के संबंध में भी, बातचीत चल रही है। इस से पहली जलाई 1980 में ऋण मिलना शक हो जाएगा। विश्व बैंक समूह में उपलब्ध होने वाली वित्तीय सहायता की राशि इन विचार-विमर्श के परिणाम पर निर्भर करेगी।

(ख) विश्व बैंक और उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देने वाली इन से सम्बन्धित सत्था यानी अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संधि भारत को कई वर्षों से सहायता देते आ रहे हैं और 31 मार्च, 1979 तक कुल 9.006 अरब अमेरिकी डालर की सहायता के बचन दिए गए हैं। इस सहायता में से कृषि विकास के लिए, जिस में सिर्चाई और उर्बरक शामिल हैं दिए गए बचनों की राशि 3.017 अरब डालर बँटी है और बिजली, जलपूर्ति, दूरसंचार, रेलवे

श्रीबोधिका प्रायास सहरी विकास धादि जैसे अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिये 5.989 अरब डालर ।

(ग) ऊपर (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए विश्व बैंक समूह की सहायता में से कृषि विकास और सिंचाई पर किए गए खर्च का प्रतिशत निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है । फिर भी, यह कहा जा सकता है कि कार्यक्रम में इन क्षेत्रों की उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

प्राविडेंस पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा भुगतान की गई उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क की राशि और उस पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

8908. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या प्राविडेंस पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, न्यू स्टेट्स इंडीनियरिंग कम्पाउन्ड, छोड़बन्दर रोड, सान्ता-क्रुज बम्बई ने गत तीन वर्षों में पृथक-पृथक उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क की कितनी कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और उन के विरुद्ध आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इन फर्मों में अब तक कितनी कितनी राशि का पुजीनिवेश किया गया है और उनके भागीदार कितने हैं और अन्य किन उद्योगों और व्यापारों में वे भागीदार हैं और उन में उन का कितना कितना पुजीनिवेश है और उन पर गत तीन वर्षों की आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :
(क) मेमर्स प्राविडेंस पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड बम्बई, बहुत पहले 6 सितम्बर, 1969 को विघटित हो गई थी । इसलिए फर्म द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किसी प्रकार के उत्पादन शुल्क/सीमा शुल्क दिए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उपर्युक्त फर्म की ओर आयकर की बकाया रकम वर्ष 1961-62 के लिए 972 रु० तथा 1966-67 के लिये 1733 रु० थी ।

(ख) फर्म के विघटन के समय इन के निम्नलिखित भागीदार थे :—

- (1) श्री जीवनराम बी० सम्पत
- (2) श्री जयन्तीलाल एम्० दानी
- (3) श्री साईदास बसीन
- (4) श्री रामदास भोलाभाष

प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में पूछी गयी और कोई सूचना सरकार के पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे एकत्र करने के जो बहुत अधिक समय और श्रम लगेंगे वह उस से प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

श्रीमियर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क का भुगतान और उसकी ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि

8909. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में श्रीमियर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, वास्वान भवन, 120, दिनशा वाचा रोड, बम्बई ने उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क का भुगतान कितना भुगतान किया और उस के ऊपर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म में इस के प्रारम्भ होने के बाद से अब तक वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी लगी है, और इस के भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और वे किन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यवसायों में भागीदार हैं और उन में कितनी पूंजी लगी है तथा गत तीन वर्षों से उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :
(क) श्रीमियर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भुगतान किए गए उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम का विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

	रु०
1975-76	3,00,155
1976-77	7,93,951
1977-78	7,21,326

प्रायातकर्ताओं/निर्यातकर्ताओं से वसूल किए गए सीमा शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । अतः उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भुगतान किए गए सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । उक्त कम्पनी की ओर आयकर की बकाया रकम, यदि कोई हुई, तो उस के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) मेमर्स श्रीमियर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एक पंजीकृत कम्पनी है और इस के पंजीकरण की तारीख 13-10-1960 है । महाराष्ट्र के कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा चुकता पूंजी की रकम के बारे में दिया गया व्यौर नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

निम्नलिखित तारीख की स्थिति के अनुसार चुकन-पत्र	चुकता पूंजी
	रु०
31-12-1961	12,50,000
31-12-1962	18,75,000
31-12-1963 और 31-12-1964	24,96,250
31-12-1965 और 31-12-1966	29,42,000

31-3-1968 से 31-3-1977 तक की समाप्त अवधि के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी की रकम 29,42,000 ₹ है।

बलारपुर सीमा इण्डस्ट्रीज, नई दिल्ली द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की प्रदायगी और उनकी तरफ धायकर की बकाया राशि

8910. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह क्या उप प्रश्न में मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) बलारपुर, इण्डस्ट्रीज बलारपुर इंडियन बायर हाउस, 124 जमपथ, नई दिल्ली ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क के रूप में कितनी राशि प्रदा की और उन पर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) इन फर्म में धारम्भ से अब तक वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी का निवेश हुआ है इन के भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है, और वे धाय किन किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापारों में भागीदार है और गत तीन वर्षों के समय का उन पर कितना धायकर बकाया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललित प्रसाद) :
(क) उल्लिखित कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रदा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में संचित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	प्रदा की गयी उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम
	₹
1975-76	3,61,04,087
1976-77	5,26,76,891
1977-78	5,94,63,200

धायतकर्त्ता, नियतकर्त्ताओं से वसूल किए गए सीमा-शुल्क का बचत कोई रिफाई नहीं रखा जाता है। प्रदा कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रदा की गयी सीमा शुल्क की रकम में संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

कम्पनी की और धायकर की बकाया रकम यदि कोई है, तो उस के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सबन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) बलारपुर इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड जो (पहले बलारपुर पेपर एण्ड स्टु बोर्ड लिमिटेड के रूप में जाना था) एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बलारपुर राज्य में रजिस्टर्ड है और इस के रजिस्ट्रेशन की तारीख 26 अप्रैल, 1945 है। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग से

उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्रों के अनुसार कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी के बारे में सूचना निम्नानुसार है :—

निम्नलिखित अवधि के दौरान समाप्त होने वाले तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार	चुकता पूंजी (मात्र रुपये में)
30-6-1950	58 70
30-6-1951	58.74
30-6-1952	64.51
30-6-1953	72 43
30-6-1954	72 76
30-6-1956	75.18
30-6-1957	75 18
30-6-1958	75.19
30-6-1959	75.30
30-6-1960	75.30
30-6-1961	159 63
30-6-1962	160.96
30-6-1963	161.10
30-6-1964	161.10
30-6-1965	161.10
30-6-1966	172.99
30-6-1967	180.00
30-6-1968	231.84
30-6-1969	231.84
30-6-1970	557.37
30-6-1971	557.37
30-6-1972	762.30
30-6-1973	762.30
30-6-1974	762.30
30-6-1975	762.30
30-6-1976	1377.12
30-6-1977	1377.12

(यह उल्लेखनीय है कि कम्पनी का तुलन-पत्र समस्त कम्पनी के लिये तैयार किया गया है, न कि एक-बार प्रदा पर)।

केम्पेसलटी पेपर लिमिटेड सी० मौराव, जिला बलारपुर के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क की प्रदायगी और उनकी और बकाया धायकर

8921. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या उप प्रश्न में मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "केम्पेसलटी पेपर लिमिटेड सी० मौराव, बिहार-बापि जिला बलारपुर" द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन शुल्क

तथा सीमा शुल्क का भ्रमण भ्रमण कितना भुगतान किया गया है तथा उन पर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है और

(ख) इन फर्म के निर्माण से अब तक भ्रमण-भ्रमण वर्षों में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है, इस के कितने भागीदार हैं तथा वे अन्य किन किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापार में भागीदार हैं और उन में उन की कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उन पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितना आय-कर बकाया है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रभवाल) :
(क) स्पेशलटी वेपर मिल्स लि०, मोरार, बलमार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भ्रष्टा किये गये उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित सूचना नीचे दी गई है —

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
₹ 0	₹ 0	₹ 0
6,61,617	6,09,059	6,99,549

धायतकर्ताओं/नियतकर्ताओं से वसूल किये गये सीमा-शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। इसलिये उपर्युक्त एक द्वारा भ्रष्टा किये गये सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

स्पेशलटी वेपर मिल्स लि० मोरार की ओर धायकर की बकाया रकम यदि कोई है उस के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ईस्ट एण्ड वेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क की बकायों की और उसकी ओर धायकर की बकाया राशि

8912. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) बांस बेडिया 1, नेता श्री सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता स्थित ईस्ट एण्ड वेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड ने गत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क का भ्रमण-भ्रमण कितना भुगतान किया और उस पर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) इन वर्षों में इस के धारक होने के बाद से अब तक बकाया कितनी पूंजी लगी है, और इस के भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और वे किन किन उद्योगों और व्यवसायों में भागीदार हैं और उन में कितनी पूंजी

लगी है गत तीन वर्षों से उन पर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रभवाल) :
(क) धायतकर्ताओं/नियतकर्ताओं से वसूल किए गए सीमा शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता। धन. ईस्ट एण्ड वेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भ्रष्टा किए गए सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ईस्ट एण्ड वेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता की ओर उत्पादन शुल्क तथा धायकर की बकाया रकम यदि कोई है तो उस के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मेसर्स श्री० टी० इण्डस्ट्रीज, बम्बई के मामले में उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क की बकायों की और उनकी ओर धायकर की बकाया राशि

8913. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री० टी० इण्डस्ट्रीज 33 एम्ब मैरिन साइड उधानी, बम्बई द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क का भ्रमण भ्रमण किया गया है तथा उस पर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) इस फर्म के निर्माण से अब तक इस में वर्षवार, कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है तथा इस के कितने भागीदार हैं और वे अन्य किन किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापार में भागीदार हैं और इन में उन की कितनी पूंजी लगी है और उन पर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रभवाल) :
(क) धायतकर्ताओं/नियतकर्ताओं से वसूल किए गए सीमा शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। इसलिए उल्लिखित फर्म द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भ्रष्टा किये गये सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

फर्म द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भ्रष्टा किये गये उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम तथा फर्म की ओर धायकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

यू० पी० स्टी एण्ड एप्रो प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क की बकायसी और उनकी और आयकर की बकाया राशि

8914. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यू० पी० स्टी एण्ड एप्रो प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, अक्षयनपुर, जिला मुरादाबाद पिन मध्या 81, मुरादाबाद में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की (पृथक पृथक) कितनी राशि भ्रदा की और आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) इस फर्म में प्रारम्भ में अब तक वर्षवार कितना निवेश हुआ है, इस के भागीदार किनने हैं, वे अन्य किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापारों में भागीदार हैं, प्रत्येक ने उन में कितना कितना निवेश कर रखा है और उन पर आयकर की कितनी कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) आयातकर्ताओं/निर्यातकर्ताओं से वसूल किये गये सीमा-शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। इसलिये यू० पी० स्टी एण्ड एप्रो प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भ्रदा किये गये सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

यू० पी० स्टी एण्ड एप्रो प्रोडक्ट्स लि० द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भ्रदा किये गये उत्पादन शुल्क तथा उस की और आयकर की, बकाया रकम यदि कोई है, के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

स्वतन्त्र भारत वेपर मिल्स, नई दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की बकायसी और उनकी और आयकर की बकाया राशि

8915. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्र भारत वेपर मिल्स, 5/7, देशबन्धु गुप्ता रोड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की कितनी राशि का भ्रग्न भ्रग्न भ्रग्न भ्रग्न किया गया और आयकर, सीमा शुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी बकाया राशि उन के नाम है, और

(ख) इस फर्म में इस के निर्यात से अब तक वर्षवार कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई और उस में कितने भागीदार हैं तथा उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यवसायों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन में वे भागीदार हैं और उन में कितनी राशि लगी है तथा उध के नाम आयकर की बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) आयातकर्ताओं/निर्यातकर्ताओं से वसूल किये गये सीमा शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। इसलिये, स्वतन्त्र भारत वेपर मिल्स, नई दिल्ली द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भ्रदा किये गये सीमा-शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

स्वतन्त्र भारत वेपर मिल्स, नई दिल्ली द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भ्रदा किये गये उत्पाद शुल्क तथा उस की और आयकर की बकाया राशि, यदि कोई है, के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

छाद्य तेलो का आयात

8916. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक किस्म के कितने मूल्य के कितने टन छाद्य तेलो का आयात किया गया;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1979-80 में भी छाद्य तेलो का आयात किया जायेगा और यदि हा, तो किस किस किस्म के कितने टन और कितने मूल्य के तेल का आयात किया जायेगा;

(ग) छाद्य तेलो का आयात कब तक किया जायेगा;

(घ) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान छाद्य तेलो के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई और वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की जायेगी, और

(ङ) देश छाद्य तेलो में कब तक और किस प्रकार से आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करेगा और क्या इस बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की गयी है भ्रभा की जानी है और यदि हा, तो यह कब तैयार की जायेगी और तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) जी हाँ। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान आयात किये जाने वाले छाद्य तेलो की किस्म व मात्रा का निम्नलिखित समय समय पर विभिन्न सप्तत बातों, जिन में तेलों की माँग तथा देश में उन की उपलब्ध मात्रा और विभिन्न अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में चल रहे मूल्य भी शामिल हैं, के संबंध में किया जायेगा।

(ग) देश में खाद्य तेलों की मांग ब पूर्ण का बतमान अन्तर आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि सरकार इन तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये विभिन्न प्रयत्न कर रही है, फिर भी इसमें समय लम्बेवा और जिसके दौरान इलका आयात करना जारी रह सकता है।

(घ) यह सलमन विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ङ) देश को खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार द्वारा देश में तिलहनो का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये किये गये महत्वपूर्ण उपाय संक्षेप में नीचे दिये गये हैं —

(1) मुघरी टैकनावाजी का नेजी में प्रसार करके मिलित और अगिबित दानो क्षेत्रों में प्रति हैक्टेयर उत्पादन बढ़ाना

(2) निचित फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना, जिस के लिये नई मिचाई परियोजनाओं के कमांड के अन्तर्गत की सहायताओं का उपयोग करना,

(3) उत्पादधि किम्मा के अन्तर्गत अन्तरवर्ती नया मिश्रित फसलें उगाकर क्षेत्र बढ़ाना,

(4) प्रमाणित बीजों की सलाई बढाकर बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को मजबूत करना,

(5) पौध संरक्षण उपायों के अन्तर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाना, जिसमें एक दूसरे से सटे क्षेत्रों में बोये तिलहनो पर जहा-कही संभव हो, हवाई जहाज से छिड़काव करना,

(6) समयसमय निष्ठागिन करना और खरीद कार्य करना,

(7) प्रमाणिकृत बीजों की लागत और गी संरक्षण उपायों के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देना,

(8) अनुसन्धान कार्यों में तेजी लाना,

(9) सूर्यमुखी और सोयाबीन जैसे अग्रम्परागत तिलहनो के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना।

ऊपर दिये गये उपायों को अपनाने के परिणामस्वरूप प्रमुख तिलहनो का उत्पादन 1976-77 के 7834.2 हजार मीटरी टन से बढ़कर 1977-78 में 8932.6 हजार मीटरी टन हो गया। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान तिलहनो का वास्तविक उत्पादन 1977-78 से भी अधिक होने की आशा है।

विवरण

मूल्य—करोड़ रुपये में

मात्रा—मीटरी टनो में

क्रम सं०	खाद्य तेलों की किस्म	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79 (जनवरी 1979 तक)	
		मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1	सोयाबीन का तेल	87,959	51 16	3,45,795	196 60	4,41,463	218 18
2	सूरजमुखी का तेल	—	—	28,597	17 99	—	—
3	रेपसीड तेल (विभिन्न किस्मों का)	22,294	11 09	3,86,135	228 04	1,41,816	90.08
4	नाड का तेल	39,971	17 45	4,60,075	217 50	1,26,209	65 32
5	अन्य तेल	18,457	20 21	63,963	49 57	1,34,075	79 01

टिप्पणी—वर्ष 1978-79 के आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं।

डीजल आयल इजन के फालतू पुर्जों पर उत्पादन शुल्क

8917. श्री धर्मे सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उन प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में राजकोट इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन, राजकोट ने बजट में 10 धब्ब-शक्ति वाले डीजल आयल-इजन के फालतू पुर्जों पर लगाये गये उत्पादन शुल्क को वापिस लेने के लिये 5 मार्च, 1979 को उनकी एक सार और एक सम्पत्ति नदी भी भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो धर का ज्वारा क्या है और इसमें क्या मांग की गई है ;

(ग) 10 धब्ब-शक्ति वाले डीजल आयल इजन के फालतू पुर्जों पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि 10 धब्ब-शक्ति वाले डीजल आयल इजन पर ऐसा कोई शुल्क नहीं है ; और

(घ) 10 धब्ब-शक्ति वाले डीजल आयल इजन के फालतू पुर्जों पर लगाये गये उत्पादन शुल्क को कब तक वापिस ले लिया जायेगा ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मतीराम शर्मा) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) तार का पूरा मजमून नीचे उद्धृत है --

"टैरिफ मद 68 के डीजल इंजिन के पुर्जों के 15 लाख रुपये माल की बजाय 30 लाख रुपये तक के सम्पत्ति नदी पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट प्रदान करे ।"

(ग) और (घ) वर्ष 1979 के बजट प्रस्तावों के अंग के रूप में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की मद 68 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले डीजल इंजिन के पुर्जों पर उपलब्ध केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट की समीक्षा की गयी थी और वह 1-7-79 में वापिस ले ली गयी । यह कार्यवाही इस छूट के प्रधान निर्माता-हिताधिकारियों का तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की मद 68 के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावित अन्य परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए की गयी थी । परिणामतः, ऐसे पुर्जों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की मद 68 के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध विभिन्न छूटों के अधीन रहने हुए मूल्यानुसार 8 प्रतिशत की दर से शुल्क लगाया । इन छूटों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, लघु एककों द्वारा जिनकी, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की मद 68 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले माल की घरेलू उपभोग के लिये वर्ष 1978-79 में निकासियां 30 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं थी । निम्नित डीजल इजन के पुर्जों के लिये एक वित्त वर्ष में 15 लाख रुपये तक की निकासी की सीमा तक आधारित पूरी छूट शामिल है, उसे एकको

की 15 लाख रुपये से 30 लाख रुपये के बीच की निकासी के लिए मूल्यानुसार 4 प्रतिशत की दर से रियायती शुल्क लगता है । इसलिए, डीजल इंजिन के पुर्जों पर शुल्क की पूरी दर केवल उन निर्माताओं द्वारा देय होगी, जिनकी एक वित्त वर्ष में निकासियां 30 लाख रुपये से अधिक की हों । इसके अनिश्चित, इस मद के अन्तर्गत आवा किये गये शुल्क का समायोजन उस स्थिति में उपलब्ध है जब हम मद के अन्तर्गत आने वाले माल का हस्तमालान उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य माल के उत्पादन में किया जाता है । 10 धब्ब-शक्ति से कम के डीजल इंजिनों के सत्रों में उन पर पूरी छूट है क्योंकि इन इंजिनों का हस्तमालान आम तौर पर कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाता है ।

Central Excise Arrear,

8919 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) what is the total amount of Central Excise arrears throughout the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) what is the total amount in arrears for more than five years and reasons for non-recovery, and

(c) the total number of litigations pending and how Government propose to expedite the proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Tapable plants of rubber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8920 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to examine the whole issue why the entire area of tapable plants of rubber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was not tapped and shall take appropriate early action, and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). No enquiry is proposed to be made at the moment.

Mature rubber trees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in Rubber Research-cum-Development Station Andamans, and Katchal Rubber Plantation Project, Nicobars. In Rubber Research-cum-Development Station Andamans, rubber trees in a total extent of 162 hectares have become tappable out of which trees in about 80 hectares have now been brought under tapping. The remaining trees are being progressively brought under tapping. It is proposed to bring all tappable trees under tapping within the next one year. In Katchal Rubber Plantation Project, Nicobars, the extent of tappable area is 358 hectares and out of this 230 hectares are now under tapping. It is proposed to bring the remaining areas under tapping within the next one year.

Increase in Money Circulation

8921. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the circulation of money during the last two years; and

(b) if so, to what extent, and the present quantity of currency in circulation vis-a-vis velocity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Money supply with the public (on last Friday basis) increased by Rs. 2772 crores or 17.8 per cent in 1977-78 and Rs. 3329 crores or 18.1 per cent (provisional) in 1978-79. The quantity of currency with the public as on March 30, 1979 stood at Rs. 10194 crores (provisional). The average income velocity of money worked out to 4.88 in 1977-78.

Aid given to Gujarat Government for Development of Tourism during last three years

8922. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aid given to the Gujarat State by the Central Government for the development of tourism in Gujarat State during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of aid utilised during that period and the details of the project on which spent?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The development of tourism is taken up either in the Central Sector or the State Sector and as such no aid is given to any State. The following tourism schemes were taken up in Gujarat in the Central Sector during the last three years:—

Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1976-77		
1. Forest Lodge at Sasangur—furnishing and equipping.	1.93	
2. Tourist Bungalow at Porbander	0.40	The scheme completed at a cost of Rs. 10.93 lakhs.

3. Grant-in-aid to the State Government.	0.12	Towards salaries of Warden and Asst Warden of the Youth Hostel constructed by Central Department of Tourism at Gandhinagar.
1977-78		
1. Forest Lodge at Sasangir (furnishing and equipping).	6.59	The scheme Completed at a cost of Rs. 13.11 lakhs (civil work) and Rs. 8.52 lakhs for equipping and furnishing.
2. Grant-in-aid	0.12	Towards salaries of Warden and Asst. Warden of the Youth Hostel constructed by Central Department of Tourism at Gandhinagar.
1978-79		
1. 2 mini-buses stationed at Sasangir Game sanctuary.	2.20	2 mini-buses were given to the State Government to be stationed at the sanctuary to enable visitors to view wild life.
2. Grant-in-aid	0.12	Towards salaries of Warden and Asst. Warden of the Youth Hostel constructed at Gandhinagar.

Cut in fuel quota for International Flights

8923. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
SHRI RAM SAGAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fuel quota for International flights has been cut by the Government of India;

(b) if so, what repercussions it has on the International flights and does it not harm the national interests; and

(c) in this process how much fuel in litres will be saved every month and how much revenue losses the Government will suffer due to this fuel cut?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Price difference in National Rubber produced in India and Imported Rubber

8924. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM
Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the price differences in national rubber (produced in India) and imported rubber in respect of natural and synthetic rubbers?

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

Natural Rubber :

(Fig. in Rs./tonne)

Grade	Price of indigenous rubber in Kottayam market in March, 1979
RMA. I	10287.50
RMA. II	10200.00
RMA. III	10000.00
RMA. IV	9844.00
RMA. V	9712.50

Fig. in Rs. tonne

Grade	Selling price of Rubber imported during February/March, 1979
RSS 1/GTR	10800.00
RSS. III/SMR-10	10600.00
RSS. IV/SMR-20	10400.00
Latex 60% centrifuged	8000.00

Synthetic Rubber :

(Fig. in Rs./Kg.)

Grade	Current price of indigenous synthetic rubber Ex-Barcilly excluding excise duty
S. 1502	9.30
S. 1712	8.80
S. 1958 (B)	14.50
S. 1958 (G)	15.00

Chomaphrens

(Nitrile Rubber)	19.70 — 21.70
PBR manufactured by M/s. Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda.	8.55 (Ex-Baroda)

The specific price at which imported synthetic rubber is sold is not available. The average c.i.f. price of synthetic rubber imported during April-July 1978 was Rs. 11.05 per kg.

Rectifications of defects in IA Flights

8925. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to some of the serious happenings in the IAC which have caused great concern such as (1) an Air Bus while airborne has lost some of its parts near Delhi and passengers had suffocation before the plane managed to land, (2) an aircraft lands at Delhi Airport in a runway which was stacked with grass, (3) most of the IAC flights are delayed, (4) large number of commercial pilots remain unemployed while IAC has scarcity of pilots;

(b) what are details of these and reasons behind those; and

(c) what steps were taken to rectify them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Government is aware of the incidents mentioned at (1) and (2) as also of the delay to Indian Airlines flights mentioned at (3). Regarding (4), there is no scarcity of Pilots in Indian Airlines.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given below:

(1) The Airbus aircraft on flight IC-401 of 23rd March, 1979 made a precautionary landing at Delhi because of pressurisation failure due to improper fitment of an access panel. The provision of automatic oxygen supply facility worked satisfactorily to alleviate passenger discomfort. Necessary action is being taken by Indian Airlines to avoid such incidents in future.

(2) Indian Airlines flight IC-406 of 17th March, 1979 landed on Runway 28 of Palam and was cleared by Air Traffic Control to taxi to the terminal along Runway 09 before parking at Bay 10.

While proceeding along Runway 09, the Commander of the flight found Runway 09 strewn with dry grass and was obliged to stop the aircraft. He had no space to turn the aircraft around nor could he proceed further ahead in view of the hazard of the engine being ingested by the inflammable grass. After sometime, it was possible to deplane the passengers at the runway itself. There was no safety hazard to the passengers. Steps have been taken to ensure better coordination in the working of the operating department.

(3) The overall on time performance during the month of January, February and March, 1979 was 34.14 per cent, 43.01 per cent and 59.02 per cent respectively. The delays were due to various reasons including inclement weather. All controllable delays are regularly reviewed for remedial action. It is the constant endeavour of the Corporation to minimise delays while ensuring the highest standards of flight safety.

Machinery to check increase in prices by Wholesalers and Retailers before and after presentation of Budget

8926. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any machinery to see that before and after the presentation of annual budgets, the wholesalers and the retailers do not increase the prices arbitrarily or put the goods under-ground;

(b) if so, the details of the working of such a machinery; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not having one in the interest of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL). (a) to (c) Statutory powers are available to the Government to check hoarding and

profiteering and to protect the consumer against exploitation. Thus, necessary powers, under the Essential Commodities Act, have been delegated to the State Governments to deal with a situation of undue price rise. The interests of the consumer are also protected under the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, whereby the retail price and the month and year of manufacture are, in the case of packaged commodities, required to be marked on the container.

In addition, the Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the supply and prices of a number of essential commodities. That Department takes suitable action, in cooperation with State Governments and producers, to meet local shortages so that no undue rise in prices may result.

Air connection for Malabar Region in Kerala State

8927. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerala has a lot of tourist potentials, if properly developed and exploited;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study in this regard or Kerala Government submitted any scheme in this regard; if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that whole of Malabar region in Kerala is denied any air connection because of the failure of constructing airport at Calicut which hampers promotion of tourism development in the Northern half of Kerala;

(d) if so, how Government propose to come over this situation;

(e) whether Government agree with the proposal of Kerala Government to set up a new airways connecting district headquarters in

Kerala, which besides helping tourism would spur in the economy of the region; and

(f) if not, whether Government will take steps to connect these regions by air when the proposed third air lines comes into being and if so, when is it likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI FURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the tremendous potential Kerala holds for tourism development. While no comprehensive study on tourism development in Kerala has been made by the Central Department of Tourism or received from the Kerala Government, Central Department of Tourism took up the development of Kovalam as an international beach resort in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The capital expenditure incurred to date on this scheme by the Department and I.T.D.C. is Rs. 263.14 lakhs.

In earlier Plans the Central Department of Tourism incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15.43 lakhs on the improvements and expansion of existing facilities at Trivandrum, Cochin, Thekkady, Kanya Kumari and Cheruthuruthy, construction of a Youth Hostel at Trivandrum and provision of motor launches for viewing wild life at Periyar Wildlife sanctuary and for cruising on the back-waters at Cochin.

In the Tourism Ministers Conference held in November 1978 for suggesting two centres/schemes that could be taken up for development in the Central Sector, the Minister of Tourism Kerala suggested following schemes to be taken up in the Central sector:—

(i) Development of back-waters in Kerala for cruising.

(ii) Construction of a hotel at Trivandrum (3-star category).

(iii) Safari Park in the forest area surrounding Neyyar Dam near Trivandrum.

The above schemes will be considered for implementation depending upon the resources made available and inter-se priorities.

(c) and (d). A site for the construction of an airstrip at Karipur near Calicut has been acquired and fenced by the Civil Aviation Department at a total cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. The State Government has constructed approach roads to the proposed site at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. Plans and estimates for construction of an aerodrome for STOL operations, at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.39 lakhs have been prepared by the Director General of Civil Aviation for submission to Government for financial sanction.

(e) and (f). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for connecting district headquarters by air services.

Import of Capital goods, equipment and raw materials for Film Processing Laboratories

8928. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Films Division is the main Authority to recommend applications for import of Capital goods, equipment, spares and raw materials and Chemicals for Film Processing Laboratories;

(b) how many applications from film processing laboratories are pending sanction of Films Division as on 31st December, 1978;

(c) how many applications are pending over a period of six months and for what reasons;

(d) whether the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has authorised to clear these licences, if so, with what results; and

(e) what steps have Government taken to solve the acute shortage of CDIII a chemical required to process cold negatives due to which a new crisis has developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was designated as the Sponsoring Authority for import of cinematographic/studio equipment in the Import Policy, 1978-79. The policy was later amended on 27th Nov. 1978 assigning this work to the State Directors of Industry; from the same date, the State Directors of Industry were also specifically designated as sponsors by the Department and I.T.D.C. is cessing laboratories.

(b) Two.

(c) Only seven applications are pending in the licensing offices for over six months, for want of recommendations of the Min. of Information & Broadcasting in respect of one application and that of State Director of Industries and/or Director General of Technical Development in respect of three other applications. The processing of the remaining three applications has been completed and these will be finalised shortly.

(d) Applications received by the Licensing Authorities through the Sponsoring Authorities concerned are disposed of in accordance with the policy laid down.

(e) Import licences for a total value of Rs. 2 lakhs have been issued for import and distribution of this material to Actual Users.

Exhibition of Indian Engineering Works in Jakarta in Indonesia

8929. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Engineering Export Promotion Council of India had organised "Indee 79" International exhibition at Jakarta;

(b) if so, how many industries participated and what was the projection programme of the Industries Department in that exhibition; and

(c) how much worth of export orders were booked and how much of it was "new" export business?

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

(b) 234 participants including 17 Indian Joint Ventures from ASEAN countries took part in the Exhibition. The arrangement of stall was made according to the following classification.

- (a) Capital equipment
- (b) Consultancy services
- (c) Electronics
- (d) Light Engineering
- (e) Textile machinery
- (f) Transportation equipment, automobiles and ancillaries.
- (g) Export Houses
- (h) Other industries and export services.

(c) Export orders worth US \$ 15 million were booked on the subject which were all new.

Recession Ridden Diamond Industry

8930. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether attempts are being made by Government to review the recession ridden diamond Industry;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this industry is still holding an unsold stock of finished diamonds valued at Rs. 20 crores;

(d) whether the diamond exports have been steadily falling since December 1978 and the flow of roughs is continuing without any break; and

(e) if so, whether this is posing a serious financial problem to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (e). According to information furnished by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council exports of diamonds during January to March, 1979 were as follows:

January 79	Rs. 68.00 crores
February 79	Rs. 50.55 crores
March 79	Rs. 55.46 crores

These exports were much higher than the exports effected in the respective months of 1978.

Exports of diamonds for the year 1978-79 as per provisional estimates of the Council are of the order of Rs. 695 crores as against exports of Rs. 516 crores effected in 1977-78. Government however, are aware of a recent sluggishness in the diamond export trade as a result of recessionary conditions in international markets. The situa-

tion is being closely watched and reviewed in consultation with the Gem and Jewellery EPC.

Expenditure incurred by Oriental Management on Building Furniture

8931. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company appointed a Two-men Committee consisting Shri K. S. Shenoy, Managing Director of C.I.C. and Shri P. C. Shekher, Director of Oriental & General Insurance Company to look into the exorbitant expenditure incurred by Oriental Management on building furniture and other such items;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the same will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) A Committee was constituted by the Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. to enquire into the expenditure on a Guest House and Residential premises of its two senior Executives.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of that report, as well as of the follow-up action, if any, in this behalf would be known, only after the report has been duly considered by the Board of Directors of the Insurance Company.

Payment of Bonus to Railways, P & T and Public Undertakings Employees

8932. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Group of Ministers Report on the payment of Bonus to the Railways, P. & T and Public Undertakings employees including the Departmental ones is now resting with the Finance Department;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has since been arrived at; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) to (c) The Government have appointed a Group of Ministers comprising Dy Prime Minister (Finance), Home Minister, Labour Minister, Minister of Industry and Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers, to consider the recommendations contained in the Report of the Study Group on Wages, Income & Prices. This Report contains recommendation on extension of bonus to new areas vide paras 8.15 and 8.16 of the Report, which are reproduced below:—

"8.15 Logically, bonus related to profit, of the kind which has prevailed in India for a long time now, is suitable only in industries producing for the market in reasonably competitive conditions. It is not suitable in the case of organised activities, industrial or other, where the profit motive does not operate; all or where the profits are induced, influenced or otherwise affected by public policy and largely used for the community welfare. Thus it is unsuitable in government services and similar activities, including the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and public utilities, financial and other institutions.

8.16 On this reasoning, there can be no question of extending the system of bonus related to profit to new areas. Further, where the bonus system prevails in unsuitable areas, it should be phased out, if necessary, by replacing it with other payments related to more suitable measures of performance."

2 The above recommendations of Bhoothalingam Study Group are still under the consideration of the Group of Ministers and no decision has yet been taken. The Report has raised certain basic issues of policy and it is difficult to say at this stage when it would be possible for the Group of Ministers to finalise their recommendations.

Failure of Co-operative Movement

8933 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CORPORATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the co-operative movement in the country has failed to generate funds internally and consequently there has been excessive dependence on Government finance;

(b) whether also the co-operative have usually remained preserves of the well to do in the villages creating a new aristocracy; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to train managerial personnel for the cooperatives and to preserve their democratic character?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The development and progress of the various sectors of cooperative movement differs from State to State and even in different areas within a State. While the movement could be said to have made good progress in some States, in other States the progress may not be to the desired level. Cooperation is a State subject and the level of the development of the co-operative movement in a State could, *inter alia*, be related to the efforts made by the State Governments in providing the required support—policy, financial and technical—from the States. In a developing country such as India, the cooperative movement would need financial and tech-

nical support from the Government financial institutions for quite some time. Financial support provided by the Government is mainly in the form of participation in the share capital to enhance the borrowing capacity of cooperatives, and by way of loans and subsidies for creation of vital assets, such as, construction of godowns, purchase of plants and machineries etc. and managerial subsidies, during the initial years. Financial support is also made available by the public sector term-lending institutions to major processing and industrial cooperatives, as is available to such industries in the private sector. The Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation makes available short and medium term financial accommodation and long term loans respectively to the cooperative credit sector for financing agricultural operations and development of agriculture.

During the last few years, cooperatives, particularly in the rural areas, have taken considerable initiative in diversifying their activities and providing necessary infrastructural support for agriculture. Consequently, there has been a considerable rise in the requirements of funds of the cooperative institutions. It would not, however, be correct to say that the cooperatives have failed in the internal generation of resources required by them. For instance, the share capital of the primary agricultural credit cooperatives stood at Rs. 568.86 crores at the end of 1976-77, of which the Government's contribution was only Rs. 46.16 crores. Similarly, the total share capital of the State and Central Cooperative Banks which was about Rs 340 crores by the end of 1976-77, included only about Rs. 100 crores by way of Government's contribution to their share capital. In some of the cooperatively developed States, the cooperative banking structure has surplus funds, raised from deposit resources, and has had to invest these surplus funds outside the cooperative sector. The National Coopera-

tive Policy Resolution emphasises that the cooperative movement shall be built up as autonomous, self-reliant movement and the autonomy of the cooperatives shall be based, *inter alia*, on increasing generation of internal resources, mobilising savings in rural and urban areas, and decreasing dependence on resources from outside the financial institutions and Government. It could be said that at least in some areas, the cooperative movement has made a beginning to achieve this objective is not too distant a future.

(b) The rural cooperatives aim at providing the necessary infrastructure for agricultural development and to improve the income opportunities for the farmers. Cooperative have open membership and all those who can utilise its services, are eligible to become its members. They have also reoriented their loaning policies to increasingly serve the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. The Reserve Bank of India had initially stipulated that at least 20 per cent of the loans advanced by cooperative credit structure should be provided to the weaker sections. Agricultural credit cooperatives improved upon this stipulation by advancing 34 per cent of their advances to the weaker sections during 1975-76 itself. It would not, therefore, be correct to say that cooperatives have usually remained preserves of the well to do farmers creating a new aristocracy in the villages.

(c) The main objective of the cooperative training policy is to strengthen the management structure of the cooperative movement and help cooperative institutions in building up professional management in improving the knowledge, experience and skills of the staff employed in cooperatives. The cooperative training complex comprises a National Institute of Cooperative Management, 16 Cooperative Training Colleges and 73 Junior Cooperative Training Centres for training of different categories of cooperative managers and employees. The three-tier struc-

ture of cooperative training institutions conduct diversified job-oriented courses which are increasingly becoming popular. Number of short term courses are also organised to make training a continuous process for self-improvement.

The National Cooperative Policy Resolution has laid considerable emphasis on preserving the democratic character of the cooperative movement. The 42-Point Action Programme drawn up for effective implementation of the National Cooperative Policy Resolution enumerates the detailed steps to be taken for achieving this objective.

Expenditure on fuel used for Helicopters and Launches to check Smuggling

8934. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure on fuel etc. of Helicopters and motor launches used for prevention of smuggling has increased considerably during the year 1978-79 as compared to the year 1976-77;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the value of smuggled goods confiscated in the years 1976-77 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) The information is being obtained and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) During 1976-77 and 1978-79, the value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities was about Rs. 35 crores and Rs. 29 crores respectively.

Conversion of posts of Income Tax Officers Group 'B' into Group 'A'

8935. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the

reply given on 23rd February, 1979 to Unstarred Question No. 706 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of charges which are intended to be manned by Income tax Officers Group 'A' are at present manned by Income Tax Officers Grade 'B';

(b) if so, the number of such cases;

(c) whether in such cases extra allowances are given; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not following the rules of Government in the Income Tax Department and what are the difficulties in converting those posts as Income Tax Officers Group 'A' when many of the officers in Group 'B' with more than 10 years of service are available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Officers charges have not yet been identified on job classification basis to be manned either by Income-tax Officers (Group 'A') or Income-tax Officers (Group 'B'). Whether a Group 'B' officer is holding a Group 'A' charge can be determined only after this classification has been made. In view of this the number of such cases cannot be indicated.

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

Import of Raw Cashewnuts

8936 SHRI AHSAN JAFFRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the strength of the MDC Notification No. 67-JTC(PN)/73 dated the 14th September, 1978 Actual Users (Industrial) applied for direct import of raw cashewnuts;

(b) whether action has been taken by the Government to issue licences; and

(c) how the procurement of raw nuts can be organised if there is delay in issue of licences beyond the month of November?

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

(b) It was not possible to accede to the request as the facility of direct import was not available as a matter of policy for specified canalised items, including raw cashewnuts.

(c) Under the Import Policy, 1978-79, raw cashewnuts is a canalised item for import through the Cashew Corporation of India, which canalising agency has been given the facility of arranging imports under Open General Licence.

Mobilisation of Adequate Resources by States

8937. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has written to the State Finance Ministers urging them to raise additional resources of Rs. 4,000/- crores set by the Sixth Plan draft for the States; and

(b) whether he has also expressed his unhappiness over failure of many States to mobilise adequate resources this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). A letter has been addressed to the Chief Ministers of the States on the 20th March 1979, expressing concern over the shortfall in the achievement of the target of additional resources mobilisation during 1978-79 in the case of several States and urging them to ensure that the target of additional resources mobilisation indicated in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 is fully achieved.

Scope of Commercial Banks Financing House Projects

8938. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the scope of commercial banks financing housing projects; and

(b) the States that have been covered for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) After examination of the recommendations of the Working Group, the Reserve Bank have taken the view that the quantum of housing finance made available by the commercial banks every year should be equivalent to about 0.5 per cent of their total advances, and the bulk of these funds will be advanced by way of—

(i) subscription to the bonds and debentures of HUDCO and State Housing Boards; and

(ii) financing housing projects of economically weaker sections, low income group and middle income group etc.

The modalities of implementation of these decisions, are being worked out.

(b) It is proposed to cover all the States.

Price Trend in Wholesale and Retail Prices of Essential Commodities of mass consumption

8939. SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) what is the price trend in wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities of mass consumption

in the month of February, March and April this year in the country with detailed figures; and

(b) what are the remedial measures proposed to check price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). There is no separate index of wholesale or retail prices of essential commodities. The All-Commodities Index of Wholesale Prices (1970-71=100), however, dropped from 184.6 for January 1979 to 183.5 for February before rising to 188.7 for March 1979 (the latest available). The All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100), too, moved down from 332 for January 1979 to 329 for February 1979 (the latest available).

Some price rise from the month of March onwards is unavoidable due to the operation of seasonal factors as also because of Budget levies. Nevertheless, the price situation is kept under constant surveillance and action

taken as and when considered necessary. Thus, the Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation has alerted the State Governments to take appropriate steps under the law to prevent any undue rise in prices.

Export of Meat

8940. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of meat allowed to be exported during the year 1978-79 to different countries; and

(b) the amount in foreign exchange earned from the different countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). A statement showing country-wise quantity and value of meat exported from India during 1978-79 is attached.

Statement

Export of Fresh Meat during 1978-79.

S. No.	Country	Qty. in M.T.	Value in Rs. lakhs.
1.	U.A.E.	2108.9	264.12
2.	Kuwait	1296.8	157.13
3.	Oman	668.5	157.32
4.	Bahrain	324.1	43.37
5.	Others	86.1	10.76
TOTAL.		4484.4	632.70

Export of Frozen Meat during 1978-79

1.	Kuwait	8477.1	658.61
2.	U. A. E.	2898.7	235.66
3.	Bahrain	242.7	19.56

S. No.	Country	Qty. in M.T.	Value in Rs. lakhs.
4.	S. Arabia	2335.5	194.51
5.	Netherlands	155.2	15.48
6.	Others	210.9	20.67
TOTAL		14320.1	1144.49

Source : Daily Lists of Exports of Custom Houses.

Economies Effected by I.T.D.C. to reduce Losses

8941. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.T.D.C. are taking steps to reduce the losses incurred by their Hotels in the country;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) economies, if any, effected so far by such steps?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Of the 19 hotels being operated in the country by the ITDC, 10 hotels earned net profits during 1978-79. Of the remaining 9 hotels which incurred losses, the operating loss was in two cases only. The combined net profit (before tax) from all the hotels is provisionally estimated at Rs. 206.59 lakhs during 1978-79. With a view to further improving the performance of all the hotels and also to reducing losses, the ITDC has already taken a number of steps, including intensive marketing efforts in the form of audio-visual presentation, promotion of conferences and seminars, attractive package tours, familiarisation trips for tour promoters, special rates for academic seminars and conferences, incentive on volume business, off-season discounts, special weekend holiday rates, provision of central reservation facility, intensive follow-up contacts with travel agents, business houses and airlines. Besides, effective

cost control measures have been introduced and the items of expenditure are kept under constant review for reducing costs.

(c) As a result of these steps, the total losses pertaining to the losing units have come down from Rs. 96.36 lakhs during 1976-77 to Rs. 43.55 lakhs during 1978-79.

Working of Kandla Free Trade Zone

8942. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to step up the working of the Kandla Free Trade Zone during the year 1978-79;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Committee which was appointed by Government to look into the problems hindering the growth of Kandla Free Trade Zone have since identified the infrastructural facilities and fiscal incentives which would strengthen and further improve the working of the Kandla Free Trade Zone. The recommendations of the Committee are being processed by the various concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Copies of the Report are available in the Parliament Library.

Prosecution of Smuggler

8943. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government prosecuted any smugglers during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79,

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) punishment meted out to the said offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b). Yes Sir According to reports received by Government prosecution proceedings were launched for offences relating to smuggling against 1614 persons in 1977-78 and against 1362 persons in 1978-79.

(c) Besides confiscation of the goods involved and imposition of penalties on the offenders under the Customs Act, prosecutions were also launched in Courts of Law against them. During 1977-78 and 1978-99, 959 and 1035 offenders, respectively, were convicted by the Courts.

छठी योजना के दौरान पर्यटन के लिये धनराशि का नियतन

8944. श्री बबाराज साख्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1979-80 (छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत) के दौरान पर्यटन विकास के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये कितनी-कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत पर्यटन के विकास के लिए धन-राशि राज्य-वार आधार पर नहीं बल्कि योजना-वार आधार पर आवंटित की जाती है।

1979-80 के दौरान पर्यटन विकास की निम्नलिखित स्कीमें प्रस्तावित की गई हैं :—

पर्यटन विभाग	(रुपये लाखों में)
1. अनुपूर्व आवास (यात्री-निवास, ग्रुप होस्टल, पर्यटक शाला)	35.00
2. वन्य जीव पर्यटन (बान्हा में वन-गृहों का निर्माण)	25.76
3. सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन (पर्यटक अभिरक्षि के चार पुरातात्विक केन्द्रों की महा-योजनाएं तैयार करना, पर्यटक महत्व के चुने हुए पुरातात्विक केन्द्रों पर सुविधाओं का विकास)	30.00
4. पर्वत और समुद्र तट विहार (गुलमर्ग, कोवलम, गोष्ठा और कुल्लू मनाली)	61.00
5. श्रीडा पर्यटन (ट्रेकिंग व अन्य मनोरंजक गतिविधियां)	5.00
6. मनोरंजन और मेले	3.00
7. मद्रास, बम्बई और कलकत्ता में निर्मित किए जाने वाले जनता होटलों संबंधी प्रारम्भिक कार्य	5.00
8. परिवहन सुविधाएं	25.00
9. पर्यटन संग्रहालय	20.58

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम

1. चालू योजनाओं का पूरा किया जाना, जैसे भुवनेश्वर में यात्रीगृह का विस्तार, जयपुर में स्वागत केन्द्र तथा होटल आदि	49.00
2. विस्तार योजनाएं अर्थात् अशोक होटल, अकबर होटल, वाराणसी होटल, मडुरै, कोयंबा, कुशीनगर, सांची, कोणार्क आदि में यात्रीगृह	205.00

नई योजनाएं (होटल)

नई दिल्ली 3-स्टार होटल, अशोक यात्री-निवास, नई दिल्ली, आगरा, गुलमर्ग, घोघा, सोहादी, बम्बई, प्रहमदाबाद, भोपाल आदि में होटल	497.00
नये यात्री गृह	30.00
वर्तमान होटलों में सुधार/परिवर्तन	100.00
परिवहन एककों की स्थापना और विस्तार	60.00

Decline in Tea Industry

8894. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in our tea industry as a result of poor productivity, obsolete processing plants and machinery and ineffective marketing net work; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve this state of affairs?

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

(a) No, Sir.

Tea production has been steadily on the increase.

(b) Does not arise.

Free Trade Zones

8946. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Free Trade Zones round the Globe enjoy the concession about exemption from import and export duties in and from such Zones;

(b) whether while imports in Kandla Free Trade Zone are exempt from import duties, exports from Zone attract duty at the same rates as are applicable to the rest of the country;

(c) if so, whether apart from Zone losing export business, the country stands to lose its established markets to its competitors, mainly China in the export of roasted and salted cashewnuts and peanuts;

(d) whether the Zone is likely to suffer a short-fall of nearly 125 lakhs in its target of export of above items; and

(e) if so, whether Government consider an urgent need of framing a legislation that industries within the Zone are allowed Global concession of exemption from payment of import-export duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Full information about the duty concessions, particularly about export duties, is not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Exports from both the Domestic Tariff area as well as the Free Trade Zone will be affected

(d) There is only one unit of KAFZ producing-exporting roasted salted vacuum packed peanuts and cashewnuts.

As all units in the Zone have to make 100 per cent exports of their products, no individual export performance is fixed products-wise/unit-wise. However, as against the export target of Rs. 750 lakhs for KAFZ for 1978-79, exports to the extent of Rs. 553 lakhs have taken place.

(e) While work on drafting the legislation for the Zone has been taken up, there is, however, no decision about exemption from payment of export duties.

विदेशों में बसे हुए भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों द्वारा
“ई” स्वदेश भेजे जाने वाली राशि

8947. श्री छीत भाई नावित : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में बसे भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों ने गत वर्ष में कुल कितनी राशि स्वदेश भेजी है और इसका देशवार ब्यौर क्या है ,

(ख) क्या राशि स्वदेश भेजने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा कोई सुविधा दी जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी स्वदेश भेजी जाने वाली राशियों पर कुछ राहत/छूट देने का है ?

जिस संभाव्य में राज्य बंकी (बी सतीव ब्रह्मचारी) : (क) विदेशों में भारतीय मूल के लोगों द्वारा गत वर्ष के दौरान भारत में भेजी गई राशि की सही सही सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार प्राधिकृत व्यापारियों द्वारा 10,000 रुपए अथवा उससे कम की राशियों के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को सूचना देना जरूरी नहीं है। फिर भी कैबिनेट वर्ष 1978 में बाहर से आने वाली कुछ रकम 2218.75 करोड़ रुपए की थी। इस रकम में इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्धित बार प्रति-जीपी प्रभाव (1) परिवार प्रत्यक्ष, (2) प्रतिनियुक्तियों की बचत, (3) प्रवासी भ्रमण और (4) मनीग्रार्डर प्राप्ति के अलावा सभी प्रकार की प्राप्ति जो जैसे हवाई कंपनियों की प्राप्ति, नौवहन कंपनियों की प्राप्ति, बीमा प्राप्ति, लाभांश प्राप्ति, पेटेंट प्राप्ति आदि की सकल निर्वान-भित्त प्राप्ति के आकड़े शामिल हैं। "आर" विवरणियों में जिनमें बाहर से भारत भेजी जाने वाली रकमों के बारे में प्राधिकृत व्यापारियों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को सूचना देनी होती है, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसमें रकम पाने वाले के राज्य या रकम भेजने वाले के राज्य के बारे में जानकारी हो। घत बाहर से भेजी जाने वाली रकमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा नहीं दिया जा सकता।

(ख) सरकार ने रकम को बैंक में जमा कराने अथवा औद्योगिक कारखानों में लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के प्रयोजन से कई योजनाएं बनाई हैं। भारतीय बैंकों द्वारा प्रतिरिक्त जमा रकमें जुटाने के लिए तैयार की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं के अलावा, सरकार ने उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में विदेशों से धन आकर्षित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आस-बास योजनाएं बनाई हैं

(1) प्रतिवासी (बाह्य) खाता योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रतिवासी भारतीय खाताधारी उस खाते में जमा रकमों में से अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार रकमों भारत से बाहर भेज सकता है।

(2) विदेशी करेसी (प्रतिवासी) खाता योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त मध (1) में उल्लिखित खातों के अलावा खाताधारी को विनिमय दरों में होने वाली घट-बढ़ के कारण किसी हानि का खतरा भी नहीं उठाना पड़ता।

(3) प्रतिवासी भारतीयों और विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों को रकमें वापस ले लेने के विकल्प के साथ कई भारतीय कंपनियों के नए सामान्य सेवकों में 20 प्रतिशत तक निवेश करने की अनुमति देने की योजना।

(4) प्रतिवासी भारतीयों और विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों को रकमें वापस ले लेने के विकल्प के साथ कृषि औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में 74 प्रतिशत तक निवेश करने की अनुमति देने की योजना, और

(5) विदेशों में रहने वाले संबंधियों से खपत के बप्टर रकम अर्पित करने वाले लोगों को ट्रेक्टर, सीमेंट और स्कूटर आयात करने के क्षेत्र में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आयात करने की योजना।

(ग) बृकि मौजूदा सुविधाएं फिलहाल पर्याप्त समझी गई हैं इसलिए और अधिक सहायता/वित्तियन देने के संबंध में कोई और प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Management Control on non-Development Expenditure to generate Savings

8948 SHRI A R BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI NATHU SINGH

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has proposed effective management control on non-development expenditure of Government to generate savings in this sector;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by them,

(c) whether Government have considered them,

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (e) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, while welcoming the decision of Government to set up a Commission to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into Government expenditures, has suggested that the composition of the Commission has to be sufficiently broad-based so as to include representatives of business and other disciplines. It has also suggested that the Commission must be given enough time to look

into the working of the different Government departments and organisations with a view to suggesting concrete steps for reducing non development expenditure even in development programmes.

The above suggestions will be taken into account while finalising the composition and terms of reference of the Commission on Expenditure.

High Level Committee on Forward Markets and Role of Forward Market Commission

8949. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have set up a high level committee on forward markets and role of the Forward Market Commission;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Committee is also to suggest commodities where forward trading should be allowed; and

(d) if so, what are the points the committee will go into?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India set up on 27th March, 1979, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. M. Khusro, to look into the operations of forward markets and the role of the Forward Markets Commission to effectively regulate the futures trading and futures markets in various commodities with a view to curb unhealthy trends and also to implement the Government's decisions prohibiting forward trading in specified commodities. The terms of reference of the Committee are;

(i) To view the role that forward trading has played during the last 10 years;

(ii) To assess the role that forward trading can play in the prevailing economic conditions and marketing/distribution system in the commodities in which forward trading is possible, particularly in commodities in which resumption of forward trading to generally demanded;

(iii) To examine the extent to which forward trading in commodities in which such trading may be permitted, could be of direct or indirect benefit to producers and consumers of the commodities;

(iv) To examine the extent to which forward trading has special role to play in promoting exports;

(v) To suggest measures to ensure that forward trading in the commodities in which it is allowed to be operative remains constructive and helps in maintaining prices within reasonable limits;

(vi) To suggest amendments to the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act in the light of its recommendations particularly with a view to efficient enforcement of the Act to check illegal forward trading when such trading is prohibited under the Act; and

(vii) To suggest measures for strengthening the Forward Markets Commission to achieve the objective of making futures trading socially purposeful.

Alleged inefficiency of I.A.C.

8950. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press-reports in the Blitz

dated 31st March, 1979 under the heading "I.A.C. shocking inefficiency";

(b) whether Government have also received similar complaints against Palam Airport Officers' behaviour meted out to the passengers, and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government in regard thereto and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Such complaints are thoroughly enquired into and appropriate action taken.

(c) The complaint referred to in para (a) was brought to the notice of Indian Airlines by the complainant in January, 1979 without furnishing flight particulars. On enquiry from him, he referred the Corporation to his Travel Agent in Canada. The Travel Agency in Canada has been requested to furnish requisite details, which are awaited. Indian Airlines will take necessary action on receipt of the information from the Travel Agency. Indian Airlines maintains harmonious relations with foreign travel agents and foreign airlines. It makes efforts to provide satisfactory services to its passengers. Complaints received are invariably investigated and remedial action taken where it is called for.

Strike of class III employees of Reserve Bank of India

8951. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prior information about the strike of Class III employees of the Reserve Bank of India and if so, whether the Government have taken any prior action in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the demands of the employees and whether Government propose to persuade the management of the

Reserve Bank of India to accept their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that there was no formal notice about the token strike for a day on 3rd April, 1979 by the employees of the bank.

(b) The demands of the employees relate to improving service conditions of the clerical staff.

Bilateral discussions are already going on between the Reserve Bank and the AIRBEA (ALL INDIA RESERVE BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION) and next round of discussions is scheduled to be held on 2nd May, 1979, under the aegis of the consultation proceedings of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

Seminar by federation of Indian exporters Organisation

8952. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusions arrived at during the Seminar held on 7th, 8th and 9th December, 1978 by the Federation of Indian Exporters Organisation; and

(b) the action initiated by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) An All India Convention was organised by F.I.E.O. at New Delhi from 7th to 9th December, 1978. The main recommendations made at the Convention related to Export Houses, Export Import policy and procedures, credit and finance, Cash Assistance, drawback, role of Export Promotion Councils, Commercial Intelligence, role of Commercial Representatives abroad etc. The Convention also made recommendations in respect of various Commodity Groups like engineering

goods, processed foods, handicrafts, leather and leather manufactures, consultancy and project exports and small scale sector in general.

(b) Action on the main recommendations has already been taken/initiated. Some of the important measures taken are given below:—

(i) A Working Group was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri L. C. Jain, Chairman, AIHR to review the role of Export House, in export promotion and also to specify their role in future. The Working Group has already submitted its recommendations and necessary follow-up action has been initiated.

(ii) On the basis of the recommendations of the Alexander Committee, revised principles have been determined for fixing the quantum of Cash Compensatory Support. The revised rates applicable to exports with effect from 1-4-1979 have also been announced for different items. These rates have been fixed generally for a period three years subject to review from time to time.

(iii) A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Member (Customs), Deptt. of Revenue to review the existing system of draw-back including fixation/settlement of drawback claims.

(iv) The role of export organisations like STC, MMTC, HHEC, EOGC, TDA and TFA have been re-defined to make them not only more action-oriented but also instruments for the growth of export sectors of the economy particularly in the small scale and cottage industries sectors. They have been entrusted with the responsibility of facilitating the availability of essential inputs, providing market intelligence and marketing support including credit cover to these sectors.

(v) The Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards are also being energised to play a more

dynamic role in servicing the exporting community. Their procedures also are being simplified with a view to providing them greater flexibility in operations.

(vi) The organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports is being revamped and assigned a promotional role in the export sector.

(vii) Task Forces have been constituted to look into the problem of dynamic export sectors like—

- (1) Leather and Leather Products;
- (2) Gem and Jewellery;
- (3) Handicrafts;
- (4) Electronics;
- (5) Project Exports;
- (6) Furniture;
- (7) Agriculture products;
- (8) Export services;
- (9) Exports from small scale sector.

Some of the Task Forces have already submitted their reports which are being processed.

(viii) Emphasis is being laid on the export of items in value added form rather than in primary form; this will lead to increase in employment as also increase in export earnings.

(ix) The import policy has been liberalised to facilitate availability of import inputs at international prices. Import licensing procedures have also been considerably simplified and in number of cases completely done away with so as to reduce the time taken in acquiring essential inputs.

(x) It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Government in the export effort. Detailed discussions will be held with them individually and collectively. Meeting will soon be held with the Chief Ministers and other concerned Ministers where necessary.

(xi) Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisation and Commodity Boards are, to the extent possible, being brought under one roof for achieving better coordination in their activities. This has already been implemented at New York, Paris and London.

(xii) The offices of our Commercial Representatives abroad are also being geared up to play a more dynamic role in providing market intelligence, Support to exporters, follow-up action and feed-back etc.

(xiii) Quality control regulations and pre-shipment inspection procedures are being revised and the relevant Act and Rules amended.

Detailed follow-up action in regard to various Commodities on the basis of the recommendations made at the Convention has been initiated keeping in view also the recommendations made by the various Task Forces set up by the Ministry.

Implementation of Choksi Committee Recommendations

8958. DR BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No 4592 replied on 23rd March, 1979 and state:

(a) what are the specific recommendations made by Choksi Committee which have been implemented through the Finance Act, 1978 and Finance Bill, 1979 with details thereof; and

(b) what is the fate of the remaining recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) A statement indicating the recommendations contained in the Interim and Final

Reports of the Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) which have been accepted and implemented by the Government, was placed on the Table of the House in answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7875 put down for reply on 20th April, 1979.

(b) As stated in reply to Question No. 7875, the remaining recommendations made by the Chokshi Committee are under consideration and necessary legislation to give effect to such of these recommendations as are found acceptable by the Government would be introduced as early as possible.

Protest by engineering personnel of I A. Workshops

8954. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several aircraft with Indian Airlines are being stretched to the maximum time during everyday;

(b) if so, whether this compromises passenger safety; and

(c) whether the engineering personnel of I.A. Workshops have protested against this stretching?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines utilize the available fleet of aircraft to the optimum level and while doing so it is invariably ensured that the aircraft are available for normal periodical inspections. Safety is in no way compromised. All the aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines are subjected to stringent maintenance checks and no relaxation is ever made in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

Voluntary Disclosures

8955. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any black money has been voluntarily disclosed to the authorities after 1st April, 1977;

(b) if so, what is the amount so disclosed; and

(c) what is the amount disclosed each month from April, 1977 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) to (c). A number of disclosures of concealed income/wealth have been made before the income-tax/wealth-tax authorities since 1st April, 1977. Whether a particular disclosure is actually voluntary as envisaged under section 273A (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961/Section 18B(1) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 is determined by the Commissioner on completion of the relevant assessment(s) and initiation of penal proceedings. This takes time.

Information as to the amount of concealed income/wealth declared by the assessee in the two years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cash assistance for exports of synthetic textiles and engineering goods

8956. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash assistance is to be continued for exports of synthetic textiles and engineering goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the list of items eligible for cash assistance has been widened; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. New Cash Compensatory Support rates applicable from 1st April 1979 have been announced.

(b) All items which enjoyed CCS on synthetic textiles and engineering goods upto 31st March 1979 will continue to enjoy CCS from 1st April 1979 also. In synthetic textiles, the number of items is six while in engineering goods it is 172.

(c) and (d). In case of synthetic textiles, there is no change. However, four new items have been added to the list of engineering goods.

Cases pending with CBI against bank Officials

8957. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some cases pending with CBI against bank officials as on 28th February, 1979;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) According to the information furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation, there were 135 cases which were under investigation/enquiry by Central Bureau of Investigation against officials of the Public Sector Banks as on 28th February, 1979.

(b) The charges against officials generally related to misappropriation, defalcation, irregular and/or unauthorised sanction of loans and advances, possession of disproportionate assets, conspiracy, cheating, false claims in respect of TA and Leave Travel (oncession, forgery, showing undue favours to parties, fabrication and manipulation of books of accounts/records, fraudulent withdrawal of money, demanding and accepting of illegal gratification, sanction of loans to fictitious borrowers, obtaining commission on the loans sanctioned etc.

(c) The cases are at various stages of investigations/enquiry.

Jet aeroplane purchased by U.P. Government

8958 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5151 on 31st March, 1978 regarding the purchase of jet aeroplane by U.P. Government from an American company and pleased to state:

(a) whether that Government made direct contact to the American company or through the Central Government;

(b) what was the cost of the aeroplane ; and

(c) how much amount has been paid by different States to the Central Government for using the Airports for the aeroplanes owned by each State in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh Government on intimation received from M/s. Indamar Company of India, who are the sole agents of M/s. Beechcraft Corporation of U.S.A. that only one King Air C-90 aircraft was left for booking in the first quarter of 1977 requested them to book a King Air C-

90 aircraft for sale to them, subject to issue of foreign exchange release by the Central Government. The application of U.P. Government is still under examination by the Inter-Departmental Committee on the import of Executive aircraft.

(c) The information is being collected from the concerned agencies.

Working of public sector undertakings

8959 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a loss of about 15 crores in all the public sector undertakings in which about 15,000 crores have been invested;

(b) if so, the names of 10 first industries in the public sector undertakings in which there is a maximum loss;

(c) does not Government propose to make a thorough probe into the working of the public sector undertakings;

(d) if not, why not; and

(e) what specific steps have been taken by the Government to see that there is a profit of 12 per cent in the public sector undertakings, as suggested by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the investment at the end of 1977-78 for which year the loss has been reported was Rs 12,851 crores and not Rs 15,000 crores

(b) 1 Fertilizer Corporation of India;

2 Eastern Coalfields Ltd.;

3 Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.;

4 Hindustan Copper Ltd.;

5. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.;

6 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.;

7. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.;

8. Shipping Corporation of India;

9. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.;

10. Bokaro Steel Ltd.;

(c) and (d). All these enterprises including others are reviewed periodically by the Administrative Ministries and BPE. The reasons for losses are under constant attention of the Government and steps are being continuously taken for their improvement.

(e) The Administrative Ministries and the Finance Ministry adopt various measures aimed at improvement in capacity utilisation, adjustment in product-mix, adjustment in price commensurate with cost escalation, rationalisation of marketing method etc. to ensure attainment of optimum profit by public sector enterprises.

Increase in retail prices of commodities on which extra levy has been imposed in Budget

8960. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:

SHRI T. S. NEGI:

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

(a) how much retail prices of the commodities on which extra levy has been imposed in this year's budget have increased after the budget;

(b) the pre-budget and post-budget retail price of each items on which either fresh levy has been imposed or the levy has been increased;

(c) the details of the companies in the public and private sectors, along with their price increase in the items manufactured by them on account of the levies in the budget;

(d) whether Government have made any survey of the increase of retail prices of all the commodities which come under item 68 in which the increase of price has been made;

(e) how many consumer items are included in item No. 68;

(f) is it a fact that even the middle class and the lower middle class villager has also been adversely affected on account of the recent budget; and

(g) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) There is no uniformity in the increase or decrease of retail prices in respect of the commodities on which extra levy has been imposed or relief in duty has been provided in this year's Budget. Besides changes in the rates of duty, retail prices of different commodities are also influenced by a number of other factors such as demand and supply, prices of competitive products, local charges, type of retailers etc. In a number of cases, excise levies are also not uniformly applicable to all the manufacturers in view of various concessions in favour of different classes of producers. For these reasons, it is difficult to quantify the increase or decrease in the retail price of the commodities attributable to changes in excise duties.

(b) and (c). Wide varieties of products are generally covered by each item of the Central Excise Tariff Schedule. Depending upon the raw materials, process of manufacture, class of the manufacturer, consumer preference etc., prices of different varieties of goods covered by the same tariff item may vary. Prices of the same goods may also vary from place to place and from retailer to retailer. For these reasons, it is not possible to precisely indicate the changes in retail prices as a consequence of budget levies.

(d) and (e) Item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff is a residuary item comprising of all manufactured commodities which are not elsewhere specified in the Central Excise Tariff. Hence, a large variety of commodities ranging from capital equipment to consumer article, may be covered by this levy. It has not, therefore, been found feasible to conduct any survey for assessing the impact of the increase in the rate of duty on Item No. 68 on the retail prices of the affected commodities. In view of the nature of the levy, it is not possible to specify

the number of consumer items included in Item No. 68. Further, there are a number of exemptions applicable to this item. In the circumstances explained in the reply pertaining to parts (a), (b) and (c), no study is practicable regarding the price impact of the enhanced levy on goods falling under Item No. 68.

(f) and (g). In the 1979 Budget, a record level of reliefs have been provided to farming sector. Removal of excise duty from unmanufactured tobacco and elimination of excise control from a large number of growers, curers, small dealers of tobacco will also provide relief to a large number of small people. Protection and encouragement has been provided to labour oriented industries. Relief has also been provided to some items of common consumption. In view of all this, the budget proposals may not have any significant adverse effect on common consumers.

Decision to strengthen Public Distribution System

8961. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government has decided to strengthen the public distribution system since July 1, 1979;

(b) how much investment will be made to store items to be provided at fair price shops;

(c) the total amount to be spent on this scheme; and

(d) what specific steps have been taken so far to make the scheme successful?

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

(b) and (c). The Scheme envisages financial outlay by the Central Government on price support and bufferstocking operations confined to agricultural commodities and the expenditure would vary from year to year depending on the support price and issue price fixed, the size of bufferstocks and other related factors.

(d) Necessary guidelines for implementing the scheme have been issued to the State Governments.

Extension of Soft Loan Scheme to Profit Making Industrial Units

8962. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3570 on 16th March, 1979, regarding "Extension of soft loan scheme to profit making industrial units" and state:

(a) how many companies belonging to large industrial houses of the five industries referred to in the answer, have taken advantage of the term-financial institutions;

(b) full particulars, including the names of large houses, of those companies; and

(c) total amount sanctioned and total amount disbursed to date since inception, to each of the units under the control of large industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As on 31st March 1979, 48 companies belonging to large industrial houses i.e. those registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969, have been sanctioned assistance under the Soft Loan Scheme. Of these, 5 companies have declined assistance and in 2 other cases, the MRTP groups concerned are no longer in control.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps to attract and encourage earnings of Indians abroad for investment in India

8963. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge savings of Indians abroad are lying in Banks in foreign countries sometimes earning very low rates of interest; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to attract the savings of the increasingly affluent Indian middle class abroad and to encourage them to invest a part of these in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The maintenance of accounts in foreign countries by Indian residents abroad do not fall within the purview of Indian Exchange Control and as such Government have no precise information about the funds kept abroad by such category of persons.

(b) Government has devised several schemes to encourage remittances by way of investment in bank deposits or in industrial ventures. Apart from the various schemes which have been devised by Indian banks to mobilise additional deposits, the following specific schemes have been devised by Government to induce the flow of remittances to India:

(i) The non-resident (external) account scheme under which the non-resident Indian account-holder has the benefit of having the amounts received therein, remitted outside India at his will;

(ii) The foreign currency (non-resident) accounts scheme, under which in addition to the benefit mentioned in item (i) above, the account holder does not run the risk

of any loss due to fluctuation in exchange rates.

(iii) Scheme permitting investments, with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, in new Indian companies upto 20 per cent of the new equity issue;

(iv) Scheme permitting investment, with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad in certain industrial undertaking upto 74 per cent; and

(v) The scheme of priority allotment in respect of import of tractors, cement and scooters to persons receiving funds equivalent to the cost, from relatives abroad.

Measures to attract savings of Indians Abroad

8964. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of millions of Deutsche Marks belonging to Indians in West Germany are lying in Banks there, earning interests as low as 1.5 to 2 per cent;

(b) what measures have been taken by the Government to attract the savings of Indians living abroad;

(c) whether the Government is considering a proposal to allow non-resident Indians to hold foreign exchange accounts in any currency with Indian Banks and offer attractive rates of interest; and

(d) the incentives offered to the Indians living abroad to encourage them to invest their savings in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The maintenance of accounts in foreign countries by Indian residents abroad do

not fall within the purview of Indian Exchange Control and as such Government have no precise information about the funds kept abroad by such category of persons.

(b) to (d). With a view to encourage inward remittances and investment in India by non-resident Indians, the Government have divided the following schemes:

(i) The non-resident (external) accounts scheme under which the non-resident Indian account holder has the benefit of having the amounts received therein, remitted outside India at his will.

(ii) The Foreign Currency (non-resident) Accounts scheme, under which in addition to the benefit mentioned in item (i) above, the account holder does not run the risk of any loss due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

(iii) Scheme permitting investments, with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, in new Indian companies upto 20 per cent of the new equity issue.

(iv) Scheme permitting investment, with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, in certain industrial undertakings upto 74 per cent; and

(v) The scheme of priority allotment in respect of import of tractors, cement and scooters to persons receiving funds equivalent to the cost, from relatives abroad. No proposal to permit non-resident Indians to open foreign currency accounts in currencies other than US Dollars and Pound Sterling is under consideration of the Government.

Opening of Branches of Banks in Rural Areas

8965. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER**

AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches were opened by various Banks in rural areas during the financial year 1978-79;

(b) the details in respect of their performance, particularly about lending advances for various purposes and collection of deposits; and

(c) how many new branches being proposed to be opened in rural areas by various banks in the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Available data show that the commercial banks opened 1721 branches at rural centres during 1978.

(b) The data system does not provide for consolidation of information on the deposits and advances of the branches according to the year of their establishment. As at the end of June 1978, all rural branches of the scheduled commercial banks had mobilised deposits of the order of Rs. 2379 crores and had outstanding advances amounting to Rs. 1248 crores.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India are at present engaged in drawing up, in consultation with the State Governments and the banks concerned, a three year plan of branch expansion in each of the underbanked districts to achieve a population coverage of 20,000 people per rural/semi-urban branch.

Exemption of Duty on Imported Viscose Fibre

8966. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding the exemption of Duty on imported Viscose fibre arrived in steamers which got final entry between 1st and 4th

January, and if so, the position of such arrivals may be clarified;

(b) whether it is a fact that importers of Viscose fibre had to suffer losses due to dock workers strikes and port congestion, thereby causing late final entry of the steamers, though they were actually arrived and waiting for berths even from November, 1978;

(c) if so, why the notification issued on 5th January, continuing the exemption of import duty is not applicable to the consignments arrived between 1st and 4th January; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Prior to 31st December, 1978, viscose staple fibre was exempt from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duties of customs and the whole of the countervailing excise duty. The question whether these exemptions should be continued beyond 31st December, 1978, was examined by the Government, it was decided to continue only the total exemption from the basic and auxiliary duties and to levy a countervailing excise duty at the rate of Rs. 1.32 per kg. on the imported viscose staple fibre. The exemption notifications were published in the Official Gazette on the 5th January, 1979. Subsequently, representations have been received by the Government for extending the lower rate of duty also to a few consignments of viscose staple fibre which were brought by certain vessels which arrived at different ports between 1st and 4th January, 1979. These representations are under examination.

Taxes outstanding against persons drawing Privy Purse of Rupees one lakh or more

8967. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the

answer given to Starred Question No. 194 on the 28th July, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information about the amount of income tax, wealth tax and other direct taxes outstanding against the 102 persons drawing privy purses of Rupees one lakh or more annually before 1971 has been collected; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). The information has been received from the field formations. The same is being scrutinised, verified and reconciled. The assurance given to the House in reply to Starred Question No. 194 on 28-7-78 will be fulfilled shortly.

Complaints of malpractices against Bank Officials

8968. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of malpractices against bank officials were referred to C.B.I. during 1977 and 1978; and

(b) if so, details of the same and the results of the investigations made by the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent such information may not prejudice the investigations.

Deduction of Professional Tax for calculation of Income Tax

8969. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every individual doing some profession in

Maharashtra has to pay the professional tax and the said tax amount paid to the State Government is not eligible for deduction while arriving at the Taxable income for calculation of income-tax of the said individual;

(b) if so, whether it is not Tax over Tax; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Every individual doing some profession in Maharashtra is required to pay professional tax to the State Government. In the case of salaried persons, with effect from Assessment year 1975-76, such a claim stands covered by the standard deduction allowable under section 16(1). The professional tax paid is admissible as a deduction against the income from business or profession assessable under section 28 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the position explained above no action is proposed to be taken by the Government in this matter.

Postal Insurance Policy

8970. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal Insurance Policy is more beneficial than Life Insurance Policy of L.I.C. as shown in an article published in Maharashtra Times, a Marathi daily, Bombay dated 14th March, 1979; and

(b) if so, why there should be such difference in the insurance policies of the same category issued by two Government agencies?

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

(b) The Postal Life Insurance Fund caters for a restricted class of employees such as Central/State Government servants and employees paid from Local Funds. By virtue of the nature of its operations, the PLI's procurement and servicing costs, and consequently the premium rates, are lower than those of the L.I.C.

Helping hand from Neighbouring Countries for development of Tourism

8971. SHRI M CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Minister has sought the helping hand from neighbouring countries for development of tourism in India;

(b) if so, whether the Minister has also invited neighbouring countries in the region to take advantage of an autonomous Institute of Tourism and Travel Management to be set up in India to train executives for Tourism Industry;

(c) if so, whether India has suggested a regional tourism plan for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, what are the details of the proposed plan; and

(e) whether all the above neighbouring countries have shown their willingness to cooperate with India in promoting tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (e). It has always our endeavour to develop tourism from our neighbouring countries. In pursuance of this, India and its neighbouring countries—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka—are cooperating closely in the field of promotion of tourism to and within this region through the machinery of the World

Tourism Organisation Commission for South Asia of which they are members, as also through bilateral arrangements. The Commission is drawing up a joint marketing programme for promotion of tourism to this region. This will be discussed at the next meeting of the Commission in Kathmandu in June 1979 and thereafter it will be finalised for implementation. Our neighbouring countries have also been invited to take advantage of the Institute of Tourism and Travel Management that is proposed to be set up by the Central Department of Tourism for developing professionalism in tourism and for providing a cadre of trained managerial personnel for the tourism industry.

Implementation of Wanchoo Committee Recommendations

8972. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee Report on tax cut has resulted in securing more revenues;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether all the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee have been fully accepted and implemented;

(d) if not, how many of its recommendations are still pending for implementation and the reasons therefor; and

(e) when they will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Wanchoo Committee had, *inter alia*, recommended that the maximum marginal rate of income-tax, including surcharge, in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, association of

persons, etc. should be brought down from the then prevailing level of 97.75 per cent to 75 per cent. The Committee had also recommended some reduction in tax rates at the middle and lower levels.

This recommendation of the Committee was accepted by the Government in 1974 with minor modifications. The Finance Act, 1974 lowered the rates of income-tax at all levels of personal incomes and fixed the marginal rate of income-tax, including surcharge, at 77 per cent which was made applicable on the slab of income over Rs. 70,000. In his Budget speech for the year 1976, the then Minister of Finance had stated that the expectation of the Government that the reduction in rates would lead to better tax compliance had been fulfilled as was reflected in the increase in income-tax collections in the immediately preceding two years. The then Minister of Finance further stated that while there were some other factors, including the drive against tax evaders and other economic offenders responsible for the up-trend in collections, the reduction in tax rates also played a role in promoting better tax compliance.

The Income-tax collections depend on several factors, namely, the state of the economy, price trends, efficacy of tax administration, rates of taxes, etc., and accordingly, it is difficult to say how far the reduction in rates of income-tax had led to better collections over the years.

(c) to (e). The Wanchoo Committee made 393 recommendations. Decisions have so far been taken in respect of 326 recommendations. Out of these 326 recommendations, 9 recommendations are pending for implementation. A statement indicating such recommendations with reasons for their pendency is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. IT-4376/79]. Necessary action will be taken to implement the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.

Proposal to Start International Air ports

8974 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to start international airports in our country's, and

(b) if so the places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) Suggestions have been received from time to time from various quarters for conversion of certain domestic airports into international airports e.g., those at Srinagar Amritsar Ahmedabad Trivandrum etc. Air-India have already started operating international services Middle-East countries from Trivandrum. The feasibility of Air India operating services from Amritsar is presently under examination.

Giving of Loans by Government to Railways

8975 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are giving loans to Railways,

(b) if so the amount given during 1978-79, and

(c) the amount proposed to be given during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) to (c) In accordance with the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, approved by Parliament in March 1979, no loans have been sanctioned from 1st April, 1978, to the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund from the General Revenues for meeting shortfall in dividend payments. For the Railway

Development Fund, a loan of Rs 537.49 lakhs was sanctioned during 1978-79. As per Budget Estimates 1979-80, the Railway Development Fund will not require any loan from the General Revenues during the year.

Promotion of Tourism in North Eastern and Meghalaya States

8976 SHRI P A SANGMA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what measures the Central Government propose to take to promote tourism in the North-Eastern region with particular reference to Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) Because of restrictions on the entry of international tourists into the States in the North Eastern region excepting for Kaziranga, Gauhati and Shillong, as well as entry restrictions for domestic tourists for visiting certain areas covered by the "Inner-line restricted-area" in Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland it has not been possible for the Department of Tourism to actively promote tourism to the North Eastern region.

However at the instance of the Central Department of Tourism certain relaxations have been made for international tourists to visit Kaziranga, Gauhati and Shillong. In view of this, a Forest Lodge has been constructed at Kaziranga Game Sanctuary which is being run by the India Tourism Development Corporation. It is also proposed to construct Youth Hostels, one each at Gauhati and Shillong during the Five Year Plan 1978-83. The Governments of Assam and Meghalaya have been requested to make available suitable land for this purpose. The ITDC also proposes to conduct a hotel at Gauhati.

The question of taking up additional schemes in the North Eastern Region

will be dependent upon further relaxation in entry restrictions into this area, and keeping in view the suggestions received from the State Governments for taking up the development of 2 centres/schemes in the Central Sector.

Rise in the Prices of Natural Rubber

8977. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any rise in the prices of natural rubber during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps Government have to augment the buffer stock of natural rubber and to check the rise in its price?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The average price of lot rubber comprising of RMA. 3, 4 and 5 grades at Kottayam market during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 was Rs. 595.96, Rs. 632.11 and Rs. 953.43 respectively per quintal.

(c) The rise in the rubber prices is consequent on a shortfall in the production of rubber during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79. To augment the stock of natural rubber in the country and to check the rise in its price, 14,750 tonnes of natural rubber was imported during September-October 1978. On a further review of the demand-supply position import of an additional 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber was allowed during 1978-79.

Cases Detected in Connection with Contravention of F.E.R.A.

8978. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases detected during the last one year involving big business houses and others as well for contravention of FERA;

(b) the nature of offences and the amounts involved; and

(c) the nature of action taken in the matter and appreciation given to the officers who detected the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The number of cases detected and Show Cause Notices issued during the last one year (1st April, 1978 to 31st March, 1979) in respect of offences for contravention of FERA is 2844.

(b) and (c). It would involve much time and labour to furnish for all these cases the details about the nature of offences, amount involved, nature of action taken and appreciation given to officers who detected the cases.

Agreement between India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Thailand and Burma Re. Jute

8979. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute producing countries like India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Thailand and Burma recently met at Kathmandu to discuss various problems of jute in the international market;

(b) if so, whether any agreement among these producing countries could be arrived at; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement?

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

(b) and (c): The Jute producing countries unanimously urged for early finalisation of an agreement on jute which would provide for tackling the various problems faced by jute and jute goods in the international trade.

"STC in Newspaper Muddle"

8980. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has since been drawn to the news item captioned "STC in news paper muddle" published in the Indian Express on 10th March, 1979; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been made into it and the results thereof?

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

(b) Some complaints were received about the quality of only one consignment of glazed newsprint. The matter was taken up with the foreign supplies who have agreed to pay compensation to the Indian consignees.

Deterioration in the Record of Public Sector

8981. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the comments in the Economic survey for the year 1978-79 to the effect that the Public sector "record has deteriorated sharply";

(b) if so, whether the Government have since made any attempt at identifying the real and basic causes; and

(c) if so, the details of the causes and steps taken to remove these basic causes?

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

(b) and (c). Though there was some shortfall in the physical performance of a few public sector units in the first eight months, in most cases this was, as evident from the attached statement, substantially made good in the subsequent four months as a result of timely corrective steps.

Statement

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) and (c) of Parliament Unstarred Question No. 8981.

Enterprise	Units	Output in April to November			Output in full year		
		77-78	78-79	Short-fall from 77-78	77-78	78-79	Surplus (+) or shortfall (-) from 77-78
Modern Bakeries	. . . (lakh No. of bread loaves)	926.45	913.84	(-) 10.61	1280.05	1286.61	(+) 6.56
Bharat Earth Movers, Ltd.	. . . (Rs. in crores)	43.28	39.61	(-) 2.67	83.31	90.17	(+) 6.86
Steel Authority of India Ltd.	. . . (Ingot Million tonnes)	4.314	4.039	(-) 0.275	6.455	6.286	(-) 0.169
Hindustan Copper	(Thousand tonnes)	13.1	10.7	(-) 2.4	21.0	21.9	(+) 0.9

Foreign Shares in Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

8982. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the shares of Foreign companies which have invested in India and the shares will be reduced only to 25 per cent in case of cigarette manufacturing companies in particular and other companies in general; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not Indianisation of cigarette companies in India in particular and companies in general?

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

(b) Government's policy in regard to the dilution of foreign shareholding in existing foreign companies is set out in the guidelines framed under section 29(2) (a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. These guidelines are being strictly enforced.

Ban on Sale of Foreign Brand Cigarettes

8983 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose ban on the sale of foreign brand cigarettes in India, as these are injurious to health, so that foreign exchange will be saved with the ban thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose heavy taxation on foreign brand cigarettes in the nation's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to ban such imports. However, since 1st April, 1976, when the Cigarettes (Regulation of products, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 came into force, every package of Cigarettes for distribution or supply for value-bear thereon or on its label, the able consideration or for sale must condition "Smoking is injurious to Health" even if it is imported.

(c) Foreign brand Cigarettes already attract countervailing duties (in view of central excise) in addition to import duties.

Loss to public finance holding major share in TISCO

8984 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the TATA sister concerns like TISCO, Indian Tube Co., Tinplate, Tata Robins Fraser Tayco are making profit at the cost of the TISCO by manipulating their business transaction with TISCO;

(b) whether it is a loss to the Public Finance holding major share in the TISCO but not in other sister companies; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a), The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that it is not aware of any transactions manipulated by the Tata sister concerns like Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd., Indian Tube Company etc., to make profit at the cost of TISCO.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a) of the Question, the question of public financial institutions suffering any loss does not arise, also because TISCO has been paying dividends regularly.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच व्यापार

8985. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने की विशेष योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार, क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम बंस) : (क) और (ख) : नई दिल्ली में मार्च 1978 में हुई भारत ब्रिटेन आर्थिक समिति की मंत्रीस्तरीय बैठक की आपूर्ति कार्यक्रमों के रूप में ब्रिटेन के व्यापार विभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित में दिसम्बर, 1978 में भारतीय निर्यातकों तथा अधिकारियों की ब्रिटेन के आयातकों, आयात संगठनों तथा अधिकारियों के साथ एक बैठक हुई। भारतीय निर्यातकों तथा ब्रिटेन के आयातकों के बीच अलग अलग सचिवालय स्थापित करने, उत्पादों डिजाइनों तथा स्टाइलों में परिवर्तन करने के संबंध में जानकारी का आदान प्रदान करना, प्रणालियों में तालमेल बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से ब्रिटेन के उन संगठनों से जो इसी प्रकार का कार्य कर रहे हैं, उत्पादों के परीक्षण तथा निरीक्षण में लगे भारतीय अधिकारियों का दौरा करने, दोनों देशों आदि द्वारा मेलों प्रदर्शनों में और अधिक भाग लेने जैसे व्यापार संबंधों में सहयोग, विशेष निर्यात हित के रूप में पता लगाई गई चीजों विशेष वस्तुओं के संबंध में उच्च बैठक में बातचीत की गई। इन मुद्दों पर एक और भारतीय निर्यातकों और निर्यात संगठनों तथा दूसरी ओर भारतीय उच्चायुक्त, लन्दन. और ब्रिटेन की सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके अनुवर्षी कार्यक्रमों शुरू कर दी गई है।

Complaints from Publishing Houses regarding Import of Newsprint

8986. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation had purchased for import 1290 tons of Finish newsprint;

(b) if so, what are the value of the total imports and what tonnage was distributed to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ports;

(c) whether it is a fact that serious complaints have been made by several publishing houses that imported newsprint is not of Finish manufacture and suffers from low quality; and

(d) if so, what investigations have been carried out by the Government and who has been held responsible for the variation in the quality, quantity and Finish of the paper and the action that has been taken to remedy the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) STC purchased 1283 tons of Finish Newsprint.

(b) The total value of this newsprint was Rs. 43,59,377. Of the total quantity of 1283 tons, 1035 tons was distributed to Bombay port and 248 tons to Calcutta port.

(c) STC has not received any serious complaints about the origin of this newsprint. However, some quality complaints were received which have been settled with the foreign suppliers who have agreed to pay compensation to the Indian consignees.

(d) Does not arise as the matter was duly taken up with the firm and has been settled to the satisfaction of the consignees.

Export of Silver, Silver Articles and Silver Ornaments

8987. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of silver, silver articles and silver ornaments exported during 1977 and 1978;

(b) what is the approximate stock of silver in the (1) trade circle, (2) in Nationalised Banks, (3) in other Banks and (4) with the people in the country;

(c) what is the total yearly production of silver in country in the last two years; and

(d) what is the decision of the Government regarding export of silver articles and ornaments out of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a)

Export of Silver

Year	Quantity in Metric Tonnes
1977-78 . .	644
1978-79 . .	700 (Approx.)

Export of Silver articles

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977-78 . .	273.88
1978-79 . . (April-Dec. 78 provisional).	91.18

Export of Silver Ornaments

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977-78 . .	95.38 (estimated)
1978-79 . . (April-Jan. 79)	120.47 (estimated)

(Figures of export of non-gold jewellery are available and stand at Rs. 119.23 lakhs for 1977-78 and Rs. 150.59 lakhs for the period April, 1978 to January, 1979, out of which about 80 per cent is the estimated export of silver jewellery).

(b) No reliable estimate of the stock of silver in (1) trade circle,

(2) in Nationalised Banks, (3) in other Banks and (4) with the people in the country is available.

(c) India is not in a producer of silver except as by product of other metals like gold, silver and lead. The quantities of silver produced as by-product during the last two years were:—

Year	Quantity (in Kgs.)
1977-78 . .	12,753.927
1978-79 . . (Upto Feb., 79).	11,340.609

(d) The export of silver manufactures coins etc., is being allowed. This will, however, be kept under review in order to ensure substantial value addition in such manufactures to eliminate the possibility of export of silver in the guise of lightly worked manufactures.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Adivasi Areas

8988. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more nationalised banks branches in Adivasi Area of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for opening new branches;

(c) what are the methods for granting loans to Adivasis;

(d) whether Government propose to consider to normalise its method; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In terms of their revised branch licencing policy the Reserve Bank of India are drawing up three year plans of branch expansion in underbanked districts. Of

the districts in Gujarat which have concentration of tribal people, Banaskantha, Dangs, Panchmahals and Subarkantha have been identified as underbanked districts requiring new branches to be opened. The proposals are being finalised by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the State Government and the local banks concerned.

(c) to (e). In extending credit to the tribal people, the banks are already following simplified procedures. Loans for productive endeavours are advanced on a group-guarantee basis or even without insisting on any security or guarantee where the borrowers are not in a position to offer either. If eligible, the tribal borrowers are financed under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest. The banks also extend credit in the tribal areas through Large sized Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS).

Income from Agriculture

8989 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total estimate of income in the country from agriculture during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all the big business houses are running agriculture farms and saving the income tax; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) to (c). The information regarding Item (a) is not readily available with this Ministry. It is being gathered from various sources. Regarding Items (b) and (c) also, the information is to be collected from the field offices. This is being done.

The information will be laid on the Table of the House, when it is collected.

Loans given by Banks and Financial Institutions to M/s. Allied Produce Co. Ltd. Paonta Sahib in Himachal Pradesh

8990. SHRI DURGA CHAND Will THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that M/s Allied Produce Company Ltd., Paonta Sahib in Himachal Pradesh have been issued industrial licence on 4th November 1975 for setting up of wood pulp and specialty paper mill at Paonta Sahib; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government has applied to financial institutions and nationalised banks in July, 1977 for loans etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) Yes, Sir, A licence was issued to the Company during 1975.

(b) While the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has not made any application to Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Shri J. mehta of Allied Produce Company Ltd. had made an application for financial assistance to financial institutions in July 1977. However, in January, 1978 Industrial Projects Approval and Review Authority, Government of Himachal Pradesh informed the financial institutions that in view of the inadequate progress shown by the applicant in implementing the project, it has been decided to cancel this case alongwith commitment of wood with immediate effect.

Guidance on Banking Facilities for Loanees

8991 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the people particularly in the rural and hilly areas who approached the nationalised banks for loans are not given any guidelines in the matter with the result that they are put to great inconvenience

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring out printed pamphlets containing detailed guidelines on banking facilities for the loanees and

(c) if so the details thereof if not the reasons therefor and in what manner guidelines is given by the banks to the loanees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) No, Sir The Banks do avoid causing any unnecessary inconvenience to their customers. In case complaints are received these are inquired into by senior officers of the bank concerned

(b) and (c) Banks assist borrowers by giving them detailed information about the various schemes under which they can avail of bank finance and also help them in filling the application forms etc. Most of the commercial banks also adopt the procedure of distributing publicity literature/printed booklet, on different schemes both to the public and State Government agencies

Token strike by Employees of Reserve Bank of India

8992. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association had gone on one day token strike,

(b) if so the causes thereof and the amount of loss suffered by the Bank in terms of bank business as a result thereof and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any measures to avert such strike there in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No formal strike notice was given but it is understood that it was in support of their demand for a fresh settlement on the service conditions of clerical employees of the bank

Since Reserve Bank is not performing any commercial banking business there was no loss in terms of bank business. Transactions held up on 3rd April 1979 were attended to/cleared on subsequent days

(c) Reserve Bank of India and All India Reserve Bank Employees Association will continue with their bilateral discussions on 2nd May, 1979

जनता होटलो का निर्माण

8993 श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या पर्यटन और वायर बिजनेस मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जनता सरकार के सला में घाने के बाद से पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा 31 मार्च 1979 तक कितने जनता होटलो का निर्माण किया गया और किन-किन स्थानों पर निर्माण किया गया,

(ख) जनता होटलो में भोजन और आवास के लिये पृथक पृथक प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन कितना खर्च और अधिकतम शुल्क रखा गया है,

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कितने जनता होटलों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है और उनका निर्माण किन किन स्थानों पर किया जायेगा और उनके निर्माण पर तथा उन्हें सुगमजित करने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है, और

(घ) जनता होटलों का निर्माण किन व्यक्तियों के लिए किया जा रहा है और क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि देश की दा विहाई आबादी गरीबी के स्तर में नीचे जीवन बापन कर रही है, सरकार इन होटलों के नामों में 'जनता' नाम तत्काल हटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी जिसमें 'जनता' शब्द को बदनाम न किया जाये?

पर्यटन और वाणिज्य विभाग मंत्री श्री पुष्पोत्तम काशिक : (क) से (ग) नई दिल्ली में 300 लाख रूपए की अनुमानित लागत पर 1250 बैठ वाले प्रथम श्रेणी यात्री निवास (जनता हाटल) का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है जिसे विभिन्न चरणों में 1980-81 तक पूरा किया जायेगा। आवास और खाद्य पदार्थों की प्रत्यावित दरें निम्न प्रकार होंगी —

कमरे का टैरिफ

मान्य गृहो सहित 1 बैठ ₹० 10 प्रति बैठ वाले कमरे।

मान्य गृहो सहित डबल ₹० 15 प्रति बैठ डबल आकुपेसी के लिए 30 रूपए यदि कमरा निगल आकुपेसी के लिए अपेक्षित हो, तो कमरे का टैरिफ 30 रूपए होगा।

खाद्य पदार्थ तथा आरक्षक वेज का टैरिफ

चाय	₹० 0 50
कलेबा (बैकफास्ट)	₹० 2 00
लंच/डिनर	
सतकाहारी	₹० 4 50
साम्राज्यी	₹० 6.00

प्रत्येक स्थानों पर बाग्री निवास (जनता होटलों) की दर संरचना यथा-संभव सीमा तक श्रेणीकृत की जायेगी और पर आधारित होगी। पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में बजट, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में इसी प्रकार के एकको के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है। इन परियोजनाओं पर आर्थिक कार्य करने के लिए बजट अनुमान 1978-80 में 5 लाख रुपये का सांकेतिक प्रावधान किया गया है।

(घ) इनका उद्देश्य कम बजट वाले स्वदेशी तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों प्रकार के पर्यटकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है, जिनकी हससे पहले उपेक्षा की जाती रही है।

Purchase of Tobacco by STC

8994 DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PAN-DEYA Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the State Trading Corporation had taken a decision to purchase 15,000 tonnes of tobacco, it started purchasing tobacco after 3 months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that traders had purchased large quantity of tobacco prior to that,

(c) whether about 80 thousand tonnes of tobacco is expected to be produced during 1979,

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure reasonable prices to tobacco growers and also to save them from the exploitation by monopoly companies, and

(e) the quantity of tobacco for export of which orders were received by the companies from foreign countries during the first quarter of 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The Central Government directed the STC in the third week of February, 1979 to purchase 10,000 tonnes of VFC tobacco of 1979 crop in Andhra Pradesh on Government account. Marketing of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh commenced in second week of February. The STC commenced purchase of VFC tobacco on Government account towards end of February/early March.

(c) Production of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1978-79 is estimated between 95,000 tonnes to 1,00,000 tonnes.

(d) Central Government intervened in the tobacco marketing through the S.T.C., to ensure reasonable prices to virginia tobacco growers.

(e) Government is not aware of the export orders for tobacco received by the companies from foreign countries during first quarter of 1978-79 and 1979-80. However, exports of un-manufactured tobacco during first quarter of 1978-79 (April to June) were about 26,118 tonnes valued at about Rs. 47.15 crores.

भारत प्रदेश में बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खरीद

8995. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत प्रदेश में इस समय प्रचलित बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खरीद की प्रथा के कारण सहकारिता आन्दोलन का भारी डेम पड़ चुका है ;

(ख) क्या बड़े व्यापारियों को बोर्ड में सरक्षण प्राप्त था और सरकारी अधिकारी भी उन्हें सरक्षण देते हैं तथा इस कारण साधारण उत्पादकों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में पूरी जांच के लिये आदेश दिये गये हैं, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार्षिक बेग) :
(क) सरकार ने राज्य व्यापार निगम को 1979 की फसल में से भारत प्रदेश से सरकारी खाते में 10,000 मे० टन बी एफ सी तम्बाकू खरीदने के लिए कहा है। इस खरीद में से 5000 मे० टन सहकारी समितियों से और 5000 मे० टन सीधे ही उपजकर्ताओं से है। इस प्रकार इस वर्ष भारत प्रदेश में तम्बाकू की खरीद में सहकारिता आन्दोलन को घटका पड़ने की बजाय बचावा मिला है।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सिले सिलायें कपड़ों के निर्यात के बारे में नई नीति

8996. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिले सिलायें कपड़ों के निर्यात के बारे में नई नीति जून, 1979 से बनाई जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय जहाज पर माल का लदान करने में कठिनाई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1979 का पहली निमाही के लिए कोटा निर्धारित करने में अनुचित विलम्ब हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार्षिक बेग) :
(क) से (घ) 1979 के लिए कोटा वितरण नीति पहले ही धारित कर दी गई है। तथापि जब भी आवश्यक होता है सही कदम उठाने के लिए नीति के महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों की बराबर समीक्षा की जाती है। कोटा वर्ष को दो भागों में बांटा गया है, 1-1-1979 से 30-6-1979 तक तथा 1-7-1979 से 31-12-1979 तक। पूरे वर्ष के लिए नीति 2-11-1978 को धारित कर दी गई थी। ब्यस्य मामलों के दौरान सिले सिलायें वस्त्रों का खाने में जाने की समस्या बताने के लिए इस वर्ष विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है।

Dilution of foreign equity by M/s. Porritts and Spencers (Asia) Limited

3998 SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how M/s. Porritts and Spencers (Asia) Limited, Faridabad, a multinational company, has been allowed to dilute its equity shares upto 41 per cent who is running business on a letter of intent issued in the name of another company, i.e., M/s. G. Williams and Co Private Limited; and

(b) if answer is yes, who is responsible for the error and what action proposed to be taken against the concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) M/s Prithvi and Spencers (Asia) Limited is engaged in the manufacture of industrial mechanical clothing for which it holds an industrial licence No. L/23(3)/43/68-Tex (E) dated the 17th April, 1968, as amended in February, 1974. Since the products manufactured by the company require sophisticated technology not available indigenous, the company has been permitted to carry on its business with its existing foreign shareholding of 59 per cent in terms of the FERA guidelines.

(b) Does not arise

Recovery of income tax arrears from 15 top industrial houses

8999 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 194 on the 28th July, 1978 and state the outcome of action taken by the Income Tax Authorities for recovery of arrears from the 15 top industrial houses?

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

बापी पेपर लिमिटेड, बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में सीमा-शुल्क, उत्पाद-शुल्क की धरायागी तथा उनकी धीर धाय कर की बकाया राशि

9000. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री 9 अगस्त 1978 के धारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3310 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बापी पेपर लिमिटेड 23 उद्योग मन्दिर, दूसरी मंजिल, 7-सी, पिताम्ह लेन महीप, बम्बई द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पाद शुल्क की (पूयक-पूयक) कितनी राशि धरा की गई थीर उन पर धाय कर की धरी भी कितनी राशि बकाया है ; धीर

(ख) इन फर्म में इस की स्थापना में धरा तक (वर्षवार) कितनी राशि का निवेश हुआ इन के कितने भागीदार हैं, वे धन्य किन किन, उद्योगों तथा व्यापारों में भागीदार हैं . क्या उन्होंने कितनी पूजों लगा रखी है धीर उन पर गत तीन वर्षों का कितना धायकर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) धायत कर्ताओं/नियत कर्ताओं से वसूल किए गए सीमा शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। धत उल्लिखित कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में धरा की गयी सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

31 दिसम्बर, 1978 की म्थिति के अनुसार, बापी पेपर लिमिटेड की धीर धायकर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं थी।

बापी पेपर लिमिटेड द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान धरा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है धीर सधन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) सैलर्स बापी पेपर लिमिटेड, बम्बई कम्पनी अधिनियम के धनतर्गत एक रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनी है धीर यह गुजरात राज्य में 27 जनवरी, 1974 को रजिस्टर्ड हुई थी। कम्पनी कायं विभाग के पास उपलब्ध सुलन-पत्र के अनुसार, कम्पनी की चुकता पूजी निम्नानुसार है :—

निर्माखित तारीख को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के अनुसार सुलन-पत्र	चुकता पूजी (लाखों रुपयों में)
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31-12-1975	46.07
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31-12-1976	50.00
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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. FOR 1977-78

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

Shri Arif Baig.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Paced in Library. See No. LT-4367/79.]

STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING ACCOUNTS OF COFFEE BOARD FOR 1977-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying within nine months after the close of the accounting year the Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year

1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon. [Paced in Library. See No. LT-4368/79.]

Annual Report etc. of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., and a statement!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited New Delhi, for the year ended 31st December, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st December, 1977

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons to delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Paced in Library. See No. LT-4369/79.]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

MINUTES

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings relating to Third, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India Limited

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT- TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IM- PORTANCE

REPORTED VIOLENT INCIDENTS AGAINST
ASIAN COMMUNITY IN SOUTHBALL
LONDON

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
(Sonepat): I call the attention of
the Minister of External Affairs to
the following matter of urgent pub-
lic importance and request that he
may make a statement thereon:

'The reported violent incidents
against the Asian community, parti-
cularly Indian immigrants, in Sou-
thall areas of, UK and reaction of
Government thereto.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):
Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir We have
noted with deep concern the re-
ports on the clash in Southall,
London, on 23rd April. I personally
spoke to our High Commissioner as
soon as I heard about the incident
on 24th April. I again contacted the
High Commission on 25th April to
ascertain the latest position. Our
High Commissioner had gone to Sou-
thall to meet the members of the
Indian community, including some
who had received injuries during
the incident.

As the House is aware, the incident
arose from an election meeting held
by the National Front in the Town
Hall of Southall on 23 April. The
National Front is a racist neo-Nazi
organisation which advocates hatred
against coloured settlers and their
compulsory repatriation. Asians in
Southall had resented permission
being given by the local authorities
to the National Front in view of its
obnoxious ideology and programme.
The Indian High Commission had
advised the British Government on
19th April that such a meeting
would affect the racial environment
in the area and even provoke some

untoward incidents. These fears
came true. The police blocked ac-
cess to people approaching the
Town Hall from the afternoon of 23
April. Serious clashes between the
police and the demonstrators occur-
red during the evening. It was not
only the Asians in Southall but also
British people opposed to the fascist
policies of the National Front who
took part in the demonstration to
express their feelings. The police
alleged that the demonstrators had
launched unprovoked attacks on
them. On the contrary, the Asian
and other organisations blamed the
police for their high-handed use
of force. In the disturbances several
people were seriously injured and
one of them, a New Zealander, be-
longing to the Anti-Nazi League, died
from the injuries. About 40 people
of Asian origin are reported to have
sustained injuries. About 340 people
were arrested and most of them re-
leased on bail. Our High Commis-
sion has asked the British authorities
to indicate precise figures of the In-
dians arrested and charged. It is
understood that the British Govern-
ment are making their own inquiry
into the incident under the Police
Act of 1976.

The latest reports from our High
Commission indicate that the tension
has been reduced in Southall. Our
High Commissioner has repeatedly
advised restraint on the part of the
Indian community in the interest of
racial harmony.

We are in touch with the British
Government, both here and in Lon-
don, regarding the follow up mea-
sures. We are glad to note the con-
demnation by the British Prime
Minister and other British political
leaders of the racist National Front
"reminiscent of Nazis", as Mr. Calla-
ghan has said. Without in any way
minimising the magnitude of the
task, we hope that everything will
be done to restore confidence among
the affected communities.

श्री मुल्लियार सिंह मलिक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस इंसिडेंट के बारे में प्राज्ञ का यह काल घटेणन का सबजेक्ट है, वड़े शर्म के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस किसम के इंसिडेंट्स इंग्लैंड के घंटर हुए। जिस ब्रिटिश रेन के बावत यह कहा जाता था कि वड़े मुहमज्जब हैं और सिविलाइजेशन का एक माडेल उन का समझा जाता था लेकिन वहां पर सिविलाइजेशन और सम्पत्ता का जनाजा निकलता जा रहा है। किसी आदमी की बावत समझा जा सकता है कि उसमें फेनेटिज्म आ सकता है, पागलपन आ सकता है लेकिन किसी मुल्क की हुकूमत में और उसकी जो एक मशोअरी होती है पुलिस की, उसमें भी इतना फेनेटिज्म और पागलपन आजाए तो उसको क्या कहा जाए? यह पागलपन सिर्फ आदमियों पर ही नहीं दिखाया गया, उनमें जो औरतें और बच्चे थे उनके बाम पकड़ कर मीठा और मारा गया। ऐसी बातें हिन्दुस्तान में तो सुनने में आई थीं लेकिन इंग्लैंड में सुनने में नहीं आई थीं कि वहां पर भी औरतों के साथ इस तरह का मुतुक किया जा सकता है। एक हफ्ता पहले भी वहां पर इस किसम के घटेक्स हुए थे एशियन कम्युनिटी पर, इंडियन्स पर। इसलिए समय से पहले, चार दिन पहले ही हमारे हार्ड कमिश्नर ने ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट को इसकी लिए इतला दे दी थी कि इस किसम का इंसिडेंट वहां पर होने वाला है। नेशनल फंड जो कि रेजियलिस्ट है वह इस किसम की बायलेंस की प्रीचिज करता है। इंडियन्स को खत्म करने के लिए फंड प्रीच करता है कि उनका रेजिस्टर मेनटेन किया जाए, कहाँ कहाँ इंडियन्स हैं उनके नाम दें किए जायें। उनका एक टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोयाम है कि इतने दिनों में वहां से उनको निकाल दिया जायेगा। जब इस किसम की बातें वे करते थे और जब ब्रिटिश सरकार को इतला भी दे दी गई थी टाइम से तब फिर ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए था कि इस किसम की मीटिंग को बैन कर देती। साउथाल में 60 हजार इंडियन्स रहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम इसको बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि इस किसम की बायलेंस हमारे खिलाफ प्रीच की जाए। गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ भी डिमास्ट्रेशन किए जाते हैं और इस किसम की मीटिंग के खिलाफ भी डिमास्ट्रेशन होते हैं लेकिन वह योगफल होते हैं परन्तु यहां पर तो पुलिस का पहले से ही इरादा मालूम होता है। 50-60 के करीब लोग मीटिंग होल्ड करने के लिए आ रहे थे, नेशनल फंड बाने, लेकिन वहां पर पांच हजार पुलिसमेन का तैनात होना—इससे मालूम होता है कि यह एक साजिश थी इंडियन्स और एशियन कम्युनिटी को सबक सिखाने की। डिमास्ट्रेशन में न्यूजीलैंड का एक टीचर भी था जोकि इनके साथ सिम्पैथी रखता था। यही नहीं, अगर देखा जाए तो इंग्लैंड में रहने वाले ब्रिटिश भी रेजियलिज्म के बड़े सल्ला खिलाफ हैं लेकिन उनसे बावजूद जैसा कि वहां पर खयाल किया जाता है कि मिसेज पैरर टोरी

पार्टी की तरफ से सरकार बनाने वाली हैं, वे भी रेजियलिज्म का प्रचार करती रही हैं। ऐसी हालत में अगर हमारी हुकूमत की इस किसम की पालिसी रही और इस तरह की बोकनेस वह दिखाती रही और हमारे आदमियों के खिलाफ वहां पर इस तरह के इंसिडेंट्स और बायलेंस होता रहा और इस तरह पुलिस ऐवशन में आई तो एशियन्स वहां पर कैसे रह सकेंगे? कामनवेल्थ के मेम्बर हम भी हैं और इंग्लैंड भी है, कामनवेल्थ कोई उनकी जायोर नहीं है। अफसोस की बात यह है कि जब क्रािस हुकूमत थी, उस वक़्त इतना तो सुनते थे कि हमने उलाहना दे दिया, प्रोटेस्ट कर दी लेकिन अब तो प्रोटेस्ट भी जाती रही। मिनिस्टर ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें कहीं एक लफ्ज भी इसके लिए नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है We are having talks with the Government, हमारे एम्बेसेडर ने क्या किया?

We should have lodged a strong protest with the Government

क्या इसको करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं या नहीं? क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारे आदमियों को और एशियन्स को कोई एक्थोरेस दिया that India stands by them and, Indian Government stands by them.

इस किसम का आश्वासन उन को दिया या नहीं दिया। मैं फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस किसम की कोई साजिश तो राज इंग्लैंड में नहीं चल रही है? क्या हमारी गवर्नमेंट में हमारे हार्ड कमिश्नर की मारफत यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि धाया ब्रिटिश कम्युनिटी इंडियन्स या एशियन्स को वहां से निकालने पर आमादा तो नहीं है? ये सारी चीजें वजाहत के साथ, मैं अपने फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रश्न करूंगा, हाऊस को बताएं?

श्री सवरेन्द्र कुम्हू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की जो मनोभावना है, उस से मैं बहुत हद तक सहमत हूं। इस में दो राय नहीं हैं कि यह जो घटना हुई है, यह बहुत दर्दनाक और दुखदायी घटना है। जब यह खबर मिली तो हमारे हार्ड कमिश्नर ने इस के बारे में तथ्यों को जानने के लिए फौरन कदम उठाए और हम ने भी अपने हार्ड कमिश्नर के साथ बातचीत की। माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि हम यह एक्थोरेस करें कि हमारे जो इंडियन सिटीजन्स हैं, हम उनके साथ हैं, इसे सम्बन्ध में मैं उन को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में कोई एक्थोरेस की जरूरत नहीं है। हम इंडियन कम्युनिटी के हर घण्टे काम में

पूर्णन उनके साथ है। इसलिए उनको क्या-क्या हुआ है और कितने आदमी घायल हुए हैं, और वे कैसे हैं, इन बारे में हम पूरी खबरें ले रहे हैं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनका जो यहाँ पर हाई कमिशन का आफिस है, उसके साथ और लन्दन सरकार के साथ भी हमने सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है।

एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम में वहाँ भी दो राय नहीं है कि वहाँ जो नेशनल फ्रंट है, वह बहुत गन्दे संगठन है और जातीय घणा फैलाना उस का काम है और नारा, भर्माति कर क प्रचार करना और गोरे आदिमियों और एशियन्स और हमारे यहाँ के लोग का बीच में बिट्टेप भाव फैलाना उस का काम है। यह सुख की बात है कि नेशनल फ्रंट का जो आइडेंटिटी है, उस के विरोध में वहाँ के ग्राहम मिनिस्टर जि० कैलाहन ने स्पष्ट बयान दिये हैं और वहाँ के दूसरे नेताओं ने भी स्पष्ट बयान दिये हैं।

कामनवेल्थ के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने ज़िह्न किया है, हमारे न्यू कामनवेल्थ के बारे में क्या है यह उन का पता है।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the happenings, to say the least, are the most deplorable and disgraceful. I am, however, very much pained to see that both the High Commission and the Government of India have taken the matter very lightly. Sir, in this statement that has been made by the hon. Minister, Shri Kundu, we are told that—

“We have noted with deep concern the reports....”

Further, he says:

“We are in touch with the British Government.” This shows only the weakness on the part of the Government. There is no expression of pain, no expression of anguish, no expression of resentment, no expression of condemnation, especially also in view of the police brutalities.

Sir, I put it to the Government that it has been very weak in this particular matter of upholding the honour of the people of India and even about

the Prime Minister the remark has been made that he is a filthy person. I therefore put it in a categorical manner to the Government to let us know how the Government has adequately and appropriately communicated to the British Government the strong feelings of the people here throughout the country.

Sir, not only has the matter been taken lightly, but, I put it to the Government that the High Commissioner has been rather lethargic. No doubt, a few days before the incident, he came into contact with the British Government and informed them of the delicacy of the situation. But we are told that it was the hon. Minister, Shri Kundu, who contacted the High Commissioner as soon as he heard the statement, on the 24th April. Sir, the incident took place on the 23rd April. Let the Government clarify whether our Commissioner informed the Government of the incidents having taken place, or whether it was the Government here that heard in the news the whole thing and then informed the High Commissioner over there. We are told that it was the Government here that contacted the High Commissioner the next day, that is, the 24th April. Sir, the incident took place on the 23rd April and it was after two contacts of the Indian Government with the British High Commissioner that on the 25th April, the High Commissioner chose to visit the area and reach the people. Let us therefore know whether the Government has taken up with the High Commissioner this point about its lethargy and the light manner in which it has been proceeding in the matter.

Sir, we are told by the hon. Minister Shri Kundu and I quote—

“We are in touch with the British Government both here and in London regarding the follow-up measures.”

This is a very vague sentence. ‘We are in touch’ means what?

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

What are the steps which have been taken? Has any strong note been filed with the British Government? There is a report in the newspapers today that the British Government has been asked to hold an enquiry into the matter. Is it true that an enquiry has been asked for by this Government? What is the nature of the enquiry? Is it a mere enquiry under the Police Act over there? Sir, I understand that the Home Secretary has made a statement that if any enquiry is made, then, the contents of its report will not be made public. Has our Government made any comments on this particular remark of the Home Secretary that an enquiry which will be held in secret will not appropriately and adequately deal with such a situation?

I would like to know from the Government whether they propose to raise these matters in the Commonwealth forum and what would be our attitude in totality with respect to these matters. I hope, categorical and specific replies to the points that I have raised will come from the Government.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Banatwalla is not happy with the words that have been used here in the statement; he says that we should have used much more stronger words. He might have seen reports in the newspapers that two days back I had stated in the Rajya Sabha that we look at these matters with deep anguish and I had said that this matter was indeed very unfortunate. If the problems could be solved by use of strong words, perhaps the Government and some of us would not stop using these words. I would request the hon. Members to bear in mind that an election campaign has been going on in U.K. and on 3rd they are having their poll. We should not do anything or cause to do anything that it would appear that we are going to side with this group or that group, this party or that party. We agree that we have the duty and

responsibility to look after welfare of the Indian citizens abroad, but when a matter become a law and order problem, we have also certain limitations. Therefore, in certain very difficult times, we have to be in touch with our High Commissions to find out the actual facts, circumstances etc. If you would kindly see the statement, we have given versions of both the sides. We have said:

"The police blocked access to people approaching the Town Hall from the afternoon of 23rd April. Serious clashes between the police and the demonstrators occurred during the evening. It was not only the Asians in Southall but also British people opposed to the fascist policies of the National Front who took part in the demonstration to express their feelings. The police alleged that the demonstrators had launched unprovoked attacks on them. On the contrary, the Asian and other organizations blamed the police for their high-handed use of force.

I hope, a very distinguished Member of this House, Shri Banatwalla would appreciate that sitting in this House, one could not sit on judgement on certain incident that took place at Southall. We are certainly entitled to know facts about the arrest of Indian citizens there; how many are injured and what are the losses that they have suffered. We are going into these aspects of the problem.

I strongly refuse the charge that our High Commissioner has been lethargic. On the contrary, he has been very active. The news comes from there. The hon. Members know that there is a time gap of five hours; London time is behind of us by five hours. We are very anxious to get more news and the hon. Member should have welcomed the fact that we have been keeping in touch on telephone with our High Commission. It does not mean that he has not sent any report to us. I do not think, we should look into these problems in this manner: rather, he

should appreciate that quick steps were taken to collect more facts and to decide what action we were going to take.

The hon. Member wanted to know whether we would raise this matter in the Commonwealth forum. These matters are always discussed in the Commonwealth meetings and we use this forum to discuss certain matters of multi-racial and other such problems.

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली)
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है मैंने उससे ज्यादा निराशा हुई है। जिस प्रकार का बर्बरतापूर्ण कार्य वहाँ हुआ है और जिसके ज़्वर एक मूल्य मीटिंग जो की जा रही थी रंग भेद के आधार पर एशिया मूल के निवासियों को वहाँ में कैसे निकाला जा सकता है, इस बात का प्रचार करने के लिये, और उनके विरोध में शांतिपूर्ण जब प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा था तो पुलिस ने बर्बरतापूर्वक उन पर हमला किया, पुलिस ने वहाँ पर महिलाओं को बालों से पकड़ कर घसीटा एक वहाँ का न्यूबीलैड का रहने वाला सिकक, जो वहाँ का न्यू नाबी संगठन है, उसका विरोध करने के लिये धाया था, उसकी पुलिस की थार से हल्का हो गई और उसको मार दिया गया और 300, 400 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। इस प्रकार का भीषण घातक, जितने वहाँ एशिया मूल के और भारतीय मूल के निवासी हैं, उन सब में फैला हुआ है। इन सब कायवाहियों के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर चुनाव हार रहे हैं, हम कहीं ऐसा न कर बैठें जिससे यह इम्प्रेशन चला जाये कि हम किसी को साइड ले रहे हैं। वहाँ दो पार्टियाँ हैं, एक श्रीमती बैचर की पार्टी, जो ज्यादा स्ट्रांग है और दूसरी मि० पावेल की। यह सारे लोग जो हैं, बाहेर नेशनल फ्रंट हैं, उन सब का रवैया भारतीय मूल के और एशिया मूल के निवासियों के प्रति उचित नहीं है। इस बात को सब जानते हैं।

आजकल तो वहाँ चुनाव हो रहे हैं। परन्तु जब गुरदीप सिंह चम्बर की हत्या हुई थी, तब तो वहाँ चुनाव नहीं थे। अब वहाँ पर कीमार्थ परीक्षण की बात चल रही थी, तब तो वहाँ चुनाव की बात नहीं थी। वहाँ पर भारतीयों के प्रति जो अपमानजनक बातें हो रही हैं, सारे देश और पूरी लोक सभा को जोरदार शब्दों में उनकी निन्दा करनी चाहिये और इन सबाल पर देश के जन-मानस का पूरी तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहिये।

जिस तरह से यह वक्तव्य दिया गया है, उस पर जो मुझे आपत्ति है। इसमें कहा गया है :

"Our High Commissioner has repeatedly advised restraint on the part of the Indian community in the interest of racial harmony."

यह भाव्य मित्र करता है कि वहाँ पर भारतीयों ने कोई रेस्ट्रेट नहीं रखा, और नहीं रख रहे हैं। दूसरी बात इस वक्तव्य में यह कही गई है कि पुलिस ने ऐलेज किया कि उन पर हमला किया गया। प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है। क्या उनकी रिपोर्ट है कि लोगों ने पुलिस पर हमला कर दिया था? अखबारों में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। सब अखबारों में साफ तौर पर लिखा गया है कि पुलिस ने कुछ गोरे लोगों के साथ मिल कर शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शनकारियों पर हमला किया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है, यह बात इस वक्तव्य में क्यों नहीं बताई गई है, जबकि पुलिस क्या कहती है, यह बात इन वक्तव्य में शामिल कर ली गई है।

क्या इंग्लैंड के इलेक्शन ला के मुनाबिक रेशल डिसक्रिमिनेशन, रंग भेद की नीति, के आधार पर चुनाव लड़ना अपराध है या नहीं, अगर है, तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये हैं और नेशनल फ्रंट के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है? क्या सरकार ने ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट से इस बारे में पूछा है?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती बैचर दोनो ने इस बात की निन्दा की है। उन्होंने किस की निन्दा की है? उन्होंने नेशनल फ्रंट की निन्दा की है, परन्तु यह जो कांड हुआ है, जिसमें लोगों पर बर्बरतापूर्ण हमला किया गया, जिसके कारण भारतीय और एशियाई मूल के लोगों में भयकर घातक है, उन्होंने उसकी कोई निन्दा नहीं की है। किसी ने भी यह नहीं कहा है कि पुलिस की कार्यवाही सत्य है। वहाँ पर जो रेशल डिसक्रिमिनेशन के आधार पर चुनाव लड़ा जा रहा है, उसकी कोई निन्दा नहीं की गई है। हम तो यह जानना चाहते हैं कि उन कांड के बारे में क्या कहा गया है और वहाँ पर जो कानून को तोड़ा जा रहा है, उसके खिलाफ ब्रिटेन की गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

पिछली बार कहा गया था कि हम कीमार्थ परीक्षण के सवाल को यू० एन० ओ० में ले जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोग कीमार्थ परीक्षण और अन्य मसालों को यू० एन० ओ० में ले जायें, इस बारे में हम क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक कामनवैल्य का सवाल है, मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि हम उनका दाव में, परन्तु कामनवैल्य में तान ब्रिटिश लोगों की मीठा है। क्या हम उसके साथ मिल कर वहाँ पर यह मानस नहीं उठा सकते हैं? अब ये बातें कौनसा में भी पहुँच रही हैं। पिछले दिनों में कौनसा गया था। वहाँ पर बड़े जोरों से यह कहा जा रहा है कि

[श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा]

भारतीय मूल के लोगों को निकाल दिया जाये। स्कूलों में डिमिनिमिशन हो रहा है, स्कूलों में बच्चों को गालियां दी जाती हैं। ब्रिटेन और कैनडा में स्कनहेड्स और दूसरे लोगों के द्वारा एशियाई मूल के लोगों के विरुद्ध आतंकपूर्ण कार्य-बाहियां की जा रही हैं। क्या मंत्री महादय बतायेंगे कि अन्य नान इंग्लिश स्पर्शक देशों के नाथ मिल कर ब्रिटेन तथा कई दूसरे कामनवेल्थ के देशों में हो रही इन भयंकर घटनाओं के विरुद्ध कामनवेल्थ में आवाज बुलंद करने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया क्या कर रही है ?

वे लोग ब्रिटेन के नेशनल बोर्ड और नगरिक हैं। उनके साथ इस तरह की जा डिमिनिमिशन की जा रही है, वह एक बहुत ही शलत बात हो रही है। उसके कारण इस देश के सब लोगों में एक बहुत बड़ा असंतोष है। ब्रिटेन की गवर्नमेंट भी इसमें पार्टी बन रही है। क्या मंत्री महादय इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के मंत्रीमंटा ब्रिटेन की गवर्नमेंट को पहुंचावेंगे ?

श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्डू : जैसा कि मैं पहले कहा है यह बहुत दुखदायी घटना है और इसके बारे में हमने अपनी गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस गुप्त मीटिंग की बात कही है उसकी खबर हमारे पास नहीं है। खबर यह है कि नेशनल फ्रंट, जिसका वहां इलेक्शन में कैडेट चुनाव लड़ रहा है, एक स्कूल में मीटिंग कर रहा था।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : जिस मीटिंग में कोई प्रैस वाला या कोई पब्लिक मैन नहीं जा सकता है, क्या वह गुप्त मीटिंग नहीं है ? कोई प्रैसमैन या पब्लिकमैन नहीं वहां जा सकता था। चारों तरफ पुलिस ने घेरा हुआ था।

श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्डू : हमारी खबर यह है कि वह पब्लिक मीटिंग थी। और उस मीटिंग के होने के पहले वहां केवल हिन्दुस्तानी और एशियन ही नहीं बल्कि जो वहां के नागरिक हैं, वहां के धार्मिक हैं, और जो नाजी टैन्केन्सी का विरोध करते हैं, उन सब ने इकट्ठे होकर कहा कि यहां पर मीटिंग होना ठीक नहीं है। तब जाकर वहां उस समय से गोसमाल शुरू हुआ, यह लड़ाई भी हुई। उसके बारे में जो कुछ खबर आई है, उसके बारे में ब्रिटिश सरकार भी डिटेल से इन्क्वायरी कर रही है।

जैसे कि मैंने कहा कि यह बहुत दुखदायी घटना है, इसके लिये हम भी वहां से रिपोर्ट ले रहे हैं और उनकी भी रिपोर्ट क्या है, यह भी देख रहे हैं। इसमें कानून के बारे में भी बात उठाई गई है—वहां जो कानून है एक वहां रैस रिजेक्शन एक्ट है और दूसरा पब्लिक ऑर्डर एक्ट है। मैं यहां पर साफ साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर कुछ घादमियों का यह धमिमल है कि इस रैस रिजेक्शन एक्ट और पब्लिक ऑर्डर एक्ट में ऐसी मीटिंग और मार्च को

बैन किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उनके होम सैफ्टरी का मत है कि इलेक्शन के समय पर मीटिंग बैन नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह कानूनी पाबन्दी है, मार्च को बैन कर सकते थे। तो उनका डिटेल चल रहा है और एक अच्छी घटना उसमें यह हुई कि उन्होंने कहा है कि यह जो कानून है उस रिज्यू करेमें और भविष्य में देखेंगे कि किस का फायदा देकर, पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव एक्ट को फायदा देकर, जो ज्यादा नेशनल फ्रंट के मार्फिक है, रैसिस्ट आगनाइजेशन है, वहां विद्वेय के भाव पर जानि और रंग के आधार पर विद्वेय भाव न फैले।

दूसरे इन्होंने बताया है कि मि० कैमलन ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उन्होंने इस घटना के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं उन से यहमत नहीं हूँ जो मेरे पास उनका कोटेशन है, उसमें यह लिखा है :—

"I think that everybody, of all parties, should deeply deplore what happened yesterday." Then he has said something else and then comes the relevant part: "The doctrines of the National Front are pernicious, provocative; they are reminiscent of Nazism....."

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: What about the police?

SHRI SAMERENDRA KUNDU : I read that out.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): When did he say this?

SHRI SAMERENDRA KUNDU : On 24th. The incident took place on 23rd.

I have already answered the question about Commonwealth.

These matters are also taken up the meetings of the Commonwealth.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Let me take this opportunity to pay my tributes to the very brave non-Asians who participated in the anti-Nazi demonstration; particularly, let me pay my homage to the great New Zealander who laid down his life in the face of severe police brutalities to support the anti-Nazi cause. The problem of racialism in

Britain has been growing from year to year. First, we had the skin heads in Britain, people with shaved heads who used to beat up the Indians. Such incidents became very common in the last few years. Then the racist National Front was set up under the racist pig, Enoch Powell, and led by Martin Webster and John Tydall. They raised a new anti-Indian and anti-black hysteria in the country. It is a wonderful thing that though Britain had a Labour Government, under the pressure of the new extremist National Front the British Government has been making its immigration laws tighter and tighter. The fact that there are virginity tests against Indian women immigrants in Britain now is proof of how much pressure these racialists wield on the British Government. They have laid down the strictest laws today for immigration.

The whole question is how our Indian Government looks at this whole problem because the seriousness of the situation has not been brought out by the statement of the Minister of State for External Affairs. I am very sorry that a former fire-brand socialist like Samarendra Kundu came out with such a wishy washy statement giving both version of the incident. Of course, now he is a Janata man. (*Interruption*).

A week before this incident, there was another incident in Leicester where another racist meeting was held by the National Front, where the local people had protested and where there had been massive police reinforcements to protect the racist Front meeting. When this meeting took place in Southall, as the Minister has pointed out, the Indian High Commissioner pointed out that this meeting would disturb the public peace in Southall. The Ealing Council, which had earlier refused permission to hold the meeting, suddenly gave them permission this time. A 5000 strong contingent of policemen surrounded the meeting to protect 59 supporters of

the racist National Front. The anti-Nazi demonstrators were standing outside. The police prevented journalists from going inside the meeting. This was the incident that led to the conflagration. What happened? 59 people stood on the steps of the Southall public hall and they chanted abuses at the Asians—3000 of them who were outside. It is no small wonder that in spite of all this provocation, violence did not break out in a bigger way. After all, the main victims of violence were the Asian people who were demonstrating, including Tariq Ali, the Pakistani firebrand, a very piquant situation is obtaining in the U.K. today. Though the official posture of all the parties is that they are against racialism, the administration is acting totally in collusion with the racists. James Callaghan has denounced the National Front as a racist organisation. We have also heard Mrs. Thatcher condemning this incident. But what does the British Home Secretary Mr. Merlyn Rees say? He said in an interview that these incidents were unprovoked incidents by Asians and that caused violence. Worse still is the statement made by the Scotland Yard Chief, Sri David McNee who said:

"The incidents were unprovoked attacks against the police and property by groups of people determined to create an atmosphere of tension and hatred."

This is the statement of the chief of the official police and of Britain and this shows the attitude of the administration. In spite of what the leaders are saying, the attack is mainly against the Indian people. The people have protested in Britain also. To protect a few people, 5000 policemen had to be brought at a cost of a quarter million pounds. This is the trouble the British Government is taking to protect the racists. They say that in order to have full democracy election meetings should be held. But is it the right of anybody in any country where there is democracy to have racist

[Shri Saugata Roy]

organisations hold election meetings? This is a point which we have to seriously consider. I am sorry that the Government has at stage condemned the brutalities of the police against the defenceless Asians, it has not protested that so many people have been injured. The High Commissioner did not go to the cremation ground and nobody went to the hospital. This is situation that is prevailing. I would urge upon the Minister to make a serious study of the situation.

It is high time that Indian abroad cease to be whipping boys. Indians go abroad because we do not give them jobs. They go abroad, get employment and send remittances, which our Government utilise for their foreign exchange requirements. Now these people are beaten up and our Government do not stand by them. The Indian people abroad have been the whipping boys of Idi Amin, in Sri Lanka, in Burma and now in Britain. It will spread to France also. Then with what face will you send Indians abroad and with what face we shall ask them to send remittances to our country? It is high time that the Government take a firm stand in this matter.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister that not only are we still in the Commonwealth, maintaining our umbilical cord with our historical British masters, but today the British investments in India exceed the British investments before 1947. There are more British personnel working in this country today than there were in 1947. There is so much remittance going out of the country. Yet, the Government at no stage showed that it has guts to stand by the Asian community abroad, to give them confidence by taking some strong stand, so that people abroad understand that if the interests of Asians are hampered, if Indians are hit, if Indians are insulted, if Indians are discriminated against, the Govern-

ment of India is there to protect the Indian interests abroad and that inside the country we will take such steps so that the racist pigs do not repeat such incidents abroad.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There should be a full-fledged discussion on this.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I listened to the speech made by my most esteemed, distinguished and ebullient friend; whether I should call him firebrand, I do not know. If one has to be a firebrand or one loves to be firebrand, a firebrand has to be responsible.

AN HON. MEMBER: So, you are irresponsible.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I have never been irresponsible. I have only said that a fire brand has to be responsible.

Government have to act according to the information they get. I have already shared with the House whatever information I have got. I entirely associate myself with the feelings and sentiments expressed by the hon. Member about racial discrimination and the difficulties encountered by Indian citizens abroad. Whenever there are any incidents, we have always gone to their rescue, within the various constraints to our approach; we have always gone to the help of Indians abroad....(Interruption) There are many examples. We have acted promptly whenever such cases have come to our notice. Our High Commissioner to the spot and discussed the matter with the people. It is not true to say that nobody has gone to the hospital. I can say that one of our officers has gone and visited the hospital. My information is that none of the injured are now in the hospital. Three or four persons had gone to the hospital and some of them have been discharged also.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the High Commissioner?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU : I can check up whether the High Commissioner has gone there or not. Further, the High Commissioner cannot go everywhere, as you cannot expect the Minister to go everywhere. As I said, the High Commissioner has gone to Southall and had a meeting with the Indians.

The High Commissioner had gone to the spot and had a meeting with the Indians and Asians also there. I can say that no other Ambassador or High Commissioner had gone to the spot. This is one thing which Mr. Saugata Roy must also appreciate, to give the devil its due. You can criticise, but to criticise blindly without giving the devil its due is not constructive.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: On a point of order. Referring to the High Commissioner, the hon. Minister has said, "give the devil its due". Does he take him to be a devil?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a devil's point, it is not a point of order!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has second hand information. If he went in cognito and tried to find out, he will see that he has the most unhelpful and unsympathetic people abroad. It is a waste of money to maintain these missions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish his answer.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's views on this are very well known.

The last part of the question is about strong action. We are taking appropriate action, and we are in constant touch with the Government there and also with our High Commission and whatever is necessary to tackle the problem we will certainly do.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I learn that the Indians wanted a ban on the racist meetings in Southall. Why have they not been banned? I am told that four meetings are going to be held up to 3rd May. The National Front is a racist organisation. They are abusing Indians, they are saying so many things against Indians, and they are instigating people against Indians and creating an atmosphere which generates violence. Therefore, I want to know from the Minister whether he has asked the British Government to ban such meetings in the area where Indians are concentrated.

We are not able to protect them. Is it possible for the Government to protect them or not, we want to know. What are the steps they are going to take to protect them? Suppose in future such violence erupts, then what action are Government going to take? When we wanted India to come out of the Commonwealth, our External Affairs Minister said that it was quite necessary for us to be in it because the British Government was not going to do anything, and we were in a majority there. Are you going to censure the British Government through the Commonwealth? Can you give that assurance?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU : These questions have been answered. I can give my personal opinion, but being a Minister I am prevented from giving it. If I had been there, I would have said many things.

About banning this organisation, I have said that it is one of the most dirty racist organisations. It fomented racial hatred, and is a Nazi type of organisation. It has no love for Indians, Asians and almost all the parties, the Liberal Conservative and Labour party leaders, have condemned this incident. I think the British Government are examining the law whether they can ban it or not, they will decide.

12.50 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH, HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND AND HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and twenty-seventh Report on paragraph 11 of the Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil) on Loktak Hydro-electric Project relating to the Ministry of Energy.

(2) Hundred and forty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-ninth Report on Direct Taxes relating to Ministry of Finance.

(3) Hundred and forty-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-eighth Report on Direct Taxes relating to Ministry of Finance.

12.52 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FIFTH REPORTS AND MINUTES AND THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-SEVENTH TO FORTIETH REPORTS.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the following Reports and minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Thirty-third Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Customs.

(2) Thirty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agricultural Research and Education)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research—Working conditions of agricultural scientists.

(3) Minutes of sittings of the committee relating to the Thirty-fifth Report.

(4) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Railways—Passenger Amenities.

(5) Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Irrigation)—Development of Irrigation Facilities.

(6) Thirty-eight Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power)—Power.

(7) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Railways—Loss and Damage Claims on Indian Railways.

(8) Fortieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education)—Higher Technical Education.

12.51 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION

TWENTIETH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): I beg to present the
Twentieth Report (Hindi and English
versions) of the Committee on Sub-
ordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWENTY-NINTH, THIRTIETH, THIRTY-
FOURTH, THIRTY-FIFTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH
AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj):
I beg to present the following Re-
ports (Hindi and English versions)
of the Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes:—

(1) Twenty-ninth Report on the
Ministry of Works and Housing
(Works Division)—Reservations for
and employment of Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes in the Central
Public Works Department.

(2) Thirtieth Report on Action
Taken by Government on the recom-
mendations contained in the Fifth
Report on the Ministry of Railways
(Railway Board)—Reservations for,
and employment of, Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the
Workshops of South Eastern Rail-
way and also award of petty con-
tracts to Scheduled Castes and Sched-
uled Tribes in the South Eastern
Railways.

(3) Thirty-fourth Report on Action
Taken by Government on the recom-
mendations contained in the Sixth
Report on the Ministry of External
Affairs—Reservations for and emp-
loyment of, Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of

External Affairs and its subordinate
offices including Indian Missions ab-
road.

(4) Thirty-fifth Report on Action
Taken by Government on the re-
commendations contained in the
Twenty-third Report on the Ministry
of Finance, Department of Revenue
(Indirect Taxes Division)—Reserva-
tions for, and employment of, Sched-
uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
in the Central Board of Excise and
Customs and its field formations.

(5) Thirty-seventh Report on the
Ministry of Railways (Railway
Board)—Reservations for, and emp-
loyment of, Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in Northeast Fron-
tier Railway and award of petty con-
tracts to Scheduled Castes and Sched-
uled Tribes in Northeast Frontier
Railways.

(6) Thirty-eighth Report on the
Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals
and Fertilisers (Department of
Petroleum)—Reservations for, and
employment of, Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian
Oil Corporation Limited (Marketing
Division).

12.56 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-
TAKINGS

FIFTIETH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): Sir, I have the
honour to present the Fiftieth Report
of the Committee on Public Under-
takings on Bharat Heavy Electricals
Ltd.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-
inkil): Will we have a discussion on
it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East): Yesterday,

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

when we raised questions on the Government Business, we did say that there should be a discussion on this Report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. You give a Motion and it will be considered.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): A motion has already been given. We want a discussion on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is for the speaker to consider it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you kindly convey our feelings to the Speaker?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: AT the moment, you are the Speaker. You may allow a discussion on it. Let us have a discussion on the Report.

12.58 hrs.

STATEMENT BY HOME MINISTER
RE. HIS RECENT VISIT TO JAMMU
AND KASHMIR STATE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, the Hon'ble Members would remember that on the 19th April, 1979 there was a discussion in this House on a Calling Attention Motion regarding the recent large-scale violence and arson in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. During the discussion, a suggestion was made that I should pay a visit to the affected areas to acquaint myself with the various incidents that took place on the 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1979. Accordingly, I visited the Srinagar and the surrounding areas on the 22nd April, 1979. The Chief Minister of the State, whose headquarters at the moment are at Jammu, also arranged to accompany me when I visited the

places in Srinagar which had suffered from mob violence as also the villages in which varying number of houses were almost totally gutted.

In Srinagar town, I saw the various buildings which had been completely or virtually completely gutted, namely, the Srinagar Club, the Office of the United Nations Military Observers' Camp, the residence of the Director of Doordarshan next door, and the All Saints Church and the buildings in its compound. These had been apparently selected as the targets of attack and arson by the mob. Immediately afterwards, I visited some of the villages in which residential houses, mainly of Jamait-e-Islami and Ahmediyas were burnt down. The villages I went to were, Hassanpur, Sicharoo, Darigaon-Devsar and Arwani in Anantnag District. In some villages, large number of trees in orchards, belonging to members of these groups were cut. It was clear that in all these villages, the burning and other damage was caused in a selective manner, the attack being directed towards the followers of Jamait-e-Islami, and persons belonging to the Ahmediya sect. According to the information given to me by the State Government more than 900 residential and non-residential structures were burnt; 3 mosques and one church were damaged by fire; about 800 shops, cow-sheds and stores were damaged. About 200 houses were looted. Five lives were lost in Police firings; while three persons died in clashes between the villagers and the riotous mobs. Two persons died as a result of drowning in the melee.

Later in the evening, I received tations representing Jamati-Islami, Jamait-ul-Tulba, Jamait-e-Ahmediya, the Christian Residents of Srinagar, Congress (I), Awami Action Committee and the State Janata Party. Almost all of them emphasised the need for immediate steps for rehabilitation of the affected persons and families; punishment to the guilty; and adequate preventive steps so that such

incidents do not occur in the future. I also discussed the situation with the Chief Minister as also State Government officials.

13 hrs.

Having been the strong reaction of the people in Srinagar in particular early in 1978 when the late Shri Bhutto was found guilty by the Lahore High Court, the State authorities had expected that there would be repercussions if and when Shri Z. A. Bhutto came to be hanged. They, however, did not expect that the reaction would be so violent and widespread. Nor did they think that it would be so selective against the specific groups which became victims of mob fury. As soon as the State authorities realised the magnitude of the trouble, they took all possible steps to bring the situation under control. But valuable time was lost in getting together the requisite additional police force and units of the Border Security Force as well as the Army. The situation was brought completely under control by 7th April. The State Government arrested a number of persons suspected to be responsible for the violence and arson. Quite a few of those who were believed to have led the mobs are said still to be free. And people in the villages I visited resented the fact that many of those arrested were released almost immediately on bail.

The State Government and other non-official voluntary agencies like the Red Cross have distributed blankets, clothes and grains in the affected villages. The State Government is arranging to sanction loans for timber and G. C. sheets to the persons whose houses have been damaged or burnt. It has now approached the Central Government for special assistance for the rehabilitation of the victims and this request will, of course, be sympathetically and speedily considered.

While this is the bare narration of what happened and what had been done to restore normalcy, I must also state that it is my impression that considerable tension still prevails and certain groups told me that they felt insecure and uncertain of the future. For this reason and also because of some aspects of all that occurred, I feel that it would be in the interest of all concerned to subject the occurrence of the 4th and 5th April to a close scrutiny.

The Chief Minister of the State agrees with this view and intends to have a thorough enquiry made to find out why the authorities were not able to anticipate its nature or take appropriate preventive steps or contain the violence more effectively when it did occur. The Chief Minister is also determined to see that prompt and deterrent action is taken against the culprits so as to create a sense of confidence amongst the affected groups of people. I have assured the Chief Minister that the Central Government will give all necessary assistance to the State Government to enable them to take all measures necessary to restore confidence among all sections of the people and to ensure that such disturbances do not occur.

DR KARAN SINGH (Udhampur). May I seek one clarification? In view of the fact that there is a widespread feeling that the ruling party which the Chief Minister heads, the National Conference, was, in fact, largely responsible for instigating and leading these mobs, will the hon. Home Minister please assure the House that whatever inquiry takes place is not under the auspices of that very Government and that Party but it is an impartial and judicial inquiry? Otherwise, it will not be able to serve the purpose of restoring public confidence.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not think I am in a position to tell him anything on this. My point really would be this. I have said that an inquiry

[Shri H M Patel]

would be made to ascertain the facts. The hon Member's statement that there is a widespread feeling that the National Conference was responsible for this, I think, is a statement which has not been acceptable

13.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA). With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 30th April, 1979, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(3) Consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Special Courts Bill, 1979

(4) Consideration and passing of:—

(i) The Inter-State migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service Bill, 1979.

(ii) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1979

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): With your permission, Sir, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to find some time to discuss the increasing road accidents in Delhi.

Sir, road accidents in Delhi are increasing alarmingly

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let us not go into the subject.

SHRI V M SUDHEERAN: This is a very important subject. The hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs stated in the Rajya Sabha on 19th April 1978 that nearly 730 persons were killed and 4188 persons injured in road accidents in the Delhi during the period July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978. On the same day one of our colleague became a victim of negligent and rash driving—Mr. Parmanand Govindjiwala who died and the other friend, Shri Mohan Jain is still suffering. Sir, DTC operation is found to be totally unsafe

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We cannot discuss DTC now. You are only wanting time for a discussion.

SHRI V M SUDHEERAN Day before yesterday, Mr. P. S. Narayan, a DAVP official died because of careless driving. He was about to board the bus. Everyday 3 or 4 persons die on account of road accidents. Even to-day three incidents have been reported. I appeal to the hon Minister to find some time to discuss the functioning of the DTC.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) We could not discuss the Demands of either the Shipping and Transport Ministry or the Communications Ministry. DTC comes under Shipping and Transport. There is an alarming situation in Delhi because of the series of accidents. I know the hon Minister is aware of the fact and I only wish that a discussion takes place to support the Minister to take all measures to tone up the DTC in the interests of safety of the passengers but also to reform the whole thing and also see that the precious lives of the people are protected.

The other things is the Communications Ministry. The Communications Ministry was not discussed on the floor of the Ministry for the last 7 years. The last discussion, if I remember correctly, was when Mr. Bahuguna was the Minister. It is one of the vital subjects concerning the citizens of the

country. We could not find time to discuss this Ministry. Some motion or something the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should find so that we can get a chance to discuss this Ministry, wherein, I am sure, every member will participate. There are certain new elements coming. Recognition has been given to a new union which has created a lot of tension.

Secondly, the telephone connections are not functioning properly. My own problem is with regard to Cochin it is a terrible thing. I demand a discussion should take place on this aspect also.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The subjects which the hon. Members have raised are undoubtedly important, and they will be considered by the Business Advisory Committee.

12.10 hrs.

MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the next Session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I oppose the motion I invite your attention to Rule 303 which reads as follows:—

"As soon as may be, after a Bill has been presented and referred to

Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in accordance with rule 264 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time specified by the House.

"Provided further that the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report by a Select Committee

See the next Proviso also which says:

"Provided further that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion."

I am sorry to say that there are certain features in this memorandum which cry for a satisfactory explanation. The Committee was constituted on a motion adopted by this House on the 15th May last year and concurred in by the Rajya Sabha on the 18th May. That is in the last budget session, it was constituted by the House and it was instructed to report to the House by the last day of the first week of the next session. That means, last July, on 21st July, 1978, they were asked to report. Then what happened? The Committee was granted—it is laughable—two extensions for the presentation of the report—first, on the 21st July. They were to present the report on that date. The first extension was granted on up to 21st July, 1978. The first extension was given upto 22nd December till just before the winter session adjourned in 1978.

Again, the second extension was given from 24th November upto the last date of this session, that is, 18th May, 1979.

Now comes the most inexplicable part of the whole memorandum—Para 3. The Committee has held 11 sittings so far. That is all right. I do not question the number 11. But please see how many were held after these two extensions were granted. The

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Committee has held, after the first extension, two sittings and seven sittings after the second extension. That is to say this is simple arithmetic, this does not need higher mathematics-- that means they have held only two sittings between May and July last year-- $2+7=9$; $11-9=2$. Only two sittings were held from the date of the adjournment of the last budget session till the last day of the monsoon session and on which date they were to submit the report. Why no explanation as to why more sittings could not be held? Two sittings only were held in Delhi. They could have done--easily three or four sittings. We, when Mr. Shyam-nandan Mishra, my colleague, was the Chairman of the Committee on Lokpal Bill, used to hold many sittings from day to day. So, Sir, this is most--I will not use the word 'atrocious' or 'outrageous'; had I been in the Opposite side, I would have used the words 'atrocious', 'Unpardonable'--'inexcusable'.

Now, Sir, they want this extension.

We, Sir, must set an example. It is high time that we had the austerity and efficiency and all that otherwise with what face can we tell the Government to be efficient when we are ourselves not efficient, when our Committee is not efficient. I am sure, you, the Chair, are equally anxious to set a good example. Our Committee should set an example for efficient and hard work.

Now, please read para 4--

"with a view to acquainting themselves with the working and existing conditions of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies and also to look into the implications of the Co-operative principles in their application to these societies..."

Now, Sir, for looking into the implications of the Co-operative principles they need not go on an all-India tour. This work could have been

done while sitting in Delhi. I read further--

"...in order to formulate their views before taking up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill."

The second part of this sentence is all redundant. They could do it in Delhi. Then further for this laudable objective--

"the Committee undertook on-the-spot study visits of various States..."

Sir, I know as per rules it is very difficult for the Committees to go on all-India tour for on the spot visits. I have been Chairman of the Petition Committee for two years and only once I asked the permission of the Speaker to go on a visit outside Delhi. Here this Joint Committee undertook on-the-spot visits of various States. They have not mentioned the number. Further it says 'in phases'. It is a phased programme. The phased programmes consisted of three phases for on-the-spot visit. Two phases they have finished. First phase began in September 1978 after the extension was granted. After the budget session during the summer, either because of fatigue of the budget session or summer heat they did not go for on-the-spot visits. The first phase was completed from 18th to 25th September, 1978 soon after the monsoon session adjourned. The second phase was completed between 3rd and 11th January, 1979. It is a very good season. The third phase is yet to begin. I cannot understand why they could not complete the third phase at the end of January or in the beginning of February. No reasons have been given as to why the third phase could not be completed. It is yet to begin.

Now, Sir, what have they done sitting in Delhi? It is para 5--

"The Committee heard oral evidence of experts in the field of

Cooperative movement and representative of various National Level Cooperative Federations/Organisations, etc...."

They have not mentioned the number of experts. I read further—

" at their sittings held on the 9th August, 1978, 22nd to 25th January, 1979, and 11th and 12th April, 1979."

So, during the inter-session recess they have held only four sittings. It is most unpardonable. In the recess you had four sittings. On the 9th August you had a sitting and on the 11th and 12th April you had a sitting and these were during session. In the recess you had four sittings only, that is, from 22nd to 25th of January. How many days? I am not good at counting. These are four sittings, Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I know, if the committee sits both in the morning and in the evening, is it to be considered as two sittings or one sitting?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Depending on the sitting. If they sit twice, it is considered two sittings.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am told 8 sittings. I was in hospital at that time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Any other member of the committee present in the House? He was in hospital then.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have a specific amendment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am stating the background. If there any other member of the Committee now present in the House?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Everybody was eager to join the committee.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I can now understand their eagerness!

Sir, I now come to the juicy part of the whole memorandum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much justice would you extract out of this?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Memorandum says—

"The Committee have yet to undertake third phase of the study tours of some of the remaining States and take up clause-by-clause consideration and complete other states of the Bill."

And then it says—

"The Committee, after considering the quantum of unfinished work, felt that it would not be possible for them to complete the work and present their report by the stipulated date, i.e. 18th May, 1979."

—That is about 3 weeks from now. And then it says:

"The Committee have, therefore, decided to seek further extension of time for presentation of their report upto the last day of the next Session."

My amendment says:

In item 13,

For 'the last day'

Substitute 'the first day'.

I beg to move my amendment:

In item 13,

For 'the last day'

Substitute 'the first day'.

If that is accepted by the House, the motion would read as follows:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the next Session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cooperative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State."

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

I am sure my colleagues here—I am confident that my hon. colleagues on the right, left and centre—and centre includes Mr. Halder also—will agree with the amendment, in view of the facts which I have stated.

I move my amendment and I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The amendment has been moved.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: (Seoni): Let it be first week.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): It should be: Last day of the first week.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Last day of the first week of the next session.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, do you accept that amendment?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He wants to be a little more generous, but generosity misplaced! Anyway, Sir, I accept this amendment to my amendment.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I accept the amendment by Prof. Mavalankar to Shri Kamath's amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. I will put the amendment of Shri H. V. Kamath, as amended by the amendment of Prof. Mavalankar.

The question is:

In Item 13, for the words 'last day of the next Session' substitute 'last day of the first week of the next Session'.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the motion moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, as amended. The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State."

The motion was adopted.

13.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED SHORT SUPPLY OF WAGONS FOR CARRYING FOODGRAINS FROM KARELI AND GADARWARA MANDIS IN JABALPUR DIVISION TO OTHER PLACES."

SHRI NIRMAL CHAND JAIN (Seoni): Madam Chairman, Kareli and Gadawara in Jabalpur division of Madhya Pradesh are two important grain mandis. There have been regular complaints of short supply of wagons to these two mandis besides others in Madhya Pradesh. I had drawn the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to this effect on receipt of telegrams from Grain Merchants' Association, Gadawara vide my letter dated 4th April, 1979 which has been acknowledged on 17th April, 1979. But no redress has been provided. Kareli Grain Merchants' Association have sent a detailed letter which has been filed

by me along with my notice. Now a regular Satyagrah has started. The incident may take an ugly turn any moment. The issue has been also raised in the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. Redress is, therefore, immediately solicited.

(ii) **SHORT SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS TO SMALL INDUSTRIES LOCATED IN ASANSOL DURGAPUR INDUSTRIAL BELT.**

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): Madam Chairman, the Asansol-Durgapur small and ancillary industries are the worst sufferers and speedy growth of small and cottage industries in this important industrial belt is deterred due to step-motherly and non-co-operative attitude of the big public sector undertakings specially under SAIL and HSL. Due to non-availability of jobs from these giant public sector undertakings, the capacity of these small industries remains idle during most of the days in the year. This idle capacity of these industries means retrenchment of workers, lay-off and also unsteady and fluctuating economy of these small industries. These small industries in Asansol-Durgapur industrial belt also suffer due to non-having raw materials from Government supply sources. Although in the last year, a gala opening of stock yards was made at Durgapur by HSL/SAIL with the intention to supply raw materials to SSI units of Durgapur-Asansol, but it is experienced that required quantity of steel has not been supplied till to date to any of these SSI/Ancillary industries.

In view of the above, it is urged upon the big public sector undertakings in this industrial belt particularly, HSL/SAIL that reservation of certain items should strictly be off-loaded to these small industries on a fair price and also regular supply of required quantity of raw materials be ensured for both the survival and growth of these small

and ancillary industries and thereby to create employment opportunity to certain extent.

(iii) **PROCEDURE FOR GIVING GALIANTRY AWARDS AND PROMOTIONS TO OFFICER OF THE DEFENCE FORCES**

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Madam Chairman, from the days of Shri Krishna Menon to Babuji, the House has been repeatedly assured about the sound health of Defence Forces.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rules provide that you confine yourself to the written statement.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Madam, we had been led to believe that the Defence forces had learnt the lessons of 1962 debacle and had carried out improvements of Command performance all along the line. But the article by Lt. Gen. Harbakhsh Singh (Retd.) in the *Indian Express* on April 25, issue reveals that the Command failures of 1962 were reported in 1965 and 1971. This should cause grave concern since there is little public debate on the issue about the capabilities of the Defence forces. Also in the same newspaper Lt. Col. J. R. Saigal has revealed serious deficiencies in selection procedures particularly above Lt. Col. rank and in giving gallantry awards. While awards and promotions given to right persons build up army morale, these given to the wrong ones, shatter it. Mr. Saigal's revelation that in 1971 an award was 'thrust upon' a Commanding Officer of Singals and that award became a topic of ridicule, is shocking. The Government must come out with a statement about these deficiencies in order to allay public apprehensions about our Defence forces.

(iv) **LACK OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR EXPORT OF EDIBLE MUSTARD OIL FROM BEHARATPUR AND KHAIRLI MANDIS OF RAJASTHAN.**

श्री राज किशन (भरतपुर): महोदय, "चिन्ते दो महीने से राजस्थान की भरतपुर तथा खैरली मंडियों से खाने योग्य तेल सर्राफों का निर्यात नहीं होने में तेल उद्योग संकट में आ गया

[श्री राम किशन]

है। एक तरफ कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं। मजदूरों की छटना हो रही है, माल सड़ रहा है, दूसरी रेल सुविधा का अभाव में टूटकों में धाड़ी खावा, अधिक समय और ज्यादा मालभाड़ा देने के बाधा कारण तेल मगाने वाले आशाम, बगाल ऐसे प्रान्तों में तेल की कमी और भारी महंगाई से हाहाकार मच रहा है। राजस्थान राज्य से तेल के लदान की सुविधा नहीं होने से तेल मगाना आयात निर्यात करने वालों की परेशानी तो है ही इसके अलावा जहाँ सूखेदार की हालत खस्ता हो रही है वहाँ मरमा उपजाने वाले किसानों की भी अपनी उपज की सही कीमत नहीं मिलने में उनमें भी भारी असंतोष फैल रहा है।"

(V) NEED FOR TAKING OVER THE
MANAGEMENT OF SIDHPUR COTTON
TEXTILE MILL, SIDHPUR.

SHRI AHISAN JAFRI (Ahmedabad):
Madam Chairman, Sidhpur Cotton Textile Mill at Sidhpur has been closed since last three months and nearly 23,000 workers have gone jobless. The mill has been closed due to inefficient management. The attention of the Government was drawn several times by the workers towards the mismanagement practices of the management but no attention was paid. In the result the mill has been closed down adding 2500 workers in the huge army of unemployed in the country.

There is no likelihood of reopening of the mill in the near future by the old management and if at all it is reopened by the said management, it will fail to give smooth and clean administration

The National efforts so far did not achieve the goal of cloth production in the country. The Central Government are announcing time and again its policy regarding the cloth production and the textile industry but with no results.

Instead of reducing the unemployment, such closures of units in the various parts of the country, the problem is becoming acute and the investment of crores of rupees is becoming idle adding to the gross national loss.

The Government has adopted the policy of not taking over of such sick

units declaring that such units will be given to profit making units but the procedure is lengthy and does not help quickly. Particularly when the mill machineries are good and management is keen upon closing it. Sidhpur Textile Mill is a good example in this.

I request the Government to come forward immediately to take over the mills immediately to help the production of cloth in the country and I will also request the Government not to ask for the Report under Section 18A of the Industrial Development and Control Act of 1961 and take over the mill straight-forward looking to the peculiar situation prevailing of Sidhpur Mill and help the lot of the workers.

**MERCHANT SHIPPING (SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up consideration of Rajya Sabha Amendments. Now, I would like to point out before the Minister moves the amendments that they are purely of a verbal or technical nature. It only concerns changing the figure and the dates.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
CHAND RAM): I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration:—

Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Twentyninth" the word "Thirtieth" be substituted.

Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 3, the word "Second" be omitted.

(3) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1978" the figure "1979" be substituted.

[Shri Chand Ram]

Clause 2

(4) That at page 1, line 13, for the words, brackets and figure "(Second Amendment) Act, 1978" the words, brackets and figure "(Amendment) Act, 1979" be substituted."

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): This Bill serves a very limited purpose. It will have a discriminatory effect on the persons working in the field of navigation. The changes are consequential, but still, this Bill attracts Article 14 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has been discussed when the Bill came up here originally. This is not the occasion for repeating that discussion.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: The Minister has given an assurance that he would bring in a comprehensive Bill covering all aspects of navigation, and of service conditions of the personnel. I want to know when those improvements in the service conditions of the personnel will be brought about.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkeezh): This Bill has been debated already. I will not repeat the points made earlier. The whole purpose of the amendments, as I have understood them, is to limit the scope for people leaving service before a certain period. The Minister feels that the availability of trained hands to serve our own country is very limited. When we train people, we want that their services should be utilized in this country for 4 years. We lack adequate number of trained hands in the country. This is the substance of the Bill.

When the Minister himself goes through the report made in this connection, he will see that the number of trained people is so limited. The Minister is a miser in giving training to people. He mentioned 6 training centres—1 have not read the report—2 in Calcutta and 4 in Bombay. Does

he think that Bombay and Calcutta are the only areas where we can establish training centres and give training to 700 or 800 people in this country of 600 million people which has so many unemployed persons? There is scope for establishing training centres in Madras, Tuticorin and Cochin. What prevents the Minister from establishing the training centres there and training employees whom he can lend to other countries and earn money? I am not accusing the present Minister. He is there only for the last 2 years.

I was surprised to know another thing. The pilots are so scarce in this country, and they are so much in demand—pilots, second commanding officers and sea-men are in demand. I want the Minister to reply to these points and to see that Cochin gets a training centre.

श्रीमती बाहिष्मती पी. रामलक्ष्मी (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य): सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर भाषण करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं चाकी एक ही ट्रेनिंग के मुद्दे पर कहना चाहती हूँ। ट्रेनिंग सेंटर का भी सवाल नहीं है, हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ट्रेनिंग की सुविधाएँ जिनको मिलेगी, उसकी जो बातें हैं, उनमें बहुत डिफिकल्टी हो रहा है। एक कोर्स के लिये इटर-माइस पास होना जरूरी है।

बम्बई में 117 में से 30 लड़के पहले घा गये और उस समय बम्बई से इटर साइस का एग्जामिनेशन नहीं लिया गया। यह लड़के पहले घा गये लेकिन इटर साइस का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं था इसलिये उनको नहीं लिया गया। जब यूनिवर्सिटी एग्जामिनेशन नहीं लेती है इसके बारे में मिनिस्ट्री के श्री रानाडे की सब मान्य है, लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया गया। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि ट्रेनिंग के लोग मिलते नहीं, लेकिन न जो जाने की कोशिश करते हैं, उनको इस तरह से रोक देते हैं। इसके बारे में आज जांच कीजिये, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहती हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to the three hon. Members who have suggested some concrete measures for the intake of the trainees. I can only assure them, specially Mr. Rachaiah and Mr. Vayalar Ravi

[Shri Chand Ram]

that we are already seized of this matter. In fact, the remedy does not lie in restricting these trained people from going abroad. I have my full sympathy with them; and I have assured them that no undue harassment will be caused to them. We will use this measure only when it is necessary in the national interest. I assured the maritime union and their leader, Mr. Kolaaji the necessary help. So far as arrangement for training is concerned, I have already taken steps in respect of 250 cadets which we are training at the moment. Previously, we were training 125 cadets; from 125, we have increased the number to 250 cadets. Now, I am trying to see that this number of 250 cadets be increased to 500 per annum. And I am trying to get another full-fledged training ship from abroad for which I had sent my Director-General of Shipping to locate one. He is going to submit a report in that regard; and after that report is considered, we will certainly, with the help of the Finance Ministry, acquire another training ship on the lines of T.S. Rajinder. I have asked the DG to make ship by ship assessment to see whether the present capacity of the ships can be increased.

So far as maritime engineering officers are concerned, there are two institutions. One is at Calcutta and another is at Bombay. Here also, I am trying to see that the number of present cadets of 100 is increased to 200 per year. I think the hon. Members know that there is a great shortage of pilots and navigation officers. Mr. Rachaiiah has pointed out that I did assure the House that I will bring forward a comprehensive and consolidated Bill. But this is a very minor amendment. In fact, this Bill had been passed by the House itself; and then it was transmitted to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha had made certain amendments; and these amendments, as you were pleased to remark, are of a very technical nature. And, therefore, I can, once again, assure Mr. Rachaiiah that certainly I will be able to bring forward some kind of a com-

prehensive and consolidated Bill at some suitable time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As early as possible.

SHRI CHAND RAM: So far as Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar's complaint about admission and qualification, etc. is concerned, I will try to find it out. But the minimum qualification is Inter-Science. Previously all those boys who were Matriculates with science were admitted. But the course was for two years. Now, in order to increase the intake, I have reduced the course to one year. But the qualification has to be raised from Matriculate to Inter Science of 10+2. The qualification was enhanced only to enable us to increase the intake.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: This time, the Bombay University exempted all students from appearing in Inter Science; and then they did not get a certificate of promotion from the Bombay University.

SHRI CHAND RAM: That matter of the question I will have to examine; and there is a great competition to get admission into these institutions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi had pointed out about the shortage.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I will appeal to the hon. Members that this is a very minor amendment of a technical nature. I hope the House will pass it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration:—

Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Twenty-ninth" the word "Thirtieth" be substituted."

Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 3, the word "Second" be omitted.

(3) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1978" the figure "1979" be substituted.

14.47 hrs.

Clause 2

(4) That at page 1, line 13, for the words, brackets and figure "(Second Amendment) Act, 1978" the words, brackets and figure "(Amendment) Act, 1979" be substituted.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up amendments. First, the Enacting Formula. The question is:

"That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Twentyninth' the word 'Thirtieth' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up amendments to clause 1. The question is:

"That at page 1, line 3, the word "Second" be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1978', the figure '1979', be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up amendment in clause 2. The question is:

"That at page 1, line 13, for the words, brackets and figure '(Second Amendment) Act, 1978' the words, brackets and figure '(Amendment) Act, 1979' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH
(ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES)
BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I
beg to move.

"That the bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am happy to bring forward this measure which seeks to make an adjustment in the boundaries between the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. This Bill is the product of an agreed approach made by the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to find a satisfactory solution to the problems which arise in the villages in the vicinity of the Inter-State boundary between these two States determined by the deep-stream of Yamuna which changes from time to time on account of fluctuation in the course of the river.

2. I may briefly narrate the background of this problem. The present boundary between the two States, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, owes its origin to notifications issued by the Government of India in the year 1884 and 1887. These notifications were consolidated in a notification issued in

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

the year 1933 which continues to be in force. Thus at present the boundary between these two States is partly fixed with reference to the boundaries of adjacent border villages and partly variable, being the deep-stream of the river Yamuna which often changes its course. Out of the five border districts of Haryana and six of Uttar Pradesh, the boundary between Ambala and Kurukshetra districts of Haryana and Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh is fixed, and so is the boundary between Gurgaon district of Haryana and Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. The deep-stream of the Yamuna has all along been declared to be the boundary between Karnal and Sonapat districts of Haryana on the one side and Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts of Uttar Pradesh on the other, and also between Gurgaon district of Haryana and Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Attempts were made from time to time in the past to replace the river boundary by a fixed boundary, particularly in the portion covering Ballabgarh tehsil of Gurgaon district but for one reason or another, these attempts remained inconclusive. Latterly, after the establishment of Haryana as a separate State, the disagreement between the two State Governments over the exact location of the river boundary between Gurgaon and Bulandshahr districts grew more and more pronounced.

With a view to settling once for all the problems arising out of the fluctuating boundary, the then Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and suggested to the then Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, in May, 1974, that the latter might agree to arbitrate in this matter in his personal capacity; and that the Award of his arbitration would be accepted by both the parties. Accordingly, Shri Dikshit gave his Award on 14th February, 1975, recommending the replacement of the variable

boundary by a fixed boundary described therein. The Bill seeks to give effect to the Award.

As required by the proviso the article 3 of the Constitution, this Bill was referred by the President in August 1976 to the Legislatures of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for expressing their views. The Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad of Uttar Pradesh discussed the Bill on 3rd and 8th November, 1976 respectively. The Haryana Vidhan Sabha discussed the Bill on 15th November, 1976. The Legislatures of both the States adopted resolutions in support of the alteration of boundaries as contemplated in the Bill (The proceedings in both the State Legislatures regarding this Bill have been placed in the Parliament Library). The views of the Chief Ministers of these two States were again ascertained when new Governments were formed in these States after the elections in 1977. Both the States urged that steps should be taken to sponsor legislation to give effect to Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit's Award to replace the variable deep stream boundaries by fixed boundaries.

Now coming to the main features of the Bill, I would like to say that it follows the pattern of the States re-organisation laws, particularly the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968, passed by this House in the past. It is, therefore, not necessary to go into many of the details. I would like to confine myself to certain special features of the Bill. The territories to be transferred from one State to the other have been described in clause 4(1) of the Bill and the fixed boundaries in clause 3 read with the Scheduled to the Bill. The description of the fixed boundary is the same as that given by Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit in his Award. Even though the fixed boundary has been described in the

Bill, it will be necessary to translate it on the ground and locate the exact position of the boundary pillars. For this purpose, we have included a special provision in clause 3 of the Bill. Sub-clause (2) of that clause provides for the demarcation being done by an authority to be appointed by the Central Government. It has been made clear that in making the actual demarcation the authority should follow the alignment of the fixed boundaries as described in the Schedule. The description of the fixed boundary in the Schedule is in terms of "the present deep stream line" which was verified and determined by the Survey of India during the months November 1974 to February 1975 and in terms of inter-village boundaries as ascertained and mapped at the settlement of Gurgaon district completed in the year 1943. For the purpose of demarcating the boundary, the authority has, therefore, been empowered to interpret the description of the fixed boundary and take into account the relevant records. This measure of discretion which is necessary has been provided for the demarcating authority.

It is also necessary that the administrative authorities as well as the people of the area should have a correct idea of the areas which would be affected by this Bill. It has, therefore, been provided in clause 3(4) of the Bill that the authority shall prepare maps of the areas on both sides of the fixed boundary and in the vicinity thereof which would show the "present deep stream" line and the fixed boundaries in relation to it and also the names and boundaries of the villages on both sides of the fixed boundary as indicated by the State Government concerned with reference to the revenue records of that Government. The authenticated copies of these maps shall be sent to the Governments of both the States.

As the jurisdiction of the States has been changing in the areas to be

transferred due to fluctuations in the deep-stream, there has naturally been some apprehension on the part of the people, particularly the cultivators, as to how their rights would be affected after the transfer. We have made a provision in clause 27 of the Bill to the effect that the existing laws shall continue to operate in the transferred territories i.e. Haryana laws will operate in the areas which would be transferred to U.P. and the U.P. laws will operate in the areas which will be transferred to Haryana until otherwise provided by a competent legislature or other competent authority. All rights which the people have acquired under the existing laws over the land would therefore, continue by virtue of this provision. Clause 32 of the Bill makes special provisions regarding construction and maintenance of the boundary pillars.

We had felt that it would be desirable to locate the fixed boundary on the ground so that the transfer of territories could be given effect to straightaway on the passing of this law. Work has been started for this purpose in consultation with both the State Governments and this is nearly complete except for a small stretch of about 8-10 Kms.

Special provision has been made in Clause 3(3) (c) of the Bill to empower the demarcating authority to enter upon and survey any area in the vicinity of the boundary line and take necessary measures in connection with the demarcation work. Clause 33 of the Bill seeks to validate the things already done and the action already taken so that to the extent possible, surveys etc. already made could be utilised.

The passing of this Bill would be an important step in the direction of stabilising the administrative arrangements in the area which is subjected to so much uncertainty at present. It is based on a principle which has

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been accepted by both the State Governments and I commend the Bill to the House for acceptance

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): May I know why only these two States have been selected? If there is to be any boundary alteration, that must be done throughout India

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister has explained why this Bill is necessary.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Similar reasons are there for all States If there is any award for other States also, that also should be implemented. I request the Minister to constitute a committee or commission to go into the disputes of all States so that a final decision may be taken

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want him to clarify why other States have not been covered

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yes.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: This question has been clarified time and again. Wherever there is a dispute between two States relating to any area and there are claims and counter-claims, both the Governments can sit together and sort out their problems. If they need our help, we are ready to extend our cooperation, help and assistance, because we think that for a lasting solution, it is better that the States concerned should sit together and sort out their problems. In this particular case, both Haryana and UP Governments sat together and asked the then Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dixit, to arbitrate.

They assured him that his arbitration will be accepted. That was done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wanted to know, when you have taken this up, why have you not taken up the issues about other States also.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: This legislation was pending for a long time because the award was given in 1975.

MR CHAIRMAN: A whole lot of others are also pending

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Regarding the boundary disputes between Karnataka and Maharashtra and Karnataka and Kerala, there is the Mahajan Award which has been with the Government of India for a long time. I want to know what you are doing about that.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The Governments of the two States should sit together and sort out their problems. If they want any assistance from us, we are ready to help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up private members' business.

15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-second Report

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): I beg to move

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th April, 1979."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th April, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

15.02 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE PROCEDURE FOL- LOWED REGARDING PROMOTION OF A JUDGE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stephen.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I wrote a letter to the Speaker to say that I wanted to raise a point of order. I think that must be with you. I have informed him in advance.

My submission is that please see the language of the Resolution of my learned friend, the Leader of the Opposition:

"Having considered the statement made by Shri Shanti Bhushan, Minister of Law, Justice, and Company Affairs on the floor of the House on 6th March, 1979 on the circumstances under which the promotion of Shri O N Vohra took place after the pronouncement of judgment in 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case.

This House records its displeasure .."

SHRI C M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I am on a point of order. This point of order was disposed of on that day and I had gone on with my speech. I am half the way through my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has spoken for nearly half-an-hour.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He had not spoken for half-an-hour. He did not speak even for a minute.

MR CHAIRMAN: But the record shows that time taken by him is 29 minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA. No, he did not speak. You kindly allow me to raise my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is that many points of order were raised and those points of order were disposed of. Mr. Stephen had started his speech while moving the Resolution. So, if you have got a point of order in relation to something he has said, that is pertinent at this moment. Now, once the Resolution has been taken up, I am sorry you cannot raise this point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Kindly listen to me and then you decide. You are the final authority. I do not challenge your authority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were reading out the Resolution and you wanted to raise a point of order on this. Points of order on the Resolution were raised. They were disposed of and Mr. Stephen had started his speech. He has moved the Resolution. Therefore, are you raising the point of order on something he has said? Only that is pertinent at this stage. You cannot reopen something by continuous points of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What happened last time was that some points of orders were raised, but the Chairman at that time said that he cannot consider these points of orders, because the Speaker has admitted the Resolution. Therefore he said the question of raising the point of order does not arise. I hope you will agree that when you are here as the Chairman, then you have every right to accept or reject a point of order, because you are here acting as the Speaker; so, you have all the powers which the Speaker has, when you are in the Chair. But at that time, the Chairman said that he cannot entertain the point of order, whatever it may be because the Resolution was admitted by the Speaker. So, if it is your ruling that you will not entertain any point of order because the Speaker has admitted the Resolution, then I have nothing to say except to bow before

our verdict. But if you think you can entertain the point of order, because you possess as much power as the Speaker possesses, then my humble submission before you is that you kindly allow me to raise the point of order. In fact, I wrote a letter to the Speaker so that he may think over it, because it raises a constitutional point, a matter of great public importance. Now if this thing goes on, then the judiciary cannot function freely; if the judiciary is attacked, it would demoralise the judiciary... (Interruptions) If you allow me, I will raise it. But if you say that the Speaker from his chamber has admitted this Resolution and so I have no right to raise a point of order, I will sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raised a point of order and the Chairman at that time ruled out your point of order. Then Shri Stephen started his speech. So, I think Shri Stephen may continue his speech.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is it not a fact that I told you....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have read the proceedings.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Perhaps you have not read it fully.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May be my capacity for reading through it is not the same as yours!

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Shri Stephen spoke for a minute or a minute and a half. But that was after the Chairman had disposed of the point of order on the basis that we cannot raise a point of order, because it was admitted by the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may resume your seat.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: If you also agree that I cannot raise

a point of order, because the Resolution has been admitted by the Speaker....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That was raised, that was over-ruled and that was buried over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has already ruled on the point of order. I cannot give a ruling over again.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are also a member and you may have to face the same difficulty

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Madam, in the course of the Private Members' Resolution last time....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, I hope you did not mean that remark seriously, because I do not think that is a good remark to make about the Chair.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Every member will have to face the same difficulty. I have not made any adverse remark.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But do not make it against somebody who is here; do not make it when I am sitting here. I do not think that is a nice remark to make about anyone who is in the chair, because it is directed to the chair.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are a member and you are acting as Chairman. What is wrong in mentioning it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Madam Chairman, the Resolution is very very limited in its scope and I would remain limited to it. I would ensure that my observations are limited to the scope of this Resolution. The operative part of this Resolution reads:

"This House records its displeasure over the procedure adopted in connection with the said matter."

What exactly is the procedure which the Resolution seeks to impeach? The procedure I have in view is just this, that after taking a decision to promote Justice Vohra, after the Government took the initiative, and discussed it with the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court, they decided to delay the notification in the Gazette, linking the act of notification with the conclusion of a case which was pending before the Judge. This is the procedure which I seek to attack by this Resolution.

I have nothing against the promotion of the Judge, I have nothing against the Judge as such. But I do consider that this position taken up by the executive, namely, that the promotion of the Judge, recommended by the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court, recommended by the Chief Justice of the Supreme court, approved by the President of India, was to be put in cold storage, saying that the notification under article 217 will issue only after the Kissa Kursi Ka case is disposed of, the delay caused by this is, according to me, unconstitutional, unwarranted, against the public interest and amounted to an interference of the executive with the due judicial process, and has put the Judge and the judgement under a cloud of suspicion. This is, in short, the attack that I make on the procedure, and this is the procedure I have in view also.

There are just five points which I want to highlight, one by one: (1) Was this enforced delay warranted? (2) Was this delay in the public interest? (3) Was this delay in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution? (4) Was not the delay an interference of the executive with due judicial processes? (5) Did the delay not bring the Judge and the judgment under a cloud of suspicion, robbing the entire proceedings of acceptability, credibility, impartiality and detachment, which alone would make a

judgment acceptable by the people and also the accused?

These are the five points which I wish to raise. In the first place, was the delay really warranted. One of the reasons which Shri Shanti Bhushan mentioned in his statement was:

"It was felt that it would not be in public interest to elevate him till the case was concluded since any such step would necessitate re-examination of the witnesses by his successor, causing great inconvenience both to defence and to the prosecution.

I do not know which law he is relying upon in this regard. There is section 326 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a reading of which will convince anybody that merely because a new Judge comes in, the witnesses need not be called back.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Are you reading the section before it was amended in December 1978?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It is before the amendment. So, the first point goes

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is after the December amendment; it has incorporated Act No. 45 of 1978. So, the first point does not go.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: This provision was not there when his name was recommended.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Therefore, this goes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It goes and comes. You may give the former section 326. After all, this amendment operated only in a very small portion of it. You can correct me. I have got the text before me, and the amendment that was brought in by Act 45 of 1978 as incorporated in this.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

There it is stated:

"Whenever any Judge or Magistrate.."

The amendment was that in the place of Magistrate, "Judge" also was added in. That was the only amendment.

"Whenever any Judge or Magistrate after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein and is succeeded by another Judge or Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Judge or Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor or partly recorded by himself."

Provided that he can, if he thinks necessary, call in the witnesses, re-examine and all that. Therefore, this Section does not make it compulsory on the Judge to call in or does not give a right to the accused to demand witnesses may be called in. Subject to the correction, this is all the text I have, which I am reading.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Up to December it was compulsory.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You gave me that particular Section which was in force in December 1976 or 1978. You give me that.

This is the position. Therefore, this plea was not sustainable. Even if it is sustainable, may I put a question: Was 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case the only case pending before Mr. Justice Vohra? There were other cases. There were other criminal cases pending before Mr. Justice Vohra, with respect to whom the evidence was half-way through or more than through. Why the speciality about 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case? You are saying 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case was taken up in order that inconvenience may not be caused to the witnesses and all that in 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case. In

order that inconvenience may not be caused, this special solicitude was shown. What about the other cases? Were not the other cases there? Why the speciality about this one particular case? If the solicitude is showable with respect to this case, then you must concede that no judge can ever be promoted or transferred because at the moment of his promotion or transfer inevitably some case will be pending before the trying judge or magistrate. If this standard is accepted, then you are bringing the entire functioning of judiciary to a complete stop. This is the main thing. Therefore, the first point I raised is really relevant. I am raising the more important point now. Is it going to be the guiding principle which would mean that unless the slate is completely cleaned off, nobody can be promoted? Then he will say, now that bar is not here. But what about the previous one? Was it that no judge was ever promoted or transferred when a case was pending before him? I am again emphasising: Why this particular attitude about this particular case? I would here again say that looking into the records I find another very strange thing. When Justice Vohra was promoted as the Sessions Judge from what he was—that was Magistrate Judge or something like that—when that promotion was given to him, in that promotion order it was written that 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case also will go with him. I request my friend to repudiate this allegation I am making. In the appointment order, in the proceedings of the appointment order, it was specifically stated although he is going to be the District and Sessions Judge. Then there is a nothing there. Again, I come to 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case. 'Kursi' case, I will say from now on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say it in Malayalam!

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This 'Kursi' case also will be tried by Justice Vohra. Therefore, to begin with,

Justice Vohra tried this case along with many other cases. Justice Vohra is made the Sessions Judge and when he is made the Sessions Judge, a special mention is made that the 'Kursi' case will be tried by him. There are four notes added on. (Interruptions). The 'Kursi' case will be specially tried by him. And then he is about to be elevated as a High Court Judge. Then again, the 'Kursi' case comes in the way. May I point out, there are many other cases, there is no bar, but this case is a bar? Only this case is to be disposed of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which case?

SHRI C M STEPHEN: 'Kursi' case. Unless, the 'Kursi' case is disposed of. Justice Vohra will not be elevated to the plea. Is it a fair approach to the whole question? I am asking. Therefore, I may submit that this discriminatory case is violative in a sense that—I do not know what the legalistic aspect of it is—in spirit it is violative of Article 14; equal treatment, equality before law. Accusers are before the judge. Here is a special treatment accorded to one particular case on one particular occasion and the case is taken care of. All are not equally treated. One is specially treated, may be to his advantage, may be to his disadvantage. That is violative of the spirit of Article 14. Mr. Shanti Bhushan, the eminent constitutionalist as he is, may be able to quote some judgement and say, within Article 14 it will not come. But the spirit of Article 14, it will certainly violate. A number of accusers are before a Judge and pick out one accuser, give him a special treatment. This special treatment is not available to other accusers—a special solicitude, that is what I say. Why that special solicitude to that particular accused so that his witnesses may not be inconvenienced; those prosecution witnesses may not be inconvenienced? A special treatment given to a particular accused in a particular case is

violative of Article 14. The spirit of Article 14 has been violated. This is what I am submitting. Therefore, I say this plea of yours does not at all hold good. Then the question is: Was this delay in the public interest? Let us remember that the appointment of this Judge comes under Article 224 of the Constitution. Article 224 comes when? When you are appointing additional judges. Article 224(1) says.

"If by reason of any temporary increase in the business of a High Court or by reason of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that court should be for the time being increased, the President may appoint duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the court for any such period not exceeding two years as he may specify."

This Judge was appointed as an Additional Judge. Clearly, it comes under Article 224. The appointment was justified by the fact that there are arrears, that the amount of work pending before the court demands that for a temporary period a judge may be appointed. Therefore, 45 judges are sanctioned. Appointment is to take place in a week. There is enough of work for 5 judges to look after and the Delhi High Court Chief Justice starts proceedings. He demands that an appointment may be made. He makes the recommendation. It comes to the executive, the executive puts it up, stalls the whole thing. For how long, God alone knows. Until 'Kursi' case is completed. There is no specific period. Only till such time as the 'Kursi' case is completed, this appointment will not be made, absolutely held up. And what follows? Not only one Judge, because this Judge is not appointed, the other judges are not appointed. Sanctioned posts are remaining vacant for an indefinite period with accumulated work remaining in the court and the whole disposal being

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

stalled. Is it public interest? Is it in the spirit of Article 224? For a single case is this the thing to be done? Was it warranted? This is absolutely against public interest.

Look at the personal aspect of this matter. My friend Shri Shanti Bhushan has given a very good certificate to Justice Vohra, I do not want to differ from him. He says:

"Mr Vohra had an excellent record, and the proposal to appoint him was in order in every respect. It was therefore approved by the President."

Here is enough work for the Judges, here is a Judge perfectly competent, a Judge with an excellent record. The appointment is recommended by the Chief Justice of the High Court and approved by the Supreme Court Chief Justice and sanctioned by the President Working is waiting, but the appointment is not made, and as a result of that four more appointments are delayed. Work remains accumulated, that is one aspect. A deserving Judge is not given the posting, not because of his fault, but because he was too excellent. In the eyes of the Government, he was the only man who could dispose of the Kursi case. Therefore, he had to remain there. Because of his excellence and because of the confidence of the Government that nobody else could possibly do better in the Kursi case, he had to remain there indefinitely, and a person in the service is delayed his chance of assuming charge of the post to which he is promoted. Is it in public interest? It is absolutely, completely, against public interest. That is the second point I want to make.

Thirdly, was it in conformity with constitutional procedure? I would like to invite attention to article 217, according to which the appointment has to be effected in a particular manner. It says:

"Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and the Chief Justice of the High Court...."

All, the preliminary proceedings are over, consultations are over, approval is over, and finally what do they decide? They decide that the appointment be made straightaway, but the notification may be held over. I submit this is against the spirit of this article which contemplates that the complete process must take place. I am raising this question. Once, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Governor of the State concerned, a decision is taken that the post has got to be filled and that such and such a person be appointed, is it in the contemplation of the Constitution that the issue of the warrant be delayed indefinitely? In this case it is only five or six months, but to put the argument in an absurd manner, would it be in the contemplation of the Constitution that you decide to appoint somebody and hold over the warrant for five or ten years? If it is proper to hold over the warrant for six months, it is equally legally proper to hold over the warrant for five years, it is equally legally proper to hold it over for ten years. Your consultation with the Chief Justice and everybody is over, the decision on the appointment is completed, but after ten years you issue the warrant. Strictly speaking you need not have a fresh consultation at all. So, is it not in the contemplation of the Constitution that the consultation, the decision and the issue of the warrant must be a compact and complete process? I can understand the consultation and the decision to appoint taking some time, I can understand your not deciding to appoint him at all but to keep the whole thing with you without discussing with everybody, but you take the step of going to the Chief Justice of the High Court, you

do not take the step of going to the Supreme Court. You went to the Chief Justice of the High Court, you discussed with him. The Chief Justice and yourself entered into a contract. Shri Shanti Bhushan says:

'The Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court, with whom I discussed this aspect, agreed with this view and was of opinion that while a decision on the proposal could be taken at that very stage, the actual notification might be held up till the conclusion of the 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case.'

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): That was in public interest.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May be in Janata Party interest. Is it proper for you? You collected up everything, the recommendations and everything. Was it proper for the Law Minister to meet the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court and have a discussion with him with specific reference to a case which is pending before a court under his jurisdiction? Was it proper for you? It is an entirely different domain. How does the Law Minister go into the domain of a case pending before a court? You refer to the case, you go to the Chief Justice and tell him "Kursi" case is pending and there it may be difficulty if somebody "comes in." "Don't therefore insist that the man may be promoted" and they agreed. You say that the Chief Justice agreed that the matter may be kept pending but the Chief Justice insisted that the decision may be taken. The decision is taken that the case may be kept pending. Why did you not go to the Chief Justice of India? If appointment is to be made in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and if you consulted him, when you decided to delay the proclamation or the issue of the warrant, why did you not consult the Chief Justice of India? He was kept apart. You discuss it with the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, under whose direct jurisdiction, this particular judge operates.

You tell him about 'this particular case. What business had you to mention to the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court about a case pending before a subordinate court? How is the Law Minister concerned with a particular case pending before a subordinate court? Were you functioning in a proper way in discussing that case with the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court? You discuss that case with the Chief Justice of Delhi Court. You may not have said "you write the judgement". You showed enough of interest in that case. You said—"If you are going to promote Justice Vohra, the witnesses will have to be called again in this particular case, the thing will have to be delayed, inconvenience will be caused, early disposal will not take place." You have discussions about a particular case. Is it proper for the Law Minister of India to discuss with the Chief Justice of the High Court with specific reference to a case pending disposal before a subordinate court? It is there that you completely erred.

My submission is, the moment the decision is taken, the lapse of time is not warranted at all. I again repeat, you could have kept the file with you, you could have taken the decision at a proper time. But this act of yours was not without a purpose and there it is that you come in to vitiate the entire proceedings.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

Therefore, in this whole procedure, you by-passed the Chief Justice of India, you violated the spirit of Article 217. You entered into an arrangement with the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court. He discussed the case with you and you took up a case for discussion with the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court. Who knows that this will not come up for an appeal

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

for the benefit of not only an accused but a convict, who was proclaimed as the crown prince of India, and before whom obeisance, had to be paid by all and sundry, including the Cabinet Ministers.

And, Sir, we had seen how the dictates of, not only the dictator but of a progeny, as I said, mature, half literate progeny who ransacked all the democratic values in this country, played with life of the people, how his wishes become the order of the day.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. Here is a resolution about the procedure. I took care to remain exactly within the framework of the procedure. If he wants to attack our people who are not connected with this, he is free to do so. There is a procedure for that. But I would submit that this must be stopped. If he wants to carry on a very reasonable debate, we must remain and behave in a very reasonable manner. He has used words which are objectionable. So far all right. I raise objection to the words cohorts of the dictator sycophancy and so many other things he was using unparliamentary, unmentionable things. These things are being used in reference to the Members of this House. He is doing all that I just want to know if this line of submission is permissible.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should stick to resolution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The real object has come out I am coming to that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What real object has come out? Are you free to call names about person.

(Interruptions)

We know your loyalty to this country, we know your loyalty to the Constitution. You are talking of Nam-

boodiripad, the fellow who was convicted of the contempt of the court. You are coming here to teach us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I submit that the real object behind the resolution is to express their annoyance because they could not delay the disposal of the case which was pending and then the conviction came. They believed that the case could be kept pending for months and months and years and years. You will kindly remember that it was the hon. Supreme Court who intervened and directed the expeditious disposal of the case. And in the meantime, the accused had to go to the jail because he had been found guilty of tampering with the witnesses

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. The particular case he is referring to is *sub-judice* now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not referring to any particular case.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Dealing with the merit of the case is a different thing. (Interruptions) That case is *sub-judice*. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you should not refer to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have not gone into the merit of the case at all. What I am saying (Interruptions) is that I am entitled to say what is the reason behind this resolution.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is *sub-judice*, he is dealing with a case which is *sub-judice*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not yield. I have not gone into the merits of the case at all. I am entitled to say the reason behind his resolution,

that this is not 'a case' but this is 'the case.' This was mentioned to him and that his future depended on this case was also told. He realised it and acted according to that. I am not casting aspersions on Justice Vohra. But you did a criminal act with respect to the impartiality and the reputation of the judiciary in this country by resorting to this procedure, whereby you brought the judge and the judgement under a cloud of suspicion. A thing which could have been done normally, you brought it under a cloud of suspicion, and thereby you corroded, completely smashed the basis on which the judicial structure of this country must be reared up. It is here that I am attacking the procedure. Originally, Mr. Sathe told that Mr. Ram Jethmalani or somebody has said: "The judgement is in my pocket." That was a wanton statement and could have been ignored. By your explanation you made the whole thing biased. Somebody disposing of a case, he is getting a promotion, nothing wrong about it, but now you have come forward and told us so many things, which raised so many questions unmetten interrogation marks spring up out of the statement you have made before us. That has made the whole position completely vitiated. Therefore, I am attacking the procedure followed.

This is a black chapter in the judicial process of this country. This is a wrong step you took. I charge you with impropriety in discussing this matter with the Chief Justice of India. I charge you with impropriety in taking a special interest in a case out of many cases which were pending before magistrates and judges of this country. I charge you with violation of article 14 in picking up a case and giving it a special treatment. I charge you with vitiating the judiciary and its reputation by bringing it under a cloud of suspicion and by robbing it of its credibility and respectability. I charge you, in the matter of appoint-

ment, with a procedure adopted in violation of article 217. I charge you with violation of public interest in this respect that for the purpose of serving your intentions with respect to 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case, you allowed accumulation of arrears to carry on in Delhi High Court for quite a month and kept about five posts unfilled so that this case may be disposed of.

A greater violation of public interest cannot be contemplated. The Law Minister of India by this conduct has dealt the heaviest, the most grievous and the cruelest blow on the judiciary of this country and it is on this basis I attack the procedure adopted in the whole process.

With these words, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MR CHAIRMAN. Motion moved:

"Having considered the statement made by Shri Shanti Bhushan, Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on the floor of the House on 6th March, 1979 on the circumstances under which the promotion of Shri O. N. Vohra took place after the pronouncement of judgement in 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case.

"This House records its displeasure over the procedure adopted in connection with the said matter."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heard my learned friend, the Leader of the Opposition, with rapt attention for about 45 minutes. After listening for 45 minutes, I found that he has absolutely no case. He is trying to find out a black cat in a dark room in which it does not exist. He has tried to build up the case and made an attempt to charge the Law Minister. But, I must say, he has failed and failed miserably.

His motive was to malign the judge, to demoralise judiciary and to tell the

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

people that this Government is not capable of running the country, is not capable of running the administration of the country well and to create a doubt in the minds of the public that judiciary is functioning in the same way, the way during Emergency it used to function. They want to equate us with them. That is his motive.

When the Law Minister, Mr. Shanti Bhushan, made a statement, I may quote Mr. Sathe on the basis of which he made a statement. That is the real purpose behind this resolution. Otherwise, there is no case. Every procedure has been followed. I do not want to waste time of the House by reading out all that. Every article specified in the Constitution for the appointment of a judge has been literally followed. The Chief Justice of India has been consulted; the President has been consulted. Every procedure has been followed. Still, my hon. friend says that the procedure followed was wrong

I quote:

"During the course of discussion on the Special Courts Bill on 1st March, 1979, a reference was made to the 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case and in that context, the hon. Member, Shri Sathe, made the observation that an assurance had been given to the district and sessions judge Delhi to try that case, 'if you hand over the conviction, you would be made a High Court Judge.'"

This is the real purpose of Mr. Sathe and this is your real purpose also. When you say that the judge is under a cloud, the whole judiciary is under a cloud, what is the main purpose behind it?

You want to see that people lose faith in the judiciary. You expect us to behave in the same manner as you did during the Emergency. I say 'no'. You have failed and failed miserably.

Here the procedure has been fully followed. He says that delay had been made in issuing the notification because he was conducting the 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case. Mr. Stephen is a good friend of mine. I want to tell him that there was no *mala fide* intention. Even now there are vacancies in the Delhi High Court. It could have been delayed, the process need not have been started. Even the process, after starting it, could have been delayed. But the process was started in time; it was completed in time. That, by itself clearly shows that there was no *mala fide* intention. The only idea behind that was this; the case was in a very advanced stage; it was about to be completed, within a month or so; therefore, the judge who was dealing with it for two years should complete it. That was all. Nothing more than that. If you read in between the lines, then I would only say that you are in the habit of doing that like your leader and you have to dance to her tune.

AN HON MEMBER: He is himself a Leader.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He is Leader of the Opposition so far as we are concerned. But he has a super leader. On her direct on, he has to dance and he is dancing ... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: What about your leader, Mr. Deoras?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. Deoras is not in the dock. It is Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her son who are in the dock. The whole attempt through this Resolution, the split of the Congress Party, the agitation, all these things combined together is a pre-planned, pre-calculated conspiracy to politicalise the whole issue and tell the world that the boy and his mother are innocent and that the Janata Party is vindictive. That is the attempt. This Resolution is a part of that attempt. This is all calculated, pre-

planned. Is it not to malign the judiciary and demoralise it and see that the faith in the judiciary goes? That is your attempt. You want to tell the people that, even under the Janata which claims that it follows the rule of law, the judiciary is a government department. It is not so.

What happened when the Emergency was there? I filed a writ petition. Mr. Stephen knows about it. I have told him. He is a very good friend of mine. I was sick and I was not given treatment. I filed a writ in the High Court. There was a friend of mine who appeared on my behalf. No lawyer was ready to appear on my behalf. Only a friend of mine appeared. But on the same day he appeared, in the evening, a MISA warrant was issued against him. The next day when I appeared, he was not there. I was told that a MISA warrant had been issued against him and the fellow had to ask for forgiveness, he had to give in writing that he would not appear for me, it was a mistake and all that. The only plea of mine was that I should be allowed to be treated. The judge allowed me treatment. And what was the result? The Judge was transferred from Delhi to Orissa. This is the way you have been functioning.... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): You want to copy us?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is the way you have been functioning. You see everything with the same eyes. Perhaps you are seeing your own face in the mirror. Is it not a fact? We do not believe in this type of things. We have allowed you to give all types of evidence that you have. Did we not? We could have put you under MISA, the MISA which was enacted by you. We did not. And you say that a lot of repression is going on, the MISA is still continuing and people are being harassed and arrested

and all that. All sorts of charges are being levelled....

SHRI C. M. STEPTEN: Now the discussion is not on the Home Ministry. The discussion is on the resolution.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What I say is that the prescribed procedure is being followed in this case....

SHRI C.M. STEPTEN: I made many points—point No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Answer those points.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not in the public interest to delay the matter. Why? We have to settle that case at the earliest in the public interest. The whole country was interested in that. And what was Mr. Sanjay doing? He was spending lakhs of rupees in purchasing the people with the result that many witness became hostile. That was going on and you know the Supreme Court verdict on that. The Supreme Court asked the High Court to put him behind the bar for one month. Only for that, because he was creating mischief. Is it not a fact?

SHRI C.M. STEPTEN: Even when he was in jail, the witnesses were turning hostile—the whole lot of them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: They were already paid.

सभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि पब्लिक इंटेरेस्ट में यह चीज थी कि इस केस को जल्दी खत्म किया जाता। अगर उस समय ही जज को बदल दिया जाता तो शायद और एक, डेढ़ साल लग सकता था। और यह चीज ही उनके सामने थी। इसके अलावा इनके मोटिव को चैलेंज करना, इंटेंशन को चैलेंज करना या यह कहना कि जज भी क्लाइंट के अन्दर आ गया, यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद बात है, और इसका तथ्य से कोई तात्त्विक नहीं है।

हमारे साथी ने यह कहा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है। कौन से कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है। जो आर्टिकल हैं उसमें दी हुई सब चीजों को उन्होंने कोली किया है। जो विले भी हुई उस चीज के बारे में भी चीफ जस्टिस से बात हो गई, प्रेसीडेंट से भी बात हो गई। प्रेसीडेंट के क्लेक्शन में आपका

[बी कंवर लाल गुप्त]

भी साथ था। वह जनता पार्टी का प्रेसीडेंट नहीं है। तो प्रेसीडेंट ने भी इसमें स्वीकृति दी, चीफ जस्टिस ने भी स्वीकृति दी। अब चीफ जस्टिस और प्रेसीडेंट स्वीकृति देते हैं और आप दोष बताते हैं मंत्री महोदय का। जो काम किया जो आपका पैन है।

I can appreciate your agony and the pain because that boy has to be punished and he has been punished. You have a right to go to the High Court. Go to the High Court, go to the Supreme Court. But you think that in the eyes of law there should be two exceptions—

One is Mrs. Gandhi and the other is Sanjay Gandhi. They are above law.

जहाँ तक जनता पार्टी का सवाल है, जनता पार्टी को निगाह में बाहे प्रधान मंत्री हो या सांगा चलाने वाला, दोनों कानून में समान हैं, कानून की निगाह में भ्रमण भ्रमण नहीं हो सकते। आपने प्रधान मंत्री के लिये भ्रमण कानून बनाया था। आपने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री के लिये भ्रमण कानून होगा और बाकी लोगों के लिये भ्रमण कानून होगा। जनता पार्टी इन चीजों में विश्वास नहीं करती।

आपने जो प्रत्याचार किया, 20 महीने जो कुछ इन्दिरा जी ने किया, संजय गांधी ने किया, वह चीज अगर पीनल कोड में घाती है, और आज उन पर अगर केस चलाया जाता है, तो उसमें आपकी अधिकार है, आप भी लाइवर करे। एक एक केस में 7,7 लाइवर आपकें यहाँ से पेश होते हैं, यह पैसा कहां से आता है और कौन पैसा देता है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

तो इतना कुछ होने के बाद भी राइट आफ घपील है, आपकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाने का अधिकार है। जब यह सब अधिकार है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि आप किसी एक जज को, जो बनाया गया है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहें।

अगर ज्यादा एरियर है तो एरीशनल जज बनाये जायेंगे। आज भी हार्ड-कोर्ट में बहुत केसेज हैं। मैं गलती नहीं करता, लेकिन शांति भूषण जो बतायेंगे कि अभी भी कई हार्ड कोर्ट के जज विल्ली में और होने हैं। अगर इनकी नियत ठीक नहीं होती तो यह प्रासेज ही शुरू नहीं करते, यह अभी प्रासेज शुरू करते जब "किस्सा कुर्सी का" केस खाम हो जाता। तब आपकी कोई शिकायत नहीं होती। यह इनके हाथ में था। यह प्रासेज को इतना लंबा कर देते कि "किस्सा कुर्सी का" केस का फैसला होने के बाद उनको क्लीयरेंस मिलती। इसलिये स्टोफन साहब, आपका कोई केस नहीं है, लेकिन आपके अन्दर बीड़ा है,

आपको बाहर से आदेश है, आपको नाचना है नाचिये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सारी कोशिशें सिर्फ पोलिटिकलाइज करने की हैं।

अब कांग्रेस के दो टुकड़े हुए, मैंने कहा था कि इन्दिरा जी दो टुकड़े करेगी और स्वयं अध्यक्ष बनेंगी क्योंकि जब उनको मजबूत होगी तो प्रखबारों में यह आयेगा कि कांग्रेस का प्रजीडेंट कम्बिट हो गया है। सो यह पोलिटिकलाइज करने की कोशिश है आपकी। इसलिये इन्दिरा जी ने कांग्रेस को तोड़ा। अग्निर में जब कांग्रेस की यूनिटी की बात हो रही थी, वह क्या हुई? उन्होंने कहा कि आपको उन्हें और संजय गांधी को छुलेभ्राम समर्थन देना होगा। अगर आप समर्थन देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो आप हमारे साथ नहीं आ सकते। तो लोगों ने कहा कि हम नहीं आ सकते हैं।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is making a political speech.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is a political resolution. What else is it?

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह पोलिटिकल रीजलूशन है और इनका उद्देश्य यही है कि जस्टिशियरी पर से फेज जाय, सरकार पर से विश्वास उठे और इस चीज को पोलिटिकलाइज किया जाये और यदि इसमें भी देश में कुछ न हो तो देश में बद-अमनी पैदा की जाये और लड़ाई गलियो तक जाये। इन्दिरा जी ने कांग्रेस कमेटी में कहा है कि लड़ाई के लिये तैयार हो जाओ। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता गंदन पर जब नैट चारों तरफ नजदीक होता जायेगा, तो घबराहट बढ़ती जाती है। स्पेशल कोर्ट विल पास हुआ तो ऐसा लगा कि मार्शल-ला पास हो गया है। (व्यवधान) अगर माननीय सदस्य एक महीना भी मीमा में बंद रहतीं— मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह रह मैं नहीं चाहता कि हिन्दुस्तान में मेरी कोई भी बहन मीसा में बंद रहे, लेकिन अगर वह रहतीं— तो उन्हें पता लगता कि लोगों के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया गया है। जब इनके गले में चारों तरफ से पंदा घा रहा है, तो इस ड्यू को पोलिटिकलाइज करने और उसे गलियो में ले जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

16 hrs.

मेरा कहना है कि जनता पार्टी उसमें विश्वास नहीं करती है। जनता पार्टी इस आफ ला में विश्वास करती है। जनता पार्टी का विश्वास है कि हर एक कानून को माना जायेगा, आई० पी० सी० और सी० आर० पी० (सी०) को पूरी तरह से माना जायेगा, उनकी कोई अवहेलना नहीं होगी, लेकिन बाहे इन्दिरा गांधी हो या मोरारजी

आई, लगेवाला हो या रेहूँ चलाने वाला, हर एक को एक ही निगाह से देखा जायेगा। जनता पार्टी इससे भी विश्वास करती है कि हमें किसी के प्रति विडम्बित्व नहीं होना चाहिए। हम विडम्बित्वनेस की भावना से कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। जैसे, जब माठ लाख रुपये वाले बैंक के बारे में कमीशन ने कहा कि उमम इन्दिराजी का हाथ नहीं है, तो गवर्नमेंट ने उसको एक्सेप्ट कर लिया, हालांकि श्री मोरारजी देसाई का बयान दूसरा था। किसी कमीशन या ध्रान्त का जो भी हुक्म हागा, जनता पार्टी उसे मनेगी।

मेरा कहना है कि हमारे मित्र भी उसे मानें। अगर व सचमच जुड़िगी में विश्वास करते हैं, जनता के नमायदा पर विश्वास करते हैं, जनता पर विश्वास करने हैं, तो व इग तरह की बातों का छोड़ दो। अगर किसी ने कोई कुर्र किया है, तो उसे सजा मिलेगी, और हमारे मित्र उसकी सजा होने दें।

मेरे सम्मता है कि श्री शान्ति भूषण न जा प्रोसीजर प्रगनाया है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है और ऐसा, कोई कम नहीं किया गया है, जिसमें उस प्रामीजर का वायलशन हो। मेरे म्याल से यह प्रस्ताव वाई टुसलफ़ प्रनकास्टीयुशनल, प्रन वारंटिड, यूजलेस और मीनिगलेस है और इसका कोई बेंस नहो। इस लिए मैं लीडर आफ दि प्रापोजीशन से प्राथना करूंगा कि अगर वह इस प्रस्ताव से वापस ले ले, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। I think absolutely no case is made out and, as such, I oppose the Resolution.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) सनापति महादेव, इतने खराब मुकदमों की इतनी प्रकटी पैरवी श्री स्टीफन ने की है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। जब कान्स्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली में हाई कोर्ट के न्यायमंतियों की निगमित के विषय में चर्चा हुई थी तो उनके सदस्या में भी विचार वैमन्य था। उस समय डा० पी० एम० देशमुख ने कहा था—

"The appointments of the judges of the High Courts have been left to the President and only in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State has been provided for"

श्री पीकर माहब ने कहा था कि चौक जस्टिस की अनुमति और गान्धर्पति के अनुमोदन पर नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए।

अगर जज की नियुक्ति ठीक तरीके से नहीं होती है, तो उसकी इन्टेग्रिटी भी एफेक्ट होती है और उसकी जजमेंट भी एफेक्ट होती है। श्री स्टीफन कहते हैं कि जजों की नियुक्तियों

तरीके पर उन को एतराज है, अगर जज की ईमानदारी की तरफ उनका कोई इशारा नहीं है। जज के नियुक्त का—“किस्सा कुसी का” के कम में जो भी निर्णय हुआ है, उसका—वह समर्थन करते हैं, क्योंकि संविधान उन को जज और जज के निर्णय पर कोई बात कहने की अनुमति नहीं देता है। लेकिन उन को तो कुछ कहना था और उन्होंने बहुत खबसूरती से कहा। संविधान की धारा 217 के उल्लेखन का जो उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, कई बार उन्होंने उस के उल्लेखन का जिक्र किया लेकिन यह नहीं कहा कि उस धारा का कहा उल्लेखन हुआ है। 217 की धारा इस प्रकार है—

Every judge of the high court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India

इस में कौन से शब्द का उल्लेखन हुआ, यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया।

फिर उन्होंने कहा कि 14वीं धारा का उल्लेखन हुआ, यानी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ, तो 14वीं धारा यह है—

The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

तो यह कहा किम के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ है, यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया। मैंने तो ऐसा लगता है कि संविधान की धारा का अगर हमारी सरकार ने उल्लेखन किया होता तो वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का महारा सेते कि यह अप्वाइटमेंट गलत हुआ है, इस के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाना चाहिए। संवैधानिक गलती हुई है तो उस के लिए हम ने संविधान का द्वार और न्यायालिका का द्वार बन्द नहीं किया है। सचमच में जब हम अप्वाइटमेंट से बात करते हैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाईकोर्ट के जज की तो यह बहुत महत्व रखता है। यह बान लीक है कि—

Equality of justice is greatly affected by the quality of individuals who become judges. Therefore the method by which we select our judges is crucial

तो कौन सा मयह जो संविधान में दिया हुआ था उस का उल्लेखन हमारी सरकार ने किया ? (व्यवधान)

स्टीफन साहब ने बहुत अच्छा सवाल उठाया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को तो यह

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

ऐसा लगता है अपने बैकग्राउण्ड में, उन की अपनी जा पूर्व पीठिया है उसा में वह इस का समझन की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। श्री मधु दहवते जी ने एक हाफ एन अवर डिक्शन उठाया था, उन का बाडा सा अक्ष में पढ़ना चाहता हूँ—

In the book Supersession of Judges' by Kuldip Nayar on page 32 a very interesting footnote appears. The footnote says

'At the oath-taking ceremony, Shri Kumaramangalam went to Justice Ray and told him popularly. Such posts are a reward for political services rendered. Justice Ray replied I do not recall rendering any political service to anybody except to truth and justice

यह है जर्जियरी का पिक्चर। इसलिए मजबूत में वह ता बही देखत है। और यह जा मजबूती लीगल जल है लाइयसे का उस में म थोडा सा मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। जब सुपरमेशन हुआ था जजेस का उस सम्बन्ध में यह बात आई थी मैं ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ा कावल उस का जो प्रॉनिस निष्कर्ष है बही पढ़ना चाहूंगा।

It would not be out of place to add that the Government, after the sixth Parliamentary election is willing to adhere to the policy of maximum respect for judiciary. The due status of judiciary which was eroded during emergency period is being restored. Let us hope the present Government will not follow the non-adherence policy of previous Governments and will appoint Jurists as Judges

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन का कोई एतराज नहीं है कि बाहरा माहब का जज नहीं बनाया गया जो जिस सब से ज्यादा सीनियर थे जिन का रकार्ड सब से अच्छा था। उन के विषय में मैं कह सकते हैं कि नहीं बनाया है। उन का विषय में उन की आपत्ति नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी आपत्ति नहीं की कि 'कित्सा दूसरी का कैस का गवत निर्णय हुआ। उन का केवल इतना ही धारोप है कि इतनी देर क्यों की गई ' कभी-कभी होता है कि हम करन से भी हाथ जन जाना है। अच्छा काम करने से भी कभी कभी कमक लेना पड़ता है। यही हुआ।

We should not only be honest in public life but we should also appear to be honest

न्यायपालिका की परिवर्तता को सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के सामने खुद रूप से रखने के लिए जो किया गया उसके सम्बन्ध में उनको निराशा होती है। अच्छा हाता अगर नहीं करते लेकिन नहीं होता वो उसके बाद भी कुछ और कहते। कर्मठ व्यक्ति तो अपने कर्तव्य को सामने रखकर काम करते हैं। स्टीफन साहब को कहीं एतराज नहीं, केवल जो विलम्ब हुआ उस पर एतराज है। उन्होंने पब्लिक इन्स्टीट्यूट और यूटिलिटी की बात कही तो पब्लिक यूटिलिटी में यह भी एक बात है कि न्याय होना चाहिए तथा साथ ही दूसरो का भी लगे कि न्याय ही रहा है।

Selection and Appointment of Supreme Court Judges'

एक कस हिस्ट्री है उसमें जा बकग्राउण्ड दिया गया है उसके जो निष्कर्ष है वह मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। कितना सुपरमेशन हुआ इत्यादि—उसके बारे में तो ग्लूत जो न बताया है।

The real problem that we face is that a highly competitive legal profession has been engrafted on a highly structured status-oriented society. Judicial appointments excite thus competitive and at the same time reinforce the status-oriented structure. No Government can change all this by itself

क्या आप सोचते हैं शांति भूषण जी इसमें कोई परिवर्तन कर दते ? व परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते थे। उन्हा केवल न्याय के दृष्टिकोण से, प्रोप्रायटी के दृष्टिकोण से किया और शायद कोई भी दूसरा बानन मंत्री यह नहीं करता। जिस व्यक्ति को सकोच हाता है, जिसकी आखो में पानी हाता है उसमें जनतक के लिए लज्जा होती है इसीलिए उन्होंने यह काम किया है।

मैं भी ज्यादा तो नहीं कहता लेकिन स्टीफन साहब की आजीविका और प्रखरता उस समय कहा खो गई थी जबकि डि-इत्यगेशन भाफ जूडोशियरी हुआ था ? यह समूचा चट्टर जा है

"Supersession of Judges The supersession of 3 senior Judges and the appointment of A N Ray as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on April 25 1973 and three and half years later, the supersession of Justice H R Khanna in favour of Justice M H Beg generated considerable heat in judicial and political circles"

इसके सम्बन्ध में जो सारे बड़े बड़े व्यक्तित्व हैं उनका कथन एक जगह पर है

"It cannot be denied that the 3 Judges were passed over only because their rulings displeased the Government."

This was the structure of their Government.

"There can be no two opinions regarding calibre and total suitability of each of the three superseded judges; Two of them have already served with distinction as Chief Justice of High Courts."

इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि उनको कम से कम सोचना चाहिए कि धाज उनकी बातों पर किसको विश्वास आयेगा जब वे न्यायपालिका की प्रतिष्ठा की बात कह रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा कि आर्टिकल 14 और 217 के सम्बन्ध में वे एक शब्द भी बता दें जिसका वायलेखन हुआ हो। कम राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति नहीं ली गई है या किस विधान का उल्लेख हुआ है? हाँ, जहाँ पहले हिन्दुस्तान में जूडीशियरी की स्वतंत्रता बिल्कुल खत्म कर दी गई थी वहाँ अब लोगों के विश्वास में न्यायपालिका प्रतिष्ठित हो गई है।

Therefore, David Gwynn Morgan in the book titled "Asian Affairs" in his writings under "A Controversial Issue" says as follows:

"Restoration is the air in India today. The draconian quality of Mrs. Gandhi's Emergency coupled with the emphatic defeat which terminated it, has encouraged the new Government to say that it intends to expunge all the charges made during 18 months period."

तो मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो उन के विचार हैं This is a part of political conspiracy to denigrate judiciary. क्योंकि उन को विश्वास नहीं है धाजाद न्यायपालिका पर, उन को विश्वास नहीं है धाजाद संसद पर। वे बन्दी संसद में विश्वास करते हैं, बन्दी न्यायपालिका में विश्वास करते हैं और यही कारण है कि शाह धायोस को उन्होंने नाटक कहा और श्री बोहरा के एगजामेंट पर इस तरह से कुठाराघात किया न्यायपालिका पर। इस प्रकार से प्रहार करने वाला जनतंत्र का कभी पक्षपाती नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं इस को एक राजनीतिक संकल्प मानता हूँ। अगर इस में कोई बात रही, तो मैं उस का स्वागत करता। चाहे इस पक्ष से भावे और चाहे उस पक्ष से भावे, मैं उस का स्वागत करता क्योंकि जनता पार्टी रहेगी या कांग्रेस पार्टी आयेगी, यह तो माना जाना रहेगा लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायपालिका रहेगी, यह सदन रहेगा। इस को कभी प्रभावित मत कीजिए, न्यायपालिका को कलंकित मत कीजिए, वह जो हमें रखा देती है, वह जो धाज को रखा देती है, अपने कुछ स्वाधों को पूरा करने के लिए न्यायपालिका के मूल्यों पर कभी कुठाराघात मत कीजिए।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) : सभापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव श्री स्टीफन ट्राप इतने विलम्ब से क्यों लाया गया, यह चिन्ता का भी विषय है और इसका कारण भी बूढ़ा बड़ा प्राथम्यक है। यह मौका श्री साठे को क्यों दिया गया कि सब से पहले बोहरा साहब पर वे लाठन लगाएँ जबकि विपक्ष के नेता श्री स्टीफन हैं। यह भवसर नेता पद का साठे साहब को क्यों दिया गया, यह भी एक विचारणीय विषय है। कोई इसका विषय मतलब है? कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने कहा कि किसी नेता ने प्रादेश दिया कि ऐसा संकल्प लाओ क्योंकि इस समय इन्दिरा गांधी कांग्रेस में संजय की राजनीति बूम रही है चाहे वह श्री उर्स और श्रीमती गांधी में मतभेद पैदा करने की बात हो, प्रथम संजय को बचाने की बात हो या जिस समय पहला प्रस्ताव आया जो झगड़े हुआ उस झगड़े के बाद प्रादेश दिये गये स्टीफन साहब को कि इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव लाओ और जूडीशियरी को, न्यायपालिका को बचनाम करो और इस के बारे में दूसरी साजिश यह है कि अभी यह मामला "किस्सा नुर्सी का" दिल्ली की हाई कोर्ट में चल रहा है। इसलिये बोहरा साहब को बचनाम कर के, न्यायपालिका को बचनाम कर के वे स्तब्ध करना चाहते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार करना चाहते हैं, इन्टीमिडेट करना चाहते हैं हाई कोर्ट के जजों को, जो उस प्रपील को चुनेगे। यह इन की साजिश है जिस के कारण यह प्रस्ताव, यह राजनीतिक प्रस्ताव इस रूप में लाया गया है। अब इन्होंने कारण क्या बताया है। एक कहावत है कि साबन के धंधे को हरा ही हरा सूझता है।

A person who becomes blind in the autumn season has got always the image of greenary around him.

साबन के धंधे को हरा ही हरा सूझता है। जिन्होंने यह पाप किया है न्यायपालिका को बचनाम को, धाज वे यह समझते हैं और धाज वे यह बताना चाहते हैं कि बाकी के सब लोग भी न्यायपालिका को बचनाम चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये बात सच नहीं है। न्यायपालिका को बचनाम का काम पहले बलता था और माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त ने उस का एक उद्धरण दिया है और मैं भी एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरी भी

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

होर्बियस कोरपस की पेंटीमान मध्य प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट में जब आई थी, तो मैंने स्वतः वहां जा कर बहुम को और उन्होंने यह होल्ड किया कि यह अस्टीमियेबिल है। और मिस्टर जस्टिस १० वी० सेन का वहां से ट्रांसफर कर के राजस्थान भेज दिया गया। यह कथो भेजा गया था, किम कारण से भेजा गया था? आप यह समझते थे कि इड्युमेंट, एंड्रस, प्रामिजिज, धमकी काम करने हैं। आप उन्हें धमकाना चाहते थे। न्यायपालिका का धमकाना चाहते थे।

सभापति महोदय, नविधान की धारा 217 की बात कही गयी। इस धारा 217 में यह स्पष्ट है कि—

The President, in consultation with the Chief Justice, would make the appointments.

एबीडिग एक्ट की धारा 114 में माफ है—यह प्रिन्सिपल किया जाएगा, यह माना जाएगा कि सब इसी प्रकार से हुआ है, इसी प्रकार से इसका निष्पत्ति हुआ है जिस प्रकार से कानून है। यदि यह माना जाना है कि प्रजिस्टेड ने, चीफ जस्टिस ने दावा जगह उनका नियुक्ति को रिक्मण्ड कर दिया तो फिर यह सब क्यों? कांग्रेस आई के दा मूठ है, वह दा मह से वाते करती है। जमी कि अभी उसने उपवास के सम्बन्ध में की है। श्री मावलकर जी गल्प ने 18-1-74 का एक प्रश्न किया था और उसी दिन रावेम आई क श्री बसत माठे ने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि हाई कोर्ट के जजिज की जा बेकैम्पोज है उनको भरा क्या नहीं जा रहा है। माननीय विधि मंत्री जी ने उस के उत्तर में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि—

"Steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies expeditiously. The State Governments and the Chief Justices have been reminded to expedite their recommendations. They have also been asked to adhere to certain specified time schedules in sending proposals."

अब उस में अगर बोहरा साहब का नाम आ गया तो आप कहते हैं कि जब नाम आया था तो नहीं आपने उन्हें अपाइटमेंट क्यों नहीं दे दी। आप चाहते थे कि कंस जो गडबास स्टेशन पर पहुंच गया था और प्रामोन्पुशन एबीडिग कम्प्लीट हो गयी थी उस टायल को फिर से शुरू किया जाता क्योंकि मजदूर गांधी का सजा हो गयी है, क्योंकि उन्होंने आपकी क्लामफ अजमेट दे दिया है। आप इमलिए संघ है कि सजय गांधी को सजा हो गयी है। एक कंस का आपने मापदण्ड बना दिया है। राष्ट्रपति ने एक रिपोर्ट दी, सी० जे० ० ने एक रिपोर्ट दी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रिपोर्ट दी और उन कं आभाषण पर वह सब प्रारम्भ हुआ। आपने कहा कि मैं बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं और विधि मंत्री ने जा कहा उसे मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। अगर आप विधि मंत्री ने जा कुछ कहा उसे स्वीकार करने को तैयार हैं और बोहरा साहब डिजिनिंग आदमी हैं और उनका प्रमोशन

होना ही था तो इसे आपकी कबल करना चाहिए था। आपने तो इसे किन्सा कुर्सी केस से निकल कर दिया। इस तरह से माजिस करके आप मारी न्यायपालिका को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, इस तरह से आप अफले प्रजिस्टेड को बदनाम नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपने शानि मयण जी के ऊपर 6 चार्ज लगाये हैं। जिस तरह से आपने ये चार्ज लगाये हैं उस तरह से आपका इशारा उन बाजों का भारत के चीफ जस्टिस पर भी जाता है, दिल्ली के चीफ जस्टिस पर भी जाता है।

आपको यह प्रस्ताव लाने से पहले इस बारे में गवनमट में विचार कर लेना चाहिए था। अगर आप विचार कर लेते और आपका यह बात लगती कि यह प्रमाणन पक्षपात के कारण हुई है तो आप सब मह नहीं कहते कि बोहरा साहब डिजिनिंग करते थे, उनको प्रमोशन देना चाहिए था और पहले क्यों नहीं दिया गया।

आपने आर्टिकल 11 का बात कही कि उनके प्रमाणन को क्यों नहीं रद्द कर दिया गया, उसे क्या राखे रखा गया, यह उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है। आपने कहा यह कहा वहां फिर आपका यह नहीं बहना चाहिए था—

Any self-respecting Judge should throw away the case

आपने क्या इतना मरन मयज्ञ लिया है कि वे यह कह दने कि हम यह कम नहीं करना चाहते क्योंकि हम में हमारा सेल्फ रेस्पेक्ट इन्वास्व हो गया है। जब सेल्फ रेस्पेक्ट या सेल्फ इन्टेस्ट होगा तो हर आदमी करना चाहेंगा। जहां आपका स्वायें टकराया, वहां तो आप बरना ही चाहेंगे।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई जज ईमानदारी में काम करता है तो उनकी तारीफ करनी चाहिए, भत्सेना नहीं करना चाहिए। जिस तरह की आपने करने की चेष्टा की है। आपके विचारों में स्वतः कन्ट्राडिक्शन है। एक तरफ आप तारीफ करते हैं दूसरी तरफ आप बात करते हैं—दृष्ट इज ए बोयेड आप सेल्फ रेस्पेक्ट। बहुत दिना से बहुत से स्थान खाना पड़े थे। एक बार कांग्रेस का शासन काल में जब श्री नीति राज सिंह विधि मंत्री हुआ करते थे तो मैं उनके पास गया और उनकी कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से स्थान खाली पड़े हैं, आप भरते क्यों नहीं हैं? इसका जवाब उन्होंने यह दिया कि अच्छे आदमी मिलत नहीं हैं। मैंने कहा कि अगर आप सचमुच में इटैलेक्ट वाले भी चाहते हैं और यह भी चाहते हैं कि वह कांग्रेस वाला भी हो तो आपका कैसे मिल सकते हैं? दोनो एक साथ नहीं मिल सकते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इंदू दो मास तक पांच स्थान खाली पड़े रहे। क्या यही स्थिति आप यहां भी पैदा करना चाहते हैं? पांच स्थान दो मास तक खाली पड़े रहे और फिर आपकी शाकायन करने का मौका मिल जाए कि एरियाज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। यह नहीं हो सकता था। इस कंस में मैंने इतना कहा कि चीफ जस्टिस आप इंडिया ने रिक्मैज किया, चीफ जस्टिस आप दिल्ली ने रिक्मैज किया कि उनका एन्वाइटमेंट कर दिया जाए, किन्सा कुर्सी का जो केस है उससे पहले

दिया जाए। आपने पब्लिक इटरेस्ट की बात कुछ एक्सप्लेन की है, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पब्लिक इटरेस्ट इससे ज्यादा सर्व नहीं होता है कि कैसे जल्दी निपटे यह किस्सा कुर्सी वाला? पब्लिक इटरेस्ट को सर्व करने के लिए यदि कुछ दिन रुकना पड़ा और कैसे के निपट जाने के बाद उनका प्रायोजन किया गया तो इस में आप क्यों छिन्न निका-लना चाहते हैं? इस में इस बातसे आप छिन्न देखने की बेवृत्ति कर रहे हैं क्योंकि कैसे जल्दी निपट गया है अन्यथा न्यायापालिका के साथ न्याय हुआ है, न्याय-पालिका ने न्याय दिया है और यह राजनीतिक प्रस्ताव है यह बारररपूर्ण है। इस लिए यह भरसना के योग्य है और मैं इसका विराध करता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN: Before I call other hon. Members to speak, I am seeking guidance from the House. The time allotted originally for this item was 2 hours. Accordingly, the discussion will be terminated at 4.30 p.m. What is the intention of the House; how much time should we extend, for the debate?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: One hour.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As far as I am concerned, it should finish to day.

MR CHAIRMAN: So, we tentatively extend the discussion by one hour, i.e. upto 5.30 p.m. It can be upto a little before 5.30 p.m. so that another Resolution may be moved. So, the time will be upto 5.25 p.m.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I will require about 20 or 25 minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There must be time for me to reply. The time I require will depend on what the Minister is going to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Stephen can have 10 minutes. Now Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I feel that it is rather unfortunate that this Resolution has been allowed to be discussed, because the object seems to be what it does not appear from the Resolution. The Resolution purports to refer to "the procedure adopted" in connection with the

appointment of a Judge, but the object has been very patent and Mr. Stephen could not hide it, in spite of his great parliamentary skill. The object has been to create doubt and raise suspicion about the validity of a judgement delivered recently by a learned Judge. Therefore, I feel that this is a Resolution which has been unfortunately allowed to be discussed in the House.

However, since the matter has been allowed and there have been discussions already, I would like to say a few words. The Resolution refers to the statement of the Law Minister, and it has been brought with reference to that statements. The statement, it appears, became necessary because of a most reckless allegation made by a Member belonging to Mr. Stephen's party, that the Judge was told, "If you deliver a convicting judgement you will get the prize of the post of a High Court Judge." Now, naturally, it was the duty of the Law Minister to come forward and remove the impression that was sought to be created that there was something improper in the way the case was conducted and the judgement was delivered. Therefore, I don't think that in this case any impropriety has been committed by the Government. On the other hand, they have discharged their function. When we find the persons who for months together and years together rebelled in castigating the judiciary and decimating the judicial system in this country showing great concern over the appointment of one single judge, one cannot help wondering that there is some other motive behind this than maintaining the tradition of the judiciary in this country. On many occasions we have seen the crocodiles shed from my hon. friends sitting on that side who have been the cohorts of the dictator during those 19 months. Let today, I find sycophancy has reached the lowest depth. Mr. Stephen an hon. Member of this House, the Leader of the Opposition, I am sorry, was obliged to carry on command performance, and this is not only at the dictator of the mother, the greater dictator, but

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for the benefit of not only an accused but a convict, who was proclaimed as the crown prince of India, and before whom obeisance, had to be paid by all and sundry, including the Cabinet Ministers.

And, Sir, we had seen how the dictates of, not only the dictator but of a progeny, as I said, mature, half-literate progeny who ransacked all the democratic values in this country, played with life of the people, how his wishes become the order of the day.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. Here is a resolution about the procedure. I took care to remain exactly within the framework of the procedure. If he wants to attack our people who are not connected with this, he is free to do so. There is a procedure for that. But I would submit that this must be stopped. If he wants to carry on a very reasonable debate, we must remain and behave in a very reasonable manner. He has used words which are objectionable. So far all right. I raise objection to the words cohorts of the dictator sycophancy and so many other things he was using unparliamentary, unmentionable things. These things are being used in reference to the Members of this House. He is doing all that I just want to know if this line of submission is permissible.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should stick to resolution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The real object has come out. I am coming to that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What real object has come out? Are you free to call names about person.

(Interruptions)

We know your loyalty to this country, we know your loyalty to the Constitution. You are talking of Nam-

bodiripad, the fellow who was convicted of the contempt of the court. You are coming here to teach us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I submit that the real object behind the resolution is to express their annoyance because they could not delay the disposal of the case which was pending and then the conviction came. They believed that the case could be kept pending for months and months and years and years. You will remember that it was the hon. Supreme Court who intervened and directed the expeditious disposal of the case. And in the meantime, the accused had to go to the jail because he had been found guilty of tampering with the witnesses.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. The particular case he is referring to is *sub-judice* now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not referring to any particular case.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Dealing with the merit of the case is a different thing. (Interruptions) That case is *sub-judice*. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you should not refer to it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have not gone into the merit of the case at all. What I am saying (Interruptions) is that I am entitled to say what is the reason behind this resolution.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is *sub-judice*, he is dealing with a case which is *sub-judice*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not yield. I have not gone into the merits of the case at all. I am entitled to say the reason behind his resolution,

therefore I am referring to that matter. The case was pending for long and the matter was almost coming to an end. We find from the statement of the hon. Law Minister that all the procedure under the Constitution had been followed before the appointment was actually announced, he had gone to the learned Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court and had got the sanction of the President to withhold the actual notification for a few days. How is the independence of the judiciary interfered with and how is it unconstitutional? My time is not unlimited and I am sure the hon. Law Minister will deal with it and during the little time that I have, I should like to make one or two submissions. The object is that it somehow this case could have been prolonged further, the inevitable could have been postponed. Secondly, today in the name of saying that Mr. Vohra is an excellent man but the judgement was not, as if he was persuaded to deliver this judgement by showing this lollipop, namely, the judgeship of the Delhi High Court—my hon. friend has stated that. That was the impression that is created in the minds of the people. I am trying to disabuse that. That is not the impression that has been created in the minds of the people. The intention today behind this resolution is to create a doubt in the mind of the people: would it have been so? Therefore the attempt which has been made is not to uphold the judiciary but to denigrate the judiciary once more. This attempt should be resisted by all the right thinking people in this country. Therefore my hon. friend gets piqued, naturally when we referred to the emergency and what had happened in this country, how judiciary was dealt with in this country, how the judges were transferred and how the learned judge of the Delhi High Court was sent back as judge of the sessions court. I had to appear for Jyotirmoy Bosu in the Delhi High Court, I know what happened, what kind of plea was taken on behalf of government. Once Justice Rangarajan delivered the judgement that it was justiciable, the

next day an ordinance was issued making it non-justiciable. That is the way they were treating judiciary at that time. The only crime that he committed was that he wanted to see the files of the Home department. They said: No, he cannot. This was the attitude taken by them. Today they are showing so much concern for judges and judiciary in this country. Therefore, my submission is that if anybody has suffered due to delay in the announcement of the notification, it was Justice Vohra himself, nobody else because it is his appointment which was delayed by a few days. Somebody else suffered by the expeditious disposal of the case but that is not the consideration that has to be brought here.

I am not referring to any matter which is sub judice. Probably one would have felt that when a longer period of sentence was there, whether that sentence could have been given or not. That is the matter which we are not discussing today.

My hon. friend referred to one point, whether it has any relevance or not, whether it was in public interest or not, he said that Article 224 provided for appointment of additional judges on the basis of clearance of arrears. Arrears are there. Does it mean this should be done? This is a new interpretation given to article 224. That means that whenever there are arrears judges may be appointed. There are so many vacancies all over India, we put question to the hon. Minister and we are pressing him hard for appointment of judges, more and more judges have to be appointed. There are so many constraints. We understand, there are lacunae here and there. That does not mean that a few days postponement of the declaration of the appointment of Mr. Vohra has thrown to the winds article 224. Then, reference was made to Article 217. In this country the appointments of judges are made in a particular method. We

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may not agree with that method which has been laid in the Constitution. But so long as it remains in the Constitution, it has to be followed not only in letter but in spirit also. We have found that there have been gross breaches of that during the previous regime. We have seen that. There are many comments about the judicial appointments. I do not wish to go into the details here. But those comments and complaints are known. Here what has happened? The entire procedure has been followed and I believe whatever may have been the other things, I am not going into these things. The Law Minister himself showed great respect in going to the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court. Probably, they were used to calling the Chief Justices to their residence. Now he had gone to the residence, to the office of the Chief Justice of India, told him of the position, got his approval, got the approval of the President of India and thereafter it has been done. Therefore, we do not find any impropriety committed. We cannot help thinking the reasons which have prompted this Resolution. The reasons for which they have prompted this Resolution cannot be the maintenance of the dignity of the judiciary, upholding the dignity of the judiciary. The main reason behind this is one person in this country who was one of the accused in this case. He has now been convicted. It is subject to the appeal, nothing to do with the merit. But why the matter was delayed? Shri Vohra would have been promoted earlier. He would have been brought to the High Court earlier. *De novo* trial for another two, three years, another set of witnesses and all sorts of dilatory tactics would have been adopted. We should expose the motive behind this Resolution. Then we shall find that those persons who had voted in favour of giving immunity to one individual in this country, for he had occupied one seat in this country, are talking to-day of the sanctity of the criminal jurisprudence of this country and sanctity of the judicial process in

this country. In this case it is admitted by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that the incumbent deserves the appointment from all points of view and that is the test. Was he or was he not suitable for that post? It is admitted by him. It is conceded by him that an eminent person has been selected. He has not been superseded by anybody, nor the Government has allowed him to supersede anybody. Therefore, the person in due time has been appointed. Because of the pending case, the appointment would have delayed the disposal of the criminal case. At that time it would not have

been beneficial to the accused, because any honest accused, *bona fide* accused would have liked the trial of his case expeditiously so that justice may not be delayed even. If that is the real object, then my submission is that the object with which this Resolution has been brought is to try to get some political advantage out of the appointment of a judge, who should have been left alone in this matter. That is why I started by saying it is unfortunate that this Resolution was even allowed to be discussed here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would just like to call one Member provided he takes only five minutes time. Now the next name in the list is Shri Krishna Singh.

He is not here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You may call Shri Lakkappa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling in order. Shri Lakkappa has given his name just now.

SHRI VINODBHAI SHETH: Please finish in just five to seven minutes.

SHRI VINODBHAI SHETH (Jamnagar): The reservation is such that I will not take more than five minutes.

I would like to confine myself within the four walls of the Resolution of Shri C. M. Stephen. It is a very unfortunate thing that this politically motivated Resolution is coming from a

lawyer. It is a very unfortunate thing. It should have been appreciated that we have restored judicial process in the country. We have restored the rule of law. Our Speaker has deemed proper the discussion of this Resolution in the House. I fully agree with Shri Somnath Chatterjee that it is a very sensitive resolution which casts aspersions on the judiciary of the country and the less it is discussed, the better. As per Mr. Stephen, article 217 is violated. But he does not give any reason and which are the principles governing article 217 which have been violated. The Chief Justice of Delhi High Court is consulted. He says, it is arrangement. It is not arrangement, but consultation. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is consulted. The Prime Minister endorses and the President makes the appointment. But unfortunately, the leader of the opposition was not consulted: I would like to put a very pertinent question the leader of the opposition. Why did he not bring this resolution when the ex-Prime Minister was acquitted? At the time, we did not bring such a resolution because we uphold the dignity of the judiciary and we believe the judiciary in the country has remained impartial. In every case when there is some appointment, we should not cast aspersions. I do not know what makes Mr. Sathe say something as if he has overheard our hon. Minister Shanti Bhushan and Justice Vohra engaged in a dialogue with Mr. Sathe standing by, saying "You hand over the conviction and you would be made the Chief Justice", or something like that. Mr. Sathe can say anything which is blatantly incorrect, but for the leader of the opposition to bring forward this resolution casting aspersions on the judiciary is highly improper. Ours is a country in which truth is honoured. Our judiciary stands for truth and justice, unbiased and without any prejudice. During the emergency the position was different, but now the emergency is gone and the judges feel free. There is no sword of transfer hanging above them for

giving a particular kind of judgment. Many of the Government decisions have been reversed by the judiciary, but still judiciary is respected because we respect the dignity of the judiciary in the country. On the contrary, I would argue that injustice has been done to Justice Vohra. Over and above that, you are putting some blame on the Ministry. I ask, why delay his promotion for 3 months? Why do injustice to Mr. Vohra? The delay was in public interest, not in personal interest. I would appeal to the Ministry to consider the promotion of Mr. Vohra with retrospective effect, if you want to do justice to him. Please go through the record of Justice Vohra. Has he superseded anybody? Has he got any connection with any Minister? I am told he is one of the senior most and most efficient judges. When Justice Desai was promoted from Gujarat, unfortunately because his surname was Desai, our Prime Minister's name was dragged in. But see the judicial pronouncements made by him. See his work. He has been appointed as the vacation Judge now. Under this Government, there will not be any favour nor any fear so far as the judiciary is concerned. With these words, I request the mover to withdraw his resolution.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a number of points have been raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition on the Resolution which has been moved by him and I propose to deal with each of the points in its sequence. But before I start replying to the points which he has tried to make, I would like to start with two observations by way of a preface.

When I looked at the Resolution for the first time—I was keen to see as to who the mover of the Resolution was—I found the name of the Leader of the Opposition himself, Shri C. M. Stephen, on the Resolution. I was greatly

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surprised. I had to rub my eyes in wonder because I hold him in high esteem. After having checked up that he was the mover of the Resolution, I felt that there was a typing error in the Resolution because I felt and expected and it seemed to me that probably he had dictated something and his stenographer had written out something else. I felt that what he must have dictated was that after "having considered the statement made by Shri Shanti Bhushan, Minister of Law Justice and Company Affairs, etc. etc." The operative part in 'This House records its satisfaction and pleasure over the procedure adopted in connection with the said matter'. I tried to check up but I was told that it was not a typing error and the Resolution had, in fact, been dictated in this very form. So, initially, I was a bit shocked and surprised. But then, I looked at my own career. My eyes took my mind back to the days when I was a young lawyer, a junior lawyer and I started thinking: "Had not I argued vehemently a hopeless case, a case which had no merit?" I could not say no. I felt that even I had argued several hopeless cases and why had I argued those hopeless cases? In the initial years of my practice when a senior entrusted a brief to me finding that it was a hopeless case and that he did not want to stand himself, he instructed me 'argue with all your vehemence because this is your opportunity'. And, therefore, I found that if somebody entrusts a case to me and asks me to argue the case vehemently, then it is my duty. Sometimes, my clients, sometimes, my seniors ask me to argue a hopeless case.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He is not so junior.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Not junior but as a Leader of the Opposition, he also does not have many years. As a Leader of the Opposition, he is fairly young. I mean, his grey hair might betray him, otherwise, he is young at heart and he is young with

his indefatigable energy. The kind of energy with which he argues his cases here, one would think that he is the youngest Member of Parliament.

So, I thought that there was nothing wrong in arguing even a hopeless case.

Then, Sir, my mind went back to another incident which happened when I was a law student and when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had very kindly invited me to attend his conferences also because he was very kind to me. My mind went back to a certain day when I happened to put a certain question at the time of the conference and I said: "In a court of law where cases are supposed to be decided and judges come to conclusions on the basis of the facts and the law in a case, on the basis of the reasoning advanced by different counsels, what is the place of eloquence in a court of law; why is it that lawyers try to be eloquent in a court of law?" And the answer that was given to me was: "Well, sometimes, when a counsel is arguing a case in which the facts do not support him, the law does not support him, even commonsense does not support him, what does he do? In those cases, he has to rely upon his eloquence." I clearly saw today when Mr. C. M. Stephen was stating his case in support of this Resolution that he was relying only on his eloquence for which I have great respect because I do not think any other hon. Member of Parliament can match his eloquence. Of course, so far as I am concerned, I cannot match even one-hundredth of his eloquence what to say of his complete eloquence. So, he has relied upon his eloquence only to try to build up a case. So far as the facts are concerned, so far as the law is concerned, so far as, if I may say so with great respect, even commonsense is concerned, there is nothing to aid him in regard to the points.

With this preface, may I come to the points that he has tried to make out?

Now, Sir, perhaps even Mr. Stephen would agree with me when I say that when the name of Mr. Bohra was proposed by the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court and supported by the Chief Justice of India this being a Union Territory the Governor or Chief Minister does not come into the picture so the only two authorities who are required to be consulted before an appointment is made, are the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Justice of India. And both of them were unanimous that he is a fit person to be appointed. I hope he would agree with me that there were only four options open to the Government. One was not to appoint him at all, but even he has not advocated that particular option.

Mr. Vohra is not one of the senior-most as Shri Vinod Bhai said, but is the seniormost Judge of the Delhi Judicial Service, a very competent Judge because so far as all these judges are concerned, a Character Roll is maintained in which remarks are made by the Administrative Judge and even by the Chief Justice yearly. Chief Justice after Chief Justice had made outstanding entries on him uniformly. Never any kind of a different entry of that kind was made and this is the kind of a Judge, the seniormost in the service with an outstanding record, the Chief Justice of the High Court proposing his name and the Chief Justice of India supporting his name, the question of non-appointment, that is, not appointing him at all and rejecting him because he was hearing what the Leader of the Opposition had chosen to describe on many occasions as 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case or in many different ways, but ultimately we agreed that it should be called the 'Kursi' case, does not rise. Merely because he conducted the case in the 'Kursi' case there, he should not be disqualified for promotion in spite of being the seniormost judge, in spite of being a Judge who was always very highly spoken of by all the successive Chief Justices etc. That option was

not available as the Leader of the Opposition himself has agreed. Therefore, that left three options. One is either to appoint him straightaway as soon as the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the High Court and Chief Justice of India were available. The second option was, all right, keep the matter pending and watch, i.e., all right, if he was not to be appointed straightaway, this part-heard case should have been allowed to go on. Then, this is the option that he has advocated, viz., that the matter should have been kept pending without taking a decision, a premature decision, viz., alright, he will be appointed, but the notification will be delayed till the trial was over. That was the second option. The third option was the one that was adopted in the present case, i.e., all right, take a formal decision at the highest level, an irrevocable decision, viz., that he will be appointed. Long before he gave a judgment, an irrevocable decision was taken that he will be appointed because he is deserving of the appointment irrespective of what happens in the case, irrespective of what is the final verdict in the case, whether the case results in an acquittal or whether the case results in a conviction, but an irrevocable decision so that the decision should not be made dependant upon what the decision in the case is, what the judgment in the case is. The third option was the one which he has advocated, viz., keep it pending and thereafter, after the trial is over, after the judgement is available, then make up your mind as to whether he is fit to be appointed or not fit to be appointed. And I would ask the Leader of the Opposition himself to consider the options carefully without prejudice and then come to a conclusion. And I am quite sure, if he does it without any prejudice whatsoever, he would be agreeable to changing the Resolution to the form which I have suggested, which I thought that he has dictated to his stenographer. Now, let us consider the first option. The name was recommended by the

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Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Justice of India long before the amendment was made to the Code of Criminal Procedure to which reference has been made by the Leader of the Opposition. That amendment was made by a Bill which was enacted some time in December 1978 so that at that time the name was recommended much earlier. At that time when this question was considered and at that time when I discussed the matter with the Chief Justice of the High Court, this amendment was not there and that was the position.

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What was the position? The position was one which had been examined by the Supreme Court as long back as 1960 and pronounced upon by them. They had said that so far the trial before a magistrate is concerned, if, during the pendency of the trial a magistrate ceases to be available, then the successor magistrate will have the option to proceed with the trial from where it was not applicable to Sessions Judge. Therefore, the Supreme Court had laid down in 1960 that so far the trial before a Sessions Court is concerned, if for any reason that particular Sessions Judge ceases to be available, there is no option for the successor Judge but to start the whole trial *de novo*, to record the examination of all the witnesses etc.

So, this was the option available at the time when these recommendations were made. Would the Leader of the Opposition apply his mind to this question, namely that in a long trial the position is not the same as in ordinary cases which come up before the courts every day. These are taken care of by the wording of the notification of the appointment of the Judge, by saying that it will take effect from the date of his assuming charge. The idea is that

after the warrant has been issued, a few days are given to him to join as a Judge and to take oath as a High Court Judge, so that the practice has been that during those few days he disposes of all the part-heard cases, because in the ordinary cases there are very few witnesses, and the cases can be completed in a few days.

I will take the mind of the Leader of the Opposition back to the previous appointments which had been made in the Delhi High Court itself. During the time of the present Government, in Delhi two persons had been appointed from the services before Mr. Vohra. The first was Mr. R. N. Agarwal who had been reverted during the emergency. When he was appointed and he took charge as High Court Judge, he did not leave a single part-heard case behind him. Similarly, the other gentleman, Mr. Siddhu, who was also a District & Sessions Judge, Delhi, when he was elevated to the post of a Judge of the Rajasthan High Court, completed all the part-heard cases and did not leave a single one behind him. That has been the practice and the tradition.

But if in a particular instance a very long case is pending before the District & Sessions Judge, then the normal practice of stating in the notification "with effect from the date of his assuming charge" cannot be followed, because you cannot leave a gap of months and months between the date of the notification of the appointment and your actually taking charge. Therefore, that is a special case. These special cases do not arise every day, because these long cases are very rare.

The Leader of the Opposition, himself knows that this Kursi case, as we now refer to it, had been going on before Mr. Vohra for a very long time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: How long?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: For about a year.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: A very large number of witnesses had been examined. The Supreme Court in January, 1978, had said that the trial must proceed from day to day. In fact, they had passed a peremptory order that this case must be proceeded with from day to day, it must be tried on a writ petition basis.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The trial started in April, and the prosecution evidence was over in October.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The trial took almost a year.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: April to October.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: In October the trial did not come to an end.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On 3rd November, the prosecution evidence was over.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Thereafter, the statement of the accused had to be taken.

From April, under the direction of the Supreme Court, the Judge started dealing with the case on a day to day basis, unlike other cases. So far as this case was concerned, under the directions of the Supreme Court, the trial was proceeding on a continual basis before this judge. The Leader of the Opposition will not controvert that a very large number of prosecution witnesses had been examined. Therefore, if at that time, when the prosecution evidence was almost over or over, if at that stage, the judge had been elevated as a Judge of the High Court, then in that case, even the accused persons could have had a grievance

that "look here, you are now compelling us to go through all the processes of trial once again by elevating a judge in the middle and when the successor judge comes and by the time the prosecution evidence is again recorded on a day to day basis, then that . . . judge might also be ripe for elevation and so on." This would have been a very extreme case of harassment and even the accused persons, in fact, both the parties could have taken serious exception to this procedure viz., when there is such a long case, when even the evidence on one side had to be recorded for six or seven months, then to deprive both the sides of the services of the judge by replacing him by another judge, at a time when the law is that there is no option in the matter and there had to be a complete *de novo* trial, even the accused person could have said:

"so many prosecution witnesses have turned hostile, have not supported the prosecution case and in fact he might even claim that therefore, nothing is left in the case and at this stage, you are forcing a retrial so that those prosecution witnesses may get a chance of supporting the prosecution case again and so that the accused may be deprived of the benefit of their having turned hostile and not supporting the prosecution case. Is it fair to the accused persons?"

I am quite certain that if that procedure had been adopted, the Government would have been attacked. In some quarters, it would have been said that the Government was trying to be deliberately unfair by harassing them again and again with certain witnesses and so on and so forth. Therefore, I hope that even the Leader of the Opposition would not advocate that this is the procedure which should have been adopted in the present case. To be fair to him, I should say, he has not supported, argued or canvassed that he should

[Shri Shanti Bhushan] have been appointed straightaway. On the other hand, what the Leader of the Opposition has told us that, this premature decision should not have been taken viz. that he will be appointed after the trial is over, because this, in his words, amounted to dangling a carrot before Mr. Vohra and what he had advocated is, you might have kept the matter pending without deciding, and after the trial was over, then you might have applied your mind as to whether he should be appointed or not and then only you might have got his appointment approved and so on. But the Leader of the Opposition may kindly consider, in that case it could have been said that alright, here is a case with some political overtones because a former Minister was also an accused person, it is not everyday that such cases come up in which former Ministers are also in the position of accused persons" and so some political overtones and political arguments can be raised and if in that case, the decision had not been taken, then this argument would have been perfectly correct and as I said facts and law or even common sense does not support the arguments which are sought to be built up because in that case, it could have been said that in spite of the fact that the Chief Justice of the High Court has recommended his name, in spite of the fact that the Chief Justice of India has supported his name, we are not taking a decision and that we first want to watch as to what the judgement is going to be, as to whether Mr Vohra is going to acquit or convict and then if you find that there is conviction, then you will say "he is a judge, who is fit to be elevated, you will elevate him" and if he is going to acquit, then you will say "he is useless, for some reason or other, his judgements could not be relied upon, he is not fit to be elevated". All these arguments which have been advanced in the present resolution would have been advanced and advanced with some merit in that

case, if the procedure which is being advocated by the Leader of the opposition had been adopted in the present case. Here, when we take an irrevocable decision, long before we know as to whether a judgement is going to result in acquittal or conviction.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. What do you mean by "irrevocable decision"?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Irrevocable in the sense the highest authority to take the decision, the President viz., the Law Minister, the Prime Minister and the President, these are the only three authorities who come into the picture so far as taking the decision is concerned, after consultation with the authorities specified in the Constitution is concerned, namely, the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Justice of India. Therefore, if all the three authorities have decided yes, he is fit to be appointed because he is the senior most, he has got an excellent record, and, after the decision has been taken by all these three authorities and they have approved the procedure also, for this reason, namely, here is a very sensitive case with some political overtones and, therefore, there should be no chance that anybody might have a feeling, "I do not know whether I will be appointed or I will not be appointed", etc., here is a final decision....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are you stating that there is a written order by the President of India of a particular date specifying, so and so is appointed?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Not appointed. The decision is that he will be appointed. The appointment is by a warrant, it is not by a decision.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is there an order by the President of India saying that so and so is appointed or will be appointed—I do not know what exactly it is—the appointment is hereby done but the warrant will be issued after such and such time? Is there such an order by the President?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: You are perfectly correct except with this distinction, not that he is hereby appointed. The appointment is by a warrant only. The warrant is signed by the President. The appointment does not take effect the moment the decision is taken. The decision to appoint a person is first taken and, thereafter, the appointment is made by the President by signing the warrant. The appointment is by means of signing the warrant. It is signed by the President. Before that also, the file in every case, goes upto the President namely, when the decision is taken to appoint a person, even that decision is finally taken at the level of the President of India. The law Minister takes a decision; that is approved by the Prime Minister and that is also approved by the President. Then the decision to appoint a person becomes final;

Thereafter, certain formalities are completed, namely, the specimen signature and certain declarations are obtained from the person who is sought to be appointed. Then, the matter once again, second time, is sent to the President, in every case, requesting him to sign the warrant and make the appointment by signing the warrant. Then, he signs the warrant. The first part of the procedure is done in every case. That was completed in this case also, namely the file reached upto the President with an observation that a decision should be taken to appoint him right now but the decision will be given effect to by the signing of the warrant and only after the case has been completed because of these complications,

It was not that the Government took this decision, namely, about the procedure, completely on its own. As I said in my statement, this matter was discussed with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Justice of the High Court fully agreed that, yes, this would be the right procedure. In actual life, the things are not absolutely theoretical. Even

on a matter of deciding whether at what time a particular appointment has to be made, there are various matters of public interest which reflect upon that, even affecting the administration of justice. If the timing of a particular appointment is likely to create a lot of prejudice to the parties of a case, namely, the parties will be put to serious difficulties and serious inconvenience which they do not merit, that is also a legitimate matter to be taken into consideration in regarding to the timing of the appointment. That is why the Chief Justice of the High Court who was principally concerned with this matter was consulted for this reason.

So far as the conduct of cases, the litigation under the charge of the High Court is concerned, because supervision over the subordinate courts is done by the High Courts under the Constitution itself, it was the Chief Justice of the High Court who was primarily responsible to balance these considerations. I agree that so far as the arrears were concerned, certainly, this delay was likely to affect the position of arrears to some extent, to whatever extent, whether it was 0.1 per cent or 0.1 per cent, that is immaterial. That was one consideration, namely, the matter should not be delayed. But at the same time, there was the impact it would have on the process of justice, namely, here are two parties, prosecution on the one side and defence on the other side, who have been fighting a case tooth and nail for a long time before the sessions court which, under the direction from the Supreme Court, was to conduct the trial expeditiously on a continual basis, that is to cost away all the other cases and apply its full time to the trial of this case. In that case, whether the parties should be deprived of the service of a judge so that they may have to start a trial *de novo* before another judge was the option. I submit, very rightly, the Chief Justice of the High Court immediately agreed with this and said

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that "it would not be right and yet, in order to maintain the confidence of the people, a decision should be taken, there is no reason why taking of the decision should be postponed because, otherwise, that would smack of this that you want to take even the decision after you know whether he is going to acquit or convict; so, take the decision now so that the judge also, with a clear conscience and without pressure of any kind on his mind, can decide the case either way, if he feels that the evidence is sufficient he can convict or if he finds that the evidence is insufficient, he can acquit; and, of course, the right of appeal is always there." Therefore, I submit that this was the only proper procedure which could have been invoked in such a sensitive matter. The carrot was not kept dangling because the carrot was absolutely out of the picture as soon as a final decision had been taken and it had been approved even at the stage of President the carrot was away because then the Government had no choice in the matter; the decision had already been taken that he would be appointed, he was the seniormost person, very eminently spoken of by succeeding Chief Justices, eminently deserving of this appointment, and so on. After that, it would not be possible for the Government to say if, suppose, the case had resulted in acquittal, "He has acquitted this case; even though upto the stage of the President, the decision has been taken to appoint him, we shall reverse that decision and not appoint him." That would not have been possible.

If, on the other hand, there had been *mala fides* on the part of the Government, this is the precise procedure, which has been advocated by the Leader of the Opposition, which would have been invoked on some pretext or the other the matter would have been delayed—no time, this and that—

and the file would have been kept lying. I have seen many files which used to lie on the table of individual functionaries for months and months. Therefore, this file also would have just lain unattended, and after the judgment was available, then it would have been said, "All right, look here; there might not have been anything on the record, but I have heard something against this judge, if, R N Agarwal, who had been appointed a judge could be reverted, namely, his term might have been extended, in the case of another judge in Bombay the same could have been done." If there was any *mala fide* in the matter, this was the procedure which would have been applied, namely, keep the matter hanging without taking a decision to appoint him even before the judgment had been delivered. Therefore, I submit that the most proper procedure was invoked in this case. Therefore, I would again appeal that there is still time for the Leader of the Opposition—he has a high reputation of being straightforward, and so on—to correct his Resolution by removing the word 'displeasure' and substituting it by the words 'satisfaction and pleasure'.

These are the points which have been raised namely, whether the delay was warranted. I have made it clear.

Another point that the Leader of the Opposition might say is this. This was the legal position when his name was recommended by the Chief Justice of the High Court and supported by the Chief Justice of India; but in December the legal position underwent a change because Parliament amended section 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and thereafter it was not obligatory on a successor judge to re-start the whole process of trial; at that stage at least you could have changed the decision and you could have said, 'All right; although at that stage it was not proper to appoint him, at least now we can decide to appoint him'. But even after this change of section 326, what is the posi-

tion as it would be applicable to the present case? The position is that, while it is not completely obligatory on the successor judge to try the case *de novo*, he has been given a discretion in the matter, namely, either he can proceed with the trial from that stage or he can re-examine the witnesses who have already been examined. Here was a special case in which a large number of prosecution witnesses had become hostile. In these kinds of cases where prosecution witnesses become hostile and it is a very controversial case, and so on, the demeanour of the witnesses, as the Supreme Court itself has pointed out on a number of occasions and various High Courts have followed that ruling—watching the demeanour of the witnesses is very important; in a controversial case which might be balanced, it is very important for a judge. Otherwise, how do you arrive at the truth? How the witnesses have given the evidence is also very important. Therefore, what could be the reasonable expectation in a case like this? The reasonable expectation would be that a successor judge would say, 'How do I decide such a controversial case unless I have seen the demeanour of the witnesses? Merely reading the evidence in cold print... will not create the same impression in my mind if I heard their evidence myself.' It is a controversial case. I hope the Leader of the Opposition will also be charitable to agree that it is a controversial case. In a controversial case, therefore, there would have been a very big risk even at that stage and even at the later stage when the Criminal Procedure Code was amended and when the case advanced even further and it was almost going to be over, to deprive the accused persons of the benefit of all this trial and cause harassment to both the parties and risk of the witnesses being recalled and re-examined on the plea 'Well, their demeanour is very important'. I cannot judge this controversial case unless I hear the witnesses giving evidence myself.' This risk could not have been avoided.

Therefore, I submit this was the proper procedure and this delay was completely warranted by the circumstances of the case....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only 8 minutes are left now.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So, I have touched only the main points. I will, therefore, again plead with the Leader of the Opposition not to press his resolution and, after all this clarification, I hope he will withdraw it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Shanti Bhushan and myself belong to, if I may say so, the same mutual admiration bureau. I do hold him with very high respect. But, unfortunately, he has not been able to persuade me that the position of the government was correct. He was more eloquent to-day than usual. He is generally not eloquent, he is generally very factual, but to-day he was very eloquent. May be for the reason that Mr. Agarwal told him that eloquence is needed. He knew that the case was not strong, therefore, he has to be eloquent.

Now certain points I made remain. I am sorry the points have not been replied to. I am not concerned about this aspect or that aspect. The question is whether the conduct of the government has brought the judge and the judgment under cloud and suspicion.

(1) When Mr. Vohra was elevated as a regular District and Sessions Judge there was a noting to the effect that he will try the Kissa Kursi case. He has not denied it. I presume he is admitting it. All this took place within one month of his taking over the trial. There was no reason why he should have been charged with continuing the trial of this case more than any other case.

(2) There were cases pending before him—not only this case but there were other criminal cases pending before him. He referred to the previous

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judges, not to Mr. Vohra thereby conceding that there were other cases pending before him. If the other cases were also pending before him, would it not be violative of the principle of equality before law if you are to pin out one particular case and decide your administration policy or promotion policy to hang on that particular case?

(3) Mr. Vohra came to know and was told that he was to be appointed and elevated as a High Court Judge. It would have been a different matter if it had remained a confidential matter between him and the President of India. No, Mr. Vohra was told and he understood that and in that process, by passing on that information, he brought into the picture the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of India—the whole lot of them. And Mr. Vohra was told, Mr. Vohra was given to understand that “the President of India is interested, the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court is interested, the Supreme Court is interested—all of them are interested and that the *Kissa Kursi* case is a special case.” If that information goes and the Judge goes on conducting trial, how will he behave? That is the question. Could you take him to be absolutely unaffected? That is why I said that if a trial Judge is given to understand by persons who count that there are persons in a particular case, that is tantamount to influencing the Judge and any self-respecting Judge will immediately take umbrage and say, ‘I will not deal with the case any further.’

Therefore, the vitiation starts then and what does then happen?

The appointment is there. That is what I was told. I do not know the irrevocability about it. We know the Constitution; we know what the Government does; we know what the President does. The President does not decide specifically any of these things. That is not a constitutional position. Government decides; the President signs. The President does not exercise

his volition in this matter at all. This is the real constitutional position.

Therefore, there is no irrevocability about it. Then, what remains? As was pointed out by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and other friends here is the date on which a judge who is due for promotion gets his promotion. That is material. Any officer will be interested to assume the promotion post the earlier. Therefore, the element of hustling the case comes in. As also the element of hastening the case comes in from that day onwards. If you look at the case diary, you will find that many petitions were being summarily rejected. Recall of a witness was asked—rejected; recall of a particular witness was asked for—rejected. Why? Because allowing that means delay and delay means delay not only in the matter of disposal but delay in the matter of getting promoted and assuming charge of it. That is the vitiation of the judicial process that was attempted. You have the hanging of a carrot on the judge; you are interested in speedy disposal. This was the only manner in which you can get the speedy disposal.

Now, they asked whether Mr. Vohra was entitled to be appointed or not. Far from me to say either ‘yes’ or ‘no’ to that because I do not know what his records are; I do not know the man. Why should I comment about it? But, Mr. Vohra continued to try that case after all these developments, seeing a carrot hanging before him and after having been told that so and so, so and so and so and so is interested in this case and putting in that proposition he hurries the case forward. Otherwise his promotion will be delayed. If Mr. Vohra continues to try that case, whatever his merits for the previous performance, he forfeits his merit to be promoted as a judge. That is because that impartiality is taken away from him. You have done it. Mr. Vohra has now become a scapegoat for that. Government have done it. Mr. Vohra has been put under suspicion. This is what I have got to say. Other things, I do not want to refer to at all. But, my main point remains

followed
the promotion of
a Judge (Res)

irregularities
in I.I.T., Kan-
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ernment interfered in the judicial process; the Law Minister interfered in the judicial process; the Law Minister discussed with the Chief Justice of India the case which was pending before the Subordinate Court. The Law Minister promoted him and kept his promotion pending saying that the promotion can be had only after the case is disposed of.

This is an atrocious interference in the judicial process. It is absolutely inconceivable. Therefore, the judgment becomes suspect; the judge becomes suspect. That is the product of connivance and conspiratorial arrangement under the carrot, under the temptation in hustling a thing. This is the circumstance under which this has been done. It is most atrocious of all persons. Mr. Shanti Bhushan should not have done this.

That is all I have got to say. I am sorry that the clean hand of Mr. Shanti Bhushan became soiled as a Minister in the matter of judicial process. I am sorry about it. This is all I have got to say. I do not want to reply to many things, to the vituperative fulminations and the characteristic way Mr. Chatterjee indulged in. He could have the pleasure of doing it. I do not want to reply to that. This is not the time to do that. (Interruptions). He has developed a great fascination for the judiciary. I only want to remind him of what the great leader, Shri E. M. Shankaran Namboodripad said, namely that the judges in India are the product of a Bolshevik. He had to stomach it. That was the certificate he had given. (Interruptions) I have seen enough of the great performance; I have seen enough of the brand democracy; I have seen enough of his love for democracy; I have seen enough of your love for the country; I have seen enough of your love for the judiciary; I have seen enough for the partially of the judiciary. That is all I want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we have to take the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 5-30 P.M.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will just take two to three minutes more. You may put it to vote next time. I do not want to delay the Half-an-Hour Discussion. At 5-30 P.M. it has got to be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already 5-30 now. Now, we take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Alleged irregularities in Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह घाई घाई टी, कानपुर के सम्बन्ध में जो विभिन्न प्रकार की अनियमिततायें और भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप आए हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में आधे घंटे की चर्चा है।

"The crisis of confidence in the IIT Kanpur has reached a point where only a full-fledged inquiry will satisfy the warring factions. The reluctance of the Ministry of Education to institute a probe even when a large number of alleged financial and administrative irregularities—some of them apparently serious—have been brought to the notice of the President, Mr Reddy who is the Visitor of the Institute is not understandable."

सभापति महोदय, हमके पहले कि और जानें मैं रखूँ, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि घाई घाई टी कानपुर गण्ट की कितनी बड़ी सम्पत्ति है वह इस इंस्टीट्यूट की एनुअल रिपोर्ट, 1977-78 से प्रकट होता है कि :

इक्विपमेंट	.	.	852 लाख
फर्नीचर	.	.	854 लाख
बुकस वगैरह	.	.	164 लाख ।

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

कहा जाता है कि यह संस्थान काफी बड़ा और उपयोगी है। मैं यहाँ पर अखबारों की बात नहीं कहना चाहता। मिनस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन, डिपार्टमेंट आफ सोशल वेल्फेयर के सम्बन्ध में एम्प्लोयमेंट कमेटी की 1977-78 की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके कुछ प्रश्न में यहाँ पड़ना चाहूँगा। बाहर की बातें तो गलत हो सकती हैं लेकिन एम्प्लोयमेंट कमेटी की बातें गलत नहीं हो सकती हैं। प्रपोज़िशन (8) में जो समस्याएँ प्रापः रेकमेन्डेशन दी हुई हैं उसमें से घाटा या पड़ना चाहूँगा।

"IIT Bombay and Kanpur are yet to formulate proposals. The Committee are unhappy over the inordinate delay in the implementation of the recommendation of All India Council for Technical Education."

यह है आई आई टी की स्थिति। प्राप टेक्निकल एजुकेशन कमेटी की मर्त्युल पर भी ध्यान नहीं देने हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, प्राप इसकी रेकमेन्डेशन 215 को देखें

"The Committee are unhappy to note that there was delay in starting reservation of seats for scheduled cases and scheduled tribes candidates in the Institute while IIT Bombay and Delhi started reserving seats from 1968 this IIT started reservation from 1974 for post-graduates and administration."

वहाँ की मेडिकल कान्टिन स्टूडेंट्स ने भी लिख कर भेजा है कि उनके साथ कितना अन्याय हुआ है। इसके अलावा रेकमेन्डेशन 282 और 283 का भी प्राप देखें

"The Committee are distressed to note that there was inordinate delay in submission of the Reports of Reviewing Committee particularly by the Reviewing Committee on IIT Kanpur."

तो यह है वहाँ की जन्म कुण्डली। लोगों को लगता होगा कि कुछ राजनीतिक कारणों से कुछ हमारे तदर्थ इन बातों को उठाते हैं लेकिन यह एम्प्लोयमेंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है।

"The Committee desires that an indepth study may be undertaken to assess the extent of utilisation of the costly sophisticated equipment available in the I.I.T. with a view to taking necessary measures for their fuller utilisation."

मैं एक दो उदाहरण और रखना चाहूँगा। 563 में वह कमेटी कहती है।

In the case of IIT, Kanpur, the recommendation has not been implemented at all on the plea that there is shortage of accommodation and difficulties in schooling for children.

The Committee are disappointed to find the progress made in implementing the Faculty Exchange Programme amongst IITs. and Indian Institute of Science in pursuance of the Visitor's orders issued in September, 1974 is very slow.

इस में सब से ज्यादा जा सेंसर किया गया है, वह आई० आई० टी० कानपुर को किया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, एम्प्लोयमेंट कमेटी की केवल एक बात रख कर मैं इस का समाप्त करना क्योंकि वह बात बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। उस ने कहा है 623 में

The Committee are concerned to note that while IIT Madras and IIT Bombay earned Rs. 12.94 lakhs and Rs. 11.21 lakhs respectively during 1976-77, the IIT Kanpur earned only Rs. 4.31 lakhs.

यह है जो एम्प्लोयमेंट कमेटी ने कानपुर के बारे में कहा है। मेरे पास तो आरोपों का बन्धन है, लेकिन मैं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं रखना चाहूँगा, जिस का मैं प्रमाण न दे सकूँ। सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

The sale of computers IBM 7044 and 1401 at a loss of lakhs.

अब यह टेन्डर जो दिया गया है, इस टेन्डर में इन्टीग्रल को लाभ हुआ है। पचास लाख रुपये का टेंडर प्राया था लेकिन एक्सेप्ट किया कम का। मैं ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ना चाहूँगा। यह रिकार्ड मेरे पास है। इस में एन० सदासीवन ने आई०बी०एम० 1401 के लिए 20 लाख रुपये और इन्डियन डेटा प्रोसेसर्स ने 30 लाख रुपये का टेन्डर दिया था लेकिन टेंडर 20 लाख का एक्सेप्ट किया गया। आई०बी०एम० 7044 के लिए सदासीवन ने 20 लाख रुपये का टेन्डर दिया था और इन्डियन डेटा प्रोसेसर्स ने 15 लाख रुपये का। इस तरह से 5 लाख रुपये का लाभ हो गया। यह रुपया कहाँ चला गया। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति से खिलवाड़ किया गया और ये 5 लाख रुपये उनसे वसूल करने चाहिए जो दोषी हैं। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि और दूसरे बक्ता इन के बारे में कहेंगे।

इसी तरह मे श्री जे० एल० उपाध्याय की बात है। Payment of Rs one lakh to Shri J.L Upadhyay.

ये वहाँ पर थे और उन के बारे में यह तय हो गया था कि उन को 30 हजार रुपये दे दिया जाए और वे क्रिमनल कंस लौटा लेंगे। राज्य की सम्पत्ति के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वाले बदमाशों ने क्या किया कि 30 हजार के बदले एक लाख रुपये देने पड़े ताकि वे अपना क्रिमनल कंस वापस ले लें। इस तरह से ये जो 70 हजार रुपये हैं, ये उन से बसूलने चाहिए, यह मेरा दूसरा चार्ज है।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जराबल्ल के लिए जो एडवांस दिए गये, उन का एडजस्ट नहीं किया गया।

Advances made for journals not adjusted:—Advances upto Rs 10 to 15 lakhs towards subscription to journals are made every year to M/s. Allied Publishers. No effort by the Accounts Section is made to get the report about the receipt of the journals ordered. The advances given to the Allied Publishers are shown as expenditure without adjusting the same.

न भूल लिखने का। यह उन के बारे में है।

इसी तरह से मैं एक लेटर और पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह में सेन्ट पर सेन्ट एडवांस एलाइड पब्लिकेशन प्राइवेट लि० को दिया है। यह जनवरी 8, 1979 का बी० प्रो० लेटर है।

This is to refer to your D.O letter No Dated 6th January, 1979 which has been delivered to my office on 8th January, 1979, regarding cent per cent advance payment made to M/s. Allied Publication Private Ltd., New Delhi, amounting to Rs. 6,51,648.

यह मेरा लिखा हुआ नहीं है। इस में यह और लिखा हुआ है :

Accounts Section does not get any Report from the Library in regard to these advance payments. The status quo regarding this could be checked from the Library, if you so desire.

अब चौथी बात उसे आप से कहनी है - the use of aircraft for private visit

यह मैं इसमें नहीं कहूँगा क्योंकि माननीय मनोहर लाल जी का 5652 क्वेश्चन है और इस का उत्तर

दिया है। इसमें कहते हैं कि घोषित गये, इन्फॉर्म गये। वहाँ सजय गांधी का और इंदिरा गांधी का स्वागत करने के लिये गये। वृत्त में पर कहते हैं कि अपने खर्च पर गये, ईटोल का खर्चा किया। यह भी कहते हैं कि हवाई जहाज हमारी व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति है। उसको हम मैनटेन करते हैं हम को हम मैनटेन करते हैं इस तरह से कहना सरामर गलत है।

पाचवीं बात मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—
Adjustment of Rs. 15,000/- against Impres! Rs. 2,000.

The Director ordered the adjustment of an amount of Rs. 15,000/- spent by the Department of Chemical Engineering as against a permanent sanctioned imprest of Rs. 2,000/- particularly when the vouchers submitted by the Department were found mutilated and erased. The objections were over-ruled.

जैसे इंदिराजी के राज्य में अपनी मर्जी से होता था वैसा ही अब भी होता है। मेरे पास यह फोटो स्टेट कापी है। इतने कम समय में सब तो नहीं पढ़ी जा सकती है केवल चौथी सी आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

"Since the matter has come to the notice of the authorities and a Committee has been appointed by the Director to examine the vouchers, the procedure for adjustment of remaining vouchers can now be initiated only, on the basis of the statement recorded by the Committee for further recommendation"

समाप्त महोदय, मैं बिना प्रमाण के कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। अब दूसरी बात यह है—

"Advance made to non-existing firms"

इस को पकड़ कर के जेल में रखने की बात है। कोई कम नहीं है, उसे एडवांस दे दिया है। जिस ने इस को दिया उसे जेल में रखना चाहिए।

"An order was placed by Purchase Section vide purchase order No. P 6 E. 29/73-74/600 dated 25-9-73. The Institute made 90 per cent advance to the firm through bank which was in excess by Rs. 60.26"

अब यह एक्सेस मिला तो पता लगा कि किसी नान एग्जिस्टिंग फर्म को यह दिया गया और एक्सेस एमाउंट दिया गया। बाद में पता चला कि मापता, बेनामी फर्म को दिया गया। यह बात मैं बिना प्रमाण के नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह सुपरिस्टेन्ड का लिखा हुआ है। ये सब कागज पत्र हम सिखा मंत्री जी को देंगे। हमें उन पर विश्वास है कि वे न्याय करेंगे।

[डा० राम सिंह]

"Against our P.O. No. 50 and 50 dated 25th September 1963 placed with M/s. N J Electronics, Bombay, an advance of Rs 825.20 was paid to the firm being 90 per cent advance document through Bank."

यह जो सारा हुआ है उस का कार्ड पता नहीं, इस फर्म का कार्ड पता नही है।

इन सारा चीजाँ में इन्वेंटरी हुई है। समय की सीमा के अन्दर मैं एक चीज करना चाहता हूँ — Misuse of the statutory provision

हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमें ता हमें क्या हो जाना पड़ता है। हमें आप का रिपोर्ट में पढ़ कर जानते हैं—

"The Institute is an autonomous organisation incorporated under the Act of Parliament 1961 and is wholly financed by the Central Government. It is functioning under the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The formations of various constituent bodies such as IIT Council, Board of Governors of various constituents Building and Works Committee, Finance Committee, Senate, etc constitute under the Act and the Statutes which govern and guide the institute functioning in the areas of administration, academic including curricula and syllabi, construction and repairs of major and minor works, Budget, etc."

उनको यह भी पढ़ना होगा। यह मिस्युज आप स्ट्रुक्चर पारिवर्जन है। यह घोषणा देने वाला है। यह स्ट्रुक्चर प्राविजन नहीं हो सकता है।

"A gross misuse of the statutory provisions to favour individuals is exemplified in the appointment of Dr. N. C. Nigam as Deputy Director. In violation of the past practice of constituting a regular selection committee, the Chairman BOG exercised his discretion to constitute an ad hoc Selection Committee and rushed through the appointment of Dr. N. C. Nigam as Deputy Director."

मैं इतना ही कहना कि डायरेक्टर ने अपने मन से स्टेटिस्टिक नियम है।

इसलिए मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि बायोमेशन क्या है किमी एक्वाइटी में। लेकिन केवल एक आदमी ही इटरव्यू में आये थे और स्ट्रुक्चर का आग का ताड़ मराह कर के एक आदमी का बहाना कर लिया था। अब स्वायत्तता क्या करोगी, कैसे शिक्षा मंत्री इन्फ्लेक्शन करेंगे।

मैं जानता हूँ कि आई आई टी कानपुर में रिमर्च किम प्रचार में होता है क्योंकि मैं ने वहाँ भी एक टी व लिए रिमर्च किया है। रिमर्च किम होता है मैं जानता हूँ। डबल डाइटेड यह है। आधे दर्जन नामों ने रिमर्च किया था। यहाँ पर एक मज्जत मनाहर प्रसाद जी—मनाहर नाम नहीं, मनाहर प्रसाद—उन्हा ने रिमर्च का वीमिन जमा किया। बार एग्जैमिनर हात है। अब स्ट्रुक्चर कहना है कि अगर तीन प्रश्न कर दें और रिपोर्ट कर दें तो उस का भी एक डी मिल जाना चाहिये। तान ने रिपोर्ट कर दी, एक ने इफर किया गया। अब तीन के रिपोर्ट करने के बाद भी उस का नही दी गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे आदमी में जिस ने नहीं दी अगर बाई भी एक डी की डिग्री उस के पास है तो वह उस में छीन ला जानी चाहिये। जो इस तरह से रिमर्च की महानत व साथ खिलवार करना है उस में पान यह डिग्री नहीं रहनी चाहिये।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री पर बाई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। और नहीं उन के बार में पक्षपात की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। उन की न्यायप्रियता में हम विश्वास है। सारी चीज की जांच हो रही है यह मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे। लेकिन वह मौखिक रूप से ही कह रहे हैं। वह हाँ सी चुकी होगी। लेकिन जो प्रमाण मैं ने दिये हैं मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि पालियामेंट के पांच सदस्यों का जिस में जनता में पक्ष भी और विरोधी दल के भी सदस्य हैं और शिक्षक भी हैं जो एक में एक बढ़ कर हैं और नायक भी हैं, आप समिति बनायेंगे जो जांच कर और जांच कर के अगर वह कुछ लोगों को दायी पाये ना क्या आप उन का दर्ज करने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और ऐसा ही छानबीन करते हैं तो इस का सारा बल हमारे ऊपर लगेगा। शाह बाबू वाली बात नहीं हानी चाहिये। जो क्लज का तार मरोड़ रहे हैं, न्यायप्रियता और शिक्षा की स्वायत्तता के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, जिन्होंने ने राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग किया है, रिमर्च के बानन को तोड़ कर डिग्री उस का नहीं दी है और इस सब के लिये जो घण्टाघड़ी है, दायी है, उन का पता लगाने के लिये क्या आप समदीय समिति का निर्माण करेंगे और लिप्लज जांच इस सब की करवायेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I should, at the outset, thank Dr. Ramji Singh for admitting that the IIT is a very prestigious institution. Not only this IIT Kanpur is there, but

there are 4 other IIsT which are producing the best of the technicians in the country, who are also highly regarded in foreign advanced countries.

He has rightly pointed out that the IIsT should be looked after with sufficient care. He has referred to the Report of the Estimates Committee. Whenever there is any Report of the Estimates Committee or of the Public Accounts Committee, Government always looks upon them with utmost care, and scrutinizes their every recommendation and suggestion, so that Government is in a position to know what is best for the institution, in the interest of the country—not in the interests of the Ministry or of any particular officer. So, when Dr. Ramji Singh mentioned this matter about the Estimates Committee which wants an indepth study for a fuller utilization of the assets etc. of the IIsT., certainly the Government is considering some of the recommendations—which have been made. But apart from the broad recommendations in the Estimate Committee's report, the other specific instances which Dr. Ramji Singh has mentioned, as I understand them, have not been mentioned by him out of the Estimates Committee's report. But his main criticism was confined to the various criticisms made by the Estimates Committee. Government is carefully considering these matters, and appropriate steps will be taken, and a report also will be placed before the Estimates Committee just as in the case of the Public Accounts Committee—about what action Government is taking in respect of these matters. Therefore, I request Dr. Ramji Singh most humbly that he should have patience to see what is being done so far as the report of the Estimates Committee is concerned.

He has mentioned many other cases of alleged gross irregularities but I should submit that the Half-an-Hour Discussion is raised on the basis of the question which was originally asked in

this House and to which I had given some answers. In that answer I have stated that several complaints have been made against the Director of the Institute and the enquiry which was demanded by the hon. members of this House before the President, who is the Visitor of the Institute, was with regard to the conduct of the Director. I have got copies of the submission which was made. It was about the state of affairs of the IIT under the present Director, Dr. A Bhattacharjee and it demanded that the victimisation which had taken place under him should be looked into. I have said that the Director is not all in all in this institution. I am not being legalistic nor do I want to mention about autonomy etc. at this stage. But I am simply stating that under the Act and the statute of the Institute—for that matter, all other Institutes—Director is one of the officers—principal officer no doubt—but his action is supervised by the Board of Governors, consisting of representatives of different States and also a large number of representatives of the Council of IIsT. There is a Council of IIsT which looks after the affairs of IIsT as a whole. Therefore, the specific points which have been mentioned by the hon. members will be certainly sent to the Board of Governors for scrutiny and their statement will have to be obtained so that they might express their opinion. But some of the allegations which have been made against the Director by the hon. members of this House have already been considered by the Board and I do not know what else the Board will say.

Certain specific questions have been raised about financial irregularities. There is provision for audit not by any private auditor but by Government auditor, who scrutinises these matters. If there is really any financial irregularity, the Government auditor will certainly give his comment and on that appropriate action will be taken. Dr. Ramji Singh has said that he will make these papers available to me. If he kindly makes them available to me, certainly I will look into

[Dr Pratap Chandra Chunder]

the matter. But I say once more that Government is keen that this prestigious institution along with other IIT should be kept above board. If there is any doubt about any affairs of these IIT keeping in view the structure of the IIT and the various bodies which exercise powers over IIT, certainly Government will see to it that unnecessary criticism may not be levelled against these institutions. I say with very great regret that some students of IIT Kanpur saw me some time ago and pointed out that because of this publicity in the press, criticising the IIT in this fashion their future is also at stake, because people will not have any faith in the degrees of the IIT. I most humbly request hon members not to take to that line. But if any real case is made out, there is the Board, there is the Government Auditor or Accountant General, whatever he is called and it will be certainly scrutinised. In addition, as Chairman of the Council of IITs, I may say that if Dr Ramji Singh can show me those cases specifically which cannot be satisfactorily explained by the IIT, then appropriate steps will be taken.

DR RAMJI SINGH: What about my suggestion to appoint a committee of say, 3 Members of Parliament?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I respectfully submit that Members of Parliament have got greater responsibility towards the country in general and in the matter of investigation of the affairs of a single institution. I should not think that Members of Parliament should spend their time

श्री कबीर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : महाशय जी, मैं ने माननीय सत्री महोदय क विचार सुने और मैं उन से इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि किसी का भी यह विचार नहीं है कि आई०आई०टी० के बारे में हम में इंग्रेशन खराब किया जाये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप का मतलब है कि 25, 30 फ़ीसदी पीछे में प्रधान सत्री और गवर्नर को लिख कर भजा है और उन से वह मिल भी है और उन्होंने ने कुछ कार्रवाई लगाये है।

आप ने सवाल के जवाब में कई बार यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहा है कि वह तो प्राटोनामस है, अभी भी आप ने कहा है कि उन का बोर्ड है, एक प्राइमरी काम नहीं करता। ठीक है, वह बाढ़ है, लेकिन जैसे दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी है या और यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं वहाँ भी बोर्ड-वाइसर और एक्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल होता है लेकिन वह एक्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल और बोर्ड वाइसर के कहने के मुताबिक हो चलते हैं। यह प्रायः हर जगह होता है, जो मिनिस्टर रहेग, कैबिनेट प्रायः वही मानती है। स्मूथ वर्किंग के लिये जरूरी भी प्राइमरी हांग, लेकिन इसलिये बोर्ड का रेफर करना, आप वरुं, मैं न चेखा है, कि कुछ इर्रेगुलैरिटीज हैं, माल-मैनेजमेंट है, मिलायत है और कुछ तो फाइनेन्सियल है कुछ एक्वाइट-मेंट के बारे में है, कुछ मिसमूज आफ प्रपार्टीज और पर्सनल मिस-यूज के बारे में है।

फाइनेन्सियल इर्रेगुलैरिटीज का जहाँ तक मवाल है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आई०आई०टी० प्राटोनामस भी हो, आप यह मानते कि जो पैना कंसाल्टिंग फर्म आफ इंडिया से दिया जाता है, पालियामेंट बजटरीस स a University or any other authority is accountable to Parliament. That, you agree and the PAC, the Estimates Committee and all that go into the matter IIT is also accountable to Parliament. In spite of the fact that it is an autonomous body it is accountable to Parliament. I have had experience when I had been to Banaras Hindu University and all Central Universities. There I came across the most alarming case in my life there was a deposit of about Rs. crores in the bank in favour of Banaras Hindu University. It is deposited in the Bank but the University does not know that the money is deposited in the Bank. Have you come across such cases? This was pointed out by my Committee. In spite of repeated reminders, the Banaras Hindu University did not take any action on that. Do you mean to say that this IIT so far as financial matters are concerned is not accountable to Parliament? What did you do in that case? In one case

MR CHAIRMAN: You must seek only clarification.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am seeking only a clarification. In one University, you have the audit second time, the Government audit second

time, the particular case mentioned in the complaint. So, even in this case, will you consider the proposal so far as financial irregularities like fraud or embezzlement are concerned and will you appoint some Government auditor again to go into the details and not to leave it to the Board of Directors?

18 hrs

I do not know to what extent the complaints are correct. There is a rumour that the Director is attached to you. Whether he is actually attached to you or not, I do not know. In your own interest, may I request you to refer all these cases to any person regarding the appointment and all that, so that everything may be clear. These are my two questions. First, about the financial irregularities, will you appoint another audit, because the audit must have been over? But the same things about which a complaint has been made, will you refer to the audit as you have done in the case of one university? My second question is about the other matters which are only serious matters. If they are serious, will you appoint anybody, even the University Grants Commission or anybody in your Ministry? Will you appoint somebody to look into this? These are my two questions.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Hon. Member Shri Kanwarlal Gupta is a very experienced lawyer, and experienced parliamentarian as well. But I would respectfully say that his analogy of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister is not apt at all because the Ministers are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, whereas in the case of Board of Governors of IIST, the Director has very little to say and as I said earlier, a large number of Members represent different States in that area and also on the Council of IIST over which the Direc-

tor has no control. However, I am not going into these technicalities. I fully agree with my hon. friend that no institutions which are being financed out of the funds of the government, i.e., out of public exchequer, will go scot free if there is any financial irregularity and the safeguard also is inbuilt in the statute. For instance, under Section 9(2) of the Institute of Technology Act, the provision is:

"Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of any Institute and to hold inquiries into the affairs thereof and to report thereon in such manner as the Visitor may direct."

The next sub-clause clearly points out that a Visitor can give direction to these IIST for carrying out the directives. Therefore, ample power is there in the hands of the Government. But this is an extreme step. Unless a proper case is made out, this type of roving inquiries into these matters will create more confusion than it would solve. Therefore, I have submitted to Dr Ramji Singh, if he gives me some of these specific cases, certainly these will be looked into.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta referred to two points. One is whether these financial irregularities can be referred to some Government auditor. If his cases can be specifically brought before me and *prima facie* Dr. Ramji Singh satisfies me then certainly I shall be prepared to refer this to Government auditor once more so that these matters might be checked up. As regards other matters, I have already made my submission.

श्री रतौब मसूब (महाराष्ट्र) : मोहनराम मवर माहब, कृपि ज्यादानर इल्जामान के बारे में कह दिया गया है, और वक्त नहीं रहा है, निहाजा मोहनराम बजीर माहब ने श्री मनोहर मास को जो जवाब दिया है, उस के मुतालिक मैं मान्य करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राटो-नोमस बाड़ी किस को कहते हैं। कोई भी प्राटो-नोमस बाड़ी जिस मिनस्ट्री में प्राती है, क्या वह मिनस्ट्री उस की खराबियों के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं है और पालिया-

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

मेंट को जबाबदेह नहीं है ? अगर वह जिम्मेदार और जबाबदेह है, तो मैं यह नहीं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब सिर्फ यह कह कर मेम्बर, पार्लियामेंट की बेइज्जती कराने रहें कि घाटोनोमस बादी है, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा क्या है कि

[श्री रशीद मसूद (सहान 194) :

महترم صدر صاحب - چونکہ زیادہ تر الزامات کے بارے میں کہنیا گیا ہے اور وقت نہیں رہا ہے لہذا محترمہ وزیر صاحب نے جو جواب دیا ہے - اس کے متعلق میں معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آئینومس باقی کس کو کہتے ہیں - کوئی بھی آئینومس باقی جس منسٹری میں آتی ہے کیا وہ منسٹری اس کی خرابیوں کے لئے ذمے دار نہیں ہے - اور پارلیمنٹ کو جوابدہ نہیں ہے - اگر اور ذمے دار اور جوابدہ ہے تو میں یہ نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ منسٹر صاحب صرف یہ کہہ کر منسٹر آف پارلیمنٹ کی بے عزت کرتے رہیں کہ آئینومس باقی ہے - ہم کچھ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں - میرا خیال ہے کہ]

सभापति महोदय . आप सिर्फ सवाल पूछें। डा० रामजी सिंह ने इस डिस्कशन को शुरू किया है। बाकी सदस्य सिर्फ सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। (अवधान)

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) सभापति महोदय, यह मामला कानपुर का है, इस लिए मुझे भी सवाल पूछने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह मामला इतना बड़ा है कि इस पर दो बटे का डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : یہ معاملہ]

انکا ہوا ہے کہ اس پر دو کہنے کا تسکین ہونا چاہئے -

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South) - We also have a few questions, Mr Chairman.

MR CHAIRMAN. Your names are not there

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: We, of course, submitted our names. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN. You have given notices, but you have given notices after 11 O Clock That is why they were rejected So far as your name is concerned, your name is not there because in the ballot your name did not come

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY. Because we would like to take an opportunity to put questions.

श्री रशीद मसूद क्या घाटोनोमस का मतलब यह है कि कोई भी मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट उस के बारे में कोई सवाल नहीं कर सकता है या उस के बारे में कोई और चीज नहीं कर सकता है ? क्या घाटोनोमस बादी का मतलब यह है कि वह जा बाते करने रहे, चाहे जितनी ला-कानूनियत करते रहे और कोई चैक नहीं हो सकता है ? बजीर साहब अगर यह समझते हैं कि ये दोनों बातें हैं, तो ऐसा कहे, फिर यकीनन मुश्किल में कोई एम भी सवाल नहीं करेगा और अगर ये बातें नहीं हैं तो बजीर साहब घाटोनोमस का बहाना कर के हमारे प्रश्नों का जबाब देने से मना न करें।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : کیا آئینومس]

کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ کوئی بھی منسٹر آف پارلیمنٹ اس کے بارے میں کوئی سوال نہیں کر سکتا ہے - یا اس کے بارے میں کوئی اور کیس

نہیں کر سکتا ہے - کیا آٹو نومس باقی
کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ وہ جو چاہے کرتے
رہیں - چاہے کتنی اور دیگر لیوریٹی کرتے
رہیں - چاہے کدلی لا قانونیت کرتے
رہیں - اور کوئی چھک نہیں کرتا
ہے - وزیر صاحب اگر یہ سمجھتے ہیں
کہ یہ دونوں باتیں ہیں تو ایسا کہیں
پھر یقیناً مستقبل میں کوئی ایم-پی-
سوال نہیں کریگا - اور اگر یہ باتیں
نہیں ہیں تو وزیر صاحب آٹو نومس
کا بہانا کرتے ہمارے سوالوں کا جواب
دیلمے سے مانع نہ کریں -

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY
(Calcutta South): On a point of order.
The House was scheduled to sit only
up to 6 O'Clock. The consent of the
House should have been secured for
extension. If, without securing con-
sent, the House continues for six
minutes, certainly, though our names
are not there, we can secure the con-
sent of the House and put questions.
I move that the House continue up to
7 O'Clock and the other Members also
be allowed to put questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised
a point of order. It is correct that I
should have asked the pleasure of the
House. I thought the questions would
be over within five minutes, but it has
been prolonged.

Is it the pleasure of the House to sit
for another ten minutes?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if it is ex-
tended by one hour, you are not going
to be called because your name has
not come in the ballot. It is not going
to benefit you.

The House will be extended by ten
minutes.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: There is no question of showing
any disrespect to the hon. Members of
this House. They are putting ques-
tions. In fact, with regard to this IIT,
Kanpur, several questions have al-
ready been put, and we are discussing
all these matters in this House. Simi-
larly, in the other House also ques-
tions are being put. If, on the plea of
autonomy, there is no accountability,
we would not have answered the ques-
tions at all. The fact that we are
answering questions shows that we
are having respect for the Members.
I am also a Member of the House and
some day I may be on the other side
and would like to put some questions.
So, how can I show disrespect to the
Members?

Parliament has passed certain Acts
and statutes on the basis of which cer-
tain powers have been delegated to
these institutions, and within the
framework of the powers which have
been delegated to them, they can take
decisions. For instance, dismissal of
an employee. It is a case of the domes-
tic tribunal and if the rules have been
properly complied with, even a court of
law will not interfere.

Then again, there is also powers
with the court of law to see whether
the rules are complied with or not.

Autonomy is enjoyed by these insti-
tutions to the extent spelt out by the
Act of Parliament. Therefore, when
we speak of autonomy, it does not
mean that there is no accountability.
I have read out the portion from the
very Act to show that the Visitor, on
Government advising him, can take
action in this matter. So, the appre-
hension of the hon. Member is not
correct.

समाप्ति महोदय : श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी, प्राप
सिर्फ सवाल पूछिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हर आदमी को सबाल पूछने का मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री मनोहर लाल : सभापति महोदय, यह मामला हमारे कानपुर का है । हम यह मानते हैं कि आप के क्लर्क एंड रगुलेयंस के मुताबिक हमारा नाम वेलट में नहीं आया लेकिन आप इस बात का ख्याल रखेंगे, यह हमारे क्षेत्र का मामला है, शुरू में मैंने इस मामले को पार्लियामेंट में उठाया है और तीन बार शिक्षा मंत्री से मिला हूँ, तीन बार राष्ट्रपति से मिला हूँ, वहाँ की तमाम अनियमितताओं के बारे में, डायरेक्टर की ताना-शाही के बारे में, डायरेक्टर के श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और संजय गांधी से संबंधों के बारे में,—यह सारी चीजें लिखी गई हैं और पेपर्स में छपी हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद वेलट में चूँकि मेरा नाम नहीं आया इसलिये मुझ बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला, हम आप से डिमाण्ड करते हैं कि इस पर दो घंटे की चर्चा होनी चाहिये जैसा कि स्पीकर साहब ने 2 तारीख को आश्वासन दिया था । यहाँ पर डायरेक्टर बैठे हुए हैं

सभापति महोदय : हम आप के जवाब की कद्र करते हैं, यह आप के क्षेत्र का मामला है लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ ? मैं मजबूर हूँ । यह आप को बर्दाश्तमती है कि वेलट में आप का नाम नहीं आया । आप 2 घंटे की चर्चा के लिए स्पीकर साहब से डिमाण्ड कर सकते हैं ।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: We all endorse the views of my friend, Mr. Manoharlal. Let there be a two hour discussion. We all want to participate in the discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Manohar Lal, your feelings will be conveyed to the Speaker.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, आई आई टी, कानपुर में अनियमितताओं और मनमानी नियुक्तियों तथा प्रदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में तमाम बातें कही गई हैं । डा० रामजी सिंह ने बहुत से तथ्य आप के सामने रखे हैं । इस के पहले भी प्रधान मंत्री तथा माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री को लिखित रूप में कई सदस्यों ने दिया है, इस सदन में भी नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मामले को उठाया गया है और जवाब भी हुए हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद शिक्षा मंत्री अपनी आँखें बन्द किए हुए हैं । इतना तब होने के बावजूद उन को कोई प्राइमा-फेसी केस नजर नहीं आता । मैं उनके उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में पठना चाहूँगा, पिछली बार जिस प्रश्न पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा उठाई गई है, श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन का प्रश्न था, उस में उन्होंने लिखा था

"There was a complaint that one Principal of Compus, Shri J. S. Mittu was dismissed. He was dismissed after following all the de-

tails of procedure. Then this Gentleman went to the High Court and the High Court dismissed his application. Then political pressure was brought to bear in this Institute."

DR. FRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: On a point of order. The hon. member has placed this matter before the hon. Speaker on a question of privilege for misleading the House. So it is under consideration of the hon. Speaker. A question of privilege has been raised over this matter. When the matter is referred to the Speaker, I submit that this should be placed before the hon. Speaker.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : अगर प्रिविलेज का मामला उठाया गया तो उस का जवाब आयेगा लेकिन यह जो आधे घंटे की चर्चा उठाई गई है, इस प्रश्न का जो उत्तर था वह बिल्कुल गूढ़, गलत और तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है । श्री जे एन मट्ट ने स्वयं मुझे पत्र लिख कर कहा है कि मैंने हाईकोर्ट में कोई मुकदमा या किसी प्रकार का केस दायर नहीं किया इसलिये खारिज होने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 3 दिसम्बर, 1977 को "ब्लिट्ज" में छपा था कि आई आई टी कानपुर में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा आत्महत्यायें सब से अधिक हैं । इसके अलावा आज भी कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल चल रही है । तमाम प्रकार के धरने हुए हैं । मध्यपकों में असन्तोष है, विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष है । तमाम लोगों ने शिकायतें लिख कर भेजी हैं । इतना ही नहीं, जो जे ई ई के एग्जामिनेशन होते हैं उन में भी व्यापक पैमाने पर धांधली की गई है । इस धांधली के बारे में भी मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया कि प्राइमा-फेसी केस नहीं बनता इसीलिए अगली कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं ए के दर कमेटी की रेकमेंडेशन से दो चार लाइनें सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"As suggested by you, I have examined the papers regarding the joint entrance examination conducted by the Social Committee and my observations are as follows:

"There appears to be overwriting in respect of Code Nos. NW 64, MX 41 and F2 42.

In respect of these candidates, the original works have been altered. No initials had been put against the

above-mentioned instances of over-writings. There is no recorded evidence of any policy decision having been made in this connection, by the Committee. No uniform criteria appear to have been followed in making the alterations.

In view of the above facts, I am of the opinion that a *prima facie* case for inquiry exists against the individual who has made the alterations."

This is dated April 10, 1976.

इस कू बाद इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

किन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों के बारे में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी में भी लिखा है कि यहाँ पर एक थी प्राण 0 प्राण 0 वर्मा थे, जिन का प्रमोशन हुआ था एज ए सुपरिन्टेंडेंट परन्तु जो वर्तमान डायरेक्टर हैं उन्होंने उन को चार्ज नहीं लेने दिया। उस मस्या के चेयरमैन मि 0 बापर हैं और हम तो यह देखते हैं कि जितने भी आई 0 आई 0 टो 0 देन में हैं, उन के चेयरमैन बड़े उद्योगपतियों और कारखानेदारों को ही बनाया जाता है जो अपने धन में व्यस्त रहते हैं और केवल एक रबड-स्टैम्प की तरह काम करते हैं। वह डायरेक्टर के कब्जे में रहते हैं। मि 0 वर्मा जो थे, उन को चार्ज नहीं दिया गया और गवर्नमेंट प्राफ इडिया की जो ला मिनिस्ट्री है, उस में अपनी रिपोर्ट में माफ यह राय दी है कि इन के साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है मगर चेयरमैन मि 0 बापर जो हैं, जिन को हमारे श्री मनोहर लाल पत्र लिखते हैं, वे उनको धमकी देते हैं। यह जनवरी 12, 1979 की चिट्ठी है, जिस में से मे पढ़ कर प्राप को सुनाता हूँ।

"I am also of the opinion that if the question is not allowed to be closed, it is likely to land Shri Varma into difficulty which I would not like to happen if I can help it."

इस प्रकार की घाबले याजी होती है और इस प्रकार की धमकी वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को दो जाती है जो सैप्लुड कास्ट्स क हैं, जिस के बारे में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी में भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के जो रजिस्ट्रार हैं, उन को बिना किसी धीनित्य के और बिना किसी कारण के सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। 19 जनवरी, 1979 को गवर्निंग बाडी की मीटिंग हुई और उस मीटिंग में सस्पेंशन की कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई। 23 जनवरी को भी 0 पी 0 सिंह ने, जो गवर्निंग

बाडी को सवस्य है, मि 0 बापर को लिखा कि रजिस्ट्रार गिरराज किशोर के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है। इस के बावजूद भी 19 जनवरी को वहाँ जा मीटिंग हुई, उस मीटिंग में इस की कोई चर्चा गवर्निंग बाडी में नहीं हुई मगर बैंक डेट में चेयरमैन से सस्पेंशन प्राडेर पर वस्तुतः कर दिया गया। 19 जनवरी के सैटर में यह बात बताई गई है। इसी प्रकार से और भी बातें हैं। एक नहीं बल्कि बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं। जो रजिस्ट्रार, फाइनेन्स है, इन की नियुक्ति कब हुई। गवर्निंग बाडी की 45 वी मीटिंग में यह हुआ था। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो लाइन प्राप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस में माफ तोर पर यह कहा गया है।

"Assessment scheme for promotions to high posts"

यह बात उस में तय नहीं हुई थी कि हाई पोस्टों के लिए यह है बल्कि जो और पोस्टें हैं उन की नियुक्ति के बारे में है मगर इस को वायलेट कर के मि 0 एस 0 एस 0 श्रीवास्तव की नियुक्ति की गई क्योंकि सारे बोर्डाले, मारी टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन जा प्रांट है उस का 70 फीसदी पैसा इन बड़े हाथियों को दिया जाता है, मात मात करोड़, छ छ करोड़ रुपये की प्रांट उन को मिलती है। इसलिये फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट में ऐसा प्रादमी होना चाहिये, ऐसा रजिस्ट्रार होना चाहिये जो इन की मनमानी को मानें। इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति कर के ये अपने ही प्रादमी को रखते हैं। तो मैं एक मीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तमाम प्रखबारों में सारी बातें कही गई हैं, स्टेरिंग कन्सट्रक्शन इर्रेगुलैरिटीज की है और फाइनेन्सियल कर्प्शन की बातें भी कही गई हैं और जांच कराने का प्राविजन भी है और अभी हाल में वहाँ के डाइरेक्टर ने स्वयं वहाँ के स्थानीय प्रखबारों में यह बयान दिया था कि मैं जांच कराने के लिए तैयार हूँ और इस में प्रोटोनामी की कोई प्रबन्धन नहीं बनती है परन्तु यता नहीं सरकार कबो हिचकिचा रही है। यह एक विचित्र स्थिति है कि वहाँ का डाइरेक्टर बयान देता है कि जांच कराओ और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री की प्राखों पर पट्टी बंधी है। कि कोई प्राइमफेसी केस नहीं बनता है, मैं स्पष्ट तोर पर उत्तर चाहूँगा कि जब इस प्रकार के गंभीर आरोप हैं, एस्टीमेट कमेटी में आरोप हैं और तमाम संसद सदस्यों ने लिखित शिकायतें की हैं, विश्वविद्यालय का पूरा वातावरण प्रशांत और शुद्ध है, डाइरेक्टर के कहने के बावजूद भी ऐसी कौन सी बात है कौन से कारण है कि प्राप जांच कराने में हिचकिचा रहे हैं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आई 0 आई 0 टी 0 की गवर्निंग बाडी के चेयरमैन पद पर बापर और सिधानिया जैसे बड़े बड़े पंजीपतियों के बदले में क्या प्राप प्रच्छे किस्म के लोगों को चेयरमैन पद पर नियुक्त करने पर विचार करेंगे जो कि अपना अधिक समय वहाँ दे सकें और शिक्षा की तरफ में भी योगदान कर सकें।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : The hon. Member has mentioned three matters which are now the subject-matter of the privilege matter

[**Dr. Pratap Chandra Chundér**]

which has been mentioned before the hon. Speaker. So, I do not want to comment on these. Sufficient explanation will be given to the hon. Speaker, and let him decide who is right and who is wrong. So, I am not making any comment on these.

About suspension of the Registrar, I may say, it is not only suspension but actual steps have been taken to initiate disciplinary proceedings according to law; a charge sheet has been served on him. There are several heads of charges. There are four articles of charges. Under them, altogether 26 items of dereliction of duty, omission and commission have been mentioned. A retired judge, Justice R. K. Eaveja, a retired District and Sessions Judge, Punjab Judicial Service, who was also in the Commission of Inquiry which inquired into the liquor death by using spurious liquor in Delhi in 1972, and who was again in the Commission of Inquiry for inquiring into the lathi-charge of political prisoners during Emergency on 2nd October 1975, has been appointed to look into this matter. This matter is now before the Inquiry Committee and, as I have said, that is perfectly within the domestic jurisdiction of this institution. Government is not going to interfere in this matter.

As regards various other matters which the hon. Member has referred to, I would say, the charge is not only against this institution. Shri Manohar Lal was saying that it related to his constituency. I knew only yesterday that he has also levelled charges against the IIT, Bombay. There may be charges against all the IITs. Therefore, this Government will scrutinise all these charges. Merely because cer-

tain charges have been signed by a number of MPs, it will not mean that the charges are substantiated. This is what has been stated in the letter addressed to Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, President of India:

"The present Director is a man who is devoid of ideals and values. He got this assignment as a reward for his allegiance to the former rulers of the country. He is a great admirer of Sanjay Gandhi whom he cultivated with assiduous zeal...."

"The Director follows the British policy of divide and rule to keep himself in power."

This Director offered to resign last year. But a number of professors came to me and said that this should not be done. I called the Director and said that that would bring a bad name to the institution if he did not face the situation.

As regards the appointment of Chairman, it is not a fact that every time we appoint some industrialist. For instance, in Delhi IIT, we have appointed Air Marshal Arjun Singh, who is a member of the Minorities Commission. In Bombay IIT, there is a very well known scientist. But wherever we feel that particular persons will contribute to the general development of this institution, certainly we should consider them.

MR. CHAIRMAN The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Monday.

18 25 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 30, 1979/Vaisakha 10, 1901 (Saka).