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Friday, February 23, 1979
Phalgun 4, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 23, 1979/Phalgun 4,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Search Conducted at House
of Shrimati Indira Gandhi

†*62. DR. RAMJI SINGH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN;

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

(a) whether a search was conducted
in the underground vault in the gar-
dens of the grand new Mehrauli house
of Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(b) if so, the information on the
basis of which this search was made
and the things discovered;

(c) whether some people had given
this wrong information to lower the
prestige of Government; and

(d) whether to unearth black money,
Government also propose to organise
raids under Section 132 of Income Tax
Act, 1961 in the premises of other
politicians and industrialists against
whom there are allegations of undis-
closed income or property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The farm
house of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in
Chhatarpur village was searched by
the Income Tax authorities on the 19th

2

January 1979, under an authorisation
issued by the Director of Inspection
(Investigation) under section 132 of
the Income Tax Act, 1961. No under-
ground vault was discovered by them
in the premises.

(b) Information had been received
to the effect that some members of the
household of Shrimati Indira Gandhi
had buried a metal container under
the floor of her farm house in
Chhatarpur village, and that it con-
tained valuables. On the 19th
January, 1979, further information
was received that digging was going
on in the farm house of Shrimati
Gandhi, presumably for the removal
of the valuables. The Director of
Inspection (Investigation) was satisfied
after survey, that there was a prime
facie case for the search of the pre-
mises.

Since the belief on the basis of in-
formation received was that a metal
container had been buried under the
ground, a metal detector was used to
locate the same. The metal detector
failed, however, to reveal any metal
container in the premises.

(c) It is not possible to draw any
such inference.

(d) A search under section 132 of
the Income Tax Act is conducted
wherever warranted.

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गुनाह-बे-
लज्जत काम किया गया, इतने बड़े देश के इतने बड़े
भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर छापा मारा जाए, जो
11 वर्षों तक प्रधान मंत्री रहे और कुछ निकला नहीं।
मैं अफसरों की तो दाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने साहस किया
है और उन्होंने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर छापा
मारा है लेकिन सरकार इतनी अक्षम रही है कि कुछ
नहीं पता लगा सकी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मनीपुर में
श्री तिलक राज तिरखा ने जब वहाँ कमीशन के सामने
यह बयान दिया था कि उन्होंने देखा था कि यह गाड़ा
क्या था और श्री चांद किरण ने, जो छतरपुर के प्रधान
हैं, ने यह गवाही दी थी कि उस के बाद उन्हें खुद
सूचना मिली थी कि यह कब किया गया, तो क्या और

धोरी का माल इतनी देर तक रखेंगे। इसलिये इस संबंध में मैंने यह सवाल किया था क्योंकि यह सवाल बहुत महत्व का है और मैं यह देखता हूँ कि बड़े से बड़े लोगों, जो न जनता पार्टी में हैं और न किसी दूसरी पार्टी में, ने और 36 सिगनेटरीज हैं इन्फ्लैडिंग फार्मर जेजेब मि० ए० एन० मुस्ला, मि० जे० एन० भद्र और कि० पी० शिव शंकर, इन सब लोगों ने इस को कन्धेम किया है। वह तो ध्राप जानते ही हैं कि करोड़ों रुपया काले धन का इन के पास था और इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को यह इन्फार्मेशन किस एजेंसी ने दी। पहला सवाल तो मेरा यह है। दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इनकम टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में उन को कब सूचना मिली और रैड करने में कितने घंटे का समय लगा और तीसरी बात यह कहते हैं :

Director of Inspection (Investigation) was satisfied after survey that there was a *prima facie* case for the search of the premises.

तो उन के सैटिसफैक्शन की प्राउन्ड क्या है? इन तीनों सवालों का जवाब ध्राप मुझे दें।

श्री जल्लिकार उल्साह : धानरोबल मॅम्बर यह चाहते हैं कि उन्हें यह बताया जाए कि सोमं ध्राफ इन्फार्मेशन क्या थी। तो मुझे यह ध्रज करना है कि यह इन्फार्मेशन प्रोटैक्टड है। कोर्टस् के जजेज को यह इन्फार्मेशन दिखाई जा सकती है लेकिन किसी दूसरी पार्टी को या पब्लिक को नहीं बताई जा सकती।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पालियामेंट को नहीं बताई जा सकती ?

श्री जल्लिकार उल्साह : यह प्रोविजन ध्राफ दि एक्ट है। गवर्नमेंट ध्रगर यह ममझती है कि पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं बताई जा सकती तो वह किसी को भी नहीं बताई जा सकती। हजारों रैड के कंसेज हुए हैं और किसी रैड केम में ध्राज तक यह नहीं बताया गया कि सोमं ध्राफ इन्फार्मेशन स्पेसिफिकली क्या थी। इसलिये यह मजबूरी है और वह बताई नहीं जा सकती।

दूसरा जो इन का सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझ को जब यह इन्फार्मेशन मिली कि प्रीमियेज में कुछ डिगिंग हो रहा है ... ब्यबधान ... एजेंसी का नाम नहीं बता सकेंगे जैसा कि मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चौधरी माहब के सम्बन्ध पुराने हैं।

श्री जल्लिकार उल्साह : सम्बन्ध हों या न हों कुछ कानून है, कुछ ट्रेडीजन्स हैं। ऐसी हालत में जब इन्फार्मेशन मिली तो जस्ट से जस्ट डाइरेक्टर ध्राफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन ने यह सोचा कि उन्हें जाकर सब करना चाहिए। चूनाचे बे कुछ लोगों को लेकर गये, बहुत जल्दी

में गये उस वक्त पुलिस उन के साथ नहीं थी और ध्राफिसर्स भी कम थे। वे वहां पहुंच कर सब करने लगे यह तो मालूम हुआ कि कुछ डिगिंग हो रहा है लेकिन यह नहीं समझ सके कि डिगिंग मकान के ध्रन्दर भी रहा है या नहीं (ब्यबधान) ... मकान के बाहर तो हो रहा था। वे थोड़ी देर के बाद, तकरीबन एक घंटे के बाद वहां पहुंच गये थे जब उन को इन्फार्मेशन मिली थी। वहां पहुंचने के बाद उन्होंने देखा कि डिगिंग हो रही है। उस के बाद यह भी देखा कि एक मोटर वहां खड़ी है और कुछ देर के बाद एक छोटे सटकेस के बराबर कोई चीज कपड़े में ढकी हुई बूट में रखी गई और मोटर से जाई गई। यह मालूम हुआ कि उस में राजीब गांधी भी थे और भी तीन चार लोग थे (ब्यबधान) ध्राप पहले सुन लें। (ब्यबधान)††

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

श्री जल्लिकार उल्साह : डायरेक्टर इन्वेस्टीगेशन को जब यह पता चला कि वहां से मोटर चली गयी है और कुछ सामान से गई है तो उन्होंने पुलिस को टेलेफोन किया और पुलिस कमिश्नर ने कुछ लोगों को मुकरर किया कि वे यह मालूम करें कि वह कार कहां गयी है। (ब्यबधान)††

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

श्री 10 रामजी सिंह : ध्राप्यभ महोदय, दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के ध्रागे क्या तहकीकात की गयी और उस में कोई इन्वेन्ट्री लिस्ट भी बनायी गयी? एक इन्वेन्ट्री लिस्ट की फोटो स्टेट कापी मेरे पास है। इन्वेन्ट्री लिस्ट में निगेटिव दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार के बारे में यह कहा गया है—

This is a crime against decency, most heinous act of vilification against Mrs. Gandhi and her family by Janata Party, subversion of legal norms, punitive act, disgraceful act.....

मैं यह ध्रबबारां की कतरनों से कह रहा हूँ। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि देश में इस बात का ध्रहसाम है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पास काले धन के रूप में करोड़ों रुपया मौजूद है और जनता सरकार के करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो गये हैं, लेकिन यह पहला जो ध्रापा मारा गया जिस में खोटा पहाड़ लेकिन बुद्धिया भी नहीं निकली, उस से क्या सरकार खूब ध्राव्वस्त हो गयी है कि ध्रब ध्रागे इन्वायरी की जरूरत नहीं है? (ब्यबधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Can you permit him to make such insinuations in a supplementary question? Please get it expunged. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You should not use this occasion for making a speech. There are other occasions for that. You should only ask the question.

डा० राजजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब डायरेक्टर इन्वेलिजेंस इस बात में सैटिसफाईड थे कि कुछ गड़बड़ है तो फिर धागे क्या सरकार इस पर गहराई से इन्वेस्टीगेशन करेगी ताकि इस सारे काले घन की खोज हो सके ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री चरनसिंह) : माननीय मित्र ने जो यह कहा कि जबकि डायरेक्टर इन्वेस्टीगेशन को यह संतोष है कि उन के पास काला घन है तो फिर क्या गवर्नमेंट इस में धागे नहकीकान करेगी, फर्दर इन्क्वायरी करेगी, तो यह सवाल इस में नहीं उठता। लेकिन धफसरों को जब यह सूचना मिली कि खुदाई हो रही है, उस वकन धफसरों ने जो कुछ किया या नहीं किया, गवर्नमेंट उस मिलमिले में धसन्तुष्ट है, सन्तुष्ट नहीं है, और इस मामले में देखभाल कर रही है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The replies given by the hon. Minister and the supplementaries put only show the vindictive and malicious attitude of the Government in covering up their inefficiency. (Interruptions). The person involved is the ex-Prime Minister and the hon. Minister says that there was a *prima facie* proof that there was something going on and he also says that he got the information that there was a truck with somebody with a suitcase and that sped away. All these things go to show that this is only an act of vilification and vindictiveness. May I know what action the Government propose to take against those people who have given them this type of blatant and wrong and wilful information and also what was the material with the Director to show that there was a *prima facie* case? The Finance Minister has said that it has been a sort of regular practice to make such raids. May I know in what cases such raids have been conducted, what was the material available, whether the Director has given correct information and what action you are proposing to take when you found it to be utterly incompetent and intended only to malign and character-assassinate the ex-Prime Minister?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: So far as my hon. friend's charge against the officers that they are guilty of *mala fides* in this connection is concerned, I have only to say that it is a matter of opinion. In fact, they were not so actuated by the *mala fides* etc. at all. Section 132 of the Income-Tax Act authorises the income-tax authority to make a search if he receives information, an incriminating information, which goes to show that some money or some treasure has been hidden somewhere. So, under the law they are entitled to make a search. On the 17th January the Sabhapati of the village, the Gram Pradhan—I don't remember his name exactly—had tendered evidence before the Commission, before the investigation authority appointed by the Manipur Government that such and such article, a container perhaps containing valuables was deposited—they have not seen the valuables themselves—under the ground. This was only on the 17th. On the 19th morning they received some other information. On that information they went to the farmhouse. With their own eyes they saw the digging operations going on.

(Interruptions). **

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: **

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: With their own eyes not only they saw the digging operations going on, but also a matel object put in the boot of the leg, and after that they saw the car moving out of the farm house. (Interruptions): So, there is no question of *mala fides* at all. As I have already said, we are looking into all this. That is all.

श्री शिव नारायण सरसनिया : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेगे कि रोज धखबारों में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को सोने और चांदी से तोलने की जो खबरें घाती हैं इस घन का सोर्ष कहां से है ? और क्या उसी काले घन को व्हाइट नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या वित्त मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस तरह के सिमिलर घातक घपराघ जो लोग करते हैं और किये जाते हैं उनके खिलाफ सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है या उठाये हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : सरकार जब उसके पास सूचना होती है तो उस पर कार्यवाही करती है। ऐसे मामलों में सरकार अपनी तरफ से कोई प्रादेश जारी नहीं करती है। इन्कम टैक्स प्रॉविडेंट को पूरा अधिकार है, अगर उनकी संतुष्टि हो जाय तो वह खुद ही सर्व कर सकते हैं।

Setback in India's exports to Iran

*63. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the turmoil in Iran has caused huge losses and setback to the export of Indian goods to that country;

(b) is it correct that engineering goods worth Rs. 5 crores exported from Ludhiana (Punjab) to Iran are lying at Bombay after being returned from Iran; and

(c) if so, what steps he is taking to save the Industrial activities of Punjab due to this development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The turmoil in Iran has affected the export of Indian goods to that country.

(b) No such information has been brought to our notice. However, some ships have off-loaded cargo meant for Khorramshahr (Iran) at Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Okha.

(c) Government is keeping a close watch on the situation and taking necessary steps. Alongwith the stabilisation of the political situation in Iran, it is expected that India's trade relations will not only return to normalcy, but will improve.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: To my surprise, the Minister has said that he has received no information. The news item, which is

the source of my question, was published in all the leading papers of Punjab including two English dailies. Will the Minister explain as to why his Ministry did not contradict the news item? The Minister says that some off-loading was done at Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Okha. Can it not be imagined that these goods might be lying there?

श्री आरिफ बेग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मेरे भाई ने कहा कि न्यूजपेपर्स में वह खबर आयी थी, सरकार के पास जो सूचना है इस वक्त उसके मुताबिक हमें यह सूचना है कि कुछ जहाज जो हमारे यहाँ से गये थे उसमें से उन्होंने सामान अबू धाबी, दुबई और ओखा के पोर्ट्स पर उतारा है। और यह सूचना है कि 6,500 टन का जो कारगो वहाँ पर उतारा गया है उसकी कीमत लगभग साढ़े चार करोड़ है, और सरकार इस बात को देख रही है कि जो सामान वहाँ पर उतारा गया है उसकी सुरक्षा हो और सामान वहाँ पर प्रोक्शन न किया जाय। इस बात की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister explain to the House as to what steps his Ministry has taken to compensate the loss in exports and mutual trading, after the assumption of power by Mr. Khomeini?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As the House is well aware, the political conditions in Iran are getting stabilised. We have already initiated our dialogue with the new Government and I am sure that perhaps because of the emphasis given by Mr. Khomeini and his Government in not making huge investments on military preparations, they will have more investments for the people and it will certainly help us in boosting up our trade. I am sure that in this context, such losses will be compensated in the long run.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: The hon. Minister is aware that there is a big trade gap of nearly 1400 crores. We also know that Iran is one of the potential countries to which we can export our goods to reduce the trade gap. You are well aware that the Kudremukh Project is on the anvil and by 1980 we are supposed to export iron ore slurry to Iran. I am sure you

are well aware that Iran will not be in a position to utilise this iron ore. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what alternative steps he is going to take so that this huge project comes into the picture properly to earn the foreign exchange required for our country.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would appeal to the House not to take a pessimistic view. I feel that whatever projects have been taken together with the Government of Iran do not face any danger whatsoever. On the contrary, I have no doubt that, with the new relationship that is being established, mutual trade between the two countries will go up and there are no possibilities whatsoever that we shall have to think of alternatives.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: After the emergence of new Iran, our relationship having become excellent with the new government of Iran, will the Government think over the matter of sending a team to look into how best we can improve our trade with Iran?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is a suggestion for action, and a good suggestion.

Export cash subsidy to Jute Industry

*64. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total export cash subsidy paid to the Jute Industry, year-wise, from 1968-69 to 1978-79;

(b) what other financial assistances was given to this industry, year-wise, from 1968-69 to 1978-79; and

(c) details of the industry's export performances in terms of quantity and value, year-wise, from 1968-69 to 1978-79?

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

Statement

(a) Cash Compensatory Support on the export of a number of Jute Products was introduced by Government from 1st October, 1975. Amount of Cash Assistance paid to Jute Industry since inception of cash compensatory scheme is indicated below:

Year (April-March)	Amount (Rs./lakhs)
1975-76	199.57
1976-77	702.40
1977-78	1703.64
1978-79 (Up to 31-1-79) :	1602.70

(b) Among other assistance given to the industry are:

(i) Long term loans by Industrial Finance Corporation of India for modernisation at concessional interest rate.

(ii) Soft loan by financial institutions for modernisation of industry.

(iii) Grants given from the MDF for export promotional activities etc.

(c) Details of exports of Jute goods in terms of both quantity and value

year-wise from 1968-69 to 1978-79, are as below:

Year (April-March)	Quantity ('000) tonnes)	Value (Rs./lakhs)
1968-69	650.1	21725
1969-70	568.8	20610
1970-71	559.0	18993
1971-72	669.6	26471
1972-73	578.4	24906
1973-74	561.9	22679
1974-75	583.2	29485
1975-76	516.3	24932
1976-77	452.7	19924
1977-78	494.1	23082
1978-79 (April-Nov. '78) :	270.8	13931 (Provisional)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The jute industrial tycoons are some of the most pampered children of this Government and also of the previous Government. Let us see how they have been treated. When the overcraft sanctioned was Rs. 100/- they have been given by the Banks Rs. 400/- I have the fullest details of where a particular jute company or jute companies have been given overdrafts even exceeding 900 per cent of the sanctioned overdraft.

Now, the IDPL which is meant to rehabilitate sick industries...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, this is the Question Hour: I am reminding you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes Sir.

The IDPI is meant for sick industries only but jute mills, although not sick, have been given 13.47 crores of rupees by overdraft. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what are

the duties, cesses and taxes that have been abolished during 1968-69 and 1978-79 and the total amount sacrificed by the exchequer as a result thereof.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to what he has stated in the statement, that cash compensatory support for 1975-76 was to the extent of Rs. 199.57 lakhs, that in 1977-78, in the regime of this Government, that amount has gone up to Rs. 1703.64 lakhs and in 1978, up to 31st January 1979, it has already touched the 1600 lakhs I would like to know what are the duties, cesses, and taxes that have been abolished during 1968-69 and 1978-79 and the total amount sacrificed by the exchequer as a result thereof.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As the House may be aware and is aware, jute is one of our major industries and the exports of jute goods had suffered a severe set-back in the year 1966-67.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Why?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There are many reasons. I am prepared to go into the debate, but unfortunately this is the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish both the Members and the Ministers would remember that!

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: With a view to promote exports we have initiated several measures, because more than 2.75 lakh employees are engaged in this industry and we have invested more than Rs. 300 lakhs, and 45000 looms work on jute. Naturally, in this context we have taken several measures and the concessions that are given are stated in the statement itself. Beyond that if there are any other points the hon. Member would like to discuss, I shall be happy to do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whether the Government has noted the contents of the Sixteenth Report of the Public Undertakings Committee on 'Economic Offences' in Jute Industry which has listed specific cases of severe invoice manipulation and evasion of payment of Central Excise and other Government dues? If so, would the Government consider to withdraw all facilities and assistance that are being rendered to such firms which have been found guilty and listed in this report of Public Undertakings Committee? If so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor may be furnished.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When any report comes from a Parliamentary Committee, such report is taken with all seriousness by the Government. Whatever action is necessary, on the basis of the Report, will be taken. Concessions will not be given to any individuals. Concessions are given to the industry as such. But the action is taken against individuals. There is no discrimination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On those Jute Companies and mills

which have been indicted upon in the Government's Public Undertakings Committee Report what action Government propose to take? Do they propose to withdraw the financial facilities to such companies and individuals owning jute mills?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Whatever action is necessary, whatever strict action is necessary, will be taken including these suggestions.

श्री यशराज : जूट उद्योग में केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क कानून के उल्लंघन के सिलसिले में गत वर्ष संसद् की समिति ने प्रस्ताव पारित किया था कि इस बारे में विशेष जांच कराने की आवश्यकता है। ये जूट उद्योग-पति केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क कानून का उल्लंघन करते हैं और ऐसे अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए समिति ने विशेष जांच कमेटी गठित करने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव पारित किया था, उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

जूट तो पैदा करते हैं किसान। अभी कलकत्ता में मैं जो दो महीने की हड़ताल हुई, उससे किसानों को काफ़ी नुकसान हुआ और इस का प्रभार प्रगली फ़मल की बर्बाद पर पड़ेगा। यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को इस नुकसान से बचाने के लिए सरकार कौन सी व्यवस्था करना चाहती है।

श्री मोहन धारिया : सभापति महोदय, कार्यवाही समिति के बारे में जो सुझाव पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी ने रखा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों के साथ मैं जरूर चर्चा करूंगा और उनसे कहूंगा कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठावें। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरा सवाल उठाया है, वह भी बड़ा गहरा सवाल है कि हमारे जूट उत्पादकों को काफ़ी चोट पहुंचती है, और खासकर पचास दिन की हड़ताल की वजह से उन्हें काफ़ी चोट पहुंची है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It is over now.

श्री मोहन धारिया : मुझे मालूम है।

I am happy that this strike has been called off and it has been settled in an honourable way.

मैं ने पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ बातचीत की है। मैं ने सुझाव रखा है कि जैसे महाराष्ट्र में काटन की मानोपली प्रोक्स्यूरमेंट स्कीम चालू है, अगर उसी तरह की जूट की मानोपली प्रोक्स्यूरमेंट स्कीम बनाई जाती है, तो हम उससे उत्पादकों को भी अच्छा न्याय दे सकते हैं और इंडस्ट्री के लिए अच्छे रेट पर जूट भी दे सकते हैं। श्रीक मिनिस्टर साहब आज जाने वाले हैं। उनके साथ आज मेरी बातचीत होने वाली है। मैं यह धारणासन जरूर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जूट उत्पादकों को अच्छा न्याय मिले, इसके लिए जिनकी कोशिश होनी चाहिए, गवर्नमेंट वह करेगी।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: From the statement it appears that there are many other assistances given to the Industry. First, long term loans are given by Industrial Finance Corporation of India for modernisation at concessional interest rate. Second, short term loans are given by the Financial Institutions for modernisation of industry. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken care and will inform the House as to what extent this loan has been utilized by the different jute mills? I particularly mentioned about the jute mill in Kanpur which is under the proprietorship of South Zone Company which has been closed what steps Government has taken to see that this loan has been properly utilized? In spite of all these concessions, how these mills could be closed and are still closed and no step has been taken by the Government.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am sorry, I am not having this information because I do not deal with production of jute. I will take up the matter with my colleagues. For the information of the hon. Member, I may tell that it is related to the Ministry of Industry. If they have not utilised the loan, why they have not done it, if certain mills are closed and if they are not taking advantage of it, why they are not doing it, I will find it out.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Why that loan has not been utilized for modernisation?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I will take up the matter with the Minister concerned.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I brought to the attention of the Minister an article published in the fortnightly called *This Fortnight* under the heading of "jute looting again" where it has been clearly brought out that most of the big industrialists who are involved in jute including Singhanian, Birlas and others, cases have been filed against them for violation of the Foreign Exchange Rules and

for under-invoicing their export. There is one case against Singhanian who was the former Chairman of IJMA for Rs. 49.50 lakhs. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he has considered that, and in the case of those who are involved in such a racket or against whom cases have been launched, these export subsidy and other help given by the Government to exporters will be totally discontinued.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I shall have to go into the implication of this because whenever we announce assistance, it is for the industry. But so far as such offenders are concerned, Government will have to take serious action against them. I agree with the hon. Member. But whether it is possible for me to have that sort of a scheme, I shall have to look into it.

Gold in Private Possession

*65. **SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the approximate total value of gold in private possession in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to ban private and free marketing of gold; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) There is a total ban on the private ownership/possession of primary gold under the Gold (Control) Act. Under the Gold (Control) Act a declaration has to be filed if the total quantity of ornaments/articles owned, held, possessed or controlled exceeds 2 kgs. for an individual and 4 kgs. for a family. The total quantity declared according to the above requirement of the Act as on 31-12-77 is 80,718 kgs. The value of the gold comes to Rs. 547.27 crores at the rate of Rs. 678/- per 10 gms. in December, 1977.

No statistics relating to the total value of gold in the country in private possession other than the quantity declared as per the statutory requirement is available with Government

(b) and (c). Except for private refineries of gold which are not licensed, all other dealings including manufacturing, trading in gold are allowed and regulated by a system of licensing of dealers and certification of goldsmiths and accounting control. Gold is also sold to industrial users by issue of authorisation by the Gold Control Administrator.

At present there is no proposal to change the existing system relating to carrying on business in gold as regulated under the Gold (Control) Act. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, has also been appointed to review the gold policy in all its aspects.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Sir, the information given by the Ministry is that the total value of the gold is Rs. 547.27 crores which is in the shape of ornaments and that this gold is in private possession as declared by them. There is a craze for investing black money in the gold all over the country. Whether the Government is planning to unearth the entire information as to how much gold is in private possession; whether the Government has any idea of legislation or providing for ways and means for extracting the information as to how much gold is in private possession so that the tendency of utilizing black money in the gold is curbed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Under the existing provisions of the Gold Control Act, a declaration has to be filed under section 16 of the Act, by any individual having gold ornaments worth more than 2 kgs and any family having gold ornaments worth more than 4 kgs. They have to file a declaration before the gold control authorities.

So, the figures which I have given relate to a particular category. There are persons who keep gold under 2 kg. prescribed limit. Declarations in their cases are not filed. It is not possible to assess that unless a provision is made that each and everybody has to file a declaration under the Gold Control Act even though it is worth Rs. 10,000, or Rs 5,000. It is not possible to find out the total quantity of gold ornaments in India.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Is Government thinking of importing gold in order to regulate the prices in the country?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Government has received certain suggestions in this behalf and those suggestions are under the consideration of the Government.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो सोने की कीमत बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : क्योंकि स्मगलिंग रुक गई है, सोना घा नहीं रहा है, डिमाण्ड ज्यादा है इसलिए कीमत बढ़ रही है ।

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: The Government has taken very unfortunate decision of liquidating gold in the market and after some time & some experience they will improve. My question is, as much of the black money is converted into gold, are you going to put a ceiling on the possession of gold per family or per individual in this country which is much more necessary? Crores of rupees are spent in marriages and betrothals by the big families and gold is not available to the ordinary consumers.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Government has appointed a high level committee to give suggestions with regard to gold sales and all that. With regard to gold sales and gold policy the Committee is meeting. After receipt of the suggestions, the Government will take necessary decision.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता

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*68. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :

श्री मदनोदयन भगत :

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

(क) क्या प्रीसत मूल्य सूचकांक दिसम्बर, 1978 में बढ़ कर 328 अंक हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार अपने कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की प्रतिरिक्त किस्त कब तक देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख) नवम्बर, 1978 के अन्त तक, औद्योगिक कामगारों (सामान्य) के लिए अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1960-100) के 12 महीने का प्रीसत 328 अंक को पार कर जाने के फलस्वरूप, 1-12-1978 से, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते की एक और किस्त की अदायगी के प्रश्न पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग तीन मास हो गए हैं जबकि डीयरनेस एलाउन्स इयू हूपा या सरकारी कर्मचारियों को और इन तीन मास के अन्दर खाम तौर पर क्लाम एंड और क्लाम फोर तथा दूसरे कर्मचारी जो हैं उनको काफी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, इस बीच में बसों के किराये में बढ़ोतरी हुई है जिससे 6 रुपए से 12 रुपए और 12 से 24 रुपए की फैमिली सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर और बोझ बढ़ गया है, ऐसी हालत में जो किस्त मिलनी चाहिए पहली दिसम्बर से उसके बारे में मंत्री जी एग्जोर करेंगे कि बहुत जल्दी उमका फैमला हो जायेगा और उन्हें यह किस्त मिल जायेगी ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया, सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, कर्मचारियों के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में वार्ता चल रही है। चूँकि दोनों में डिसएग्रीमेंट हो गया है इसलिए बोर्ड आफ आर्बिट्रेशन को केस रेफर कर दिया गया है। यह बात कर्मचारियों ने भी चाही है कि बोर्ड आफ आर्बिट्रेशन के बाहर इस मामले को निपटा लिया जाये। सरकार भी इस पर तत्पर है, बानचीन हो रही है और मुझे आशा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि प्राइस-इण्डेक्स निकालने का जो तरीका है, वह बहुत ही असन्तोषजनक है और डी०ए० को बेतन में जोड़ने का सवाल भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है ? क्या आप इन दोनों सवालों पर और कर रहे हैं, साथ ही नया वे-कमीशन बनाने की जो बात है, उसके बारे में सरकार कब तक फैसला करेगी ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : जहाँ तक प्रीसत निकालने का प्रश्न है—सेबर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत जो सेबर-भ्यूरो है, वह इण्डेक्स निकालने का काम करता है और निकाल कर देता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनी हुई है, जिम्मे धरनी रिपोर्ट दी है कि जिम की प्रतिनिधि इस मदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है, आप उसे देख सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक डी०ए० को मर्ज करने का सवाल है—इस वक्त तीन-प्वाइन्ट्स-आफ-डिस्पूट हैं—1. डी०ए० को मर्ज किया जाय, 2. इन्कीडड-रेट्स-पर डी०ए० पे किया जाय, और 3. इन्टरप्रेटेशन आफ डी०ए० फार्मूला। ये तीनों प्वाइन्ट्स आर्बिट्रेशन के सामने विचाराधीन हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है जल्दी ही इनके बारे में कोई निर्णय सामने आ जायेगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

It is a matter of great concern that the Government could not come to a decision though three months have passed and in spite of increase in the consumer price index, they could not decide payment of dearness allowance to the Government employees. If the Government takes care to see that there is no fault in the method of calculating the consumer price index and makes a real calculation, they, will see that in the meantime, there has been further rise. In view of this, is the Government taking serious note of this situation and will it start payment of dearness allowance immediately?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: As I said earlier, I wish to assure my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharya that there is nothing that way. The matter has been referred to the Board of Arbitration and hearing was fixed on 19th of January, 1979. Then the staff side said that they want to settle the whole matter outside the Board of Arbitration and the Government agreed to that. Now the negotiations are going on. We hope to arrive at some settlement outside the Board of Arbitration very soon.

श्री सुरेश चाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—जब सरकार इस मामले में सोच रही है कि क्या दिया जाय, तो क्या वह इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि जो भी दिया जायेगा, वह कैश में दिया जायेगा, बाण्ड की सुरत में या कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट में जमा कराने की बीमारी उस में नहीं लायग, क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 एम्प्लाइड को जो भी दिया जायेगा वह कैश की सुरत में दिया जायेगा ?

श्री सतीश प्रसन्न : कैसे दिया जायगा—मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि गवर्नमेन्ट अब तक जैसे देती आई है, वैसे ही दिया जायगा ।

श्री सुरज भान : मैं चाहता हूँ कि कैश की शकल में दिया जाय ।

Decline in Cashew Export earnings

*69. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state what is the reason for the marked drop recently in Cashew export earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): Decline in the availability of imported raw cashew, high price of indigenous raw cashew, State Government policies on pricing, lower unit value realisation and fall in external demand due to consumer resistance are the factors which contributed to the drop in our export earnings from Cashew.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: After noting all these facts that have been stated by the Minister, may I know what steps they have taken in this matter to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): So far as the imports of raw cashew nuts are concerned, it is a matter of concern that from 2 lakh tonnes, these imports have come down to 30,000 tonnes because the exporting countries like Tanzania, Kenya and others have started their own processing to give employment to their own people and to add the value to their products. While I was recently in Tanzania, I myself had a discussion on this with them and it is likely that against 30,000 tonnes we may get about 40,000 tonnes. But ultimately we have to take a longer range view. Therefore, I have taken up the matter with all the State Governments in the country. The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala,

Karnataka and Orissa have favourably responded and we have taken up massive programmes of cashew plantation in the country. We have decided to give them additional facilities and incentives including subsidies. I am revising the whole old scheme with a view to make it more attractive. But the best course is to produce raw cashew required for our industries in our own country and this is how we have taken up all these matters in consultation with the Planning Commission, Agriculture Ministry and the State Governments so that we can permanently resolve this issue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The Kerala Government asked for cashew subsidy as a measure of increasing the export of cashew. May I know how the Government has reacted to their demand for this cash subsidy?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Unfortunately it has so happened that when the price was fixed for this raw cashew by the Kerala Government, they never discussed the matter with the Central Government. The Tamil Nadu Government and other governments have been producing these raw cashew nuts, and naturally whatever policy is to be decided, it shall have to be for the whole of the country. They fix up the prices at a very high level because of the hike in prices in the international markets and unfortunately the international market prices have come down, there is consumer resistance and under the circumstances it is not possible to solve this issue by giving cash incentives. The best course is to have additional production of raw cashew in the country, to take up massive plantations and in the meantime to take care of our production here, and it is in this context that I am discussing the matters with the governments concerned including the Chief Minister of Kerala. Beyond that, it is not fair on my part to say more on this issue.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: In view of the fact that it will take 4-5 years to produce cashew nuts inside the country and in view of the fact that China took about 70,000 tonnes of cashew nuts from Tanzania, will the Government try to improve the relations and put some more pressure on the Tanzanian Government and get more raw nuts during next 3-4 years?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Recently, only 15 days back, I was in those countries and I have taken up the matter with the Prime Ministers and the concerned Ministers of those countries and I have been trying to persuade them. That is the reason we may get perhaps 10,000 or 15,000 tonnes more this year. But it is not a permanent solution. The permanent solution lies in having our own production in our own country and the Government would like to give all possible incentives. In the case of Kerala Government, with a view to solve the present problem we have made Rs. 4.5 crores available to them so that they can come out of this crisis.

श्री हुकूम चन्ध कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है कि काजू के उत्पादन को अधिक बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। प्रायः यह न मानें कि केरल ही काजू पैदा करता है। देश के और भागों में भी काजू पैदा होता है। काजू का पीछा तैयार होने में 8, 10 साल लग जाते हैं। तो प्रायः जो राहत देने जा रहे हैं, वह किस किस प्रकार की है। देश में जो वनवासी क्षेत्र घोषित किये गये हैं और उन में जो वनवासी रहते हैं, उनको अधिक प्रोत्साहन दे कर वहां पर काजू पैदा किए जाएं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन क्षेत्रों में अधिक मात्रा में कच्चा काजू पैदा करने की कोई योजना प्रायः के पास है और भविष्य में कितना प्रायः को काजू पैदा करना है, उस का कोई हिसाब प्रायः ने लगाया है और उस के लिए कोई योजना प्रायः की है और किस प्रकार से प्रायः मदद देने जा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Including Madhya Pradesh.

श्री मोहन धारिया : मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ सहमत हूँ कि यह केवल एक ही स्टेट में पैदा नहीं हो सकता। पूरे मुल्क में कहां पैदा हो सकता है, मैं न स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स को लिखा है। जिन्होंने रेसपोंस दिया है, उनके नाम मैं ने बताया हैं और उस आधार पर 40, 45 हजार टन काजू ज्यादा पैदा हो सकता है। हमें अकरत तो होसी लगभग 2 लाख टन काजू की और इस हिसाब से देश में इसको पैदा करने के लिए काम किया जाए

और जहाँ प्राविवाली क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ भी यह हो सकता है और जो सुविधाएँ दी हैं वे सब हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। इतना ही नहीं जैसा कि मैं ने बताया कि इस सारी स्कीम को हम रिवाइज करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी और सुविधाएँ देना चाहते हैं। जो सुविधाएँ हम दें, वे मध्य प्रदेश को भी दी जाएगी।

Designing defects detected in Boeing-737 Plane

*72. **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some designing defects have been discovered in the Boeing-737 plane;

(b) whether these defects have been brought to Government's notice;

(c) whether in view of two earlier accidents of Boeing-737, a scheme has been drawn to make some changes therein; and

(d) if so, which other Boeing planes are to replace the Boeing-737 being operated for internal flights in the country and the time by which this replacement will take place and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No designing defect in Boeing 737 aircraft have been discovered so far in India. Recently Indian Airlines' Pilots reported to Indian Airlines about non-extension of the leading edge devices on Boeing 737 aircraft, but during investigation the reported defect could not be established.

(c) The recommendations arising out of the earlier accordings to Boeing 737 aircraft have been given effect to, but it is reiterated that no design defect was reported in the investigation reports.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि न उसमें डिजाइनिंग डिफेक्ट है, न उसमें एयर एर है,

ऐसी स्थिति में जो बोइंग क्रैशज हो रहे हैं और अभी पिछले दिनों हैदराबाद में जो क्रैश हुआ, जिसमें मुख्य-मंत्री और डी० आई० जी० भी बैठे थे, अगर वह हुआ जहाज नष्ट हो जाता तो न जाने वे सब लोग कहाँ जाते, ईश्वर ने ही उनकी रक्षा की, क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करेगी कि इन क्रैशज के क्या कारण हैं? क्या यह सही है कि हाल ही में विमान चालकों की इंडियन एयरलाइंस एसोसियेशन ने नान-एक्सपर्ट्सन ग्राफ द लीडिंग एज डिवाइसिज के बारे में इंडियन एयरलाइंस को रिपोर्ट की थी जिसके बारे में आप कहते हैं कि जांच के द्वारा यह दोष साबित नहीं हो सका है? जब पाइलट यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि उसमें दोष है तो फिर हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स इस बात को क्यों नहीं स्वीकार करते? अभी पिछले महीने एक विमान के टेक ऑफ करने से पहले दो बार विष्ठांज खुल गयीं, अगर वे टेक ऑफ के बाद खुलतीं तो विमान में इम्बैलेंस हो जाने से विमान गिर सकता था। क्या इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट माननीय मंत्री जी के पास आयी है?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जो पाइलटों की, एसोसियेशन की तरफ से शंका है कि देयर धार मम डिजाइनिंग डिफेक्टम, तो हम के बारे में जांच की गई है और जैसा कि मैंने उत्तर में भी कहा है कि यह घासंका निराधार है। 1973 में जो दुर्घटना हुई थी, उसकी जांच के बाद यह पता चला था कि वह दुर्घटना पाइलट की एरर के कारण हुई थी, डिजाइनिंग डिफेक्ट के कारण नहीं हुई थी। हम दृष्टि से माननीय सदस्य का यह मानना कि पाइलट की एरर के कारण कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई, सही नहीं है। जहां तक हैदराबाद की दुर्घटना का सवाल है, चूंकि उसके बारे में मामला अभी विचाराधीन है, इसलिये उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना अभी उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : विषय की गंभीरता को देखते हुए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी सदन को यह आश्वासन देने कि बोइंग 737 के एक्सपर्ट्स को बुला कर इसकी जांच कराई जाएगी ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की पुनरावृत्ति न हो?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जब भी ऐसी घासंका होती है या इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं तो तत्काल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स के एक्सपर्ट्स प्राते हैं और डिफेक्ट्स देखते हैं और उनका निराकरण करते हैं। जहां किसी बीज को करने का वे सुझाव देते हैं उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही भी की जाती है।

SHRI K. GOPAL: Before the Hyderabad aircrash, the Commercial Pilots' Association did warn you about the manufacturing defects. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the utilisation of the aircraft Boeing 737 is more than the norms set by the manufacturers.

SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I do not agree that it is being utilised more than permissible. But in India we are definitely making maximum utilisation of this aircraft because there is a consistent and persistent demand from the hon. Members as well as from the public to connect many more places.

MR. SPEAKER: But not at the cost of safety.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I can assure the House that this is not being done at the cost of safety. We take all precautions to see that the operation of the aircraft is safe and only after taking that into consideration we are trying to meet the maximum requirements of the members of the public. I can assure the House and the people that all precautions, so far as the safety aspect is concerned, are being taken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Foreign Trade Deficit

*61. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: SHRI RAJ NARAIN:

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

(a) whether India's foreign trade deficit is likely to be around Rs. 1,100 crore at the end of the current financial year because of substantially large imports and some decline in exports; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Based on the latest provisional figures the deficit of India's foreign trade during the first nine months (April—December) of 1978-79 was Rs. 785 crores with exports including re-exports and imports amounting to Rs. 3909.08 and Rs. 4693.97 crores respectively.

In view to this, an overall deficit of about Rs. 1100 crores is considered likely.

The decline in the overall exports, according to the provisional latest data, is only marginal at about 1.1 per cent, as compared to the last year. There has been a substantial decline in the exports of or export-earnings from tea, cashew kernels, coffee, pepper, oil cakes, steel, cement and cotton piece goods. In the case of tea, particularly, there has been a decline in both volume as well as unit value, whereas in the case of coffee there has been a decline in both volume exclusively. Exports of steel, cement and cotton piece goods have declined on account of domestic demand pull. Exports have been affected by persistent recessionary conditions in the developed countries as well as protectionist measures adopted by them. Exports of cotton garments, engineering goods, handicrafts including gem and jewellery, leather and leather goods, silver, sugar, marine products have registered considerable increases. However, on balance, there is a small decline in total exports realisation.

The trade deficit is largely due to substantial rise in imports. The bulk items of imports are mainly P.O.L., fertilisers, edible oils, capital equipments steel, non-ferrous metals, mill-made fibres etc. Imports are essential for purposes of strengthening the production base in the country, improving production efficiency and maintaining price stability. The Government has facilitated these imports by revamping entire import policies and procedures and introducing rationalisation and simplification and providing for decentralisation in decision-making, taking due care of the legitimate interest of the indigenous industry and agriculture production. At the same time, in keeping with the objective of progressive self-reliance, the Government has adopted a number of measures to boost exports and is confident that there will be a sustained

growth in India's exports in the coming years which will enable the country to finance the necessary imports mostly through our export earnings.

(b) Some of the important measures of a general nature taken to step up exports are as follows:—

1. Role of Export Organisations:

The role of export organisations like STC, MMTC, HHEC, ECGC, TDA and TFAL have been redefined to make them not only mere action-oriented but also instruments for the growth of exports/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.

2. Role of Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards:

The Export Promotion Council 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.

3. CCI&E Change in Role:

The organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is being revamped and assigned a promotional role in the export sector.

4. Task Forces:

Task Forces were constituted to look into the problems of dynamic export sectors like:—

- (i) Leather and leather products;
- (ii) Gem and jewellery;
- (iii) Handicrafts;
- (iv) Electronics;
- (v) Project exports;
- (vi) Furniture;
- (vii) Agriculture products;

- (viii) Export services; and
 (ix) Export from small scale sector.

Reports of Task Forces in respect of sectors viz., leather and leather products, gem and jewellery, electronics and project exports have already been received and action initiated.

5. Value Added Items:

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.

6. Inputs Availability:

For strengthening the export production base it is necessary to provide for availability of essential inputs at reasonable prices. This is intended to be ensured through a stable import-export policy over a period of time.

7. Import Policy Liberalisation:

The import policy has been liberalised to facilitate availability of imported inputs at international prices. Import licensing procedures have also been considerably simplified and in a number of cases completely done away with so as to reduce the time taken in acquiring essential inputs.

8. Compensatory Support:

With a view to provide stability and in order to maintain competitiveness of our exports in the international market, a policy of giving cash compensatory support to selected items for a period of three years has already been announced. The whole pattern of determining cash compensatory support and selection of items is being redesigned taking into account the general principles recommended by the Alexander Committee.

9. Abolition of Export Duty:

As a specific measure, the export duty on tea and pepper has been abolished recently.

10. Strengthening of Production Base:

Exportable surpluses will be generated by strengthening and expanding the production base for selected items both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Obstacles coming in the way of export production are being removed. Export oriented units, specially the ones being established for 100 per cent exports are being encouraged.

11. Long-term Measures:

As a long-term measure, the priorities for allocating funds for the selected export sectors are being considered by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the next Annual/Five Year Plan. In the agricultural sector, emphasis will be laid on increasing the production of plantation crops (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom) fresh fruits and vegetables, onions, potatoes, spices, niger seed, oilseeds, etc. for export purposes.

12. Involvement of State Governments:

It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export effort. The Commerce Minister had discussions relating to promotion of exports during the Conference with Chief Ministers held in January, 1979. As a sequel to this conference the state Governments are associating themselves with export efforts more actively.

13. Diversification:

A study of country-wise potential for exports has been undertaken and emphasis is being laid on diversification of markets as well as commodities.

14. Coordination of Offices Abroad:

Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisations 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 and Paris.

15. Role of Commercial Representatives:

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 feedback etc.

16. The manual regulating the working of the Commercial Representatives abroad is also being completely revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export effort.

17. Quality Control:

Quality control regulations and pre-shipment inspection procedures are being revised and the relevant Act and Rules amended:—

- (i) to make the procedures less cumbersome and to provide flexibility taking into account the change in commodities and the requirements of our export markets.
- (ii) to gear up the system regarding monitoring of quality control arrangements and enquiry into complaints; and
- (iii) to provide for deterrent punishment to erring exporters who shipped sub-standard products.

18. Joint Ventures.

Revised guidelines have been issued governing establishment of Indian joint ventures abroad. Proposals will now be considered for establishment of not only industrial joint ventures but also others relating to consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and services ventures like hotels, restaurants etc.

19. Transport Infrastructures:

Efforts are also being made to improve the transportation infrastructure

available to the exporting community. Air Cargo Complexes are being established at locations nearer the places of production. This will also relieve some pressure on the existing exit points. For sea cargo, efforts are being made to simplify procedures, introduce containerisation, enlarge the frequency of shipping services and to keep freight rates stable and reasonable. Shippers Councils are also being strengthened so as to improve their bargaining capabilities.

20. Institutional fora have been designed by constituting committees called SCOPE-SHIPING SCOPE-AIR and SCOPE-RATE for enabling discussion and better appreciation of the concerned transportation problems.

21. Free Trade Zone:

Procedures regarding Santa Cruz and Kandla Free Trade Zones have been simplified so that all proposals received expeditious consideration. Import of capital goods, raw materials components etc., for units in the Free Trade Zones have been placed on the Open General Licence list. A Committee was constituted to examine the problems and policies which hindered the growth and development of these Free Trade Zones. Action has already been initiated on the interim report received.

22. Efforts in Multilateral fora:

Our efforts in various multilateral fora such as UNCTAD and GATT continue unabated for securing better trading environment for developing countries.

23. Efforts at bilateral level:

At the bilateral level, efforts are being made to increase trade in both directions to mutual benefit. This is being arranged through meetings both at the official levels as well as at the ministerial level with several countries. Country-wise strategy is being planned both for imports and exports.

Given the inherent potential of our country, stability in policies simplified procedures and a constructive and promotional attitude the Government are confident that it will be possible for the country to overcome the problem and to attain a sustained growth in exports to meet not only our normal import requirements but also our needs for development.

Sale of Confiscated Goods

*66. SHRI S. R. REDDY:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to sell the

confiscated imported goods to the public; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the value of those goods and the procedure adopted by Government regarding their distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The recent instructions provide, *inter alia*, for disposal, by retail sale, of heterogeneous consumer items seized in small lots and confiscated to Government (excluding watches) after meeting the requirements of the Government Departments, and educational and research institutions, as the case may be.

(b) Two statements are being laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Total value of seized/confiscated goods ripe for disposal as on 31-12-1978 is as follow:—

Commodity	Value (In crores)
1. Gold	0.53
2. Silver	0.06
3. Diamonds, Precious and Semi-precious stones	0.27
4. Currency	0.20
5. Watches	0.77
6. Liquor	0.32
7. Electrical goods	0.46
8. Synthetic Textiles	2.16
9. Baggage Items	0.54
10. Others	2.21
TOTAL :	7.52

Manner of Disposal of different Categories of Goods

1979-80

Name of Goods	Manner of Disposal
1. Metallic & Radiant Yarn	Sold to weavers cooperative/associations and to actual users.
2. Synthetic textiles	re-exported out of India.
3. Liquor	Disposed of the India Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas or against the quotas of other eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions.
4. Watches	to be handed over to the H.M.T.
5. Electronic goods.	Calculators and tape recorders to be offered to Government departments for official use and educational and research institutions and universities.
	T. V. sets sold to hospitals.
6. Diamonds	Rough and uncut diamonds sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds sold for export only.
7. Gold and Silver	Deposited in the Government Mint.
8. Indian and foreign currency	Deposited with the Reserve Bank for crediting to the Government.
9. Trade goods	Trade goods like chemical, industrial—raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. disposed of by auction.
10. Conveyances	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government departments are appropriated departmentally.
11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold-internally by auction or by tender.
12. Arms and Ammunition	Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner :—
	(a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
	(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).

Name of goods.	Manner of Disposal.
	(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to CBI for being exhibited in their museum.
	(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.
	(e) Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
13. Antiquities.	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
14. Perishables	Perishables such as cigarettes etc. are disposed of immediately after their seizure. These are first offered to the I.T.D.C. and Air India. If they do not lift, these are sold through retail sale.
15. Miscellaneous and heterogenous items seized in small lots (except watches).	These are disposed of by the Customs Houses through retail sale after meeting the requirements of the Government departments and educational and research institutions etc. as the case may be.

Reported failure of I.A. and A.I. to attract trained Personnel

*67. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that of late Air India and Indian Airlines have failed to attract trained personnel for its services due to better pay scales offered by their counter-parts in West Asian and European countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that many persons have left airlines for jobs in West Asia; and

(c) if so, his comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). As and when vacancies are advertised by Indian Airlines and

Air-India, the response has been overwhelming. In some cases, however, trained personnel from Indian Airlines and Air-India have left the service of the Corporation because of attractive terms offered by other Airlines particularly in the Middle-East.

(c) In order to check the exodus of trained personnel of Indian Airlines and Air-India, the following important steps have been taken:-

(i) Air-India have contacted the managements of concerned international airlines firstly to ascertain their actual requirements and suggested that they should minimise and spread out their in-take of employees from Air-India.

(ii) In the case of pilots and other flying crew their allowances to meet expenses while on flying duty abroad have been revised upwards to meet higher costs.

(iii) Other incentives such as raising of retirement age of these categories upto sixty years, implementation of super-annuation and group insurance schemes, etc. are also being considered.

(iv) Indian Airlines have made arrangements for providing training to the personnel of some Middle East countries and are also loaning their personnel in some technical fields to these Airlines.

Export Subsidy for Cashew

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Kerala has asked for export subsidy for cashew;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the cashew processing industry in Kerala is facing crisis; and

(c) if so, in view of this what is the reaction of the Union Government to the suggestion made by the Chief Minister for the Cashew Industry and details thereof?

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

(b) The Cashew industry is passing through a difficult time due to shortage and high prices of raw Cashew on the one side and declining inter-national kernel prices on the other.

(c) Kerala Government was requested to review policy of fixation of procurement and release price for raw Cashew and also not to levy Purchase Tax, Central Government has granted a short term loan of Rs. 5 crores to Kerala Government for assisting Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation. Cashew Corporation of India has fixed the release price for imported raw Cashew at par

with the release price for comparable varieties of indigenous raw Cashew.

Government have also announced schemes for encouraging additional cashew cultivation and have asked all State Govts. to undertake massive programmes particularly in non-traditional areas.

'गुड़' का बायदा बाजार

*71. श्री अर्जुन सिंह जदोरिया : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सात मण्डियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके संरक्षण में सरकार ने 'गुड़' के बारे में बायदा बाजार करने की अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) इस बायदा बाजार की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) फरवरी, 1979 के घन तक इनमें से प्रत्येक मण्डी से सरकार ने कितने के रूप में कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया ?

जबाबिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोबिल) :

(क) बायदा बाजार प्रायोग ने गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार नौ (न कि सात) मण्डियों में करने की अनुमति दी है। इन केंद्रों के नाम ये हैं:—

राज्य	केंद्र
उत्तर प्रदेश	(1) हापुड़
	(2) मऊपफर नगर
	(3) मेरठ
	(4) प्रागरा
	(5) कानपुर
पंजाब	(6) भूमतर
	(7) लुधियाना
मध्य प्रदेश	(8) ग्वालियर
महाराष्ट्र	(9) कोल्हापुर

(ख) गुड़ के बायदा व्यापार की अनुमति उत्पादकों और उनके प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम पर गुड़ की मांग बढ़ाने और गन्ने की प्रांतीय फसल होने के कारण गुड़ के भावों को गिरने से रोकने में मदद देने के लिए एक वर्ष के लिए दी गई है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार अग्रिम संबिदाओं पर कोई विवेक कर नहीं सगती है। तथापि, प्रत्येक मान्यता प्राप्त एसोसियेशन से बायदा व्यापार करने के लिए उसकी मान्यता के नवीकरण के लिए 100 रु० का शुल्क लिया जाता है। अब तक इस तरह 9 मण्डियों से 900 रुपये का राजस्व वसूल हुआ है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारें अग्रिम संबिदाओं पर स्टाम्प शुल्क सगती हैं।

Removal of Export Duty on Tea

*73. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Tea Industry met him on 19th January, 1979 for removal of export duty on tea; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and action taken so far by Government in the matter?

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

(b) The delegation amongst other issues, discussed export prospects of tea and requested for the removal of the export duty of Rs. 2/- per kg. on loose tea. The export duty on tea has been abolished with effect from 14.2.1979.

चीन के साथ व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध

*74. श्री गंगा मन्त सिंह : क्या बाजिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और चीन के बीच राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के साथ-साथ व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों में भी सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1978-79 में दोनों देशों के बीच किन किन वस्तुओं का व्यापार हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या भारत चीन की गेहूँ और चीनी की कुल मांग पूरी कर रहा है ?

जवाजिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) :

(क) जी हाँ

(ख) अद्यतन उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार चीन को निर्यात की जाने वाली मर्दे ये हैं : चपड़ा, रासायनिक पदार्थ तथा रेडियो ब्राडकास्ट रिसिवरों के हिस्से पुर्जे। आयात की जाने वाली मर्दे हैं : मसाले तथा रासायनिक पदार्थ।

(ग) भारत सरकार को, भारत से गेहूँ की आरिददारी के सम्बन्ध में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य से कोई विशेष अनुरोध प्राप्त नहा हुआ है। जहाँ तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, चीन को 1978 के दौरान 71150 मे० टन चीनी सप्लाई की गई थी। हमारे दूतावास के जरिए राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1979 के दौरान चीनी की प्रतिरिक्त मात्रा सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में एक पेशकश की गई है और चीन की प्रतिक्रिया प्रतीक्षित है।

Memorandum by Pilots of I.A. and A.I. on Security System

*75. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD-VERMA:

SHRI P. K. KODYAN:

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

(a) whether the pilots of Indian Airlines and Air India have recently submitted a memorandum on the subject of security system within the country to prevent exposure to air piracy; and

(b) if so, the necessary action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main point made by the Indian Pilots Guild and the Indian Commercial Pilots Association was about the need to take effective anti-hijacking measures at the airports. Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation met the representatives of the Guild and the Association when the authorities concerned with security matters were also present. The action taken and proposed to be taken by Government for effecting strict security measures were explained to the satisfaction of the Guild and the Association.

पश्चिम एशिया के देशों को घटिया बासमती चावल का निर्यात

*76. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 जनवरी, 1979 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की धोर उनका ध्यान गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि पंजाब के व्यापारियों ने पश्चिम एशिया के देशों को घटिया किस्म के बासमती चावल का निर्यात किया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन देशों ने भारत से चावल न खरीबने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) पश्चिम एशिया के बाजार में भारतीय चावल के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बाणिज्य नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बग) :

(क) सरकार को उस समाचार की जाबकारी है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि आयातकों ने पंजाब के बासमती चावल को पाकिस्तानी बासमती चावल की अपेक्षा घटिया पाया। यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी चावल के चिरकालीन मुस्थापित बाजार होने से उसे भारतीय बासमती चावल की तुलना में ऊंची कीमत मिली है। पश्चिम एशियाई देश भारत से बासमती चावल के प्रमुख आयातक रहे हैं और हमारे निर्यात प्रभावित नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) बासमती चावल के मम्बन्ध में न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमत निर्धारित कर दी गई है और इन निर्यातों को निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण व निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 के अधीन लाने की प्रस्थापना है। इससे सुनिश्चित करना है कि बासमती के साथ घाटिया क्वालिटी का चावल न मिल पाये।

(ग) भारत पश्चिम एशियाई देशों को चावल का निर्यात करता रहा है। बासमती चावल के साथ अन्य किस्मों के चावल भी निर्यात किये जा रहे हैं और निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Cuddapah Airstrip

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

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to improve the airstrip at Cuddapah; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop it into a full blown airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Cuddapah, however, figures in the list of candidate stations recommended by an Expert Committee for the Third Level Operations, a scheme for which is at present, under the consideration of the Government.

Rise in prices of Gold

*78. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether prices of gold in the country touched a new high in the month of January, 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the rise in prices of gold is also attributable to cornering of the gold auctioned by the Reserve Bank of India by a few interested parties;

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard and with what result;

(e) what is the percentage of rise in the prices of gold month-wise since April, 1978; and

(f) what steps Government have taken to maintain the prices of gold in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The maximum price of gold in Bombay in January, 1979 was Rs. 925/- per 10 gms. on 30th and 31st. It is lower than the maximum price of Rs. 960/- per 10 gms. on 17.10.78 which is the highest so far. But the average prices for the month of January, 1979

was Rs. 891/- per 10 gms. which is higher than average prices for earlier months.

(b) The rise in January, 1979 would appear to be due to (1) good demand from South, (2) paucity of stocks, and (3) rise in international price.

(c) No Sir, Surveys conducted by the Gold Control authorities in re-

gard to the gold purchased in the auctions do not indicate that it has been cornered by a few dealers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The percentage rise in the price of gold over the average price in April, 1978 (Rs. 685/- per 10 gms.) and also month-wise average are as below:—

Month	% rise over April prices	% rise month-wise
May, 1978	0.88	0.88
June, 1978	(-)0.15	(-)1.01
July, 1978	(-)0.58	(-)0.44
August, 1978	7.30	7.93
September, 1978	11.82	4.22
October, 1978	23.80	10.70
November, 1978	21.02	(-)2.24
December, 1978	21.90	0.72
January, 1979	30.07	6.72

(f) The Government is keeping the situation under watch. The Government has also appointed a Committee to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations.

Interest Free Loans taken by Directors of Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd.

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

(a) for how many years have the directors of Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi been taking interest free loans from the company;

(b) how much interest has been lost by the company and how much have the directors gained;

(c) has the Income Tax Department collected tax on the interest benefits to the directors, if not, why not; and

(d) how much loans or advances have the directors taken from other companies in which they are directors or shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The directors of M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, have been having credit balance with the company for the past ten years except in the case of Shri Charanjit Singh who had debit balances of Rs. 32,736 and 49,290 for assessment years 1969-70 and 1972-73 respectively. The company is neither charging any interest on debit balances nor paying interest on credit balances.

(b) The amounts of interest, if any, lost by the Company and gained by the director are being ascertained.

(c) No tax has been collected on the interest benefits, if any, to the director. Reasons are being ascertained.

(d) The information regarding the loans or advances taken by the directors of M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, from other companies in which they are directors or shareholders, is furnished in Annexures I, II and III.

Statement I

S. Daljit Singh

Assessment Year	Amount owed as on the last accounting day (Rs.)	Company to which the amount is owed
1967-68	1,90,897	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1969-70	3,97,983	Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd.
1970-71	4,40,186	Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd.
1971-72	2,61,745	Southern Bottles (P) Ltd.
1972-73	2,87,187	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1973-74	4,10,182	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1974-75	5,31,977	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1975-76	6,21,583	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Plant I.
	58,904	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Plant II.
	1,25,000	Mohan Bottling Co.
1976-77	6,21,583	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Plant I.
	58,904	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. P. II.
	2,50,000	Mohan Bottling Co.
1977-78	9,18,002	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd, No. I.
	58,904	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. No. II
	2,50,000	Mohan Bottling Co.
1978-79	10,70,396	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. No. I.
	58,904	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. No. II.
	2,50,000	Mohan Bottling Co.

Statement II

S. Charanjit Singh

Assessment year	Amount owed as on the last accounting day (Rs.)	Company to whom the amount is owed
1968-69	92,710 52,583	Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1969-70	1,32,769 18,678 58,434	Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Oriental Building & Furnishing Co. Ltd.
1970-71	3,09,902 18,604	Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1971-72	4,43,749 59,446	Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1972-73	986 6,69,136	Oriental Building & Furnishing Co. Ltd. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1973-74	3,78,077 4,46,227 2,081	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Plant I. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Plant II. Oriental Building & Furnishing Co. Ltd.
1974-75	10,36,492 1,92,965 3,781	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Plant I & II. Punjab Beverages Ltd. Oriental Building & Furnishing Co. Ltd.
1975-76	5,93,927 4,46,254 3,92,832 2,25,000	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Plant I A/c Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Plant II A/c. Punjab Beverages Ltd. Mohan Bottling Co. (P) Ltd.
1976-77	1,02,865 5,93,926 4,46,254 3,62,432 3,84,277	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) No. I A/c. I Pure Drinks (New Delhi) No. I A/c. II. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) No. II A/c. II Punjab Beverages Ltd. Mohan Bottling Co. (P) Ltd.
1977-78	11,26,109 4,19,249 3,62,432 4,90,234	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) No. I. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) No. II Punjab Beverages Ltd. Mohan Bottling Co. (P) Ltd.

Statement III

Assessment year	Amount owed as on the last accounting day.	Company to whom the amount is owed
	(Rs.)	
1968-69	500	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.
1969-70	3,564	Do.
1970-71	7,392	Do.
1971-72	5,000	Do.
1972-73	4,025	Do.
1973-74	30,426	Do.
1974-75	40,245	Do.
1976-77	14,544	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. No. I
	15,493	Southern Bottlers Ltd.
1977-78	16,142	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. No. I.

Augmentation of Exports

*80. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the present position of our export trade showing the goods in which it has picked up and in which it has fallen off;

(b) the reasons for decline in export where there is falling off; and

(c) the effective steps proposed for augmentation of the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statistical table containing items showing increase and decrease in the value of their export earnings is enclosed as Annexure I. The Annexure is based on the data issued by the respective Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, State Trading Organisations etc.

(b) The decline in exports is only in some items and it is due to causes both international and domestic and vary from item to item. The main reasons are as follows:—

(i) Recessional conditions prevailing in the developed countries and the protectionist measures adopted by them.

(ii) Fall in the rupee value of the dollar has caused erosion of export realisation in rupee terms;

(iii) Fall in the international prices of items like tea, coffee, pepper, sugar oil cakes and iron ore. The fall in price during 1978-79 was pronounced particularly in tea and coffee.

(iv) Reductions in exportable surpluses have been caused by various domestic factors like:—

- Increase in domestic demand in the case of Iron and steel, Cement, cotton, piecegoods etc.
- Shortage of Power.
- Transport bottlenecks.
- Congestion at ports.
- Industrial unrest, lockouts and strikes particularly at ports.

—Unprecedented floods in many States like UP, Bihar, West Bengal, etc.

—Reduced availability of imported raw cashewnuts.

—Difficulties faced by exporters due to certain local policies like pricing of raw cashewnuts, restriction on movements of cashewnuts and husk (coir) and heavy sales tax on exportable commodities like pepper.

—Acquisition of new science and technology and new capabilities have created certain difficulties in having mere exports to Rupee trade countries as imports from such countries have come down.

(v) Deliberate policy of Government to restrict/control export of certain commodities to enable sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and to thus reduce the social cost of exports.

(c) Government has already initiated various measures towards export promotion. Some of the important measures taken to step up exports are as follows:—

1 ROLE OF EXPORT ORGANISATIONS:

The role of export organisations like STC, MMTC, HHEC, IDA and TFAI have been redefined to make them not only more action-oriented but also instruments for the growth of exports/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.

2. ROLE OF EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL AND COMMODITY BOARDS:

The Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards are also being engaged 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.

3. CCI&E CHANGE IN ROLE:

The organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is being revamped and assigned a promotional role in the export sector.

4. TASK FORCES:

Task Forces were constituted to look into the problem of dynamic export sectors like:—

- (i) Leather and leather products;
- (ii) Gem and jewellery;
- (iii) Handicrafts;
- (iv) Electronics;
- (v) Project exports;
- (vi) Furniture;
- (vii) Agriculture products;
- (viii) Export services; and
- (ix) Export from small scale sector

Reports of Task Forces in respect of sectors viz., leather and leather products, gem and jewellery, electronics and project exports have already been received and action initiated.

5. VALUE ADDED ITEMS:

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.

6. INPUTS AVAILABILITY :

For strengthening the export production base it is necessary to provide for availability of essential inputs at reasonable prices. This is intended to be ensured through a stable import-export policy a period of time.

7. IMPORT POLICY LIBERALISATION:

The import policy has been liberalised to facilitate availability of imported inputs at international prices. Import licensing procedures have also been considerably simplified and in a number of cases completely done away with so as to reduce the time taken in acquiring essential inputs.

8. COMPENSATORY SUPPORT :

With a view to provide stability and in order to maintain competitiveness of our exports in the international market, a policy of giving cash compensatory support to selected items for a period of three years has already been announced. The whole pattern of determining cash compensatory support and selection of items is being redesigned taking into account the general principles recommended by the Alexander Committee.

9. ABOLITION OF EXPORT DUTY:

As a specific measure, the export duty on tea and pepper has been abolished recently.

10. STRENGTHENING OF PRODUCTION BASE:

Exportable surpluses will be generated by strengthening and expanding the production base for selected items both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Obstacles coming in the way of export production are being removed. Export oriented units, specially the ones being established for 100 per cent exports are being encouraged.

11. LONG-TERM MEASURES :

As a long-term measure, the priorities for allocating funds for the selected export sectors are being considered by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the next Annual/Five Year Plan. In the agricultural sector, emphasis will be laid on increasing the production of plantation crops (tea,

coffee, rubber, cardmom), fresh fruits and vegetables, onions, potatoes, spices, niger seed, oilseeds, etc. for export purposes.

12. INVOLVEMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENTS:

12. It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export effort. The Commerce Minister had discussions relating to promotion of exports during the Conference with Chief Ministers held in Januray, 1979. As a sequel to this conference the state Governments are associating themselves with export efforts more actively.

13. DIVERSIFICATION :

A study of country-wise potential for exports has been undertaken and emphasis is being laid on diversification of markets as well as commodities.

14. COORDINATION OF OFFICES ABROAD:

Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisations 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 and Paris.

15. ROLE OF COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES:

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 feedback etc.

The manual regulating the working of the Commercial Representatives abroad is also being completely revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export effort.

17. QUALITY CONTROL :

Quality control regulations and pre-shipment inspection procedures are

being revised and the relevant Act and Rules amended:—

(i) to make the procedures less cumbersome and to provide flexibility taking into account the change in commodities and the requirement of our export markets

(ii) to gear up the system regarding monitoring of quality control arrangements and enquiry into complaints; and

(iii) to provide for deterrent punishment to erring exporters who shipped sub-standard products.

17. JOINT VENTURES:

Revised guidelines have been issued governing establishment of Indian joint ventures abroad. Proposals will now be considered for establishment of not only industrial joint ventures but also others relating to consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels restaurants etc.

18. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:

Efforts are also being made to improve the transportation infrastructure available to the exporting Community. Air Cargo Complexes are being established at locations nearer the places of production. This will also relieve some pressure on the existing exit points. For sea cargo, efforts are being made to simplify procedures, introduced containerisation, enlarge the frequency of shipping services and to keep freight rates stable and reasonable. Shippers Councils are also being

strengthened so as to improve their bargaining capabilities.

19. Institutional fora have been designed by constituting committees called SCOPE-SHIPPING, SCOPE-AIR and SCOPE-RATE for enabling discussion and better appreciation of the concerned transportation problems.

20. FREE TRADE ZONE:

Procedures regarding Santa Cruz and Kandla Free Trade Zones have been simplified so that all proposals received expeditious consideration. Import of capital goods, raw materials components etc. for units in the Free Trade Zones have been placed on the Open General Licence list. A Committee was constituted to examine the problems and policies which hindered the growth and development of these Free Trade Zones. Action has already been initiated on the interim report received.

21. EFFORTS IN MULTILATERAL FORA:

Our efforts in various multilateral fora such as UNCTAD and GATT continue unabated for securing better trading environment for developing countries.

22. EFFORTS AT BILATERAL LEVEL:

At the bilateral level, efforts are being made to increase trade in both directions to mutual benefit. This is being arranged through meetings both at the official levels as well as at the ministerial level with several countries. Country-wise strategy is being planned both for imports and exports.

Statement

INDIA'S EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(E.P. Councils/Boards/State Trading Organisations) (Provisional)

(Rs. Crores)

Commodities	Period	1977-78	1978-79
I. Items Showing Increase :			
1. Engineering goods	Apr.—Oct.	333·70	373·95
2. Gems and Jewellery	Apr.—Sept	202·11	259·06
3. Other handicrafts	Apr.—Nov.	95·51	118·05
4. Leather & leather mfrs.	Apr.—Dec.	185·68	227·88
5. Cotton garments	Apr.—Oct.	115·17	165·21
6. Silver	Apr.—16 Feb.	83·00	107·00
7. Iron ore (MMTC)	Apr.—2 Feb.	133·58	134·85
8. Manganese ore (MMTC)	—Do.—	6·67	10·38
9. Processed Food	Apr.—Nov.	55·33	64·53
10. Sports Goods	—Do.—	9·46	10·42
11. Man-made textiles	Apr.—Jan.	28·24	33·11
12. Natural silk	Apr.—Dec.	22·62	29·75
13. Castor oil	Apr.—16 Feb.	13·26	25·00
14. Sugar	Apr.—Dec.	7·90	98·00
15. Marine Products	Apr.—Oct.	104·20	121·50
II. Items Showing Decrease.			
1. Tea	Apr.—Dec.	467·61	228·43
2. Coffee	—Do.—	156·34	126·12
3. Basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	—Do.—	108·56	101·15
4. Chemicals & Allied products	—Do.—	121·38	97·80
5. Linoleums	—Do.—	19·72	19·00
6. Tobacco Unmanufactured	—Do.—	100·17	97·71
7. Cashew kernels	Apr.—Nov.	121·26	48·77
8. Spices :	—Do.—	69·43	66·65
(a) Pepper	—Do.—	22·41	9·44
(b) Cardamom	—Do.—	26·60	22·17
9. Jute manufactures	—Do.—	139·61	139·31
10. Cotton piecegoods	—Do.—	125·60	109·58
11. Iron and steel	Apr.—Oct.	137·28	77·49
12. Oil Cakes	Apr.—Sept.	95·23	23·67

Proposal to Review Dearness Allowance policy

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to review the Dearness Allowance policy in view of the mounting costs of increases in D.A. to its employees and the employees of public sector undertakings;

(b) whether any rationalisation of D.A. rates as between various departments and public sector undertakings will be attempted as a result of this review; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUAR ULLAH): (a) to (c). The reference apparently is to the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices (Bhoothalingam Committee) set up by the Government. So far as Dearness Allowance is concerned, the Study Group had pointed out that the present heterogeneity of Dearness Allowance formulae in different sectors of employment had resulted in distortions, anomalies and narrowing of wage differentials in all sectors. The Committee was, therefore, of the view that there was need for a single national corrective formula to compensate for the rise in the cost of the essential consumer basket. It had accordingly recommended that it would be appropriate to link future Dearness Allowance increases to cost of living on a uniform basis with reference to the All India Average Consumer Price Index for industrial Workers (General) 1960=100.

Government have not yet taken any decisions on the recommendations of the Study Group.

राष्ट्रीय आय की विकास दर

603. श्री युवराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष की तुलना में राष्ट्रीय आय की विकास दर में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या दो वर्षों तक मुद्रा परिचालन में निरन्तर वृद्धि होने के बावजूद मूल्य स्तर स्थिर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या औद्योगिक उत्पादन की स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो खाद्यान्नों की क्या स्थिति है और विदेशी मुद्रा के सुरक्षित भण्डार में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और गन्ना, चाय, काफी और कपास के उत्पादन की क्या स्थिति है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश शर्मा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय आय अपरिवर्तित (1970-71) रहते हुए, कीमतों में 1977-78 में 7.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जब कि इसकी तुलना में 1976-77 में 1.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी।

(ख) जनता के पास उपलब्ध मुद्रा में 1977-78 में 10.8 प्रतिशत का विस्तार हुआ और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक (31 मार्च से 29 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक) 9.2 प्रतिशत का विस्तार हुआ। इसके बावजूद थोक कीमतों के सूचक संक (1970-71=100) में मार्च, 1977 और जनवरी 1979 के बीच मामूली घटबढ़ हुई। सूचक संक का स्तर जुलाई, 1977 में अधिकतम (188.7) और अप्रैल, 1978 में निम्नतम (182.4) था।

(ग) हाल के महीनों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन की गति बहुत संतोषजनक रही। 1978-79 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की संभावना है, जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1977-78 में 3.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी।

(घ) 1977-78 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 12.56 करोड़ मेट्रिक टन का था और 1978-79 में भी इतना ही उत्पादन होने की संभावना है। दिसम्बर, 1978 के अन्त में सरकार के पास 1.74 करोड़ मेट्रिक टन का भंडार था। गन्ने का उत्पादन भी लगभग पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष जितना अर्थात् 1.88 करोड़ मेट्रिक टन (गुड़ के रूप में) होने की संभावना है। कपास का उत्पादन लगभग 0.73 करोड़ गांठें होने की संभावना है। जब कि इसकी तुलना में 1977-78 में 0.71 करोड़ गांठों का उत्पादन हुआ था। चाय का उत्पादन जो 1977 में 56.08 करोड़ किलोग्राम था 1978 में बढ़ कर, 57.09 करोड़ किलोग्राम हो गया। 1977-78 में 122.3 हजार मेट्रिक टन काफी के उत्पादन की संभावना है जबकि इसकी तुलना में पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष में 102.3 हजार मेट्रिक टन काफी का उत्पादन हुआ था। विदेशी मुद्रा प्रारक्षित निधि में (मोने और एस० डी० एर० को छोड़ कर) 1977-78 में 1637 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई थी, जब कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले 10 महीनों में उसमें 582 करोड़ रुपये की और वृद्धि हो गई है।

Resentment against the Recommendations of Seventh Finance Commission

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

(a) whether he is aware about the fact that the Tripura State Assembly passed resolution expressing its resentment against the recommendations of Seventh Finance Commission and demanded its amendments; and

(b) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The substantive recommendations of successive Finance Commissions relating devolution of taxes and duties to States and grants-in-aid for meeting the gap in their non-plan revenue account have generally been accepted by Government having regard to the position accorded to the Commission under the Constitution.

Representation from VICCO Laboratories, Bombay

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

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 22nd May, 1978 from Vicco Laboratories, Bombay, in regard to "extravagant and socially wasteful expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales-promotion-exemption from Disallowance";

(b) if so, what are the specific demands made in the representation;

(c) what action have Government taken and whether the concerned have been intimated accordingly; and

(d) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) It has been represented by the Vicco Laboratories, Bombay that small-scale enterprises like theirs may be exempted from the provision for disallowance of the specified percentage of aggregate expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion under section 37(3A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) and (d). The above suggestion, alongwith similar other suggestions, is under consideration of the Government.

Regional rural Banks functioning in Himachal Pradesh

606. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional rural banks functioning at present in Himachal Pradesh with their location;

(b) the details of the work done by each bank in Himachal Pradesh since they started functioning;

(c) whether it is a fact Dantwala Committee recommended opening of more regional rural banks and if so, the number of banks proposed to be set up in each State as a result of this report; and

(d) the reasons for which no new regional rural banks in Himachal Pradesh are proposed to be opened during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUAR ULLAH): (a) and (b). At present, one Regional Rural Bank viz. Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi covering the district of Mandi, is functioning in Himachal Pradesh since 23rd December, 1976. By November, 1978, the bank had opened 20 branches, mobilised Rs. 85.47 lakhs in deposits and disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 48.64 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Accepting the recommendation of the Dantwala Committee, a new Steering Committee has been set up in the Reserve Bank under the

Chairmanship of a Deputy Governor. Based on a district-wise survey to be undertaken by the Reserve Bank, the Steering Committee will recommend new locations for setting up Regional Rural Banks taking into account the strength of the cooperative structure, the net-work of commercial banks' branches, the credit gap and similar other relevant factors.

The Steering Committee has not so far recommended any new locations for establishing Regional Rural Bank in Himachal Pradesh. There is, however, no decision not to establish any additional Regional Rural Bank in Himachal Pradesh during the next two years.

Payment of Natural Calamity Advance to Postal Employees in Madras

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal Employees have been paid the Natural Calamity Advance in Madras city in January, 1979 as per the orders of Ministry of Finance (under General Financial Rules) but the same has been refused to Government Medical Store, Madras Employees, which is under Ministry of health and Family Welfare; and

(b) if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQAR ULLAH): (a) and (b). It is a fact that Flood Advance was sanctioned to Postal employees in Madras city in January 1979 as per orders of the Ministry of Finance. Although the advance was not sanctioned to the eligible employees of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras, at the same time, it has been reported by the Department of Health that instructions have since been issued for the allotment of additional funds to the extent of Rs. 2.25

lakhs for the payment of Flood Advance to the eligible employees of the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras, also.

Purchase of Passenger Planes

608. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many passenger planes have been purchased by Government from abroad during the last three years and of which make;

(b) which new planes Government are contemplating to purchase from abroad during the next one year and of what make and at what price; and

(c) how many total passenger planes the country has now with different makes and what are their carrying capacities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Air India have purchased 2 Boeing 747 and Indian Airlines have acquired 5 A300B2 airbus aircraft and 3 Boeing-737 aircraft during the last three years.

(b): Air-India have placed orders with the Boeing Company, USA, for purchase of one Boeing-747 aircraft in replacement of the one lost in accident on 1st January, 1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.77 crores due for delivery in August, 1979. Air-India have also placed orders for purchase of three more Boeing-747 aircraft at a total estimated cost of 143.44 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 10.50 crores in Indian currency. One of these aircraft is due for delivery in December, 1979 and the remaining two in March, 1980. Indian Airlines has placed an order for purchase of one A300B2 Airbus aircraft for delivery in October, 1979 at a project cost not exceeding Rs. 35.72 crores.

(c) The present fleet strength of Air-India and Indian Airlines is as follows;—

Air-India	Seating capacity as provided	
Boeing 747 . . .	6	382
Boeing 707 . . .	9	144
<i>Indian Airlines</i>		
Air Bus . . .	5	278
Boeing 737 . . .	14	126
Caravelle . . .	3	89
HS-748 . . .	16*	48
F-27 . . .	8	40

*includes one on lease from DGCA.

Decline in the Rate of Savings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a decline in the rate of Savings and the rate of net capital formation in 1977-78, as per estimate of National Income for 1977-78; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the practical steps Government have taken to spread its policy and benefit the rural people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes Sir. The rate of saving as a proportion of national income has declined from 18.7 per cent in 1976-77 to 17.8 per cent in 1977-78 and the rate of capital formation has come down from 17.2 per cent to 16.6 per cent in 1977-78.

(b) the Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 lays considerable stress on development of agriculture, expansion of infrastructure in the rural areas, development of rural, small scale and cottage industries, irrigation and rural electrification. A sizeable section of

the rural population comprising of low income groups. Small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, village craftsman, and artisans will benefit from this change in plan priorities. The latest statement on Industrial Policy has laid emphasis on promotion of cottage and small scale industries widely dispersed in the rural areas and small towns, and as many as 807 industries have been earmarked for exclusive development in the small scale sector.

More importantly, the plan provides for the schemes for increasing productivity in rural areas through a package of measures such as increased irrigation, fertilisers, better seeds, agricultural credit, remunerative prices for agricultural product etc. and simultaneously providing full employment in the rural sector within a period of ten years by developing ancillary occupation who are found surplus on land. This objective is sought to be achieved through the massive programme of area planning. The Minimum Needs Programme which has been made broad based in the current Five Year Plan aims to provide for the rural health, rural water supply, rural roads, house sites for landless, rural housing, improvement of slums and nutrition for the under nourished; it would include adult education and community health centre. The impact of all these measures will result in increased rural incomes which will help in greater savings and capital formation.

Increase in Smuggling Activities

610. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last few months smuggling activities in a number of items are on the increase and Customs and Police authorities have confiscated a number of watches and other items during the period; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Reports received by Government do not suggested any increase to smuggling activities during the last few months. During the period July—December, 1978, the total value of contraband watches and other articles seized was Rs. 12.09 crores. In the preceding half year, i.e., Jan.—June, 1978, the total value of seizures was Rs. 18.24 crores.

Setting up of an Import-Export Bank

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

(a) whether Government are considering setting up an import-export bank to activate India's foreign trade;

(b) if so, details of the proposal under consideration/finalised; and

(c) how soon the proposal could be expected to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). There is a scheme to set up an Import-Export Bank. However, thinking on this scheme is at too preliminary a stage to enable any worthwhile details to be indicated at present.

टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पाद-शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क और भायकर का भुगतान

613. श्री हुकम कन्ध कछबाय : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान काकीनारा स्थित टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लि०, चाटैड बैंक बिल्डिंग, कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और भायकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया और उस पर इनकी कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना होने से लेकर अब तक इसमें वर्ष-वार कितना पूंजी निवेश किया

गया और उसमें कितने भागीदार हैं और भागीदारों द्वारा भायकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे व्यक्ति भागीदार हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में उनमें कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है, उन पर भायकर की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन्होंने भायकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जहाँ तक मैसर्स टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष सीमाशुल्क की भ्रदायगी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, वह प्रस्तुत नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि किसी भी आयातकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा भ्रदा किये गये सीमाशुल्क का वर्षवार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-घटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इस प्रकार, उसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। इस समय विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य विभाग के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 28-7-1882 है और उसमें लगाई गई पूंजी के उपलब्ध व्योरे निम्न प्रकार से ह :—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के लिये तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार

प्रदत्त पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में)

31-3-1948 से	
31-3-1950 तक	100.91
30-9-1951	142.92
31-3-1952 में	
31-3-1962 तक	142.92
31-3-1964	310.80
31-3-1965 से	
31-3-1967 तक	310.92
31-3-1968	449.08,
31-3-1969 से	
31-3-1976 तक	450.94
31-3-1977	493.94

श्री विश्व कल्याण मित्र मंडल, पोरबन्दर द्वारा पोरबन्दर-राजकोट से अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली विमान सेवा के लिए मांग

614. श्री धम सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य में सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के श्री विश्व कल्याण मित्र मंडल, पोरबन्दर ने पोरबन्दर-राजकोट-अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली विमान सेवा के लिए 25 अप्रैल, 1978 को उनक मंत्रालय को एक धाबेदन पत्र भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस धाबेदन पत्र में क्या बातें कही गई हैं ;

(ग) उनकी विमान सेवा की मांग को किस प्रकार तथा कब पूरा किया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या इस समय पोरबन्दर, केसोद, राजकोट, जामनगर, भावनगर तथा भुज, हवाई अड्डों से गुजरात की राजधानी अहमदाबाद और देश की राजधानी दिल्ली के लिए कोई विमान सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हां, तो पोरबन्दर-राजकोट-अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली विमान सेवा की मांग कब तथा कैसे पूरी की जायेगी ;

(ङ) अब तक उनकी यह मांग पूरी न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) सौराष्ट्र के लोगों को यह सुविधा देने के लिये उक्त मांग कब तक पूरी कर दी जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। यह अन्तरोध राजकोट तथा अहमदाबाद के मार्ग से होते हुए दिल्ली से पोरबन्दर तक की एक विमान सेवा के लिये था।

(ग) से (च). इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमान बेड़े के सभी विमान अपने वर्तमान मार्ग-तंत्र पर पूर्ण रूप से परिचालन-अव्यस्त हैं तथा कारपोरेशन के पास फ्लाइंग किन्हीं नये स्थानों को विमान सेवाओं से जोड़ने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त विमान नहीं है।

व्यापारियों के नए मीट्रिक बाटों की वार्षिक जांच

615. श्री राम नरेश कशवाहा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्यान्न सञ्चियां तथा ऐसी अन्य मुख्य वस्तुओं के व्यापारियों को प्रतिवर्ष अपने नए मीट्रिक बाटों की जांच करानी और उन पर मोहर लगवाने होती है ;

(ख) नए बाटों की कीमत क्या है और उन पर मोहर लगाने की क्या कीमत ली जाती है ;

(ग) वर्ष में एक बाट कितना चिस जाता है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने के लिए कभी अध्ययन किया है कि चिस चुके बाटों से निर्धन व्यापारियों को कितना लाभ होता है और बाट सफाई तथा निरीक्षण कर्मचारियों द्वारा उनका शोषण किए जाने से उनकी कितनी हानि होती है ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार खाद्यान्न, सञ्चियां और ऐसी अन्य मुख्य वस्तुओं के व्यापारियों के बाटों पर प्रतिवर्ष मोहर लगवाने की प्रथा समाप्त करेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता

मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोखल) : (क) बाट और माप मानकों का प्रवर्तन कार्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार सभी राज्यों में बाटों की वार्षिक जांच की जा रही है और उनका स्टाम्पन किया जा रहा है। इस बात की ठीक-ठीक सूचना कि कितनी अवधि के बाद पुनः स्टाम्पन किया जाता है, राज्य सरकारों से मंगाई जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) बाटों का विक्रय मूल्य भारत सरकार द्वारा नियमित अथवा नियत नहीं किया जाता है। इनके मूल्य हर राज्य में अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं, जिसका कारण अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ परिवर्तन और दूसरी ऐसी बातें हैं,—जिनका विक्रय मूल्य पर प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ता है। स्टाम्पन मूल्य राज्यों द्वारा लिया जाता है। प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा लिये जाने वाले मूल्य का पता लगाया जा रहा है और उनकी सूचना सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) व्यापारियों द्वारा खाद्यान्नों और सञ्चियों के लिए उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले बाट धाबेदारों पर मोहरे/इस्पात के बने होते हैं और ये पांच अथवा इससे अधिक वर्षों तक चल सकते हैं और यह अवधि इनका उपयोग करने वालों पर निर्भर करती है।

(घ) तथा (ङ). बाट और माप मानकों के नियमों और विनियमों के प्रवर्तन का कार्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, इस तरह के शोषण का कोई मामला नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता विभाग के ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है।

(च) उपभोक्ताओं के हित में बाटों का नियमित अस्थापन करना आवश्यक समझा जाता है।

Demand for Hopping Flight between National Capital and Capital of Orissa

616. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand both by the Government of Orissa and also by the M. Ps of Orissa for direct flight in between the National Capital and the State Capital of Orissa;

(b) whether for this purpose there is a scheme of hopping-flight between the said two capitals via Allahabad-Rajpur or via Hyderabad; and

(c) if so, when the scheme is expected to materialise?

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

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines are considering the introduction of a direct link between Delhi and Bhubaneswar by a Boeing 737 aircraft as soon as the work of re-carpeting the runway at Bhubaneswar aerodrome is completed and the fleet of Indian Airlines is augmented.

Construction of Hotel at Agartala ,

617. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agartala Indian Airlines office is situated in unhygienic conditions;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no good hotel where the Air hostesses and Air Staff could stay for a night in Agartala;

(d) if so, considering that fact, the ITDC proposes to build up a hotel in this State; and

(e) the details of the action taken for modernising Indian Airlines office at Agartala?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a), (b) and (e). Indian Airlines' Booking Office in Agartala city is presently functioning from the Khosh Mohal property, which is a very old building and needs extensive repairs. Indian Airlines has since finalised the purchase of a suitable plot of land measuring approx. 1000 sq. mts. at Agartala for the construction of its Booking Office. The work has been sanctioned and the construction will be taken up shortly.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines services to Agartala are operated on quick return basis and do not involve any night stoppage of crew in the town. There is no proposal to construct a hotel by India Tourism Development Corporation at Agartala at present.

Recommendations on the working of S.T.C.

618. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the different levels at which the recommendations made by the Study Team of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in regard to working of the State Trading Corporation have been examined; and

(b) action taken or proposed to be taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The report of the study team of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad was first examined in the Ministry of Commerce. Thereafter the matter was referred to the Committee of Secretaries on Economic Co-ordination. The recommendations of the Secretaries' Committee have since been received and are under consideration of the Government for a final decision.

“फाइव स्टार” होटलों के स्थान पर “थ्री स्टार” जनता होटलों का निर्माण

619. श्री राजकमल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार “फाइव स्टार” होटलों के स्थान पर “थ्री स्टार” भयवा जनता होटल बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन होटलों में खाने और ठहरने की क्या दर ली जायेगी; और]

(ग) दिल्ली में तथा अन्य शहरों में, अन्य शहरों के नाम दर्शाते हुये ऐसे होटलों का निर्माण कब तक हो जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978—83 के दौरान सरकारी सेक्टर में जिन नए होटलों का निर्माण किया जायेगा वे सामान्यतः 1-3 स्टार श्रेणी और यात्री निवास (जनता होटल) के प्रकार के होंगे।

(ख) स्टार श्रेणी और उन स्थानों के अनुसार जहाँ ये होटल निर्मित किए जाते हैं, 1 से 3 स्टार के होटलों के टैरिफों में विविधता होगी। नई दिल्ली में पहले से ही निर्माणाधीन यात्री निवास (जनता होटल) में आवास और भोजन की प्रस्तावित दरें इस प्रकार होंगी:

रूम टैरिफ

चार बेड वाले कमरे प्रैटैन्ड टायलेट्स सहित	10 रुपए प्रति बेड
डबल बेड वाले कमरे प्रैटैन्ड टायलेट्स सहित	15 रुपए प्रति बेड । डबल आकुर्वेसी के लिए 30 रुपए यदि कमरा सिंगल आकुर्वेसी के लिए अपेक्षित हो तो इस टैरिफ 30 रुपए होगा।

भोजन और पेय के टैरिफ

चाय	रु. 0.50
कलेवा	रु. 2.00

बोपहर का भोजन/रात्रि का भोजना

भाकाहारी	रु. 4.50
मासाहारी	रु. 6.00

अन्य स्थानों पर यात्री निवासों में दरों की संरचना यथा संभव अशोक यात्री निवास की दरों के ही अनुरूप होगी।

(ग) नई दिल्ली में पहले यात्री निवास का ब्यापक-कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है जो 1980-81 तक

विविध चरणों में पूरा हो जायेगा। पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978—83 के दौरान मद्रास कलकत्ता और बम्बई के अन्य महा नगरों में यात्री निवासों का निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। मद्रास में स्थल का चयन कर लिया गया है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा धारित किए गए स्थल पर उपयुक्तता की दृष्टि से विचार किया जा रहा है। पर्यटन विभाग कलकत्ता में यात्री निवास के निर्माण के लिए उपयुक्त स्थल के चयन हेतु, पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार से सम्पर्क कर रहा है।

Major Airports in India put on alert

620. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all major airports in India were recently put on alert as a premature measure against a possible fresh hijacking by those earlier involved in the September 1976 hijacking of the I.A.C. Boeing to Lahore; and

(b) what led to these preventive steps and whether the intending culprits have been apprehended?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The alert was issued on receipt of information that some persons might attempt to hijack an aircraft.

(b) The alert was issued as is normally done when possible hijacking and other unlawful acts against civil aviation are indicated. No potential culprits have so far been detected or apprehended in this case.

विनिमय दर

621. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सूनन : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक दशक के दौरान भारतीय करेंसी तथा विभिन्न विदेशी करेंसियों के बीच विनिमय दर का कितनी बार संशोधन किया गया तथा यह संशोधन किस प्रकार से किया गया; और

(ख) देश की भ्रष्टव्यस्था पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रमवाल) : (क) जैसा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है, पौण्ड

स्टलिंग तथा रुपए की विनिमय दर में पिछले एक दशक में 22 बार संशोधन किया गया है। इसके अलावा, 23 अगस्त, 1971 से 20 दिसम्बर, 1971 की अवधि के बीच, स्टलिंग की खरीद तथा बिक्री की हाजिर दरों को अमरीकी डालर संबंधी लंदन की बाजार बंद होते समय की दरों के आधार पर तथा उस समय प्रचलित रुपया तथा डालर के बीच की प्रचलित दर अर्थात् 1 डालर—7.50 रुपए के आधार पर नित्य प्रति निर्धारित किया जाता था। जहाँ तक रुपया तथा अन्य विदेशी मुद्राओं (पौण्ड/स्टलिंग से भिन्न) के बीच की विनिमय दरों का संबंध है, इन दरों को, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की रुपया-स्टलिंग दर तथा विभिन्न विदेशी मुद्राओं के संबंध में लंदन की पूर्ववर्ती दिवस की बाजार बंद होने के समय की दरों के आधार पर नियत क्रम में के हिसाब से प्रति दिन निर्धारित किया जाता है।

(ख) इस प्रकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वातावरण में, जिसमें मुद्रा विनिमय की दरें अस्थिर और परिवर्तनशील रहती हैं तथा संसार की कई एक मुख्य मुद्राओं की विनिमय दरों में भारी घटबढ़ होती रहती है, रुपए के मूल्य में कमी-बेशी का समायोजन एक सामान्य घटना है। रुपए के मूल्य में होने वाली घटबढ़ को कम से कम करने के लिए, तथा इसकी प्रवृत्तमान विनिमय दर में और अधिक परिक्रमिति में स्थायित्व लाने के लिए, रुपए का संबंध 25 सितम्बर, 1975 से पौण्ड/स्टलिंग से तोड़ दिया गया है और इसकी बजाय इसका संबंध भारत से व्यापार करने वाले मुख्य देशों की मुद्राओं की डलिया से जोड़ दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, निर्यातकों को, रुपए की विनिमय दर में होने वाली अल्पावधिक घटबढ़ के प्रति सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए अग्रिम विनियम की व्यवस्था करके आरक्षण भी देता है।

विवरण

रुपया—स्टलिंग दरें

(रुपए प्रति पौण्ड स्टलिंग)

तारीख	खरीद	विक्रय	मध्यमान	पिछले परिवर्तन से पौण्ड स्टलिंग के मुकाबले रुपए के मूल्य में प्रतिशत वृद्धि (+) कमी (—)
1	2	3	4	5
20-11-1967	18.00	18.0571	18.00	
23-8-1971	100 रुपए—13.3333 डालर के आधार पर तथा डालर के संबंध में लंदन के बाजार बंद होने के समय की हाजिर दरों के आधार पर परिवर्तनशील दरें			
20-12-1971	18.9211	19.0143	18.9677	—5.10
26-6-1972	18.9000	19.000	18.95	+0.09
4-7-1972	18.75	18.85	18.80	+0.80
2-7-1975	18.55	18.65	18.60	+1.08
25-9-1975	18.2584	18.3584	18.3084	+1.59
5-12-1975	18.0784	18.1784	18.1284	+0.99

	1	2	3	4	5
8-3-1976	.	17.70	17.80	17.75	+2.13
11-3-1976	.	17.20	17.30	17.25	+2.90
3-4-1976	.	16.85	16.95	16.90	+2.07
23-4-1976	.	16.45	16.55	16.50	+2.42
29-5-1976	.	15.95	16.05	16.00	+3.12
21-9-1976	.	15.35	15.45	15.40	+4.90
29-9-1976	.	14.65	14.75	14.70	+4.76
24-12-1976	.	15.15	15.25	15.20	-3.29
1-11-1977	.	15.70	15.80	15.75	-3.49
24-5-1978	.	15.30	15.40	15.35	+2.61
31-7-1978	.	15.50	15.60	15.55	-1.29
16-8-1978	.	15.70	15.80	16.76	-1.27
18-10-1978	.	15.95	16.05	16.00	-1.56
30-10-1978	.	16.30	16.40	16.35	-2.14
18-11-1978	.	16.10	16.20	16.15	+1.24
20-12-1978	.	16.45	16.55	16.50	-2.12

Dilution of equity by Foreign Multi-national Companies under Fera

622. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign multinational companies operating in India which had declined to dilute their equity shares as per the requirements of the FERA;

(b) whether they have since liquidated their business activities in the country;

(c) whether some of these have now desired to Indianise their capital and if so, the names of those companies;

(d) the time given by the Government to them to Indianise their capital; and

(e) what steps are taken to ensure that these multinationals are not allowed to function till they Indianise their capital as per the requirements of FERA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) A statement is attached showing the names of thirteen companies which have decided to wind up their establishments in India because of their inability to comply with the FERA guidelines.

(b) These companies have ceased their trading/commercial/industrial activities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise since these companies have wound up their business in India.

List of Companies which have decided to wind up their Establishments in India because of their inability to comply with the FERA Guidelines.

1. A. Johnson & Co. (India), A. B., Calcutta (Branch)
2. Baker Parkins International Ltd., Bombay (Branch)
3. Bunge & Co. Ltd., Calcutta (Branch)
4. Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi (Branch)
5. Columbia Gramophone Co. of India (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta (Rupee Company)
6. Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Bombay (Branch)
7. Elililly & Co. of India Inc., Bombay (Branch)
8. INGRA, New Delhi (Branch)
9. I.B.M. World Trade Corporation, New Delhi (Branch)
10. Kendall Farms Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta (Rupee Company)
11. Torrance & Sons Ltd., Madras (Branch)
12. Van Rees India B. V., Calcutta (Branch)
13. Weddel, (India) Ltd., Calcutta (Rupee Company).

Increase in the production of Rubber

623. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY;
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK;
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA;
DR. BIJOY MONDAL;

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to

increase the production of rubber in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any funds have also been allocated for the purpose, and if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The Rubber Board is implementing a number of developmental schemes for the welfare and development of rubber plantation industry in the country. These schemes include:—

1. Replanting subsidy.
2. Spraying subsidy.
3. Regional Nurseries.
4. Loan Scheme.
5. Subsidy on smoke houses.
6. Intensive Rubber Production Drive.

Government of India releases funds, as voted by Parliament to the Rubber Board for implementing the various developmental schemes aimed at increasing the production of rubber.

Actual expenditure incurred by the Board on Plan schemes during the last three years is given below:—

(Rs. lakhs)		
1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
135.78	186.59	190.49

Import of Rubber

624. 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 rubber manufacturers association has urged the Union Government to expedite further import of rubber; and

(b) if so, what is 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government had authorised an additional import of 15,000 tonnes of rubber by STC in December, 1978. The S.T.C. is contracting purchases in this regard and the first consignment is expected shortly.

Seizure of Rudraksha Beads at Varanasi

625. SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiries in respect of seizure of 85 bags of Rudraksha beads at Varanasi on 4th April, 1978 have been completed; if so, with what result and follow up action;

(b) what was the market value of the consignment imported against licences of Rs. 25,100;

(c) was it a condition of the licence that the articles were being imported for sale on a no profit no loss basis; and

(b) if so, did the importer abide by this condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The C.B.I. has intimated that the investigation of the case has since been completed, and that, on 17-1-1979, a report was filed, under section 173 Cr. P. C. in the court of Special Magistrate at Lucknow for closing the case. Orders by the Court are still awaited. The c.i.f. value of the consignment is reported to be Rs. 18,381.60. No estimate is available of its market value.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) No evidence regarding violation of the condition of the licence has come to notice. In view of the seizure of the major portion of the imported goods, the question of compliance with the condition stipulated in the licence, can arise only such goods get restored to the party.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के बोइंग-737 के अपहरण के मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच

626. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 दिसम्बर, 1978 को इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के बोइंग-737 के अपहरण किये जाने के मामले की जांच का काम केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने जांच कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक): (क) से (ग). मामले की जांच उत्तर प्रदेश सी.आई.डी. की अपराध शाखा (crime branch) द्वारा की गयी थी (केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा नहीं) अपराधियों को भारतीय दंड संहिता की सम्बद्ध धाराओं के अंतर्गत चार्ज शीट किया जा चुका है। मामले को जांच करने के लिए अदालत में भेज दिया गया है। अपराधी जेल में हैं।

National Wage Policy

627. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have finalised the National Wage Policy and if so, what are its details and when the necessary legislative measures will be taken to implement the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Presumably the Question refers to the Report of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices. This Report is still under examination of the Government.

Loss suffered by S.T.C. in its Export and Import Transactions

628. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

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

(a) the amount of losses suffered by the State Trading Corporation of India in its export and import transactions during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether Government have fixed responsibility on individuals for such losses and if so, has any action been taken against the persons found responsible and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation of India has not suffered any losses in its overall export and import transactions during the last three years. The profits earned by the Corporation in exports and imports during this period are given below:—

Trading Profits earned by STC

(R s. crores)

	On Exports	On Imports	On Domestic	Total
1975-76	4.06	11.30	1.16	16.52
1976-77	5.47	22.29	(—)1.26	26.50
1977-78	4.24	31.25	(—)0.27	35.22

However being a trading organisation the Corporation sometimes incurs loss in the export/import of some specific items. This is inherent in the activities of any trading organisation.

2. It may be mentioned that for few items such as sugar, edible oils, cement etc. the State Trading Corporation operates on Government account and all profits and losses on such items are transferred to Government account. The Corporation retains only the prescribed service charges.

3. However, in cases where there are reasons to believe that losses have occurred due to negligence or lapse on the part of any individual, the matter is investigated and appropriate action is taken thereon.

Borrowing of Money by Directors from Companies

628. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) what are the rules for Directors borrowing money from the Companies in which they are directors;

(b) if loans to directors are given interest free, is it considered as a perquisite;

(c) what is the duration for which a Director can take a loan from the Company; and

(d) are there any legal formalities necessary to protect the company from the Director not repaying the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). So far as banking companies are concerned, Section 20 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 prohibits a

banking company from granting any loan or advance to any of its directors.

As regards non banking companies, Section 295 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides that every public company and a private company which is its subsidiary should obtain prior approval of the Central Government for granting loans to its directors. Such loans are approved by the Government only with interest and these are required to be recovered within a period of 15 years or before the Director ceases to be in the service of the company, whichever is earlier. Loans to Directors are also fully secured by a mortgage of the acquired assets and personal guarantee.

Income-tax Assessment of Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh

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

- (a) is Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh assessed to income-tax; and
(b) if so, what is the assessments for the last five years?

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

(b) The assessment proceedings in respect of the last five years, i.e. 1974-75 to 1978-79 are pending.

Transfer of Officers of Income tax Department

631. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the decision of Government regarding transfer of officers of the Income-Tax Department from one post to another in the country;

(b) whether the decision is not being strictly implemented by the I.T. Department of Delhi/New Delhi;

(c) the names and number of officers in Delhi area who have been working on the same post for a period of more than three years and have not been transferred and what are the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action for implementation of the rule speedily in respect of these officer who have not been transferred and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Officers of Income Tax Department are transferred from one charge to another after 6-7 years stay and are rotated within the charge after 3-4 years.

There are 13 officers in Delhi who have continued to hold the same post for a period exceeding 3 years due to exigencies of work. They are:

1. Shri K. Rangahasyam, Income Tax Officer Group A.
2. Shri S. C. Gupta: "
3. Shri G. R. Agnihotri: "
4. Shri Shobha Ram: "
5. Shri M. M. Puri: "
6. Shri A. K. Agrawal: "
7. Shri U. C. Mathur: "
8. Shri H. K. Ghai: "
9. Shri A. K. Luthra: "
10. Shri Bhaginder Singh, Assistant Director of Inspection.
11. Jawahar Singh, Assistant Commissioner.
12. Shri A. L. Sharda, Assistant Commissioner.
13. Shri J. Rama Iyer, Deputy Director of Inspection.

(d) Out of the 13 officers mentioned above five were not due for transfer in April, 1978. However, the question of transferring all these officers from their present posts will be considered at the time of annual general transfers in April/May, 1979.

Foreign Debt

632. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign debt payable by India before and after March, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): The amount of foreign debt (excluding suppliers credits) payable by India on 31st March, 1977 and 31st December, 1978 (at current rates of exchange) was Rs. 11,494 crores and Rs. 12,258 crores respectively.

Appointment of I.A.F. Officer as D.G.C.A.

633. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment of an I.A.F. Officer as Director General of Civil Aviation has been resented by Civil Aviation Officers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, but taking into consideration all factors, an Indian Air Force Officer was appointed as Director-General of Civil Aviation in the larger interest of the working of the Department.

Development of Amritsar Airport as an International Airport

634. SHRI BASANT SINGH KHALSA:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to develop Amritsar as an international airport; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The feasibility of Air-India operating a few of their International services from and to Amritsar is being examined.

Gujarat Government's Request for Development of Tourist Spots in the State

635. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Gujarat has approached the Central Government for the development of Tourist spots in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon and the names of the tourist spots that are going to be developed during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the decision taken in the Tourism Ministers Conference held in November 1978 to select two centres/schemes for development in the Central Sector in each State/Union Territory, the State Government of Gujarat has suggested the following proposals:—

(1) Development of Ahmedpur Mandovi in Junagadh District (Rs. 100 lakhs).

(2) Development of Ukai Reservoir area as Tourist Complex (Rs. 100 lakhs).

(3) Construction of Janata Hotel at Ahmedabad (Rs. 100 lakhs).

The details of these schemes are being worked out. Meanwhile, the Department of Tourism is examining the possibility of developing water sports facilities at the Ukai Dam area under its programme for Sports

Tourism in 1979-80 and the India Tourism Development Corporation will be undertaking the construction of a hotel at Ahmedabad during the current Five Year Plan period.

बैशाली, नालन्दा, बोध गया और राजगीर पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए कार्य

636. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और: नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) पर्यटन विभाग को विभिन्न राज्यों से प्रति वर्ष कितनी प्राय होती है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बिहार में बैशाली, नालन्दा, बोध गया और राजगीर का पर्यटक रुचि के स्थलों के रूप में विकास करने के लिए क्या कार्य किए गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग राजस्व अर्जन करने वाला विभाग नहीं है। तथापि यह कहा जा सकता है कि 1978 में पर्यटन के माध्यम से भारत ने 330 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की।

(ख) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने राजगीर और नालन्दा की महायोजना (भूमि प्रयोग प्लान) तैयार कर ली है और बोध गया की महायोजना (भूमि प्रयोग प्लान) तैयार करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है। इन महायोजनाओं को वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करते हुए, तथा निधिओं की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर रहते हुए कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

यह अनुमान है कि राज्य सरकार बैशाली की महायोजना (भूमि प्रयोग प्लान) तैयार कर रही है।

Number of Employees of L.I.C.

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

(a) the total number of employees in Life Insurance Corporation of India categorywise, as on 31st December, 1978;

(b) the amount being paid to the L.I.C. employees as overtime, during the last three year (1975—1978);

(c) the minimum salary (including allowances) being paid to Class III and Class IV employees in L.I.C.; and

(d) whether certain senior clerks are getting more pay than the Officers in L.I.C. due to over-time payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India compiles the staff statistics as on 31st March of every year. The total number of employees, categorywise, as on 31st March, 1978 is as under:

Class I	4,221
Class II	7,102
Class III	31,522
Class IV	7,372

Total: 50,217

(b) The amount paid to L.I.C. employees as overtime during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 is indicated below:

Year (ending)	Class III Rs.	Class IV Rs.	Total Rs.
31-3-76	40,69,147	7,05,563	47,74,710
31-3-77	66,419	2,16,646	2,83,065
31-3-78	75,519	2,25,038	3,00,557

(c) The minimum salary being paid to Class III and Class IV employees is as under:

Class	Without C.C.A. Rs.	With C.C.C. Rs.
III	439.00	459.00
IV	420.40	440.40

(d) Certain senior clerks are getting more emoluments than Class I Officers in L.I.C. at common pay ranges on account of different D.A. formula adopted for their respective categories, even without taking into account the overtime paid to Class III employees.

Working of Kandla Free Trade Zone

638. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken in recent months at improving, strengthening and co-ordinating the workings of and at the Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(b) if so, what are they and with what definite results so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). 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 examined by the various Departments concerned.

Articles proposed to be sold through Public Distribution System in States

639. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:
SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRI-
NARAYAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) what are the articles that are proposed to be sold through the public distribution system in various States; and

(b) what is the existing number of retail outlets and what is the number proposed to be added in each State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

(SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) The retail outlets forming part of the Public Distribution System presently cover wheat, rice coarse grains, edible oils (refined rapeseed oil), controlled cloth, soft coke and kerosene. But the commodities actually distributed vary from State to State depending on local requirements. Cement distribution has recently been taken over by a few States. A few other selected manufactured items required by the farmers such as agricultural implements, bicycle parts, salt, tea, coffee, matches, washing and toilet soaps, yarn, spices have also been suggested to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for inclusion in the public distribution system.

(b) The approximate number of retail outlets selling different items are given below:

Fair Price Shops selling	2,39,200
Foodgrains.	

Licensed retail outlets for:

(i) Kerosene	2,45,000
(ii) Soft Coke.	33,300
(iii) Controlled cloth.	61,000

Certain broad criteria on area and population coverage for opening new outlets have been indicated to the State Governments. The actual number of outlets to be opened has to be decided by the State Governments concerned, keeping in view the criteria laid down, the viability of the outlets and related local factors.

Public Distribution System

640. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to his answers to supplementaries raised on S. Q. 470 asked on 22-12-78 and state:

(a) whether the modus operandi and modalities of the public distribution system for foodgrains and other essential commodities have been finalized

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the scheme will come into force;

(d) whether the consumer resistance movement will be generally supported by Government; and

(e) if so, the ways and means of such support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The Scheme for Production-cum-Distribution of Selected Essential Commodities, formulated by the Government of India, was considered at the Conference of State Chief Ministers and Ministers for Civil Supplies in New Delhi on 5-1-1979. All the States and Union Territories have agreed to implement the Scheme by the 1st July, 1979. A copy of the Scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3328/79].

(b) to (e). The Scheme envisages effective supervision over the fair price shops by the Consumers' Advisory Committees comprising prominent residents, social workers and consumers including card holders who have no direct or indirect interest in these shops for ensuring the quality of supplies and their availability at fair prices, better service to consumers and elimination of mal-practices like ghost ration card. Government also provides grant-in-aid assistance to recognised consumers organisations for undertaking consumer education and consumer protection activities.

Performance of Banks in Respect of Priority Lending

641. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHRA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that R.B.I. has expressed concern over the

current rate of monetary expansion, the spurt in bank credit and the unsatisfactory performance of Banks in respect of priority lending;

(b) if so, whether the R.B.I. has suggested measures to overcome this;

(c) if so, what are the suggestions made; and

(d) how far Government have acted upon their suggestions?

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

(b) to (d). In order to contain the expansion of credit consistent with genuine needs of the economy, the Reserve Bank of India has, with effect from December 1, 1978 raised the statutory liquidity ratio from 33 per cent to 34 per cent and asked the banks to limit their credit expansion so as to have incremental gross non-food credit: deposit ratio within 40 per cent for the period December 1, 1978 to end March 1979. It has also indicated that discretionary refinance will be limited to very special situations.

The Government have advised the public sector banks to increase the flow of credit to the priority sectors (excluding exporters) to 33.3 per cent and to achieve a credit: deposit ratio of at least 60 per cent in their rural and semi-urban branches by March 1979. The private sector banks have also been asked to achieve these targets by March 1980. Several other procedural changes have also been brought about by the RBI which are expected to increase the flow of bank credit to small borrowers in the priority sectors.

Cash Assistance to Bicycle Exporters

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

(a) whether cash assistance to complete bicycle exporters has been raised from 15 per cent to 17.5 per

cent with retrospective effect from January 1, 1979;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) names of the exporters and the quantity exported by each one of them during 1977-78;

(d) the target set for bicycle export for 1978-79; and

(e) quantity exported upto December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The revised rate of 17.5 per cent of cash compensatory support against export of bicycles (complete) will be effective from 10th January 1979 and will be available upto 31st March, 1982.

(c) Official statistics of exports are maintained commodity-wise and not exporter-wise.

(d) An export target of Rs. 8 crores has been set for export of complete bicycles during 1978-79.

(e) The value of export of complete bicycles during the period April to November, 1978 amounted to Rs. 6.36 crores.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

643. श्री डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
श्री डॉ० अमात :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की एजेंसी में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये पद आरक्षित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये आरक्षण सभी पदों को दिसम्बर, 1978 तक भर दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) तथा (ग) बैंकों ने सूचित किया है कि अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित सभी स्थान इस लिये नहीं भरे जा सके कि योग्यताओं में छूट देने के बावजूद उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल सके ।

स्वर्ण नीलामी योजना

645. चौधरी रामगोपाल सिंह: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वर्ण नीलामी योजना की उपलब्धियों तथा देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर उसके प्रभाव एवं दुष्प्रभाव के बारे में पुनर्विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या अन्तिम निर्णय लिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग) : सरकार ने नीलामी द्वारा सोने की बिन्नी, तस्करी को रोकने के अन्य उपायों के एक पूरक आर्थिक उपाय के रूप में आजमायाशी तौर पर शुरू की थी। साथ ही इसका उद्देश्य बजट के घाटे के बढ़ते प्रभाव को कम करना भी था।

चूँकि बेचा गया सोना तस्करी के जरिये लाया गया वह सोना था जो सरकार द्वारा जब्त किया गया था, इसलिये सोने की बिन्नी से प्राप्त हुई सम्पूर्ण रकम को लाभ ही माना जा सकता है।

सितम्बर के अंत में सोने के अंत राष्ट्रीय मूल्य में अचानक भारी तेजी आने और सट्टेबाजी की वजह से देश में भी सोने की कीमत और अधिक तेजी से बढ़ जाने के कारण सरकार ने 26 अक्टूबर 1978 को सोने की नीलामी स्थगित कर दी और स्वर्णनीति की सभी पहलुओं से समीक्षा करने तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त सुझाव देने के लिए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति की नियुक्ति की।

Income Tax Arrears against Industrial/Houses

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

(a) income-tax arrears on 31st December, 1978 against the following industrial houses:—

(i) BIRLAS

(ii) TATAS

(iii) MAFATLAL'S

(iv) GOENKAS

(v) HINDWA; AND

(vi) APEEJAY SHIPPING CO; and

(b) steps taken to recover these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKUARULLAH): (a) Income tax arrears outstanding as on 31-12-1978 against the Industrial Houses referred to are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of House	Tax in arrears	Demand not fallen due for collection
1. Birla	129.77	197.60
2. Tata	4.46	11.07
3. Mafatlal	14.59	5.37
4. Goenka . . . .	..	7.43
5. Apcejay	2.30	11.20

The list of concerned considered as comprised in each of the Industrial Houses is based on Registrations under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 as attracting the provisions of section 20(a) of the said Act. Information in respect of two cases viz; M/s Kay Distillery Industries Limited and M/s Sarda Latham Business Machines Ltd. in the Tata House is not readily available.

No large Industrial House of the name of "Hinduja" is registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. However, gross Income-tax arrears in 3 cases assessed in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) Bombay, said to belong to a group known as "Hinduja" amounted to Rs. 18465.

(b) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are being taken from time to time by the Income tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961.

Unemployed Qualified Pilots

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

(a) the number of qualified pilots who are remaining unemployed;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for a consortium of pilots to run a subsidiary air service on feeder lines; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and the extent of Government assistance in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK). (a) About 200, excluding a few retired Air Force pilots holding Commercial Pilot's Licence, are unemployed.

(b) Trained pilots are in excess of the requirements of the Indian Airlines/non-scheduled and other operators.

(c) Not to the knowledge of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Loss Suffered as a Result of Bankmen's Strike

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

(a) the loss suffered by States as well as public due to bankmen's strike/go slow stir recently;

(b) whether Government will fix responsibility for this on the striking bankmen to prevent recurrence of such strikes; and

(c) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government to prevent loss to Government/public on such counts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JULFIKUARULLAH): (a) Assessment of the overall impact of the loss suffered by the State and the

public on account of the bank strike is not readily available.

(b) Bank managements have been advised by the Indian Banks Association to deduct wages for the strike period.

(c) Negotiations between Indian Banks Association and the employees unions/Association are going on with a view to find an amicable peaceful settlement of management and employees demands.

Import of Sweet Oil

649. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discontinued the import of sweet oil;

(b) if not, whether there is adequate stock of sweet oil in the country;

(c) whether the distribution of sweet oil has been faulty; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to streamline the import and distribution of the sweet oil?

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

(a) to (d). Presuming that by "Sweet Oil" the reference is to edible oils, there has been no discontinuance of import of edible oils. However, what has been done with effect from 2nd December, 1978 is to canalise the import of all edible oils/seeds through the State Trading Corporation of India (STC). In order to meet the gap between the demand and indigenous supply of edible oils, imports are being made from time to time. The overall stock position in the country has been very satisfactory as shown by the easy availability, at stable prices, of these oils even during the last festival season. As regards the distribution, the requirements of imported edible oils by the vanaspati industry and by the State Government for issue through public distribution system, are being met satisfactorily through the S.T.C.

As regards the other consumers, the new arrangements envisage the imports by the S.T.C. which would supply the stocks to the private refiners/crushers for sale through the normal trade channels.

Threatend Direct Action by Pilots of Air India and Indian Airlines

650. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newspaper report about pilots of Air India and Indian Airlines threatening to resort to 'direct action including strike';

(b) whether the threatend strike is purported to focus public attention on the indifferent and complacent attitude of the Government towards hijacking and aircraft security;

(c) in view of the threatened strike by pilots whether Government propose to take steps to install metal detectors and electronic screening devices at the Airports;

(d) if yes, when the same will be installed; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No strike notice in this regard has been received from Indian Pilots Guild and Indian Commercial Pilots' Association. However, a memorandum was submitted by them to the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation threatening direction action if steps were not taken to tighten security measures at airports. The main point made by them was about the need to take effective anti-hijacking measures at the airports. Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation met the representatives of the Guild and Association when the authorities concerned with security matters were also present. The action taken and proposed to be taken by the Government for effecting strict security measures were explained to the satisfaction of the Guild and the Association.

(c) to (e). Three statements showing X-Ray baggage Inspection Units, Door-Frame Metal Detectors and Hand-held Metal Detectors already installed at the various airports and additional ones proposed to be installed are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. see no. LT-3329/79]

Revision of Wages in Airlines Industry

651. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there had been no wage revision in the airlines industry for the last eight years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). During the last eight years there have been 4 wage revisions in Air India and 3/4 wages revisions in Indian Airlines covering different unions.

Accord Reached with Bank Employees

652. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) that the accord reached between the bank employees and the Government of India, has incurred an additional burden on the public exchequer to the tune of Rs. 30 crores; and

(b) whether the Government of India will adopt the same formula for the employees in other public sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No accord as such has yet been reached. In the interest of negotiations which are still going on, it will not be desirable to give further details at this stage.

(b) The demands of employees in other public sectors, if any, will have to be considered on merits of each case.

Probe into high Public Expenditure

653. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether a noted economist has suggested that a Commission of Enquiry should be set up to probe into high public expenditure;

(b) if so, whether this step will take India towards a low-cost economy which has been urged by the Prime Minister in his address to Indian economic conference;

(c) if so, whether Union Government is considering this proposal; and

(d) If not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Reacting to the observation made by the Prime Minister in his inaugural address at the Indian Economic Conference held recently at Bombay in which he called for taking India towards a low-cost economy, Professor C. N. Vakil, the noted economist, delivering the Vera Anstey Memorial lecture at the same conference suggested the setting up of a Commission of Enquiry on public expenditure, as one of the practical steps to take India towards a low-cost economy.

The existing Parliament Committees on Estimates, Public Accounts and Public Undertakings have been set up with the same purpose for which a Commission of Enquiry on the Public expenditure has been suggested. Nevertheless, the Government will give due consideration to the above suggestion.

गन्ना उत्पादकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण प्रदान करना

654. श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त :
श्री श्यामलाल घुब :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या गन्ना उत्पादकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण देने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको ऋण किन शर्तों पर दिया जाएगा और ऋण की अधिकतम सीमा क्या होगी;

(ग) योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा; और

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने गन्ना उत्पादकों को ऋण दिये गये हैं तथा प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलिकार उल्लाह) :
(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से गन्ना उत्पादकों को ऋण दिये जाने की कोई योजना नहीं है। परन्तु राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अथवा प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों के माध्यम से अपने कृषि ऋणों के रूप में गन्ना उत्पादकों को वित्तीय सहायता दे रहे हैं। सामान्यतः वित्तपोषक बैंकों, गन्ना मिलां और पंजीकृत गन्ना उत्पादकों के बीच एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौता होता है जिसके अन्तर्गत उत्पादक-गण, मिलां को गन्ना देने का वादा करते हैं और मिलें इन उत्पादकों को भुगतान की जाने वाली गन्ने की कीमतों में से बैंकों को देय राशि काटने तथा उस राशि को उस बैंक को भेजने को सहमत होती है जिसने उत्पादक को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की मात्रा का व्यौरा और वित्तपोषित गन्ना उत्पादकों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Income-tax concessions to Companies for Undertaking Rural Development Programme

655. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 78 companies have been allowed income-tax concessions for undertaking rural development programme;

(b) if so, what are the companies granted concessions so far;

(c) what are the rural programme that will be undertaken by these companies;

(d) to what extent they have started rural development programme and in which areas; and

(e) what is the check that will be kept by the Union Government on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Till December, 1978, approval under Section 35CC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was accorded to programme furnished by 78 companies.

(b) to (d). The number of companies whose programme have been approved so far under Section 35CC is 83. The names of the companies and particulars of the approved programme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3330/79]. Many of the companies have started implementing the approved programme but the details, however, would be available only when the claim for deduction of the expenditure incurred on the approved programme is made and examined at the time of the assessment of the income.

(e) In order to claim deduction of the expenditure incurred on the approved programme of rural development, the companies are required to furnish, along with the return of the income for the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed, a statement of such expenditure in the prescribed form.

Payment of Income-tax by Contractors Companies Operating in TISCO Group of Collieries

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

(a) names of the owners and shareholders of the contractor companies

operating in the TISCO group of collieries and the amount of income-tax they paid during the financial year of 1977-78, facts in details;

(b) whether there is any labour leader or the officer of the TISCO or BCCL involved in these contractors companies to circumvent income-tax provisions; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). According to information presently available, the names of the contractors and its owners/partners/directors engaged by TISCO group of collieries for handling transport and other contractors are given in the statement sought in the Question annexed. The further information sought in the Question is being collected in respect of these persons and will be furnished as soon as possible.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Contractor	Name of the owners/partners/directors of Contractors mentioned in Col. 2
1	2	3
1	Muslim and Co., P.O. Bhaga	1. Md. Muslim Alam, 2. Md. Matloob Alam, 3. Md. Mansoor Alam, 4. Md. Yunus.
2	Coal Earth Movers, Dhanbad	1. Mrs. Bimla Goel. 2. Mr. Satish Goel. 3. Mr. Harish Goel.
3	Maqbul and Sons, P.O. Bhaga	1. Md. Ismail. 2. Nabi Bux. 3. Rasul Bux. 4. Md. Yunus.
4	Coke Manufacturing Co., Dhanbad	1. Mr. Satish Goel. (Proprietor).
5	Naresh Kumar & Co., Dhanbad	1. Mr. Naresh Kumar. 2. Mr. Suresh Kumar. 3. Mrs. Sumitradevi Kumar. 4. Mr. Ravi Kumar.
6	Atamco Pvt. Ltd., P.O. Dhansar	1. Mr. Suresh Kumar, Manag- ing Director. 2. Mr. Naresh Kumar, Dir. 3. Mr. S K. Wadhwa, Dir.
7	Coal Field Transporters, Dhanbad	1. Mr. Anil Goel.
8	Asgar Ali, P.O. Bhelatand	1. Mr. Asgar Ali.
9	Gupta and Gope, P.O. Bhelatand	1. Mr. Gupta and Gope.
10	S. N. Agarwalla, Utta-para, Jharia	1. Mr. S.N. Agarwalla.
11	Bouri Mahato, P.O. Jwmadoba	1. Mr. Bouri Mahato.
12	Matloom Alam, P.O. Bhanga	1. Mr. Matloob Alam.
13	Mansoor and Co., P.O. Bhaga	1. Md. Muslim Alam. 2. Md. Matloob Alam. 3. Md. Mansoor Alam. 4. Md. Yunus.

1	2	3
14	Maula Bux, P.O. Bhaga	1. Mr. Maula Bux.
15	Md. Quddus and Sons, P.O. Bhaga	1. Md. Quddus. 2. Mr. Rahamatulla. 3. Maula Miya. 4. Md. Mukhtar.
16	Mr. Gautam Singh, Patna	1. Mr. Gautam Singh.
17	Mr. Bijay Narain Sinha	1. Mr. Bijay Narain Sinha.

Development of Places of Tourist interest in States including Orissa

657. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) the total amount spent by the ITDC for the development of places of tourists interest in the country, State-wise during the last three years year-wise;

(b) the amount so spent particularly in Orissa and its percentage to the total amount spent by ITDC on tourism during the above period.

(c) whether Government are thinking of establishing 4 star and 5 star hotels at Konark, Puri, Bhubaneswar and Paradip in Orissa to cater to the needs of increasing number of foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in this direction and if not, the reasons for ignoring these places of tourist interests?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The total amount spent on tourism schemes by ITDC during the last 3 years State-wise is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3331/79].

(b) The total amount spent on tourism schemes in Orissa during the last 3 years is Rs. 13.22 lakhs (Rs. 12.63 lakhs on the expansion of the

travellers Lodges at Bhubaneswar and Rs. 0.59 lakh on the Transport unit at Bhubaneswar). This constitutes 1.58 per cent of the total amount spent by I.T.D.C. on tourism during the above period.

(c) to (d). No, Sir. It is not proposed to construct any new hotels in 4 and 5 star category in the public sector during the Five Year Plan period 1978—83 excepting those already approved.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक सेवानुसारों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा

658, श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर :
श्री सुभाष झाहजा

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में गत दो वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस समय क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह): (क) बैंकों ने सूचित किया है कि पर्याप्त संख्या में अनुसूचित जनजाति के योग्य उम्मीदवारों के न मिल पाने के कारण आरक्षित स्थानों को भरने में उन्हें (बैंकों) बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

(ख) सरकार ने बैंकों से कहा है कि वे आरक्षित स्थानों को भरने के लिए भरसक प्रयास करें । राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को दिये गये सरकारी अनुदेशों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें नीचे दी गई हैं:—

(i) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का आरक्षित कोटा तथा पिछली रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए, बैंकों को केवल अनुसूचित

जाति/धनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए विशेष भर्ती करनी चाहिए। प्रारम्भित पदों पर अन्य ग्राम उम्मीदवारों को भर्ती नहीं की जानी चाहिये; तथा

- (ii) धनुसूचित जाति/धनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को बांछित स्तर तक नाने के लिए, बैंकों को केवल धनुसूचित जाति/धनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। यदि आवश्यक हो तो योग्य प्र०जा०/प्र०ज० जाति के उम्मीदवारों के बैंकों को उनके चयन के बाद प्रथम नम्बी प्रबन्ध के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने चाहिये।

Utilisation of Foreign Exchange Reserves

659. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange reserves of our country;

(b) the precise modality in which such reserves have been used positively for our developmental efforts; and

(c) whether it is a fact that non-utilisation of such reserves to the optimum extent has resulted in a gain to the foreign countries at a very high price for lack of a dynamic policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) India's foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and Special Drawing Rights) amounted to Rs. 5141.51 crores as on 9th February, 1979.

(b) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to utilise the foreign exchange reserves fruitfully with a view to enhance the rate of growth of the economy and to maintain reasonable price stability. These include:

(i) Import policy has been progressively liberalised and relevant procedures simplified with a view to improving utilisation of existing and

establishment of new industrial capacity while taking care that indigenous industry is not hurt. Actual users (a major category of licencees) are now entitled to automatic licences for import of industrial raw materials, components spares parts (except restricted and banned items) within liberal limits. The Open General Licence list has been substantially expanded to include, among others, leather machinery, garment and hosiery machinery and a wide range of machine tools. Provision has been made for imports on a global basis of capital goods and machinery for 14 specified priority industries to remove bottlenecks in speedy completion of projects. Canalising agencies are being provided foreign exchange on a liberal scale to enable them to service the needs of their clients for imported canalised items.

(ii) Increased plan outlays and a general step up in demand have resulted in enhanced requirements for important commodities like steel, cement, cotton, fertiliser and fertiliser raw materials, non-ferrous metals, etc. Foreign exchange reserves have been liberally utilised to augment domestic supply of these inputs and this has helped maintain the tempo of development.

(iii) A special facility has been established to enable intending importers of capital goods to obtain, on reasonable terms, rupee funds with which they can purchase the requisite foreign exchange.

(iv) Price stability is an important condition for sustained economic growth. Government has, therefore, been importing consumer commodities which are in short supply in the domestic market such as edible oils.

While it is too early to estimate accurately the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent as a result of the above measures, the provisional value of imports during April-November, 1978 is Rs. 4121.02

crores as compared to Rs. 3400.11 crores in the same period last year.

(c) No, Sir. Utilisation of foreign exchange reserves has to be necessarily considered in the medium term perspective. A series of steps as above have been taken by the Government to utilise the foreign exchange reserves productively and in keeping with our overall plan objective of sustained growth with price stability.

Our foreign exchange reserves are not very large keeping in view the sizeable impact which adverse monsoon conditions can have on our agricultural and food production, lack of secondary line of reserves, substantial increases in the price of crude oil and industrial imports, and the protectionist environment and recessionary trends in the developed countries which can lead to slowing down of exports. A comfortable level of foreign exchange reserves is necessary for imparting stability to our development and import policies.

बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की और बकाया कर

660. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन कौन सी बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कितने-कितने कर बकाया हैं तथा इस राशि की वसूली के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का अधिग्रहण करने का है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उस राशि को कम करने का है जो इन कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशों को भेजी जाती है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार-उल्लाह) : (क) "बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी" पद की कोई मान्य परिभाषा नहीं है। इसलिए इस प्रश्न के प्रयोजनों के लिए विदेशी कम्पनियों की उन शाखाओं/सहायक कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी जा रही है जो भारत में चलाई जा रही हैं। जिन विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं/सहायक कम्पनियों की तरफ 31-3-1978 को प्रत्यक्ष करों की बकाया थी, उनके सम्पर्क में इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [प्रन्धालय में रखा गया। देखिये पत्र संख्या L.T.—3332/79]

जिन मामलों में करों की बकाया होती है, उनमें प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तुस्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए इन करों की बकाया को वसूल करने/कम करने के लिए प्रायः कर अधिनियम के अधीन किए गए विभिन्न उपाय सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर किए जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). विदेशी कम्पनियों के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण-पत्र में निहित है जो 23-12-77 को सदन-पटल पर रखा गया था। इस विवरण पत्र के पैराग्राफ 24 से 26 में इसका उल्लेख मिलेगा। विदेशी कम्पनियों को इस देश में कार्य करने की इजाजत दी जायगी बशर्ते कि वे विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबंधों का पालन करें। सभी अनुमोदित विदेशी निवेश के लिए चालू तथा पूंजीगत मदों को स्वदेश भेजने की सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं।

एक गैर-सरकारी पार्टी द्वारा खजुराहो पर्यटन केन्द्र में एक होटल का निर्माण

661. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक गैर-सरकारी पार्टी द्वारा खजुराहो पर्यटन केन्द्र में 46 कमरों के एक होटल के निर्माण की मंजूरी दी है और क्या उसका निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसका निर्माण कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा; और

(ख) देश में उन पर्यटक केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर कार्यालय इमारतों तथा कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कर दी गयी है और क्या सरकार खजुराहो में भी कार्यालय इमारतें तथा कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी हाँ। सरकार ने खजुराहो में एक गैर-सरकारी पार्टी द्वारा 46 कमरों के एक होटल का निर्माण अनुमोदित किया है। कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है।

(ख) सरकार ने विशेषरूप से पर्यटन विभाग के लिए किन्हीं कार्यालय इमारतों या स्टाफ-क्वार्टरों का निर्माण नहीं किया है। पर्यटक कार्यालयों की हाउसिंग के लिए आफिस प्रीमिसेज किराए पर लिए गए हैं। रैजिडेंशियल क्वार्टरों के लिए, स्टाफ केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामान्य पूल भ्रवासा (जनरल पूल एको-मोडेशन) पर निर्भर रहता है। यदि उन्हें ऐसा भ्रवासा प्राप्त नहीं किया जाता तो वे वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा कन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जारी किए गए भ्रदेशों के अधीन मकान किराया भत्ता लेते हैं। खजुराहो में नियुक्त स्टाफ के लिए इन भ्रदेशों के अधीन कोई मकान किराया भत्ता स्वीकार्य नहीं है। खजुराहो आफिस प्रीमिसेज राज्य सरकार से किराए पर लिया गया है। इस समय खजुराहो में एक कार्यालय इमारत या स्टाफ-क्वार्टरों के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Replacement of the Chairman of the Office of Custodian of Enemy Property

662. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether (i) the Chairman of the Office of the Custodian of the Enemy Property has been replaced and (ii) the personnel of the panel dealing with claims regarding properties left in former East Pakistan have been changed;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether Bombay Office has returned to Calcutta Office many claims valuations, of which have already been made;

(d) if so, facts and the reasons thereabout;

(e) the number of claims re: former East Pakistan properties (a) already cleared and (b) payments made during the years 1977 and 1978 and (c) the number of such claims remained unsettled; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed for early clearance of the outstanding claims re: East Pakistan properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The Custodian of the Enemy Property for India was relieved from the post as he had attained the age of 60 years. Consequent to the retirement of the former Custodian of Enemy Property, the present Custodian has been made the Chairman of the panel dealing with claims regarding properties left in former East Pakistan. The other two members of the Panel have not been changed.

(c) and (d). The claim cases forwarded by the Calcutta Office of the Custodian after making recommendations in regard to payments to be made are sent to the Ministry by the

Bombay Office for issue of sanction. All such claim cases received so far have been accepted by the Ministry for issue of sanction.

(e) The details of Claims regarding former East Pakistan properties is as follows: (a) Out of the 53,498 fresh claims registered with the Custodian, 24,578 have been disposed of. This includes 21,978 claims rejected for reasons like want of documentary evidence etc. (b) A sum of Rs. 4.65 crores was paid during the years 1977 and 1978. (c) 28,920 claims remain to be settled.

(f) A time-bound programme is being chalked out to settle the claims expeditiously.

Export of Sugar at Subsidized Rates

663. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal for exporting sugar and if so, the details thereof like the agencies to be engaged, names of importing countries and the quantity targeted; and

(b) do Government propose to subsidize these exports and if so, the rates thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. Trading agencies for export are State Trading Corporation and the Sugar factories who have to register the contracts with STC upto 28-2-79. The importing countries are normally Indonesia, U.K., Iran, Somalia, U.S.A., U.A.R. etc. The quantity targeted for export during 1979 is 6.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) Subsidy will be given to cover losses incurred by STC in the export of sugar. No subsidy will be given to the sugar factories.

More International Flights to connect Calcutta Airport

664. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the average number of international flights that used to operate weekly from Calcutta Airport during the period 1965 to 1970 and the same number for Bombay and Delhi Airports;

(b) what is the present weekly number of such international flights operating from these three international Airports of India;

(c) is it a fact that the number of such flights are decreasing day by day from Calcutta Airport whereas the same has increased manifolds for the other two Airports; and

(d) if so, whether Government are trying to connect Calcutta Airport with more number of international flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Income-Tax Arrears against Business Houses and Individuals in Karnataka

665. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of business houses and individuals in whose cases income-tax arrears exceed, one lakh in Karnataka;

(b) the amount Government had written off in the cases of these; if any, in the years 1975 to 1978; and

(c) the amount realised from these business houses and individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available, it is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House as soon as possible.

राज्यों को आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

666. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन देश के विभिन्न राज्यों को आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की सप्लाई कब की जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी वस्तुएं बाजार में प्राइवेट दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई की जाती रहेंगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को बाजार में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की दुकानों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी होगी ; और

(घ) इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को किस प्रकार सहायता करेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली किसी न किसी रूप में सभी राज्यों में पहले ही विद्यमान है। नयी उत्पादन-एवं-वितरण योजना, जिसके अन्तर्गत बिक्री केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ानी होगी और नई वस्तुएं शामिल करनी होंगी, के 1-7-1979 तक कार्यान्वित कर दिये जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ख) से (घ). उपभोज्य वस्तुएं, जिनके मूल्य तथा वितरण पर पूरा नियंत्रण है, केवल लाइसेंसशुदा खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध होंगी, जिनमें निजी दुकानें भी शामिल हैं। दूसरी सभी वस्तुएं लाइसेंसशुदा बिक्री केन्द्रों और खुले बाजार दोनों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध होंगी।

जहां तक उत्पादन-एवं-वितरण योजना के अन्तर्गत की वस्तुओं का सम्बन्ध है, वर्तमान निजी लाइसेंसशुदा व्यापार अपना कार्य करता रहेगा, बशर्ते वह इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित अनुशासन तथा पर्यवेक्षण के अन्तर्गत रहे। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि अन्य वस्तुओं के साथ-साथ औद्योगिक वस्तुएं भी विनिर्माताओं से सीधे प्राप्त की जाएंगी और खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों को उपलब्ध की जाएंगी, ताकि उनकी आत्मनिर्भरता में सुधार किया जा सके।

Income Tax Searches

687. SHR A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

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

(a) how many income-tax searches were made all over the country during December, 1978 and January, 1979;

(b) in how many searches nothing was found; and

(c) in how many cases large unaccounted money was found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) Information presently available indicates that the Income Tax Authorities searched 412 premises in the cases of 311 persons during the period from the 1st December, 1978 to the 31st January, 1979.

(b) No seizure was effected in 136 premises.

(c) The total amount of cash seized during the period was Rs. 22.87 lakhs including seizures exceeding Rs. 1 lakh each from three persons.

Raids Conducted by Income Tax Department

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

(a) how many income-tax raids were conducted by the Income Tax department in the last six months;

(b) how much unaccounted cash, jewellery etc. was recovered from these income-tax raids;

(c) is it a fact that the Government does not publish the names of the firms and the individuals against whom raids are conducted;

(d) if not, why not; and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to check the black money in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) According to information presently available, Income Tax authorities searched 976 premises altogether belonging to 716 persons, under section 132 of the Income Tax Act during the six months upto 31st January, 1979.

(b) The seizures included cash to the extent of Rs. 80.72 lakhs, jewellery of the estimated value of Rs. 91.23 lakhs, and other assets worth about Rs. 102.64 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) The existing procedure of publicising searches without specifying the names of the persons whose premises have been searched has been found to be satisfactory. It has been considered advisable to refrain, to the extent possible, from publicising more particulars in individual cases.

(e) The following are among the measures already taken in unearthing black money:—

(i) Provision has been made in the tax laws for acquisition of immovable properties, where these have been under-valued at the time of transfer, as such under-valuation facilitates generation and circulation of black money.

(ii) Provision has been made in the law barring enforcement of any right in respect of any property held in 'benami' unless the property has been disclosed to the Income Tax Department.

(iii) Provision has been made for compulsory maintenance of accounts in respect of specified professions and above certain prescribed limits of income/turn-over for business and other professions.

(iv) Under certain circumstances, the Income-tax Officer is empowered to direct a tax-payer (including a company to get his/its accounts audited by an accountant nominated by the Commissioner.

(v) Every person who earns taxable income or carries on a business with annual turnover exceeding Rs. 50,000 has to apply to the Income Tax Officer for the allotment of a permanent account number.

(vi) To ensure thorough investigation and proper assessment, Assistant Commissioners have been empowered to issue directions in individual cases for guidance of Income-tax Officers.

(vii) Powers of survey of the Income Tax authorities have been enlarged to enable them to check cash, stocks etc. and record statements.

(viii) The provisions relating to prosecutions for tax offences have been tightened up so as to be really deterrent. The discretion vested in Courts to award monetary punishment as an alternative to rigorous imprisonment or to reduce the terms of imprisonment below the prescribed limit has been taken away. On conviction, a minimum term of rigorous imprisonment will now be unavoidable.

(ix) An Income-tax/Wealth-tax Settlement Commission has been set up for settlement of tax cases. Once an assessee applies for settlement to the Commission he is debarred from withdrawing his application/subsequently and where the application is entertained by the Commission its orders thereon will be final and non-justiciable.

(x) The powers of the Commissioner of Income-tax for reduction and waiver of penalties in cases of voluntary disclosure have been widened to encourage voluntary disclosures of concealed income/wealth.

(xi) The smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 provides for forfeiture of illegally acquired properties of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators.

(xii) The demonetisation of high-denomination notes in January, 1978 resulted in notes of the value of

nearly Rs. 20 crores not being tendered. The Income Tax authorities are conducting investigations in all cases in which they are not satisfied with the explanation for the source of the notes given by the persons who have tendered the notes. The following are some of the aspects of the Income-tax Department's drive against black money :—

(i) thorough and systematic surveys are being organised for discovering new assesseees;

(ii) The machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of useful information both for discovering new assesseees and for locating concealment in the cases of already existing assesseees is being streamlined; and

(iii) The drive for educating the tax payers is being intensified.

Replacement of Sales Tax by Excise Duty

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of replacing the sales tax by excise duties and rationalisation and uniformity in sales tax rates was discussed in the National Development Council recently;

(b) if so, what is the reaction/views of the State Government;

(c) the Government's decision thereon; and

(d) the items on which sales tax has been replaced and or is proposed to be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The matter is yet to be discussed at a meeting of the National Development Council.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the position explained in the reply to part (a) of the question.

Customs Clearance for Passengers at Delhi Airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced a quick, smooth customs clearance method to enable passengers arriving at Delhi airport by international flights to pick up their luggage and go quickly home or to places of their temporary stay in the capital;

(b) whether any complaints regarding the delay after introducing this system have also been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the nature of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The procedure for clearance of passengers has, from the beginning of this year, been stream-lined and the pace of clearance very much quickened.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Lapse Ratio of L.I.C. Policies

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

(a) the net lapse ratio of LIC policies during the past five years individually since 1972-73;

(b) the percentage of growth of LIC business during this five year period (in individual years);

(c) whether it is a fact that the cumulative lapse ratio with respect to new policies would be of the order of 28.6 per cent for the above five years;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for stopping this high rate of lapses; and

(e) the reasons for such high lapse of LIC policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The LIC's net lapses, i.e., lapses less revivals, during each of the years 1972-73 to 1977-78, as percentage of the mean life insurance business in force during theyear were as unded:—

Year	Net lapse percentage
1972-73.	5.3
1973-74.	5.3
1974-75.	5.4
1975-76.	5.4
1976-77.	5.3
1977-78	5.4

(b) The percentage growth of LIC's new business in India under individual assurances during the last 5 years has been under:—

Year	Percentage increase over the new business of preceding year
1973-74.	(+)10.8
1974-75.	(-)7.9
1975-76.	(+)19.5
1976-77.	(-)0.4
1977-78.	(-)4.3

(c) Yes, Sir. Of the new business under individual assurances written in India during the year 1972-73, 28.6 per cent lapsed by 31-3-1976.

(d) and (e). Lapses result mainly from changes in the financial circumstances of the policy-holders, making it difficult for them to continue payment of premiums under the policies. Other reasons for lapses include inadequate

post-sale services by the agents, non-receipt or over-looking of premium notices and operational difficulties faced by the policy-holders.

The steps taken by the LIC to prevent lapses and to effect revival of lapsed policies include the following:—

(i) The qualitative aspect of business is impressed upon the field force. With a view to improving the quality of post-sale services, the LIC gives due training to its agents.

(ii) The lapse experience of the agents working under a Development Officer is taking into account while considering his confirmation or promotion.

(iii) Before issuing a new policy, the LIC insists that any previous policy which lapsed during the preceding 3 years is revived first.

(iv) To effect revivals, facilities are provided for payment of arrears of premiums in easy instalments. The revival procedure is reviewed from time to time and simplifications introduced therein. Moreover special revival drives are launched when the revival requirements are relaxed.

(v) Collection facilities are constantly reviewed and improved.

(vi) Publicity is undertaken to educate the insuring public about the need to keep the policies in force and instil in them greater insurance consciousness.

बिन्की कर का उत्पादन

672. श्री चिनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नहीं दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले 24 जनवरी, 1979 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" के पृष्ठ 8 पर "व्यापारियों को ग्राहवान पर सफल लखनऊ बन्द" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या जनता पार्टी बिन्की कर, उसमें की जा रही अनियमितताओं सहित, कर उत्पादन करेगी, जैसा कि उसके चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में वचन दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त, भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में अपनी नीति की घोषणा सभा में करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रमवाल) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). संविधान के अन्तर्गत बिन्की कर राज्य सरकारों के कराधान का विषय होने के कारण, बिन्की कर को समाप्त करने और उसके स्थान पर उत्पादन शुल्क लागाने का कार्य केवल राज्य सरकारों की सहमति से ही किया जा सकता है । अतः उक्त प्रस्ताव पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया गया है । दिल्ली प्रशासन को छोड़ कर, जो कि एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र है, अन्य किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक उक्त प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में तत्परता नहीं दिखायी है । यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसमें धैर्य के साथ राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार विमर्श करके मतलब प्रयत्न करते रहने की आवश्यकता है ।

Change in Rules Re: Marriage of Air Hostesses

673. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government changed the rules regarding marriage of air hostesses and allowed them to marry during their service; and

(b) is it a fact that some air hostesses who married after relaxation of marriage rules were forced to quit service?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Income Tax Raids

674. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of raids by the Income Tax

authorities have been made in the country during last four months; and

(b) if so, the details of these businessmen as well as others and the names of the items seized along with their cost?

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

(b) It will take considerable time and energy to compile details of each item of asset seized and ascertain its cost from its owners. The names of persons whose premises had been searched and from whom seizures had been affected will, however, be collected and laid on the Table of the House, with the aggregate value of the seizures in each case.

राजस्थान में बैंकिंग मुविद्यायें

675. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

१. बैंकिंग मुविद्यायें

(क) बैंकिंग मुविद्यायों की दृष्टि से अन्य राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान का स्थान क्या है और क्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलनात्मक स्थिति दर्शाने वाली एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या बैंकिंग दृष्टि से राजस्थान के 18 जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या देश में निर्धनता दूर करने तथा राज्य में चलाये जा रहे अन्वयोदय कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग मुविद्यायों का विस्तार करना आवश्यक है, और यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान में बैंकिंग, मुविद्यायों का विस्तार करने के लिए भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही

किये जाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह): (क) दिसम्बर, 1970 तथा सितम्बर, 1978 के अन्त का वार्षिक बैंकों की शाखाओं का राज्यवार वितरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [घन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-3333/79]

(ख) जी, हाँ। राजस्थान के कम बैंक वाले 18 जिलों के नाम अनुबन्ध II में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) जी, हाँ। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कम बैंक वाले जिलों के बैंक रहित ग्रामीण तथा ग्रंथ केंद्रों में और अधिक शाखाएं खोलने के लिए अपनी शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति में संशोधन किया है। राजस्थान में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने, बैंकों तथा राज्य सरकार से परामर्श कर के, शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है।

Prices of Gold quoted in Bombay

676. SHRI N. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum and minimum prices of gold quoted in Bombay in the months of November and December, 1978 and January, 1979 and the prevailing price of gold in February, 1979; and

(b) comparative international price of gold during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). The required information is furnished below:

Month	Maximum price at Bombay during the months	London price per 10 gms. on that date	Minimum price at Bombay per 10 gms. during the month	London price per 10 gms. on that date
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
November, 1978	870 (1-11-78)	601	810 (3-11-78)	570
December, 1978	850 (28-12-78)	577	821 (7-12-78)	528
January, 1979	925 (31-1-79)	623	848 (1-1-79)	591

The date on which the price was maximum or minimum is given in brackets.

The price of gold in Bombay market on 19.2.79 was Rs. 947/- per 10 gms. The London price on that date stood at Rs. 657/- per 10 gms.

आपात काल के दौरान दिल्ली में मारे गये छापे

679. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान: क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री आपात काल के दौरान आयकर छापों के बारे में 1-12-1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1853 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली में विभिन्न स्थानों पर मारे गये छापों सम्बन्धी सभी मामले निपटा दिये गये हैं अथवा कुछ ऐसे स्थानों सम्बन्धी मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) छापे किस किस तारीख को मारे गये और ऐसे स्थानों से बरामद माल का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके सम्बन्ध में यह मामले विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे मामलों की अब तक न निपटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या किसी प्रकार की साठ-गांठ नजर आती है जिसके कारण इन मामलों को निपटाने में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्गाह) : (क) मार्च, 1977 में आपातकाल के समाप्त कर दिये जाने से पहले ली गई तलाशियों की अधि से सम्बन्धित कार्यवाहियां उन मामलों में से कुछ मामलों में अभी तक अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं, जिनका कर-निर्धारण दिल्ली में किया जाता है।

(ख) इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार जिन मामलों में संगत कर-निर्धारण अभी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, उनमें आपातकाल के दौरान जिन तारीखों को तलाशियां ली गई थीं और माल बरामद किया गया था, वे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

तारीख	कर-निर्धारितियों के नाम
17-9-75	1
1-10-75	1
(28-10-1975 से 1-11-75)	9
15-11-75	1
20-11-75	20
3-12-75	1
4-12-75	2
29-12-75	1
5-2-76	2
26-3-76	1
6-4-76	23
6-5-76	4
18-5-76	1
25-5-76	1
8-6-78	3
22-6-76	2
29-6-76	1
1-7-76	1
5-7-76 से 21-7-76	6
20-7-76	1
3-8-76 से 6-8-76	8
7-8-76	2
10-8-76	7
27-8-76	3
31-8-76	1
9-9-76	3
22-9-76	3
24-9-76	6
25-9-76	1
4-10-76	2
12-10-76 और 13-10-76	1
14-10-76	9
25-10-76 और 28-10-76	1
8-11-76	1
6-12-76	1
3-1-77	1
18-1-77	7
21-1-77	1
8-2-77	1
9-2-77	2

(ग) से (ङ). यह विश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि उपर्युक्त मामलों में किसी भी कार्यवाही के निपटान में विलम्ब आय-कर प्राधिकारियों और सम्बन्धित पार्टियों के बीच किसी साठ-गांठ के कारण है। पकड़ी गई लेखा बहियों की छानबीन और तलाशियों में जानकारी में आई सामग्री को देखते हुए ही जाने वाली अतिरिक्त जांच-पड़ताल में कुछ समय लगता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिस कर-निर्धारितियों के खिलाफ तलाशियों के दौरान अथवा

तारीख	कर-निर्धारितियों के नाम
17-7-75	1
5-8-75	3
23-8-75	1
9-9-75	4

बाद में एकत्र किये गये साधनों के आधार पर प्रतिकूल निष्कर्ष निकाले जाते हैं, उनका खण्डन करने के लिए उसे पर्याप्त धन देना होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में कन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किये गये सामा-य भावकों का पालन करते हुए, अनिर्णीत मामलों को 31-3-1979 तक शीघ्र निपटाने की कर-निर्धारण अधिकारियों की उत्सुकता के बावजूद भी इन प्रक्रियाओं में कभी-कभी ऐसा बिलम्ब हो जाता है जिसे टाला नहीं जा सकता।

Bank Credit to Industries

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

(a) the action taken by the Reserve Bank of India on the Tandon Committee recommendations regarding the systematic approach to sanction and follow-up of Bank credit to industries;

(b) the details of directives that have been issued discouraging personal guarantees for such bank credit; and

(c) how the present credit policy of the R.B.I. is going to help in augmenting production and productivity and simultaneously promoting self-financing of business ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has accepted the main recommendations of the Study Group to frame guidelines for follow-up of bank credit, known as the Tandon Committee.

(b) Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India that personal guarantees for bank credit should be obtained only in circumstances absolutely warranted after a careful examination of the facts of each case.

(c) One of the important aims of credit policy is to meet the genuine needs of production and investment. Care is taken to see that no productive

venture suffers on account of lack of credit for its genuine requirements.

Payment of Overtime to Employees of Nationalised Banks and State Bank of India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts are being paid to the bank employees by way of overtime; if so what is the amount of overtime paid to employees of nationalised banks and State Bank of India group during 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978 and during 1976 and 1977;

(b) whether Government propose to curb the tendency of overtime; and

(c) if so, what are the plans for review of work-load and proper utilisation of the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The available information collected from the public sector banks regarding payment of overtime allowance to their employees during the years 1976, 1977 and upto 30.6.1978 is detailed in the statement attached.

(b) The Government have reiterated its instructions in December 1978 impressing upon the banks the necessity of controlling the quantum of overtime with a view to keep it to the barest minimum possible.

(c) Banks branches are under instructions to consciously reduce overtime by regularly monitoring the same and exercising a check at a senior level on the sanction of overtime. Staff requirements are also being reviewed and necessary adjustments undertaken, wherever possible to reduce overtime.

Statement

Amount of overtime paid to the public sector banks to their employees

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Overtime paid as on		
		1976	1977	Upto 30-6-78 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Central Bank of India	73·89	101·44	70·81
2	Bank of India	137·30	119·42	111·67
3	Punjab National Bank	23·74	37·20	37·79
4	Bank of Baroda	62·55	111·83	100·50
5	United Commercial Bank	33·64	23·88	17·23
6	Canara Bank	31·10	29·18	14·63
7	United Bank of India	51·64	75·04	45·32
8	Dena Bank	40·72	56·87	38·09
9	Syndicate Bank	3·43	3·03	5·10
10	Union Bank of India	11·73	12·42	14·16
11	Allahabad Bank	15·44	36·82	25·17
12	Indian Bank	2·13	6·75	12·53
13	Bank of Maharashtra	26·15	41·12	29·41
14	Indian Overseas Bank	27·09	43·69	33·17
TOTAL NATIONALISED BANKS		540·55	698·69	555·58
1	State Bank of India	108·00	297·00	250·00
2	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	9·39	2·83	8·36
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	13·76	8·20	10·04
4	State Bank of Indore	0·80	11·71	14·36
5	State Bank of Mysore	2·12	9·17	5·26
6	State Bank of Patiala	0·55	7·22	11·50
7	State Bank of Travancore	10·31	16·56	10·40
8	State Bank of Saurashtra	3·31	3·95	6·23
TOTAL S.B.I. GROUP		148·24	356·64	316·13
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		688·79	1055·33	871·71

अन्नक पर लगाये तथा बसूल किये गये शुल्क की राशि

682. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 से अब तक अन्नक किया हुआ खनिज तथा उससे बने सामान पर कितनी राशि का शुल्क लगाया गया तथा कितना बसूल किया गया; और

(ख) क्या इस शुल्क से प्राप्त हुए राजस्व में से कुछ छन अन्नक की खानों वाले पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास पर भी रुचें किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) अन्नक/पर, जिसमें तैयार किया हुआ अन्नक शामिल है, सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की द्वितीय अनुसूची—निर्यात टैरिफ के शीर्षक सं० 8 के अन्तर्गत मूल्यानुसार 40% की दर से जो 2 अगस्त, 1976 से लागू है, निर्यात शुल्क लगता है। पहले इस पर, भारतीय टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1934 की द्वितीय अनुसूची की मद सं० 25 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले "सभी प्रकार का अन्नक" विवरण के अन्तर्गत, निर्यात शुल्क लगाया जाता था। 1966 से आज तक अन्नक खनिज और इसके तैयार माल पर लगाये गये और बसूल किये गये शुल्क की रकम और अन्नक खनिज पर उपकर की रकम विवरण में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एन० टी०—3334/79]।

(ख) जी, हाँ। अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1946 के अन्तर्गत लगाए जाने वाले उपकर को उपकर निधि में जमा किया जाता है जिसे अन्नक खानों में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को चिकित्सा, शिक्षा और मनोरंजन सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ देने, आवास और पीने के पानी की सप्लाई जैसे कल्याणकारी कार्यों पर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। गत कुछ वर्षों में इन चीजों पर प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 60 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए हैं।

Development Targets in respect of Approved Schemes

683. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to his answer to Unstarred Question No. 4665 dated 22nd December, 1978 regarding tourist facilities at Major Pilgrim Centres and state:

(a) indicate the specific centres/schemes recommended by the State Governments for tourist development under the Central Sector;

(b) whether any decision has since been taken on those recommendations; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above is "yes" details thereof and the development targets in respect of the approved schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A statement is attached indicating the tourist centres/schemes recommended for development in the Central Sector by the State Governments/Union Territories at the Tourism Ministers Conference held in November, 1978.

(b) and (c). Several of these schemes have already been/are being included for implementation in the Annual Plan 1979-80 or in the following year and details of others to be selected are being worked out with the State Governments for implementation over the current Five Year Plan period depending on available resources.

Statement

TOURISM MINISTERS' CONFERENCE HELD ON 17-11-1978

Selection of two Centres in each State/Union Territory

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Schemes recommended by State Government
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Development of Hussain Sagar Lake. 2. Development of Viashakapatnam Beach. 3. Development of Buddhist Centres at Nagarjunakonda.

1	2	3
2	Assam	1. Three Star Hotel at Gauhati. 2. Tourist Lodge at Manas Sanctuary. 3. Development of Garam Pani (Hot Springs) near Kaziranga.
3	Gujarat	1. Beach at Ahmedpur Mandvi (Junagarh District). 2. Development of Ukai Dam. 3. Janata Hotel at Ahmedabad.
4	Bihar	1. Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda. 2. Vikramshila and Vaishali. 3. Parasnath Hill Complex.
5	Haryana	1. Tourist Village at the area between Suraj Kund and Badkhal. 2. Kurukshetra.
6	Himachal Pradesh	1. Janata Hotel at Simla. 2. Hot Springs baths at Vasistha. 3. Club House at Manali. 4. Govindsagar Lake. 5. Solang Nallah.
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Further development of winter sports at Gulmarg. 2. Hotel at Gulmarg by India Tourism Development Corporation. 3. Hotel at Srinagar by Hotel Corporation of India.
8	Karnataka	1. Mysore Complex. 2. Kemmannugundi.
9	Kerala	1. Development of backwaters. 2. 3-Star hotel at Trivandrum. 3. Safari Park.
10	Madhya Pradesh	1. Mandu 2. Kanha. 3. Bhopal-Sanchi. 4. Pachmarhi 5. Ujjain.

1	2	3
11	Maharashtra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of area at the foot of Ajanta Caves. 2. Development of facilities at Elephanta. 3. Janata Hotel in Bombay. 4. H.C.I. Hotel at Juhu.
12	Manipur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keibul Lamiao National Park. 2. Loktak Lake.
13	Meghalaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Janata Hotel in Shillong. 2. Accommodation. 3. Sports.
14	Nagaland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dimapur.
15	Orissa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hotels at Konark and Puri. 2. Simlipal. 3. Chilka Lake.
16	Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patiala/Nangal. 2. Hari-ke-Pattan sanctuary. 3. Roza Shariff.
17	Rajasthan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amber. 2. Jaipur-accommodation. 3. Haldighati and four other places connected with Maharana Pratap's life (Mewar Complex).^a
18	Sikkim	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourist Villages at Gangtok, Jorhat^b (South Sikkim and Yoksam West^c Sikkim).
19	Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahabalipuram 2. Kanya Kumari. 3. Janata Hotel at Madras. 4. Lion Safari Park at Vandalur.
20	Tripura	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dambur Lake. 2. Jambo Hill. 3. Janata Hotel at Agartala.

1	2	3
21	Uttar Pradesh	1. Buddhist Complex. 2. Yatra routes. 3. Brajbhoomi. 4. Corbett/Dudwa National Parks. 5. Rama Complex (Ayodhya, Chittrakut)
22	West Bengal	1. Sunderbans region-river transport and lodging. 2. Sandakphu-phalut trekking. 3. Ayodhya Hills in Purulia district.
<i>Union Territories :</i>		
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1. Janata Hotel with Y.H. Annexe. 2. Tourist vessel for Inter-island movement.
24	Chandigarh	1. Hotel by India Tourism Development Corporation.
25	Delhi	1. Expansion of Ashoka, Akbar Hotels. 2. Construction of a 3-star hotel by India Tourism Development Corporation. 3. Construction of Janata Hotel. 4. Tourist Village near Mehrauli.
26	Goa	1. I.T.D.C. Hotel at Candolim Beach. 2. Accommodation at South Goa between Colva and Betul (Mabor Beach).
27	Pondicherry	1. 3-star hotel (ITDC). 2. Air strip.

N.B. : Following States/Union Territories did not attend the meeting.
 Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

Relief to Small-Scale Conductor Manufacturers

684. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large-scale conductor manufacturers were required to pay one per cent higher excise as compared to small scale conductor manufacturers prior to last year's budget; and

(b) whether this relief to small scale conductor manufacturers was withdrawn in the last budget thereby reducing their competitive strength vis-a-vis large scale conductor manufacturers and thereby crippling this small scale industry?

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

(b) Prior to 1978 Budget, the duty relief of 1 per cent available to small scale conductor manufacturers was *inter alia* based on the criterion of capital investment. However, as part of the 1978 Budget, the duty relief to small-scale industry generally was rationalised. Presently, the small scale conductor manufacturers, whose clearances during the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs, are eligible for complete exemption on clearances upto Rs. 5 lakhs.

Government have no definite information to the effect that the change in the pattern of concession has crippled the small-scale sector of this industry.

Circulation of Black Money

685. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuing rise in the circulation of black money in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a higher proportion of the taxable income is escaping the tax net; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). There is no evidence with the Government to show that there is a continuing rise in the circulation of black money in the country or that the scale of tax evasion is on the increase. However, measures to counter the twin evils of black money and tax evasion are continuing. Both the laws as well as the machinery of tax administration have been strengthened in recent years to unearth black money and bring tax evaders to book.

Imposition of Work Norms on Development Officers of L.I.C.

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

(a) whether Government had unilaterally imposed work norms on the Development Officers of the L.I.C.;

(b) whether the organisations of the Development Officers have protested against these norms as being unfair and undemocratic; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend these norms to ensure job security for L.I.C. officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). An agitation was launched by the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers against the Scheme of 'cost-norms' introduced in 1976. In pursuance of the assurance given by the Finance Minister in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March, 1978, *de novo* discussions were held between the LIC management, the Field Workers' Federation and representatives of Government. The management of the LIC had offered a modified Scheme for appraising the performance of Development Officers, making substantial improvements as well as concessions as compared to the 1976 Scheme. The offer was not acceptable to the Federation of Development Officers. The L.I.C., therefore, took necessary action to implement the Scheme for assessing the performance of Development Officers on the basis of the new offer.

(c) Government are of the view that the new scheme of 'cost-norms' is fair to the Development Officers as well as to the policy-holders and the LIC. The new Scheme takes due care of the demands and aspirations of the Development Officers in the matter of security of service, protection of emoluments, normal grade increments etc.

Only those Development Officers who operate at uneconomic cost would attract the penal provisions of the new Scheme.

Rules Regulating a Subsidiary Company Borrowing Money from the Parent Company

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

(a) are there any rules regulating a subsidiary company borrowing money from the Parent Company where no sales are taking place from the Parent Company to the subsidiary; and

(b) if these loans are interest free is the subsidiary evading tax by not paying the interest on the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) There are no such rules in the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) No, Sir.

आयात नीति को और उदार बनाना

688. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में नई नीति के अधीन जारी किये गये लाईसेंस के अन्तर्गत अधिक आयात की अनुमति देने के विचार से आयात नीति को और उदार बनाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

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

वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख) आयात नीति में परिवर्तन राष्ट्रीय हितों को पूरा करने के लिए किये जाते हैं तथा इन की घोषणा सार्वजनिक नोटिसों द्वारा की जाती है जो समय समय पर राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं।

Under Cutting in Air India Cargo Market

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

(a) whether Government have seen the report appeared in *Times of India* dated 31st January, 1979 under caption "Under Cutting in Air India Cargo Market";

(b) what are the reaction of this Ministry; and any standard charge proposed in IATA to stop under cutting process in Air India; and

(c) action proposed?

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.

Agreement regarding Customs with Pakistan

690. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY :

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

(a) the salient features of the customs agreement arrived at recently following the visit of the Pakistani delegation to India; and

(b) what is the extent of smuggling at present across the borders of the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The delegation of Customs officials from Pakistan, which visited India in January, 1979, held discussions with Indian Customs officials on matters of mutual interest. The two delegations identified the areas of mutual cooperation in tackling smuggling across the border between the two countries, and agreed to consolidate the progress

made during these discussions by further follow up action and exchange of information periodically at appropriate levels.

(b) According to report received by Government, India-Pakistan border continues to be sensitive to smuggling. The total value of the seizures effected in the Collectorate having jurisdiction over this border was Rs. 43 lakhs during 1978 as against such seizures, worth Rs. 61 lakhs, effected in 1977. In order to combat smuggling more effectively, the Customs Preventive and Intelligence machinery has been kept fully on alert.

Foreign Exchange Earnings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been fall in the foreign exchange earnings;

(b) what has been the foreign exchange earnings during each of the last two years—separately for those remitted by Indians settled abroad and that by way of export of goods; and

(c) names of countries and amount of foreign exchange earned in each of the last two years separately by remittance by Indians settled abroad and that by export of goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) As will be observed from the figures of quick estimates of foreign exchange earnings (including export and non-export receipts) in respect of calendar year 1973 onwards given below, there has been a continuous rise from year to year in the foreign exchange earnings of the country upto 1977. There has, however, been a slight fall

in the foreign exchange earnings in the year 1978.

Year	Total foreign exchange earnings (Rs. in crores)
1973	2488.58
1974	3209.82
1975	4695.18
1976	6547.98
1977	7523.78
1978	7374.06

(b) Foreign exchange earnings during each of the last two years by way of export of goods are as under:—

Year	(Rupees in crores)
1977	5615.44
1978	5155.31

No precise information about the foreign exchange earnings during each of the last two years in respect of remittances made by Indian settled abroad is available separately, as details of inward remittances of Rs. 10,000 and below are not required to be reported to Reserve Bank of India by authorised dealers under the current rules. However, the overall figures of invisible earnings for the last two years are indicated below:—

Year	(Rupees in crores)
1977	1908.34
1978	2218.75

The above figures are gross non-export receipts which includes all kinds of receipts, such as, airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, investment income, tourism

receipts, etc., besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'inward remittances namely (i) family maintenance, (ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfer and (iv) money order receipts.

(c) Information in respect of countries and amounts of foreign exchange earned in each of the last two years separately by remittances by Indians settled abroad and that by export of goods is not available.

राष्ट्रीय कृषि बैंक स्थापित करना

692. श्री राघवजी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन 10 वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी बैंक स्थापित करने के बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय में कि. मी. प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तन्मन्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या मंत्रालय ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीजुलिका-चवला) : (क) से (ग) : कृषि विषयक राष्ट्रीय आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट (1976) में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सिफारिश की है कि कृषि वित्त पोषण के मसूचे टांचे और नीचे से लेकर शीर्ष संगठन के रूप में एक "भारतीय कृषि विकास बैंक" के गठन तक ग्रामीण विकास के एकीकरण की दिशा में कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये। इन मामलों में अन्य समितियों के विचार भिन्न थे। इस विषय की जांच करने पर यह निर्णय किया गया कि यदि इस प्रकार के शीर्ष निकाय की स्थापना की जानी है तो उसे रिजर्व बैंक के मामलय नियंत्रण में किया जाय और उसकी स्थापना का परिणाम यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि ऋण और मुद्राप्रति के विनियमन के मन्बन्ध में रिजर्व बैंक के काम में कमी आ जाय। यद्यपि इस प्रस्ताव पर प्रागे कार्रवाई न करने का निर्णय पहिले किया गया था किन्तु संस्थागत व्यवस्थाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने की दृष्टि से उनकी समीक्षा कराने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक से प्रत्युत्पन्न किया गया है।

Measures to Conserve Foreign Exchange

693. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's reserve of foreign exchange is going down since last year;

(b) what are the reasons for this set-back; and

(c) what measures have been taken to conserve foreign exchange in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) have recorded an increase of Rs. 892.06 crores during the calendar year 1978 and a further increase of Rs. 251.16 crores during the period 1st January, 1979 to 9th February, 1979.

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

Excise duty on Pulp Manufactured in the country

694. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rayon grade pulp is allowed to be imported free of duty while an excise duty is levied on pulp manufactured in the country; and

(b) whether Government have decided to follow a fiscal policy which taxes domestic production to the advantage of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Rayon grade pulp imported into the country attracts the normal customs duty under Heading 47.01 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. However, such pulp is one of a number of items which can be imported free of duty for manufacture of goods for export.

Rayon grade pulp produced in the country attracts central excise duty under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff as an item "not elsewhere specified". The rate of duty applicable to this item is 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Goods falling under Tariff Item 68 are

completely exempt if they are manufactured in factories operating without the aid of power. Further, small scale industries manufacturing goods falling under this item and having capital investment less than Rs. 10 lakhs in a financial year and having value of clearances in the preceding financial year not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs are entitled to an exemption of Rs. 30 lakhs in a financial year.

(b) No, Sir. Goods imported into the country, in addition to basic customs duty specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, also attract additional duty equivalent to central excise duty levied on like articles manufactured in India in terms of section 3(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. However, in situations where the total duty burden, on account of the basic and additional duties makes the cost of importation of any goods uneconomical thus preventing imports in desirable quantities, exemption from payment of full or part of the total import duty leviable on such article is considered by the Government.

Location of Godowns in which seized Articles are stored by Customs

695. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a comprehensive list of articles which were seized by Indian Customs and are stored in the different godowns of the country with approximate Indian value of each kind of these smuggled articles;

(a) what decision has been taken by Government to dispose of these seized articles;

(b) what are the locations of the godowns in which these seized articles are being stored and what rent is paid out monthly for each of these godowns;

(c) is it a fact that there is a half-empty godown in Bombay rented at Rs. 47,200 per month with some confiscated stores/beggage/cargo/goods

worth less than Rs. 95 lakhs for several years now; and

(d) if so, for how many years such a rent is being paid for so much worth of confiscated articles and how long this will continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The required information about the seized smuggled goods is furnished in Statement I.

(a) The manner of disposal of different categories of confiscated goods ripe for disposal is indicated in Statement II.

(b) to (d). Most of the godowns in which seized and confiscated goods are stored are located in Customs Houses and Central Excise Collectorate and hence no rent is required to be paid in respect of such godowns. However, where there is acute shortage of accommodation, godowns have been hired for storage of seized and confiscated goods.

The godown to which part (c) of the question refers, is a godown, the second floor of which was hired by Bombay Customs from 6-5-1976, on a monthly rent of Rs. 15,600/- and the first floor at Rs. 31,600/- per month with effect from 1-9-1976. This godown is being utilised for storage and sale of confiscated baggage, confiscated air cargo, seized and confiscated trade goods, and confiscated post parcels. At present, 29,507 packages, valued at Rs. 6.48 crores, are stored in this godown. The figure of Rs. 95 lakhs referred to in the question refers apparently to the value of confiscated goods, lying in the godown, that had become ripe for disposal as on 30-9-1978 and not to the entire stocks held in this godown. The godown is not remaining half-empty, but is being fully utilised.

With the issue recently of instructions for disposal of heterogeneous consumer items by way of retail sale, the goods stored in this godown which have become ripe for disposal are expected to be disposed of soon.

Seizures of contraband articles and confiscation of excess baggage items is a continuous process and this godown will be utilised for the storage of such goods.

Statement I

Statement indicating Category and Value of Seized/Confiscated which are lying in various Godowns As on 31-12-1978.

Category	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1. Gold	1005.15
2. Silver	282.35
3. Diamonds, Precious and semi-precious stones	312.57

1	2
4. Currency (Indian & Foreign)	167.04
5. Watches	581.37
6. Liquor	44.34
7. Electrical goods	114.49
8. Synthetic Textiles	851.70
9. Baggage Items.	1010.06
10. Other goods	1444.46
TOTAL	5813.53

Statement II

Manner of Disposal of Different Categories of Goods

Name of Goods	Manner of Disposal
1	2
1. Metallic Yarn & Radiant Yarn	Sold to weavers cooperative/associations and to actual users.
2. Synthetic textiles.	Re-exported out of India
3. Liquor	Disposed of the India Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas or against the quota of other eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions.
4. Watches	To be handed over to the H.M.T.
5. Electronic goods	Calculators and tape recorders to be offered to Government departments for official use and educational and research institutions and universities. T.V. sets sold to hospitals.
6. Diamonds	Rough and uncut diamonds sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds sold for export only.
7. Gold and Silver	Deposited in the Government Mint.
8. Indian and Foreign currency	Deposited with the Reserve Bank for crediting to the Government.

1	2
9. Trade goods	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. disposed of by auction.
10. Conveyances	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government departments are appropriated departmentally.
11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.
12. Arms and Ammunition	<p>Arms and ammunitions of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers, pistols and other ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:</p> <p>(a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).</p> <p>(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to CBI for being exhibited in their museum.</p> <p>(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.</p> <p>(e) Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.</p>
13. Antiquities	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India free of cost for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary, by other means.

1

2

14. **Perishables** Perishables such as cigarettes etc are disposed of immediately after their seizure. These are for offered to the I.T.D.C. and Air India. If they do not lift, these are sold through retail sale.
15. **Miscellaneous and heterogenous items seized in small lots (except watches).** These are disposed of by the Customs Houses through retail sale after meeting the requirements of the Government departments and educational and research institutions etc. as the case may be.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस

696. श्री रामबेब सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान भत्री तथा बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के प्रश्न पर गत वर्ष संयुक्त मलाहकार समिति से विचार-विमर्श किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) के सम्बन्ध में व्योम क्या है ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उस्ताह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विद्यमान नीति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देय नहीं है ।

(ग) 14/15 अप्रैल, 1978 को हुई संयुक्त परामर्शदाता तंत्र की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की बैठक में, परिषद् के कर्मचारी पक्ष ने सरकार के औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए बोनस की स्वीकार्यता का प्रश्न उठाया था । उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को, अपना दृष्टिकोण शीघ्र स्पष्ट करने का अनुरोध किया था । उन्होंने यह तर्क दिया कि यह मान लिया गया है कि बोनस प्रास्थगित मजदूरी है अतः कोई कारण नहीं है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस की स्वीकृति के लिए हकदारी न दी जाए जब कि सरकार के सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के तदनु रूप कर्मचारी बोनस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन आते हैं । फिर 10/11 अगस्त, 1978 को हुई राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की बैठक में, कर्मचारी पक्ष ने बताया है कि डाक व तार, रेलवे और

रक्षा विभागों में सरकार के औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के बीच, उन्हें बोनस की सम्बन्धी कार्यता के कारण से, अमूल्य है । उन्होंने कहा कि वे आशा कर रहे थे कि नई सरकार विभागीय औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों पर भी बोनस अधिनियम के उपबन्ध लागू करने के लिए निर्णय करेगी और उन्होंने इस निर्णय में विलम्ब होने पर चिन्ता प्रकट की है ? राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के अध्यक्ष (मंत्रिमंडल मन्त्री) ने कर्मचारी पक्ष को यह सूचना दी है कि यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है और इस सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारी पक्ष के विचारों से सरकार पहले से अवगत है ।

Agreement with Sri Lanka in the field of Cooperative Movement

697. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed recently with Sri Lanka on behalf of India for closer ties in the fields of co-operative movement and also to strengthen its capacity for effective assistance in national development;

(b) if so, what are the practical gains and positive possibilities; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

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

Fall in prices of Agricultural Produce and rise in prices of Manufactured Goods

698. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a trend of constant fall in prices of agricultural produce and as well a trend of constant rise in prices of manufactured goods for the last two years; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to arrest this trend and what is the result of such steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). From the attached statement it may be seen that prices, both

of agricultural produce and manufactured goods, tend to fluctuate from time to time, and there is no consistent trend one way or the other. However, in view of the fact that agricultural prices tend to fluctuate more sharply than industrial prices, Government deploys, in the interest of farmers, a number of instruments, such as, price support for the major agricultural commodities, buffer operations and supply of inputs at reasonable prices. Thus, the excise duty on electricity imposed in the 1978-79 Budget was waived in respect of power used for irrigation. Government have also reduced the prices of fertilisers on a number of occasions in the past. On the other hand, the prices of important manufactured commodities are set at reasonable levels on the basis of enquiries conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, etc.

Wholesale Prices of Manufactured Products and Agricultural (including animal husbandry) Products

(Base : 1970-71=100)

1	Index for Manufactured Products		Index for Agricultural Products*	
	2	3	4	5
Weight	49.87		40.42	
1977-78				
April	177.9	..	172.7	
May	180.3	(+1.3)	178.1	(+3.1)
June	181.8	(+0.8)	178.5	(+0.2)
July	181.7	(-0.1)	179.4	(+0.5)
August	181.6	(-0.1)	178.5	(-0.5)
September	182.0	(+0.2)	177.1	(-0.8)
October	179.8	(-1.2)	172.6	(-2.5)
November	178.9	(-0.6)	172.0	(-0.9)
December	179.3	(+0.3)	174.2	(+1.3)
January	177.6	(-0.9)	174.0	(-0.1)
February	174.5	(-1.7)	169.9	(-2.4)
March	176.0	(+0.9)	169.8	(-0.1)

1	2	3	4	5
1978-79				
April	174.7	(-0.7)	170.0	(+0.1)
May	174.4	(-0.2)	171.8	(+1.1)
June	177.3	(+1.7)	172.3	(+0.3)
July	178.7	(+0.8)	175.2	(+1.7)
August	179.2	(+0.3)	174.9	(-0.2)
September	179.6	(+0.2)	173.5	(-0.8)
October	180.9	(+0.7)	174.0	(+0.3)
November (P)	181.5	(+0.3)	172.4	(-0.9)
December (P)	180.1	(-0.8)	169.0	(-2.0)
January (P)	179.3	(-0.4)	169.3	(0+2)

(P) = Provisional.

* Composite Index for the groups Food Articles and Non-Food Articles of the major group Primary Articles.

NOTE.—Figures in the brackets indicate per cent change over the previous month.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के गोदामों में पड़े उपकरणों तथा खराब पड़े विमानों का मूल्य

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के हवाई अड्डों पर घास काटने के लिए ठेके

700. श्री बंधाराम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

701. श्री बंधाराम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हवाई अड्डों पर इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के गोदामों में ऐसे कितने मूल्य के नए और पुराने उपकरण एवं मशीनरी है जिनका उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा और तत्सम्बन्धी अलग अलग ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(क) क्या देश के बड़े नगरों में स्थित इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के हवाई अड्डों पर घास काटने आदि के ठेके दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) देश में इस समय विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों पर कितने मूल्य के तथा कितने विमान खराब पड़े हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसे सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी आय होती है ;

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के पास माल गोदाम में सेवा से हटाये गये वाइकाउंट विमान को छोड़ कर कोई उपस्कर तथा मशीनरी ऐसी नहीं पड़ी है जो इस्तेमाल के काबिल न हो या जिसका इस्तेमाल न हो रहा हो। इन विमानों को अलग निकाला जा रहा है तथा बिक्री के लिए उनका मूल्य निर्धारण किया जा रहा है।

(ग) यात्रियों का सामान ले जाने के लिए प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों द्वारा कुली भर्ती किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा यात्रियों का सामान लादने और उतारने के लिए माल लादने वालों की भर्ती की जाती है ; और

(ख) एयर इण्डिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का कोई भी विमान भारत के किसी भी विमानक्षेत्र पर खराब हुआ नहीं पड़ा है।

(घ) एक ही प्रकार के पदों के लिए इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों द्वारा भर्ती किये जाने के प्रयोजन क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां ; अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों के मामले में भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा तथा अन्य सिविल विमान-

क्षेत्रों के मामले में नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक द्वारा ऐसे घास काटने सम्बन्धी ठेकों से इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों पर तथा प्रमुख सिविल विमानक्षेत्रों पर घास काटने सम्बन्धी ठेकों से, पिछले तीन वर्षों की घास के आधार पर, प्रति वर्ष औसत राजस्व 1.52 लाख रुपये था।

(ग) और (घ). इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा नियुक्त किय गये पोर्टरों को विमान में तथा टर्मिनल भवन व टरनेक क्षेत्र के अन्दर सामान, माल तथा डाक ढेराने व उतारने के काम में लगाया जाता है। ठेकेदारों द्वारा नियुक्त किये गए पोर्टरों को टर्मिनल के सिटी साइड पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये उनके व्यक्तिगत सामान को उनकी कारों / सार्वजनिक परिवहन से तक लाने, लाने के काम में लगाया जाता है।

Recommendations of Committee on Direct Tax Laws relating to Charitable Trusts

702. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 2797 on the 8th December, 1978 about representations regarding exemption under Income Tax Act and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Direct Tax Laws Committee have in their report (interim) made recommendation relating to Charitable Trusts in the light of the Supreme Court's decision reported in 101 ITR at page 234 and if so, when;

(b) since when the said matter is under consideration of Government;

(c) whether the Government have reached the decision and if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and when the Government shall take the final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. A recommendation in this regard has been made by the Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) in para 2.7 of their Interim

Report which was submitted in December, 1977.

(b) to (d). The Interim Report of the Chokshi Committee consists of 14 Chapters containing 177 observations and recommendations. A few of these recommendations which could be easily incorporated in the tax law were implemented through Finance Act, 1978. The other recommendations (including the recommendation referred to above) are under consideration. A Bill to give effect to such of these recommendations as are found acceptable by the Government is proposed to be introduced as early as possible.

Items exported from India

703. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are all the items that are being exported from India and if so, State-wise details; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the respective State Governments are not being consulted at the time of selecting the items for export, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Official foreign trade statistics are recorded on all India basis and State-wise data is not maintained. India's important export items include tea, coffee, tobacco, spices, oil cakes, cashew kernels, fish and fish products, sugar, iron ore, leather and leather manufactures, textiles including garments, jute manufacturers, engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, handicrafts including gem and jewellery, iron and steel, etc.

(b) The primary object of the Government is to promote exports to the maximum extent, but in such a manner that the economy of the country

is not affected by unregulated exports of items essentially needed within the country. Export control is, therefore, exercised in respect of a limited number of items whose exports have to be either banned or allowed on restricted quota basis or on merits basis etc. It is no doubt true that certain product groups have been identified as having very good export potential. Special efforts are being made to promote the exports of these product-groups, and, in these efforts, the State Governments are consulted. Recently, a Chief Ministers' Conference was convened to discuss issues related to export promotion and also to identify measures so as to involve the State Governments in export promotion to a greater extent.

Upgradation of Posts of Head Clerks to Grade II Supervisors in Income-Tax Department

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are three divisions in the Supervisory Cadre i.e. (1) Head Clerk (2) Grade II Supervisor (3) Grade I Supervisor in the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the duties and responsibilities of the three divisions are more or less the same; and

(c) if so, the reason why Government could not upgrade the post of Head Clerks to Grade II Supervisors?

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

(b) While the duties are more or less same, the responsibilities of the higher cadre are greater.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion to the post of Inspectors in the Income Tax Department

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 33 1/3 per cent of posts are reserved for 'the date of passing the examination' for promotion to the post of Income-tax Inspector in the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the date of passing is not considered for the other cadres in the same department and, if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the reason why Government are not giving up the date of passing as is not considered in other cadres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Although the Recruitment Rules do not provide for reservation of 33-1/3 per cent for promotion to the post of Inspector on the basis of the 'year of passing' by operation of administrative orders, the quota for such promotion works out to 33-1/3 per cent. In the Income-tax Department, passing of the departmental examination for Inspectors is a condition precedent for promotion of U.D.Cs and other ministerial staff. The promotion is made on the basis of seniority-cum-merit. In judging the merit, the year of passing the Inspectors, Examination is considered relevant, particularly because the Inspector's post is on the executive side. For, promotion to the posts of Head Clerks, Supervisor Grade I and II in the ministerial line, U.D.Cs do not have to pass any examination. Since the posts of U.D.Cs reserved for promotion (50 per cent) are filled up on seniority-cum- fitness basis, it is not considered necessary to give precedence to a junior person over a senior, merely because the junior has passed the departmental examination earlier.

**Representation for upgradation of
Income-tax Officers
(Group-B)**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the Income-tax Officers (Group-B) to upgrade them as Income-tax Officers (Group-A);

(b) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Officers (Group-B) and Income-tax Officers (Group-A) are doing the same nature of work in the Income-tax Department; and

(c) if so, the reason why the Government are not accepting their genuine demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Representations have been received from the All India Federation of Income Tax Gazetted Services Association; that all Income-tax Officers (Group 'B') with five years service should be promoted as Income-tax Officers (Group 'A').

(b) and (c). Although Income-tax Officers (Group 'A') and (Group 'B') derive the same powers under the Income Tax Act, generally Income-tax Officers (Group 'A') are intended to be given more important wards and cases, except during their probation and training stages. However, Income-tax Officers charges have not yet been identified on job classification basis to be manned either by Group 'A' or by Group 'B' Income-tax Officers. Till such job classification is done, officers are posted keeping in view the requirements of the job and the availability of officers.

**Bad quality of Rubber imported from
Abroad**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of rubber imported from abroad in second half of 1978 was of bad quality for which consuming industry is sore;

(b) if so, what was the total quantity of such bad rubber and how much money is involved in the same; and

(c) what factors are responsible for receiving such bad quality rubber from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The entire quantity of 41,750 tonnes of natural rubber imported by the State Trading Corporation in the second half of 1978 was of standard quality except 250 tonnes which got damaged by rainy water during the voyage. Even this quantity is usable after drying according to expert technical advice.

Import of Glazed Paper

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import glazed paper under open general licence scheme;

(b) if so, factor necessitating to take the decision in this regard; and

(c) quantity expected to be imported during the next two years and country from where it is to be imported?

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

Users who require "Glazed Mechanical Printing Paper" as a raw material for their production activity, can import their requirement under Open General Licence, subject to the condition laid down in the Import Policy, 1978-79. "Glazed Imitation Parchment Paper" appears in the list of Restricted items in the Import Policy, 1978-79 and allowed for import to Actual Users accordingly.

(b) Import was considered necessary having regard to domestic production and demand.

(c) The information is not available at present.

Supersessions in Promotion of Officials in I.A.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there have been supersessions in the promotion of officials in Indian Airlines as a result one of its Director of Operation has asked for premature retirement; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The post of Deputy Managing Director, which was filled recently, is a selection post appointment to which is made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. The appointment involved the supersession of one officer which is inherent in any system of appointment by selection.

The officer's request for voluntary retirement was linked with his request for deputation to a foreign airline. The latter request is under consideration.

Implementation of Agreement reached at with Bankmen

710. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of agreement reached for calling off strike by Bankmen who had proposed to go on indefinite strike from the 2nd February, 1979;

(b) whether the agreements reached at have been implemented by Government; and

(c) if so, when it is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). On the 21st January 1979 the following Press communique was issued;

"As a result of the discussions the representatives of All India Bank Employees Association, Indian National Bank Employees Congress and the Indian Banks Association had with the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister, a basis for an agreement on the Dearness Allowance formula and for continuing the negotiations has been identified. All the outstanding matters relating to the demands of the employees and the Indian Banks' Association will now be discussed and agreement reached through negotiations. Further negotiations will be continued from 29th January 1979. In view of the basic of agreement that has been identified, the representatives of All India Bank Employees Association and Indian National Bank Employees Congress have agreed to give up non-cooperation and restore normalcy in the functioning of banks with immediate effect."

Negotiations have been resumed and are continuing. It is for the management and the employees representatives to come to a settlement on all outstanding issues. It will not be in the interest of smooth conduct of negotiations and settlement to disclose any further details in this regard at this stage.

Development of Tourist Spots in Karnataka during 1979-80

711. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to develop tourist spots in Karnataka during 1979-80; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has included the construction of a Youth Hostel at Mysore and preparation of a Master Plan of Hampi under its Plan programme for 1979-80. The implementation of the master plan (land-use plan) of Aihole, Pattadakal and Badami is also proposed to be taken up in consultation with the State Government and Archaeological Survey of India subject to availability of funds. I.T.D.C. will complete the work on the expansion of the Lalitha Mahal Hotel at Mysore by 1979-80, which was started during 1978-79. I.T.D.C. has a token provision for undertaking construction of Travellers Lodges at various places including one at Hampi in Karnataka.

Dearth of trained Pilots after some years

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

(a) is it a fact that, due to the expansion of Indian Airlines services and paucity of adequate training facilities for sufficient number of new entrepreneur pilots there will be dearth of trained pilots after some years; and

(b) if so, what steps, in advance the Government propose to take to avert such situation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

स्टार पेपर मिस्स लि०, कलकत्ता द्वारा उपाय मुल्क, सीमा मुल्क और प्रायकर का भुगतान

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सहायनपुर स्थित स्टार पेपर मिस्स लि०, बेबोर्न रोड, कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पाद मुल्क, सीमा मुल्क और प्रायकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया और उस पर इनका कितनी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना होने से लेकर अब तक इस में वर्ष-वार कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और उसमें कितने भागीदार हैं और भागीदारों द्वारा प्रायकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें ये व्यक्ति भागीदार हैं और उनमें पृथक् पृथक् मामले में कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और उन पर प्रायकर की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनके द्वारा प्रायकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झलकिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जहां तक मैमर्स स्टार पेपर मिस्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष में सीमा मुल्क की प्रदायगी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, वह प्रस्तुत नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि किसी भी प्रायातकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा प्रदा किए गए सीमा मुल्क का वर्ष-वार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव श्री प्र मदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि मैमर्स स्टार पेपर मिस्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है, और इस प्रकार इसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। इस समय विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 31-8-1936 है और उसमें सगर्ह गई पूंजी के वर्ष-वार व्योरे निम्नानुसार हैं :-

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि प्रदत्त पूंजी के लिये तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार

(₹० लाखों में)

31-3-1949	से	
31-3-1956	तक	40.00

निम्नलिखित की समाप्त अवधि के लिये तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार

प्रदत्त पूंजी

(₹० लाखों में)

31-3-1957	87.85
30-9-1958	100.00
20-9-1959	123.25
30-9-1960	169.98
30-9-1961	169.99
30-9-1962	219.32
30-9-1963 से	
30-9-1966 तक	219.98
30-9-1967 से	
30-9-1969 तक	259.98
31-3-1970 से	
31-3-1971 तक	259.98
31-3-1972 से	
31-3-1974 तक	229.98
31-3-1975 से	
31-3-1976 तक	225.36
31-3-1977	229.56

अशोक पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, आसाम द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान

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

(क) अशोक पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, जोशीघोपा, जिला गोपालपाड़ा (असम) द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितना उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान किया गया है और इस कम्पनी ने अभी कितना भुगतान करना है; और

(ख) इस फर्स की स्थापना के बाद से इस में अब तक वर्ष-वार, कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगी है, इसके भागीदारों की संख्या क्या है; इसके भागीदारों ने अब तक कितना आयकर का भुगतान किया है, वे किन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापार में भागीदार हैं, उन्होंने इन उद्योगों और व्यापार में कितनी पूंजी लगाई है, उन पर पिछले तीन वर्षों से सम्बन्धित आय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जहां तक मैसर्स अशोक पेपर मिल्स लि०, द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष में भ्रदा किये गये सीमा शुल्क के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, वह प्रस्तुत नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि किसी भी आयतकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा भ्रदा किये गये सीमा शुल्क का वर्षवार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है ।

प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि मैसर्स अशोक पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है और कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इसलिए उसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । इस समय विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय, (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 29-8-1957 है और इसमें लगाई गई पूंजी के वर्ष वार ब्योरे निम्नानुसार हैं :—

निम्नलिखित की समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिये तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार

(लाख ₹० में)

31-12-1958	0.33
31-12-1959	5.22
31-12-1960	13.01
31-12-1961	96.82
31-12-1962	141.90
31-12-1963	206.34
31-12-1964	216.48
31-12-1965	232.98
31-12-1966	232.98
31-12-1967	232.98
31-12-1968†	—
31-12-1969†	—
31-12-1970	232.98
31-12-1971	360.35
31-12-1972	102.91
31-12-1973	502.23
31-12-1974	503.31
31-12-1975	503.39
31-12-1976	503.39

† 31-12-1968 और 31-12-1969 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार कोई लेखे प्रकाशित नहीं किये जा सके थे क्योंकि उन तारीखों को कम्पनी, कलकत्ता, उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों के अधीन परिसमापना-धीन थी । कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 391 के अधीन इस कम्पनी को 1970 में फिर से चालू किया गया था ।

कामरूप पेपर मिल्स, गोहाटी द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान

715. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कामरूप पेपर मिल्स, बी० झार० फकान रोड, भरालामुख, गोहाटी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और आय

कर का भुगतान किया गया और कितना भुगतान बाकी है; और

4. (ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना के बाद से अब तक, वर्षवार, कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगी है, इसके भागीदारों की संख्या क्या है, इसके भागीदारों ने अब तक कितना आयकर का भुगतान किया है, वे किन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापार में भागीदारों हैं, उन्होंने इन उद्योगों और व्यापार में कितनी पूंजी लगाई है, उन पर पिछले तीन वर्षों से सम्बन्धित आय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

1. वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलफिकार उस्ताह) : (क) जहां तक मैसर्स कामरूप वेपर मिसस गोहाटी द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष में सीमा शुल्क की प्रदायगी की सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, वह प्रस्तुत नहीं की जा सकती, क्योंकि किसी भी आयातकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार किए गए सीमा-शुल्क का वर्ष-वार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव श्री प्र सदन-मटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) वह पता चना है कि मैसर्स कामरूप मिसस गोहाटी एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इसलिए इसके किराये भागीदार के होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। इस समय विधि, न्याय तथा कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी-कार्य विभाग) के पाम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 9-1-1974 है और इसमें निवेश की गई पूंजी के वर्ष-वार व्यौरे निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के लिए तुल्य-वर्ष के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (रुपये)
31-12-1974	3,63,000
31-12-1975	7,98,000
41-12-1976	17,00,000
31-12-1977	17,00,000

'नाफेड' द्वारा व्याज की खरीद

716. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के उन कस्बों तथा गांवों के क्या नाम हैं जहां से 'नाफेड' ने व्याज

उत्पादकों को हानि से बचाने के लिए जनवरी, 1978 से दिसम्बर, 1978 के बीच व्याज की खरीद की खरीद टनों में कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य का व्याज खरीदा गया ; और

(ख) यह व्याज किस दर पर खरीदा गया ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) नाफेड ने गुजरात राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ के सहयोग से वर्ष 1978 में राजकोट जिले के धोरजी, भयावदार और गोण्डल केंद्रों और जामनगर जिले के जामजोधपुर केंद्र से, 13,49,282 रुपये के मूल्य के 3,491 मीटरी टन व्याज की खरीद की।

(ख) इसकी दरें 275 रुपये से 600 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन थी।

व्याज उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य

717. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'नाफेड' सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में अब भी व्याज की खरीद कर रहा है, यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के जिला-वार नाम क्या हैं जहां से व्याज खरीदा जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या 'नाफेड' ने वर्ष 1979 में सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के धोरजी, उपलेटा, जामजोधपुर, नाल पुर, बांठनी, सांगरोस, जनागढ़, केशोद, बराबल, माहवा प्रादि तालुकों से व्याज की खरीद करने का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान 'नाफेड' द्वारा मगध कितने मूल्य का तथा कितने टन व्याज खरीदेगा और इसमें से सीराष्ट्र से कितने-मूल्य का तथा कितने टन व्याज खरीदा जायेगा तथा किस दर पर खरीदा जायेगा; और *

(घ) क्या 'नाफेड' तत्सम्बन्धी घोषणा व्याज की पसल तैयार होने से पहले ही करेगा ताकि व्याज उत्पादकों की उचित मूल्य दिलाया जा सके, और यदि हां, तो कैसे और कब यह घोषणा की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (घ) वर्ष 1978 की तरह गुजरात राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ वर्ष 1979 में भी नाफेड की धोर से सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में व्याज की जमा की जाने योग्य किस्म की खरीद करेगा, जिसके लिए दोनों संगठनों द्वारा मिल कर व्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है। संवत् व्यौरे की घोषणा खरीद शुरू करने से पहले कर दी जाएगी।

सौराष्ट्र तेल तथा तिलहन मंत्रालय लिमिटेड राजकोट से अभ्यावेदन

718. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सौराष्ट्र तेल तथा तिलहन मंत्रालय लिमिटेड राजकोट में मुंगफली, बिनोले, तिलहन, खली, धरपदी धादि के तेज ट्रेडिंग क बारे में 3, जून, 1978 तथा 5 जुलाई, 1978 को मंत्रालय को कोई अभ्यावेदन बिये है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्रमवार किस प्रकार की मांग की गई ;

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा कब और किस प्रकार ; और

(घ) य मांगों कब और किम रूप में स्वीकार की जायेगी और इन मांगों को स्वीकार करने में बिन्धन क क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार मोयल) :
(क) से (घ) : कई संगठनों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें विभिन्न तिलहनों, तेलों तथा खली के भावों सोदा व्यापार से प्रतिबंध हटाने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इन पर विचार किया गया है और यह निर्णय किया गया है कि फिलहाल तिलहनों, खाद्य तेलों तथा खली के भावी सोदा व्यापार पर लगे प्रतिबंधों में ढील न दी जाये।

पोरबन्दर शहर से कर बोर्डों क नीति सम्बन्धी मामलों के बारे में ज्ञापन

719. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जामनगर क्षेत्र के निरीक्षक सहायक आयकर आयुक्त को कर बोर्डों के नीति सम्बन्धी कुछ मामलों के बारे में पोरबन्दर शहर से 5 जुलाई, 1977 को कीई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में क्या मांग की गई है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मांग पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और कार्यवाही कब की गई तथा उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) अभी तक जिन मांगों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, वे क्या हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) जिन मांगों के बारे में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है उन पर अब कब और क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Selling of unrefined Silver to Private Refiners

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has okayed a curious deal by the Government Mint under which it proposes to sell 22 tonne of unrefined silver worth Rs. 3.3 crore at current prices to private refiners without inviting tenders and that the mint authorities have refrained from any public announcement of the sale;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and justification;

(c) whether the Bombay Bullion Association has protested to the Government against the hush-hush sales of the precious metal and details thereof; and

(d) action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). No, sir. If and when it is decided to sell any unrefined silver available with the Mint, it will be done in accordance with the established practice after inviting open competitive tenders.

(c) No protest has been received by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Demands made by Class III and IV Employees of L.I.C. in Maharashtra and Gujarat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that over six thousand Class III and IV employees of L.I.C. in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa have represented to Management regarding recruitment, absorption of 'badi' workers and

annulment of victimization of Trade Union leaders;

(b) if so, the nature of demands made; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). One of the Unions of the LIC (i.e. Western Zone Insurance Employees' Association) gave a call for one hour strike to all the Class III and IV employees working in the Office of Corporation in Western Zone on 20th October, 1978. Out of the total 11,800 employees working in the Western zone, about 2200 employees participated in the aforesaid action. The main demands of the employees are:

(i) absorption of Badli workers;

(ii) Lifting of ban on recruitment; and

(iii) withdrawal of Censure Memoranda.

(c) The LIC intimated that out of the 292 Badi workers employed in the Western Zone, only 85 workers were considered eligible for absorption against vacancies in the sanctioned posts, on the basis of the norms laid down for this purpose. Of these, 26 Badli Workers have so far been absorbed and the remaining 59 will be absorbed as and when regular vacancies arise.

As regards the lifting of ban on recruitment, the L.I.C., has informed that a number of offices have since been allowed to recruit clerical staff to fill in the vacancies in the sanctioned posts.

The censure memoranda were issued to some of the office bearers of the Insurance Employees Association who led a mass deputation to the Chairman of the L.I.C. on 26th September 1978 and created disorderly scene, subversive, of discipline and misconduct.

Committee to suggest ways and means to increase production of Rubber

722. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR

GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether Government of India are considering to constitute any Committee to suggest ways and means to increase the production of rubber in the country;

(b) if so, what will be terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) by what time the Committee will submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a Committee for specifically suggesting ways and means to increase the production of rubber in the country. Rubber Board takes care of this aspect.

Visit abroad of Official Delegations

723. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

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

(a) the names and number of Union State Ministers and other official delegations which went to foreign countries since April, 1977 to-date;

(b) what was the purpose of their visit in each case; and

(c) foreign exchange involved in each case?

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

बिड़ला बंधुओं को विदेशों में पूंजी लगाने की अनुमति

724. श्री राम नरेश कुशावाहा : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन ने बिड़ला बंधुओं को वहाँ पूंजी लगाने के लिये आमन्त्रित किया है;

(ख) क्या बिड़ला बंधुओं को विदेशों में पूंजी लगाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है; और

(ग) इस पूंजी निवेश का हमारे देश तथा राजनीति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग): (क) सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : संयुक्त उद्यमों के लिए निर्धारित सामान्य मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसरण में विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए, बिड़ला समूह से संबंधित कुछ कंपनियों की प्रस्थापनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं। संयुक्त उद्यमों की अनुमति देते समय हमारे देश का हित मुख्य मापदण्ड होता है ।

British Aid

725. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the terms and conditions of the new British aid totalling £ 145 million for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): UK aid has been in the form of grants since June 1975 and the aid of £145 million for 1978-79 is also on grant basis. The grant aid is, however, tied to imports of raw materials, components, capital goods and services of UK origin.

Import of Raw Cashewnuts

726. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state what is the

total imports of raw cashewnuts in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The total import of raw cashewnuts into India in 1978 was 23,005 tonnes.

Foreign Debt

727. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign debt payable by India till this date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The total amount of foreign debt (excluding suppliers' credits) payable by India as on 31st December 1978, at current rates of exchange, was Rs. 12,258 crores.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

728. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange reserves as at the end of last month (January, 1979)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Rs. 5081.71 crores (excluding gold and Special Drawing Rights).

Decline in Exports during the Current Year

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that as compared to the provisional exports of Rs. 3,472.41 crore in the corresponding eight months of the previous year the exports during the current period was lower by 2.3 per cent., whereas in comparison to the revised exports of Rs. 3,535.84 crore

of last year, they are lower by 4.1 per cent; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Constant watch is kept on the trend of exports and suitable measures are taken from time to time, keeping in view the situation and developments at home and abroad.

Claims received by National Insurance Units in Calcutta

731. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many claims have been received by National Insurance units in Calcutta from Birlas and other big houses on account of flood damages;

(b) total value of such claims; and

(c) how much of the amount has already been settled and paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) 30 Claims for flood damages have been lodged in Calcutta with the National Insurance Company Ltd. by 'Birlas' and 13 other 'Big Houses'.

(b) Rs. 5.65 crores.

(c) On Surveyors' recommendations, two claims of Birlas amounting to Rs. 4.92 lakhs have been settled and in respect of three claims from two other Big Houses, "on account" payment of Rs. 59.50 lakhs has been made.

Public Distribution System

732. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI BASANT SINGH
KHALSA:

PROF. P. G. MAVA-
LANKAR:

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

CHAUDHRY RAM GOPAL
SINGH:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH
CHATURVEDI:

SHRI G. S. THORA:

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI BEDBRATA BARUA:

SHRI K. K. MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARA-
YAN:

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up a plan to expand public distribution system in the country; and

(b) if so, what are its salient features and when the same is going to be put into effect?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3335/79]. The State Governments have agreed to implement the Scheme by 1st July, 1979.

Working Expenses of Banks

733. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total working expenses of (1) nationalised banks, (2) foreign banks, and (3) non-nationalised other commercial banks year-wise from 1973 to 1978; and

(b) share of salary of DA for officers as well as others in this total year-wise from 1973 to 1978?

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

Sick Units Large, Medium and Small Scale Industrial Sectors

734. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of sick units in the large scale, medium and small scale industrial sector, year-wise from 1976 to 1978;

(b) State-wise and industry-wise figures of the sick units during the same years;

(c) amount of bank capital blocked in the sick units in the large scale and small scale sectors, separately, year-wise, from 1976 to 1978;

(d) whether many companies under the control of the large business houses are also sick;

(e) if so, what are the particulars;

(f) factors responsible for this growing sickness; and

(g) what positive steps, if any, have been or are being taken to make these units viable or steps taken to recover the bank money from the Directors who are prospering in other spheres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZUL-

FIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India collects information in respect of advances of scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units enjoying aggregate credit limits of Rupees one crore and above only. The State-wise break-up of such industrial units is given in Annexure I and the Industry-wise break up is at Annexure II. The total outstanding bank credit to these units stood at Rs. 608.75 crores, Rs. 858.45 crores and Rs. 956.08 crores as at the end of December, 1976, December 1977 and June 1978 respectively. No statistical data in respect of bank credit to sick small scale units are collected. Roughly, it is estimated that about 8000 small scale units involving bank fund of the order of Rs. 200 crores have been affected by sickness.

(d) and (e). As at the end of June, 1978, 43 units belonging to the list of undertakings registered under Section 26(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969 (compiled as on 30th June, 1977), were sick. Industry-wise distribution of these units and the bank credit outstanding against them are set out in Annexure III.

(f) According to information furnished by banks, the main reasons for sickness in industry are—demand recession, inadequate and irregular power supply, uneconomic prices, industrial unrest and mismanagement.

(g) The banks have been advised to set up special cells at their Head Offices and other regional offices to deal with the various problems associated with sick industrial undertakings. Besides, it has been enjoined upon banks to quickly examine the potential viability of the sick units and come to an early decision on the steps necessary to rehabilitate them. In view of the large number of sick units in the small sector, banks have further been advised to strengthen their organisational arrangements to deal with the problems of sick small scale units so that sickness in such units is detected at the incipient stage and action initiated to provide timely assistance to deserving cases. Appropriate steps are also taken by banks to recover

outstanding dues from defaulting units by enforcing securities, where consi-

dered dered necessary, including avail-
able ersonal guarantee of directors.

ANNEXURE—I

State-wise number of large sick units

State/Union Territory	As on	As on	As on
	Dec. 1976	Dec. 1977	June 1978
	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Units
1. West Bengal	58	71	78
2. Maharashtra	60	63	68
3. Tamil Nadu	26	35	36
4. Gujarat	26	32	38
5. Karnataka	7	11	13
6. Andhra Pradesh	8	8	10
7. Bihar	6	8	11
8. Haryana	3	4	4
9. Rajasthan	4	6	6
10. Madhya Pradesh	6	5	10
11. Orissa	3	3	3
12. Uttar Pradesh	26	33	33
13. Kerala	4	5	6
14. Punjab	1	1	1
15. Assam	1	1	1
16. New Delhi	1	1	2
17. Pondicherry	1	1	1
18. Goa	1	1	3
TOTAL	241	289	325

NOTE.—The Sick Textile Units taken over by N.T.C. have not been included.

ANNEXE—II

Industry-wise break-up of Sick Units

	As on	As on	As on
	Dec. 1976	Dec. 1977	June 1978
	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Units
1. Engineering and Electricals	85*	76	80
2. Iron and Steel . . . . .	..	20	32
3. Textiles	56**	73**	7 **
4. Jute	25	30	31
5. Chemicals	10	17	21
6. Sugar	23	27	31
7. Rubber	4	5	5
8. Cement	3	3	4
9. Others	35	38	43
TOTAL	241	289	325

*Including 'Iron and Steel'.

**This excludes Units taken over by N.T.C.

ANNEXE—III

Industry-wise distribution of Sick Units under the Control of Large business houses and the amount of bank advances outstanding against them as on 30th June, 1978.

(In crores of Rupees)

Industry	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstand- ing
Engineering	9	24.35
Textiles	14	114.10
Sugar	7	23.27
Chemicals	2	2.56
Jute	6	12.00
Others	5	10.25
	43	156.53

**Formation of a Cooperative Airlines by
Jobless Pilots**

735. SHRI NARENDRA SINH:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain jobless pilots have formed a Cooperative Airlines in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Government is not aware of any such Cooperative Airline formed by jobless pilots.

(b) Does not arise.

**Purses Presented to Political
Personalities**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that purses presented to political personalities are taxable; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Gifts of a purely personal nature will not be chargeable to Income-tax except when they can be regarded as an addition to the salary or when they arise from the exercise of a profession or vocation. In view of this, the taxability of the purse presented to political personalities will have to be examined with reference to facts and circumstances of each case.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a) above, this part of the question can only be answered if more specific information is indicated.

**Restoration of cut in D.A. for Central
Government Employees**

737. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to restore the half-per cent cut in the rate of Dearness Allowance made during the Emergency for Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The issue is before the Board of Arbitration (Joint Consultative Machinery).

**उत्तर भारत के तेल शोधक मिलों का बन्द
होना**

738. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर भारत को घाट तेल शोधक मिलें गत 6 महीनों में बन्द पड़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिज्ञा है?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को एडिबल प्रायम रिफाइनर्स एसोसियेशन गार्देन इण्डिया में एक सम्बन्धित मिला है, कि 'सस्ते' तेल के अभाव में उनके संघटक एक बस्तुन बन्द हो गये हैं। एसीसियेशन ने इन शोधन एककों को प्रायानित तेल का आबंटन करने का अनुरोध किया है, ताकि उन्हें चलाया जा सके।

(ग) अभी हाल तक तो निजी शोधक प्रायानित तेल की अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए तेल व्यापार पर निर्भर कर रहे थे। कुछ तेलों का सम्पूर्ण भागी आयात केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से ही करने के हाल के निर्णय के संदर्भ में इस एसोसियेशन का अनुरोध राज्य व्यापार निगम को उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिए भेजा गया है।

Items in which West German Firms interested

739. SHRI , DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether firms in West Germany are interested in importing a wide range of items from India; and

(b) if so, which are the items West German firms are interested to import from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The principal items being imported by West German firms from India are:

Cotton garments and made-ups.
Carpets.

Leather and leather goods.

Tea.

Precious and semi-precious stones and processed pearls.

Power driven vehicles.

Flax, hemp and jute woven.

Made-up goods of silk and rayon.

Coffee.

Oil cakes, etc.

Permission to Government Officials to Associate with Foreign Organisations

740. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Ford Foundation has already allocated a budgetary grant of 352000 dollars to fund a "programme of studies, seminars and training in international economic relation";

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction towards it;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Committee is headed by Mr. K. B. Lal until recently

India's Ambassador to European Economic Community and Government officials are there namely Dr. R. M. Honavar, Chief Economic Adviser in the Finance Ministry, Dr. Vijay Kelkar, Economic Adviser in Commerce Ministry and Dr. V. R. Panchamukhi, Chief of Research and Analysis Division in the Trade Development Authority; and

(d) if so, whether Government have allowed the Government officials to be associated with the foreign organisations or foreign funded organisations and projects, and if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The programme is intended to improve the research base on the New International Economic Order in existing academic institutions and to contribute to the negotiating capacity of Indians in international conferences dealing with complicated international issues and are, therefore, expected to be beneficial to us.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The officers are associated with the project after prior permission of the Government.

Demands of Bank Employees

741. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI P. VENKATASUB-

BAIAH:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

VERMA:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD

YADAV:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH

BHADORIA:

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

(a) what is the decision on the D.A. and other demands of the Bank Employees after the discussion between

the Government and the representatives of Bank employees which took place recently in New Delhi;

(b) is it a fact that the Government had threatened the striking Bankmen to declare "banking as an essential service"; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Negotiations on demands of both the bank employees and the management are still going on bilaterally.

(b) and (c). There was no question of any threat to the Bank employees by Government, though Government had declared its intention to deal with the threatened strike according to law.

बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

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

(क) क्या इस बार दिसम्बर, 1978 के घन में बैंकों में हुई हड़ताल से बैंक अधिकारियों द्वारा शामिल हो जाने के कारण बैंकों में मजूका-कार्य ठप्प हो गया था;

(ख) बैंक कर्मचारियों की मांगों क्या हैं और

(ग) ऐसी स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं जो ऐसी हड़ताल का रूप धारण कर लेती है जिसमें बैंक कर्मचारियों नारे लगाने हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुल्लिकार-उल्हास) : (क) बैंकों में विशेष रूप से उस दिन काम-काज बिलकुल रुक सा हो गया था जिस दिन बैंक अधिकारियों ने भी हड़ताल में भाग लिया था।

(ख) बैंक कर्मचारियों (एवाइड स्टाफ) की मांगें वेतन में संशोधन, महंगाई भत्ते तथा अन्य वेतन से सम्बन्धित परिमन्धियों, सीमांतक लाभों जैसे प्रकान किराया भत्ता, चिकित्सा सहायता, सेवा निवृत्ति/निवर्तन लाभ तथा अन्य सेवा भत्तों से सम्बन्धित हैं। बैंक अधिकारियों की मांगें पिस्ली समिति की रिपोर्ट के कार्या-लय से सम्बन्धित हैं।

(ग) भारतीय बैंक संघ और कर्मचारी संघ में उस सहमति के आधार पर बातें चल रही हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हड़ताल बाधित की गई है। भारतीय

बैंक संघ अधिकारी संघ से बैंकों में पिस्ली समिति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में उनके द्वारा उठाये गये मुद्दों पर भी विचार विमल कर रहा है।

पाकिस्तानी व्यापार शिष्टमंडल की भारत यात्रा

743. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या वार्ताध्यक्ष, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के एक उच्च स्तरीय व्यापार शिष्टमंडल ने हाल ही में भारत की यात्रा की थी;

(ख) अन्य देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये जिन समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन समझौतों के परिणामस्वरूप भारत को अनुमानतः कितना लाभ होगा ?

वार्ताध्यक्ष, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग) : (क) जी नहीं।

देश का नाम	महीना और वर्ष जिसमें व्यापार करार पर हस्ताक्षर हुए
मोरिया	अप्रैल 1978
अफगानिस्तान	जून 1978
इंडोनेशिया	जून 1978
लीबिया	जुलाई 1978
बल्गारिया	दिसम्बर, 1978

ऊपर निर्दिष्ट व्यापार करार सामान्यतः परम मित्र राष्ट्र किस्म के व्यापार करार हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ व्यापार संबंधों, व्यापार मेले तथा प्रदर्शनियों लगाने के लिए सुविधा देना, व्यापार सम्बन्धी यात्रा आदि के लिए सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था है। इन व्यापार करारों में व्यापार की समीक्षा करने तथा आपसी व्यापार में और आगे बढ़ि करने तथा उमको विविध रूपी बनाने के लिए किए जाने वाले उपायों के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच समय-समय पर व्यापार वार्ताओं का आयोजन करने की भी व्यवस्था है।

(ग) दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार आदान प्रदान को सुकर बनाने के लिए एक व्यापार करार किया गया है। इन करारों के फलस्वरूप होने वाले लाभ की मात्रा का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

Amount Borrowed by Directors of Pure Drinks Private Limited

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

(a) whether under Section 2 sub Section 22(E) any loan to the director from a company in which the public is not substantially interested, the loan amount will be deemed to be a dividend;

(b) whether the directors of Pure Drinks Private Limited, New Delhi have borrowed about Rs. 32 lacs from the company interest free and if so, what are the regulations governing; and

(c) if not, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Under section 2(22)(e) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 any payment by a company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, of any sum (whether as representing a part of the assets of the company or otherwise) by way of advance or loan to a shareholder, being a person who has a substantial interest in the company, or any payment by any such company on behalf, or for the individual benefit, of any such shareholder, to the extent to which the company in either case possesses accumulated profits, would be includible in the total income of the shareholder as dividend. However, any advance or loan made to a shareholder by a company in the ordinary course of its business, where the lending of money is a substantial part of the business of the company would not be includible as dividend. A person who has a substantial interest in the company in relation to a company means a person who is the beneficial owner of share, not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without

a right to participate in profits, carrying not less than twenty per cent of the voting power. Loans and advances made to a director of the company in which the public is not substantially interested would be includible in his total income as deemed dividend only if such a director is also a person who has a substantial interest in the company.

(b) No, Sir.

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

चाय का मूल्य

745. श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त :
श्री श्याम लाल झुने :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम ने चाय के मूल्य स्थिर करने के लिये कुछ कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ग) क्या हमारे में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र का सहयोग लेने के लिये भी सरकार ने कदम उठाये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम लि. कलकत्ता सिलीगुड़ी, गोहाटी व कोचीन के केन्द्रों से निर्यात व आंतरिक विपणन के लिए अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार चाय खरीदकर भारत में चाय नीलामी केन्द्रों की सहायता कर रहा है ।

भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम 358 दुकानों की मार्फत उचित व निर्धारित कीमतों पर ग्राम-ग्राम चाय उपलब्ध कर रहा है । खुली चाय जनता को अधिक से अधिक 16 रु. प्रति किगो ग्राम के हिसाब से बेची जा रही है । भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम की कुछ ब्रांडों की डिब्बा बंद चाय राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी फेडरेशन की मार्फत वितरित की जाती है । भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम रक्षा प्राधिकरणों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों व अन्य सरकारी संगठनों को ब्लेंडिंग चाय की सप्लाई भी कर रहा है ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) : चाय की कीमतों को स्थिर करने के लिए सरकार ने चाय उत्पादकों का सहयोग माना है। कई चाय उत्पादक कम्पनियों ने या तो अपने कार्यालयों धरबा अपने अधिकारियों के माध्यम से कई नगरो में खुली ब वैकेट वाली चाय की खुदरा बिक्री शुरू कर दी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रिय बैंकों की शाखाएं खोला जाना

746. श्री मंगा बल्ल सिंह : क्या उच्च प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मांग को देखते हुए राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले में खोली गई राष्ट्रीय/कृत बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या काफी कम है और यदि हां, तो भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर 1979-80 में किस किस बैंक की कितनी-कितनी शाखाएं खोली जायेंगी; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं ने 1978-79 में किसानों और लघु उद्योगों को कितना ऋण दिया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में, राज्य मंत्री (श्री इन्डिकार उस्ताह) : (क) जून, 1978 के अंत तक, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 48 जिले में प्रति ग्रामीण/ग्रंथ गृहों की शाखा जनसंख्या 20,000 से अधिक थी। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने यह अनुमान मनाया है कि जनसंख्या स्थापित के इस स्तर तक पहुंचने के लिए, 1979-81, की, तीन वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान, इन जिलों में 1686 शाखाएं खोली जायेंगी। इन

शाखाओं के सही स्थानों तथा अन्तः बैंक नियतन विषयक निर्णय की भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा राज्य सरकार तथा संबंधित बैंकों से परामर्श करके अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) जून, 1978 के अंत तक उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कुल तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋण क्रमशः 193.7 करोड़ रुपये तथा 132.1 करोड़ रुपये के थे।

छठी योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटकों को सुविधाएं देने के लिये धन का आवंटन

747. श्री मंगा बल्ल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्यटन स्थलों को और अधिक आकर्षक बनाने और पर्यटकों को अधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिये छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है; और

(ख) ऐसे पर्यटक स्थलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां कार्य शीघ्र प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री गुरुशोतम कौलिक) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सलग्न है जिस में उत्तर प्रदेश के वे केन्द्र दर्शाए गए हैं जहां पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि 1978-1983 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत पर्यटक सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। प्रदान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। 1978-79 में इन में से कुछ स्कीमों पर कार्य पहले ही प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है।

विवरण

केन्द्र	स्कीम	अवधान स्वीकृत राशि
कुशीनगर/बाबस्ती	बौद्ध तीर्थयात्रियों के यातायात के विकास के लिए क्षेत्र का माइक्रोप्लानिंग	8 लाख रुपए
कुशीनगर	यात्री गृह का विस्तार	संरचना संबंधी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।
ब्रज भूमि कम्प्लेक्स	क्षेत्र के लिए भूमि प्रयोग की महायोजना (मास्टर प्लान)	प्राकल्पनों की प्रतीक्षा है।
पिपरबाह	भूमि प्रयोग के लिए महायोजना	75,000/- रु.
फतेहपुर सीकरी	भूमि प्रयोग के लिए महायोजना	10.40 लाख रु.
उत्तर प्रदेश हिमालय कार्बेट नेशनल पार्क	यात्रा मार्गों (स्टॉप) का विकास	
बाराबंसी	बन-गृह	
बाराबंसी	होटल बाराबंसी प्रभाग का विस्तार	35 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर
धानरा	50-कर्मों वाला होटल	75 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर

विमानों के अपहरण रोकने के लिए कठोर नियम

748. श्री मंगा चन्दा सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विमानों का अपहरण करने की घटनाओं की देखते हुए सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी कि यात्रियों को विमानों में कोई बातक हथियार नहीं ले जाने चाहिये और उन के सामानों की भली भांति जांच की जानी चाहिए; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न के नियम बनायेगी कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाएगी जो विमानों की उड़ान से पहले उचित जांच नहीं करते हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या हाल में कठोर निष्पत्ति बनाए गए हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) भारतीय वायुयान नियम, 1937 के नियम 8 के अनुसार, किसी भी हथियार, विस्फोटक पदार्थ तथा खतरनाक सामान को विमान पर ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है। विमान पर चढ़ने से पहले सभी यात्रियों की शारीरिक तलाशी तथा उन के सामान की जांच की जाती है ताकि यात्रियों द्वारा ऐसे बातक हथियार तथा भस्त्र शस्त्र ले जाने पर रोक लगायी जा सके।

(ख) एयरपोर्ट सुरक्षा कर्मिकों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे यात्रियों के हाथ के सामान की जांच करें तथा उन की शारीरिक तलाशी लें। उन के द्वारा यात्रियों की जांच करने संबंधी अपने कर्तव्य का उचित रूप से पालन न करने की घटनाओं पर, वर्तमान नियमों तथा विनियमों के अन्तर्गत उचित विभागीय जांच करने के बाद कार्यवाही की जाती है। लिहाजा, जो कर्मचारी विमान क्षेत्रों पर यात्रियों की जांच करने के अपने कर्तव्य का उचित रूप से पालन नहीं करते उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई अलग नियम नहीं बनाये गए हैं।

Trade agreement between India and Pakistan

749. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has been reached recently between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

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

(b) Does not arise.

झालू के मूल्य में गिरावट को रोकने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही

750. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालू के गिरते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई इस प्रश्न की घोषणा के अनुसरण में अब तक क्या टोस कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) सरकार कितनी मात्रा में झालू खरीदेगी और कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात करेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख). झालू को मूल्य समर्थन योजना के अन्तर्गत लेने का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार (कृषि विभाग) के विचाराधीन है। 7 फरवरी, 1979 से झालू का निर्यात खले घाम लाइसेंस (घो० जी० एल०) के अन्तर्गत रख दिया गया है। इसलिये, झालू के निर्यात पर अब कोई मात्रिक प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

सातबें बिल प्रायोग की सिफारिशें

751. श्री बाबबेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री श्यामलाल लुबे :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) विद्युत् और सिंचाई के संबंध में सातबें वित्त प्रायोग द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों का न्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चक्रवर्तय) :

(क) और (ख). सातबें वित्त प्रायोग की सिफारिशों का संबंध केवल राज्यों को केन्द्रीय करों और शुल्कों के अन्तर्गत तथा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के अन्तर्गत उन्हें वेय सहायता अनुदान से है।

लेकिन, प्रायोग ने 1979-84 तक के पांच वर्षों में राज्य सरकारों के राजस्व खाते की प्राप्तियों और प्रायोजना-भिन्नत्व के पूर्वानुमानों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करते हुए बिजली और सिंचाई के संबंध में निम्नलिखित अनुमान लगाए हैं :—

(1) लघु सिंचाई के मामले में 1979-80 में होने वाली हानियों के स्तर को लगातार कम करके 1983-84 तक प्राप्ति कर दिया जाएगा।

(2) बहुप्रयोजनी बड़ी और दरमिहानी सिंचाई योजनाओं की प्राप्तियों से न केवल कार्यवाहन व्यय की पूरा किया जाएगा बल्कि उन से 1978-79 के अन्त तक राज्यों द्वारा लगाई गई कुल पूंजी पर 1 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज के रूप में क्षतिपूर्ति भी होगी और इस एक प्रतिशत की क्षतिपूर्ति 1983-84

तक हो जायेगी और इस में घीरे घीरे 0.2 प्रति सन प्रति वर्ष की दर से वृद्धि होती रहेगी।

(3) 1978-79 के अन्त तक राज्यों द्वारा बिजली के क्षेत्र में सवाई गई पूंजी पर छः प्रतिशत की प्रामदनी की मानक दर अपनाई गई है जिस में बिजली बोर्डों अथवा विभागीय उपक्रमों द्वारा अपने बिजली उत्पादन पर देय बिजली शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क शामिल है।

Memorandum from Lawyers protesting against Income Tax raid at Mehrauli Farm of Mrs. Indira Gandhi

752. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether the Income Tax Department officials recently raided former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's South Delhi farm at Mehrauli;

(b) if so, furnish facts of the matter and the details of the report on raid received by the Ministry;

(c) whether before conducting the raid the officers have complied with the formalities and the procedure as per normal rules or was it in contravention of the same;

(d) whether Government have received a protest memorandum from leading lawyers of the country in this regard—details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government to the various points made therein and action taken?

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

(b) The Director of Inspection (Investigation) had received information to the effect that some members of the household of Shrimati Indira Gandhi had buried a metal container under the floor of her farm house

in Chhatarpur village, and that it contained valuables. On the 19th of January, 1979, further information was received that digging was going on in the farm house of Shrimati Gandhi, presumably for the removal of the valuables. The Director of Inspection (Investigation) was satisfied after survey, that there was a *prima-facie* case for the search of the premises.

Since the belief on the basis of information received was that a metal container had been buried under the ground, a metal detector was used to locate the same. The metal detector failed, however, to reveal any metal container in the premises. The search did not result in any seizure.

(c) The prescribed procedure was duly followed.

(d) and (e). A memorandum was personally presented to the President of India by Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, and others, on the 23rd January, 1979 pointing out *inter-alia* that the powers available under the Income Tax Act for conducting searches should be exercised with due care. The memorandum has further expressed the view that a complaint about tax evasion against a person in public life must be considered with the highest caution because such a person is "vulnerable to blackmail by political opponents".

It has also been brought to Government's notice that the daily press had reported on the 21st January, 1979 that "a group of advocates and former judges" had issued a statement condemning the search of Smt. Indira Gandhi's farm house and emphasising that any complaint about tax evasion against a person in public life should be considered with the highest caution.

Government have looked into the matter and are satisfied that the search in question was authorised by the Director of Inspection (Investigation) in the light of the information

available with him and strictly in accordance with section 132 of the Income Tax Act 1961 and the rules made thereunder.

Sale of Confiscated Goods

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 17th January, 1979 under the caption "Confiscated goods to be out on public sale";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations point-wise made therein, and facts of the matter; and

(c) action taken for quick disposal of confiscated goods to the public through co-operative stores spread all over the country and details State-wise, of the sale of confiscated goods during 1977-78 and 1978-79 upto December and how does it compare with the corresponding period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Press Report referred to in part (a) of the question has come to Government's notice. It would not be correct to say that the State Trading Corporation and the Hindustan Machine Tools have failed to undertake the disposal of textiles and watches respectively. These organisations are finalising the scheme for disposal of such goods. The India Tourism Development Corporation is arranging to lift the stocks of liquor and the present stocks are expected to be disposed of soon.

For facilitating quicker disposal of confiscated goods, instruction were issued recently which provide, *inter-alia*, for disposal, by retail sale, of heterogeneous consumer items seized in small lots and confiscated to Government (excluding watches), after

meeting the requirements of Government Departments and educational research institutions, as the case may be. The Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi has also been allowed to make group purchases of these items on behalf of its members.

The value of seized and confiscated goods lying in stock in the customs godowns, as on 31-12-1978, was Rs. 58 crores, and not Rs. 80 crores, as mentioned in the press report. The value of such goods that were ripe for disposal as on 31-12-1978 was Rs. 7.5 crores.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all the field formations for expediting the disposal of confiscated goods ripe for disposal. The Customs Houses and Central Excise Collectorate, are making necessary arrangements for effecting retail sales. In some places, such sales have already commenced.

The proceeds from the sale of confiscated goods effected during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto December), were as follows:—

1977-78	Rs. 7.88 crores
1978-79 (upto December)	Rs. 2.06 crores.

(The state-wise break up of these figures is not available).

Proposal to help Sick Units

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Indian Express* dated 26th January, 1979 under the caption "Body to help out sick units proposed";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the estimated number of sick units State-wise identified and the loan amount blocked with these units

and the steps taken/proposed to provide soft loans to such units as also management support and efficient monitoring as suggested by the inter-institutional group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The news item in the Indian Express dated 26th January, 1979 refers to the recommendations made by the Inter-Institutional Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India on "Coordination of the Lending Operations of the Term-lending Institutions and Commercial Banks". The Report of the Group mainly covers issues relating to coordination of lending operations of term lending institutions and banks and not merely the revival of sick units. Most of the recommendations of the Working Group have been accepted and suitable instructions in the matter have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The Industrial Reconstruction Corpora-

tion of India has also initiated steps to streamline its procedure for appraisal, sanction and follow up of loans to sick units.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India collects information in respect of advances of scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units enjoying aggregate credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above only. The State-wise break-up of such industrial units and the amount of bank credit outstanding against them are set out in statement. The Banks have been advised to set-up special cells at their head offices and regional offices to deal with various problems associated with sick industrial undertakings. Besides, it has been enjoined upon them to quickly examine the potential viability of the sick units and come to an early decision on the steps necessary to rehabilitate them. Wherever necessary the banks bring about suitable changes in the management structure of the assisted units.

Statement

State-wise break-up of Sick Units enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above and the amount of bank credit outstanding against them as at the end of June, 78.

(In Crores of Rupees)

State/Union Territory	No. of Units	(Amount Outstanding)
1	2	3
1. West Bengal	78	229.62
2. Maharashtra	68	227.61
3. Karnataka	13	48.69
4. Gujarat	38	80.51
5. Tamil Nadu	36	154.66
6. Andhra Pradesh	10	20.51
7. Bihar	12	23.25
8. Haryana	4	7.60
9. Rajasthan	6	21.16
10. Madhya Pradesh	10	18.04

1	2	3
11. Orissa	3	15.14
12. Uttar Pradesh	33	77.37
13. Kerala	6	16.13
14. Punjab	1	1.50
15. Assam	1	0.70
16. New Delhi	2	7.37
17. Pondicherry	1	1.73
18. Goa	3	4.48
TOTAL	325	956.08

**Four Star and Five Star Hotels
constructed by ITDC**

755. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of four star and five star hotels constructed so far by the ITDC and the places where they have been built;

(b) the number of Janata hotels built by ITDC so far and the places where they have been built;

(c) the names of places where the hotels at (a) and (b) above are under construction and when they are likely to be completed; and

(d) the places where such hotels as at (a) and (b) above are proposed to be constructed during the year 1979?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The I.T.D.C. operates 8 hotels which can be categorised as 4 and 5-Star hotels although all of them have not as yet been classified. These three hotels have been constructed by I.T.D.C. and the remaining

have been acquired/taken on lease by it. The details of these 8 hotels are given in the enclosed statement.

The I.T.D.C. has recently taken up the construction of a 565-room (1250 beds) Yatri Niwas (Janata hotel) at New Delhi. The Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages the construction of such Yatri Niwas at the other three metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as well, and at other centres to be determined after a survey, depending upon the availability of resources.

Excepting for the expansion of its existing 4 and 5-star category hotels already approved, I.T.D.C. is not undertaking the construction of any new hotels in 4 and 5-star category during the Five Year Plan of 1978-83.

The hotels approved to be expanded/constructed during 1979 are the expansion of the Ashoka Hotel and Akbar Ashok hotel, expansion of the Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel in Mysore, and partial construction of commissioning 200 rooms) of the Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) in New Delhi.

Statement

4 and 5 Star category Hotel operated by I.T.D.C.

S.No.	Name of the Hotel	Category	Place at which the hotels are situated	Whether the hotel has been constructed by ITDC or acquired/taken on lease
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hotel Ashok	5-Star (Deluxe)	New Delhi	Acquired from the Ministry of Works and Housing.
2	Hotel Akbar Ashok	(*)	New Delhi	On lease from NDMC.
3	Hotel Ashok	(*)	Bangalore	Constructed.
4	Hotel Qutab Ashok	(**)	New Delhi	Acquired from the Ministry of Works and Housing.
5	Ashok Beach Resort	(**)	Kovalam	Constructed.
6	Hotel Airport Ashok	(**)	Calcutta	Constructed.
7	Hotel Janpath Ashok	(***)	New Delhi	On lease from the Ministry of Works and Housing.
8	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel	(**)	Mysore	On lease from the Govt. of Karnataka.

(*) Not classified. Awaiting classification as 5-Star hotel.

(**) Not classified. Awaiting classification as 4-star-hotel.

(***) Awaiting re-classification as 4-Star hotel.

Air Cargo Racket detected at Delhi Airport

756. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PRAKASH:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a major air cargo racket has been recently detected at Delhi Airport involving the Custom Officials and Air India Officials;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof as well as the particulars of officers

of the two departments involved in the racket;

(c) the particulars of goods seized; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty officers and arrangements made to check the recurrence of such acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. According to reports received by Government, Customs Officers, acting on information, intercepted, on 30-1-79, at Delhi airport, four suitcases, declared as unaccompanied baggage and consigned from Hong Kong for transshipment to Kabul. The four suitcases were, on examination,

found to contain contraband articles, such as watch-parts, sarees, etc. totally valued at Rs. 2,27,595/-. In his statement, the official of Air India, handling this cargo, stated that he and an officer of Customs in Air Cargo Unit at Delhi Airport were to facilitate the substitution of the contents of the said four suitcases. This official was arrested and produced before the Magistrate, who ordered his release on bail. The officer of Customs allegedly involved in this case was transferred from the transshipment godown. The matter has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for further investigation. To Check recurrence of such acts, preventive control and supervision over such cargo has been tightened and made more effective.

Rejection of Public Distribution Scheme by State Governments

757. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have rejected the public distribution scheme which has been recommended by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, the State Governments have accepted the Scheme and agreed to implement it by 1st July 1979.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniform Price Policy for Essential Commodities

758. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have agreed to formulate a uniform price policy for essential commodities; and

(b) if so, what are the outlines of that policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). In the Conference of State Chief Ministers and Ministers of Civil Supplies held in New Delhi on 5-1-79 to discuss the Production-cum-Distribution Scheme for Selected Essential Commodities, the suggestion that essential commodities should be made available through the Public Distribution System at uniform prices throughout the country was generally endorsed. However a final decision on this issue has not so far been taken.

Development of various areas in Orissa to attract Tourists

759. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to develop various areas in Orissa like Chilka Lake, Simili Pal hill including the Tigar Project, Marine Drive from Konark to Puri, Deogarh and various water falls to attract inland and foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the decision taken and when the work thereon is likely to be taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not developing these places of tourists interest?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Proposals have been received from the Government of Orissa from time to time for the development of various areas of tourist interest in the State. The position regarding those under consideration of the Government is as follows:

Construction of a Forest Lodge at Similipal National Park will be taken up by the Department of Tourism depending on the resources available, in consultation with the State Government; the India Tourism Development Corporation will be undertaking the expansion of the Travellers Lodge at Konarak; the conversion of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar into a hotel, and the construction of a Travellers Lodge at Puri during the Five Year plan period 1978-83.

Schemes such as the Marine Drive from Konarak to Puri and the development of areas around water falls would be within the purview of the State Government.

Import of Rubber from Countries ready to buy Basmati Rice and Tobacco

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

(a) whether STC has decided to import rubber only from those countries which are ready to buy commodities like Basmati rice and tobacco in exchange;

(b) if so, whether STC has approached the countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of these countries and their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The State Trading Corporation of India had explored the possibility of linking purchase of rubber from Indonesia and Vietnam with the export of tobacco, but there was no response.

Racket in LTC in Public Undertakings unearthed in Bangalore

761. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a racket in LTC in some Public Sector Undertakings was unearthed in Bangalore during the first week of January, 1979; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The following Central Government manufacturing units located in Bangalore have reported that non-use of Leave Travel Concession by their employees has been detected during January, 1979 :

1. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.
2. National Textile Corporation (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra) Ltd.;
3. HMT Limited;
4. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.;
5. Bharat Electronics Ltd.;
6. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.;
7. Units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

Bharat Earth Movers Limited, have informed that preliminary investigations had indicated that some employees had mis-used the Leave Travel Concession. Preliminary investigations

reveal that in 76 cases the employees have not undertaken the journey even though they had drawn the advance and in those cases disciplinary proceedings have been initiated. In 39 cases the employees have voluntarily refunded the amount on the pretext that they could not perform the journey for personal reasons.

Losses suffered as a result of Agitation of Bank Employees

762. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI OM PRAKESH TYAGI:

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

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

(a) whether the recent agitation of bank employees had any adverse effect on the industrial and commercial activities in the country; and if so, the extent of various types of losses suffered; and

(b) the reasons of this agitation and the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to stop the recurrence of such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Industrial and commercial activity was adversely affected by the recent agitation of bank employees but it is not possible to quantify the extent of various types of losses suffered.

(b) The agitation of bank employees was in support of their demands for wage revision, DA, increase in other benefits, etc. Negotiations between bank managements and their employees are going on with a view to arrive at an amicable and peaceful settlement.

Anti-Smuggling Drive

763. SHRI BASANT SINGH KHALSA:

SHRI G. S. TOHRA:

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

(a) whether Government have launched a massive anti-smuggling drive in the country recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the integrated strategy which aims, on the one hand to provide facilities and courteous service to the honest tax-payers and law-abiding citizens dealing with the Department and, on the other to deal sternly with and deter the tax evaders and smugglers, in the month of January, 1979 a facilitation drive was launched streamlining the Customs procedures for clearance of air passengers and February, 1979 is being observed as a month of 'special drive for anti-smuggling operations'. The measures being taken in this behalf include strengthening and re-organisation of intelligence set-up at all sensitive points, ensuring more effective use of anti-smuggling equipment strengthening of all strategic customs preventive check-posts along the land borders and mounting of special watch in areas known for storage and sale of contraband goods with a view to effecting their seizures. As a result of this drive, during the first fortnight itself, several important seizures were made to various parts of the country. The value of the goods involved in these important seizures alone comes, to Rs. 83.87 lakhs.

Merger of Dearness Allowances with Pay of Central Government Employees

764. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY;

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA;

DR. BIJOY MONDAL;

SHRI VASANT SATHE;

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

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration which was appointed on the question of merger of dearness allowance with pay of the Central Government employees has given its award;

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

(c) by what time, the Board is likely to give its award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Board of Arbitration has to act according to the procedure laid down for the disposals of cases referred to it. At the request of both the Official Side and the Staff Side, the Board of Arbitration has adjourned the hearing of the case, to enable them to carry on negotiations. The Government are not in a position to indicate the date by which the Board of Arbitration could be expected to give its award.

Development of Tourism in Kerala State during 1979-80

765. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY;

DR. BIJOY MONDAL;

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA;

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

(a) whether Government propose to develop tourism in the Kerala State during the year 1979-80;

(b) if so, what are the names of the places which are likely to be developed for tourism in that State; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c) During 1979-80 the Central Department of Tourism intends to concentrate efforts on the development of extra tourist facilities at the Kovalam Beach Resort to which destination traffic is likely to increase considerably especially in view of the development of Trivandrum as an international airport. Facilities proposed are:

(a) Construction of a Beach Service Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs;

(b) Construction of a Yoga-cum-Massage Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs.

Places of the tourist interest in Kerala will also be given due coverage in the publicity programme of 1979-80 through films and tourist literature.

Incentives to Jewellery Exporters

766. SHRI SHANKER SINHA VACHELA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value of jewellery exported to various countries during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of jewellery exporters who have been replenished with gold and the quantity of gold replenished to each of them and the rates at which the gold has been given to each of them; and

(c) what further incentives have been given or are proposed to be given to jewellery exporters and whether there is any proposal to encourage small jewellers to enter this trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The value of jewellery exports to various countries during the last three years were as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
674.49	660.19	862.29

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) With a view to boost up the exports of gold jewellery a scheme for replenishment of gold against

such export was introduced in August 1978. Under the scheme, gold is made available at near prevailing international price. To widen the scope of the scheme studded gold ornaments/gold articles of not less than 14 carat purity have also since been covered.

It is expected that the new scheme for replenishment of gold for export or gold jewellery would stimulate export of gold jewellery and would help small jewellers/goldsmiths. The Scheme covers inter-alia cooperatives societies of goldsmiths. STC has also taken up schemes for helping the jewellery exporters by marketing support and design backups. Attempts are being made to involve small jewellers through State Small Scale Industries Corporations by STC.

Statement

(Obtained from State Bank of India, Bombay.)

Name of the Party	Rate per 10 Gms. of 9953 Fineness	Quantity sold Gms.	Total quantity Gms.	Value Rs.
M/s. Patni Jewellers	587.23	6490		3,81,112.27
	617.09	8870	15,360	5,47,358.83
M/s. Popley Kewalram Ghansham Das	587.23	910		53,437.93
	617.09	9670	10,580	5,96,726.03
M/s. B. Dayalji Adenwalla	587.23	2450		1,43,871.35
	617.09	2330		1,43,781.97
	676.80	4690	9,470	3,17,419.20
M/s. Jayanti Lal Ranchod Das Salla	617.09	6010	6,010	3,70,871.09
M/s. N.J. Anand Jewellers	617.09	1620		99,968.58
	676.80	3120	4,740	2,11,161.60
M/s. Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri	617.09	4730	4,730	2,91,883.57
M/s. Jamnadas Adenwalla	617.09	2940		1,81,424.46
	676.80	1150	4,090	77,832.00
M/s. Subhodchandra & Co.	617.09	3320	3,320	2,04,873.88
M/s. Tarachand Agarwala & Co.	587.23	3280	3,280	1,92,611.44
M/s. Govindbhai & Co.	617.09	1580	1,580	97,500.22
M/s. Moti Lal Vijbhukhandas	617.09	440	440	27,151.96
TOTAL			63,600	39,38,986.38

Name of the Party	Rate per 10 Gms. of 9953 Fineness Rs.	Quantity sold Gms.	Total quantity Gms.	Value Rs.
<i>New Delhi</i>				
M/s. Emkay Exporters	617.09	1170		
M/s. Tribhovandas Bhimji	617.09	340	1,510	93,180.59
GRAND TOTAL			65,110	40,32,166.97

Complaints regarding non-supply of certain pulses in Delhi through Fair Price Shops

767. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VEGHELA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Dal Arhar is not being supplied through fair price shops in Delhi under the scheme of supply of pulses through fair price shops for the last 3-4 months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of fair price shop-owners in Delhi against whom complaints were received for not supplying pulses to consumers while they had the stock in hand; and

(d) the action taken against such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The distribution of pulses through the fair price ration shops in Union Territory of Delhi was taken up by Delhi Administration for a limited period from 1-9-1978 on a purely ad hoc basis in

order to check rising trend in prices of pulses in the open market. The supply of arhar dal to the ration card holders could not be continued by Delhi Administration beyond October, 1978 because the quantities supplied by the National Cooperative Consumers Federation (NCCF), out of market purchases made by them, were exhausted by that time.

(c) and (d). The names of fair price shop-owners in Delhi against whom complaints were received on telephone by Delhi Administration for not supplying pulses to consumers while they had stocks in hand are given in the statement attached. Enquiries made by Delhi Administration revealed that the allegations made by the complainants were incorrect. Hence, no action was taken against them.

Statement

S. No.	Name and No. of F.P.S.
1	M/s. Pyere Lal Suchdeva, Old Market, West Patel Nagar, Delhi, FPS No. 1720.
2	M/s. Narula General Provision Store, Moti Nagar, FP Shop No. 1939.
3	M/s. Sudershan Lal Madan Lal, Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi, FPS No. 1210.
4	M/s. Om Prakash Batra, Teliwara Shahdara, Delhi, FPS No. 114.
5	M/s. Ishwar Dayal Jeet Singh, Kailash Nagar, FPS No. 3858.
6	Giri Lal Brij Kumar Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, FPS No. 2814.

बिना बिनाय में प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर भर्ती किए गए व्यक्ति

768. श्री छोटु बाई गवित : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान बिना विभाग में प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किए गए और उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए कितना धारित कोटा रखा गया है और कोटा कहां तक भरा गया है और सम्पूर्ण सुरक्षित कोटे को न भरने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए धारित पूरे कोटे का भरा जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की जा रही ठोस कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बिना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार-जम्नाह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Training centres for Income Tax Officers

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

(a) the number of training centres for Income Tax Officers;

(b) the names of places where the centres are located;

(c) the period of training for the Income Tax Officers; and

(d) how many conferences or seminars are being held in order to exchange experience gained and to improve efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Indian Revenue Service (Direct Taxes) Staff College is located at Nagpur and there are four Regional Training Institutes at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Lucknow.

(c) The period of initial training at the Indian Revenue Service (Direct Taxes) Staff College, Nagpur for directly recruited Group-A Income-tax

Officers is about one year. This is in addition to four months foundational course at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. Various in-service refresher orientation and specialised courses are also conducted throughout the year and the duration of these courses varies from three to fifteen days. The specialised courses cover various aspects of tax administration, such as assessment of companies trusts, salary cases and investigation techniques.

(d) In-service short term courses are conducted throughout the year and provide a forum for inter-action among the participants and opportunity to discuss practical problems experienced in the course of tax administration. Management courses are also conducted every year. In 1978, three such Management Development Programmes were held in addition to one senior management seminar. This seminar was attended by senior Assistant Commissioners and Commissioners of Income-tax. An annual conference of the Deputy Directors (Training) is also held at the Indian Revenue Service (Direct Taxes) Staff College, Nagpur.

Income Tax Officers recruited directly and by promotion

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

(a) whether the dispute of Income Tax Officers recruited directly and by promotion has been resolved; and

(b) if not, the steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The dispute regarding seniority of Income-tax Officers (Group 'A') stands settled with the Supreme Court's final judgement dated 16-4-1974 in Civil Appeal Nos. 2060 of 1971, 67, 139 and 383 of 1972—Bishan Swarup Gupta

Vs. Union of India and others. However, some officers have filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court for review of its earlier judgments in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of new posts of I.T.O's. in relation to increase in number of Assesseees

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

(a) the number of Income Tax cases pending for more than two years, zonal-wise and comparative figures for the previous financial year;

(b) the number of new posts of Income Tax Officers created in relation to the increase in the number of assesseees during the course of the year; and

(c) the number of Income Tax Officers posts which were lying vacant as on 31-12-78 and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: (a) The number of assessments pending for more than two years as on 1st

April, 1978 and 1st April, 1977 were as under:

1-4-1978: 4,73,577

1-4-1977: 4,96,246

Commissioner's charge-wise pendency as on these dates is as per statements A & B.

(b) 150 posts (75 Group A and 75 Group B) of Income-tax Officers were created during the financial year 1977-78 for assessment, collection and administrative work. No. post of Income-tax Officers for this work has been created during the financial year 1978-79 so far.

However, 100 posts of Income-tax Officers in Group A and 150 posts in Group B were created as Leave Reserve in 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively.

(c) There were 74 vacancies of Income-tax Officers as on 31st December, 78. 45 of these posts, which have been upgraded to that of I.A.C. (Assessment) would stand abolished as soon as I.A.C. (Assessment) are appointed against these posts. Other vacancies will be filled in by promoting Inspectors as Income-tax Officers, and on return to the cadre, of officers holding posts on deputation.

Statement 'A'

Charge-wise Pendency of Assessments pending for more than two years during the month of April, 1978.

Sl. No.	Commissioner's Charge	No. of assessments
1	2	3
1	Agra	3784
2	Allahabad	11011
3	Amritsar	3497
4	Andhra	13966
5	Assam	11190
6	Bihar	5578

1	3
7 Bombay City	77632
8 Bombay (C)	1177
9 Calcutta (C)	1138
10 Delhi	51506
11 Delhi (C)	667
12 Gujarat	76164
13 Jullundur	6318
14 Kanpur	3895
15 Karnataka	10546
16 Kerala	7046
17 Lucknow	14156
18 Madhya Pradesh	18932
19 Meerut	16583
20 Nagpur	4718
21 Orissa	1080
22 Patiala	2650
23 Pune	3583
24 Haryana & Chandigarh	11846
25 Jaipur & Jodhpur	10397
26 Tamil Nadu & Coimbatore	37562
27 Madras (C)	1179
28 West Bengal & Asansol	65776
TOTAL	473577

Statement 'B'

Charge-wise Pendency of Assessments pending for more than two years during the month of April, 1977.

Sl. No.	Commissioner's Charge	No. of Assessments
1	2	3
1	Agra	6269
2	Allahabad	10177
3	Amritsar	3908

1	2	3
4	Andhra	12195
5	Assam	10693
6	Bihar	8850
7	Bombay City	60721
8	Bombay (C)	954
9	Calcutta (C)	803
10	Delhi	63189
11	Delhi (C)	554
12	Gujarat	80342
13	Jullundur	7408
14	Kanpur	7041
15	Karnataka	7448
16	Kerala	6908
17	Lucknow	14723
18	Madhya Pradesh	22579
19	Meerut	15149
20	Nagpur	5047
21	Orissa	886
22	Patiala	4238
23	Pune	4762
24	Haryana & Chandigarh	10590
25	Rajasthan	15525
26	Tamil Nadu	34620
27	Madras (C)	1239
28	West Bengal	82428
	TOTAL	496246

Pending cases under Self-Assessment Scheme

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

(a) the number of assesseees coming under the Self-Assessment Scheme; and

(b) the number of pending cases under the Self-Assessment Scheme for more than two years and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) There is no scheme known as 'Self-Assessment Scheme' under the Income

tax Act, 1961. However, under the provisions of Section 140A of the Income-tax Act, "where any tax is payable on the basis of any return required to be furnished under section 139 or section 148, after taking into account the amount of tax, if any, already paid under any provision of this Act, the assessee shall be liable to pay such tax before furnishing the return and the return shall be accompanied by proof of payment of such tax." The provisions of this section are sub-titled 'Self assessment'. The number of assessees liable to pay tax under the provisions of this section varies from year to year and is determinable only after the returns are received. No separate record of the number of such assessees liable to pay tax under this section is maintained.

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

C.B.I. investigation regarding recovery of 85 bags of Rudraksha in Varanasi

773. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4633 on the 22nd December, 1978, about investigation regarding recovery of 85 bags of Rudhakshna in Varanasi and state:

(a) the progress made in the CBI investigation;

(b) whether proper charges have been framed and placed before a proper court;

(c) the value of 85 bags of Rudraksha referred to therein; and

(d) the names and addresses of parties involved in the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation which had, with respect to this Rudraksha beads, re-registered a regular case for investigation. has intimated that the investigation has since been completed and that no racket is involved in this case and that on 17.1.1979

a report was filed, under Section 173, Cr.P.C., in the Court of Special Magistrate, Lucknow, for the closure of the case. Orders of the court are still awaited.

(c) The c.i.f. value of the consignment is reported to be Rs. 18,381.60. No estimate is available of its market value.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

Payment of income tax by Medicine Factories in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad

774. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 3773 on 11th August and No. 4603 on 22nd December, 1978, the last day of the Winter Session wherein it was stated that assurance given in August, 1978 would be implemented within a fortnight and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected and laid on the Table within the stipulated time;

(b) if not, whether the information would now be laid on the Table; and

(c) the names and addresses of each party together with the amount of tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The information has been collected and furnished to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 29th December, 1978. The revised copies of the Implementation Report alongwith Hindi version were furnished on 3rd Februray, 1979.

Loan Extended to Agriculture and Industry by Banks, LIC and other Public Finance Institutions

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

(a) amount of loan extended to the Agriculture and to the Industry to the

rural and urban sector by the Banks, L.I.C. and other public Finance Institutions since 1975, year-wise and State-wise break up in details;

(b) the same for Dhanbad District of Bihar;

(c) whether he is aware of the great resentment in the agricultural sector for its neglect by the Banking Organisations;

(d) whether it is a fact that no improvement took place in this sphere even after the Janata Government had come into power; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) A State-wise statement giving outstanding advances of public sector banks as at the end of December 1973, December 1976 and March 1978 (latest available) is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3336/79] The information relating to the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India are shown in Statements II to IV (State-wise) Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3336/79]. The role of Life Insurance Corporation in giving assistance to agriculturists and industrialists is indirect because of certain special features of its functions.

They do not maintain separate statistics of investments in rural sector and the urban sector.

(b) The available data showing the occupation-wise classification of advances for end-June 1978 is set out below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and allied activities	7.06
2. Industry of which	6553.57
(a) Transport operators	250.70

(b) Small Industry	341.74	
3. Trade of which		137.71
retail trade	90.87	
4. All others		126.57
		6824.91

(c) to (e). There has been progressive flow of credit to the rural areas through the Commercial Banking system. The more important measures taken for streamlining the flow of credit are mentioned below:-

(1) Banks have been advised to charge a rate of interest not exceeding 10.5 per cent on term loans of over 3 years for minor irrigation and land development, and 11 per cent for allied activities. Direct individual loans to small farmers not exceeding Rs. 2500/- are to be advanced at interest rate not exceeding 11 per cent.

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

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

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

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

सरकार द्वारा बैंक कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर किया गया अतिरिक्त व्यय

776. श्री राज नारायण :
श्री जगत राज :

क्या उच्च प्रदान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न मांगें क्या हैं;
श्री

(ब) उन में से कौन-कौन सी मांगें सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं और उन मांगों की पूर्ति पर सरकार द्वारा कितना प्रतिशत व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

बिना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार-उल्लाह) : (क) बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई मांगें निम्नलिखित बातों से संबंधित हैं :—

(i) वेतन में संशोधन, मंहगाई भत्ते और अन्य पारलब्धियां ;

(ii) सीमांतिक लाभ जैसे मकान किराया, भत्ता, चिकित्सा सहायता, सेवा निवृत्ति/निवर्तन लाभ प्रादि ; और

(iii) अन्य सेवा लाभ ।

(ख) क्योंकि वार्ता अभी चल रही है इसलिये यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to lower Interest Rate

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

(a) whether Government propose to gradually lower the interest rates; and

(b) if so, how and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The interest rate structure of the commercial banks in relation to both their deposits and advances is kept under continual review by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India and changes therein are effected from time to time depending on the requirements of the prevailing economic situation.

Delayed Air services between Ahmedabad and Bombay and Bombay Ahmedabad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that air services between Ahmedabad and Bombay, as also between Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi, have been frequently delayed in recent months causing the passengers considerable inconveniences;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) reasons for the said frequent delays of several hours; and

(d) Broad outline of remedial measures taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Punctuality on these sectors for last three months of 1978, on an average, was about 53 per cent. The basic reason for delay is due mainly to unfavourable weather either on starting station, intermediate points or destination. As most of the aircraft operate on several sectors, delay at one place means delay throughout.

(d) Serious attempts are being made by Indian Airlines to effect improvement and observe punctuality. The position is, however, likely to show considerable improvement when more aircraft are added to the existing fleet.

Direction by I.A and A.I. to Staff/Personnel to Extend Courtesy to Travelling Public

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

(a) whether he wrote recently to the Chiefs of the IAC and Air India urging the staff/personnel of both these organisations to extend possible courtesy and prompt attention to the travelling public;

(b) if so, the full text of the said communication;

(c) whether the desired change has been appreciably noticed now; and

(d) the nature of the complaints that prompted him to take recourse to such a communication?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Instructions to this effect were issued at my behest. A copy of the instructions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3337/79].

(c) and (d). The instructions are expected to have a salutary impact. Such instructions became necessary as there were complaints from the travelling public and also from the Honourable Members of Parliament.

Features of Agreement arrived at with Bankmen

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

(a) what are the main features of the agreement arrived at with Bankmen which led to their calling off the strike expected to begin on 2nd February, 1979;

(b) what is the extra amount involved by way of benefit to Bankmen;

(c) what is the amount of profit made by the concerned Banks in 1977-78; and

(d) what is the amount saved by these Banks by curtailing interest rates on deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). An agreement is yet to be arrived at as the negotiations are still going on.

(c) Profits made by the public sector banks for the year 1977 as per their balance sheet are as under:

State Bank Group—Rs. 885.95 lakhs
Nationalised Banks—Rs. 2756.86 lakhs

(d) Information is not available. However, the gains due to reduction in interest rates during 1978 are likely to be off set by reduction in the rates of interest on advances.

Issue of complimentary passes by A.I. and I.A.

781. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a list of persons to whom Air India/Indian Airlines gives complimentary passes; and

(b) if so, their names/designations and brief reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). In line with the practice followed by airlines all over the world, Air-India and Indian Airlines issue complimentary tickets to their sales agents, general sales agents, employees of other airlines on a reciprocal basis and to certain other categories as part of their sales promotion. It is not in the commercial interests of the Corporations to make public a list of such persons.

Report of Task Force on Export policy

782. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government had received the Report of the Task force constituted by the Ministry for reorientation of export policy;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted all the recommendations;

(c) whether the new export policy has helped in increasing export potentialities;

(d) if so, what extent the new policy has proved a success; and

(e) whether some new changes are being made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e). The following Task Forces had been appointed by the Government to identify measures necessary to increase exports in their respective areas:—

1. Task Force on Electronics;
2. Task Force on Project Exports;
3. Task Force on Agricultural Exports;

4. Task Force on Handicrafts;
5. Task Force on Gem & Jewellery;
6. Task Force on Leather & Leather Manufactures;
7. Task Force on Small Scale Sector;
8. Task Force on Export of Furniture; and
9. Task Force on Export Services.

Out of these, Task Forces on Electronics, Agricultural Exports and Export of Furniture have submitted their final reports and Task Forces on Gem & Jewellery and Leather & Leather Manufactures have submitted their interim reports. The recommendations of these Task Forces are under examination by an inter-ministerial Empowered Committee.

Conference of Traders

783. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that traders have asked the Union Minister to have some role also for traders in the distribution plan scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Conference of Traders was also held in January 1979;

(c) if so, whether they have accepted the massive distribution plan of Government;

(d) if so, whether they have made some suggestions in the scheme; and

(e) to what extent their suggestions have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). A seminar was organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry towards the end of January, 1979. At the meeting, the

FICCI, President suggested that the private trade should be associated with the Public Distribution Scheme.

(c) and (d). During the discussions in the seminar, several trade associations have welcomed the scheme while a few have opposed it. The main suggestions made at the seminar were—

(i) the scheme of distribution should be confined to the poorer sections of the society;

(ii) private trade should not be replaced in the operation of the distribution scheme.

(e) The suggestion at (i) above was not practicable. As regards (ii) above the scheme recognises the role of the private sector so long as they abide by the disciplines and supervision contemplated under the Scheme and function in interest of the Society.

Selection for post of Deputy Managing Director in I.A.

784. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Deputy Managing Directors in Indian Airlines;

(b) whether any vacancy in the said post was filled up during 1977-78;

(c) if so, the criteria;

(d) whether the Director of Operations Capt. A. M. Kapur of Indian Airlines was selected for by the public enterprises selection board for appointment;

(e) if so, whether his selection was turned down; and

(f) if so, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). At present there are two posts of Deputy Managing Director in I.A.C. Out of these one post was filled during 1977-78.

(c) to (f). The post of Deputy Managing Director is a selection post appointment to which is made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. The appointment involved the supersession of Capt. Kapur, which is inherent in any system of appointment by selection.

Demand for Judicial Probe into Indian Airlines Boeing-737 crash at Hyderabad in December, 1978

785. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have demanded a judicial probe into the cause of the Indian Airlines Boeing-737 crash at Hyderabad on December 17, 1978;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some Members of Parliament have suggested a judicial probe into the cause of the Indian Airlines' Boeing 737 crash at Hyderabad on December 17 1978. It has been decided to appoint a Court of Inquiry under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 to be headed by a sitting Judge of Andhra Pradesh High Court. Necessary action to appoint the Court of Inquiry is in hand.

Export of Sheep and Goats to West Asia

786. SHRI M. V. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sheep and goats exported to West Asia during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of sheep and goats has risen by nearly 25 per cent in the past two years on account of export;

(c) whether Government are aware that meat-sellers have demanded ban on export of sheep to keep the retail price of meat under control;

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in 'STATESMAN' dated 17th January, 1979 in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir. The total annual export of live sheep and goats including Mutton thereof constitute only less than 0.5 per cent of the estimated sheep and goats population in the country which would have no deleterious effect on domestic prices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A series of meetings have been held with the exporters and merchants of meat in Delhi and Bombay. The shipment of meat has been suspended for a temporary period. A constant and close watch is being kept on domestic availability and prices and domestic needs are being given priority,

Statement

QUANTITY in Hundreds
VALUE in Rupees

	1975—76		1976—77		1978—79	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Goats and Kids</i>						
1. Bahrain . . . . .	..	..	1,195	2,90,000	..	..
2. Dubai/UAE . . . . .	..	..	5,088	10,63,472	108,744	2,59,97,023
3. Oman . . . . .	..	..	1,172	3,29,899	3,166	9,46,700
4. Nepal	54	2,938	1.47	12,260	134	22.730
5. Qatar . . . . .	..	..	32,450	50,70,517	..	..
6. Egypt & Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	100	19,500
7. Kuwait . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,575	8,21,201
TOTAL	54	2,938	₹ 39,952	67,66,148	115,719	2,78,07,153

Sheeps and Lambs.

1. Abu Dhabi . . . . .	..	..	650	1,59,375	..	..
2. Bahrain . . . . .	..	..	1,272	3,32,188	..	..
3. Dubai/UAE	2,100	5,44,500	28,667	66,48,574	34,597	85,63,839
4. Japan	421	91,780	200	69,620	..	..
5. Oman/Muscat	3,739	7,38,596	4,420	12,55,200	4,165	12,28,361
6. Qatar	1,802	3,96,860	13,052	6,26,227	7	1,500
7. Saudi Arabia . . . . .	..	..	31,602	64,80,762	3,500	9,43,396
8. Sri Lanka }	885	4,45,000	..	..	..	..
9. Egypt . . . . .	..	..	..	..	400	78,000
10. Nepal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5,971	11,95,690
11. Kuwait . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,000	6,00,000
TOTAL	8,947	22,16,736/	₹ 79,863	1,55,71,946	₹ 50,640	1,26,10,786

चुंगी व्यवस्था समाप्त किया जाना

787. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :

श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर :

श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण :

श्री डी० अमात :

श्री राघव जी :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश के सभी राज्यों में चुंगी व्यवस्था समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्व उगाहने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को किसी वैकल्पिक स्रोत का सुझाव दिया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो जिस स्रोत का सुझाव दिया गया है, उस का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चुंगी व्यवस्था समाप्त करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल):
(क) ऐसी राज्य सरकारों को, जो चुंगी लगाती हैं, चुंगी समाप्त करने के संबंध में उपयुक्त कानून बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए अनुरोध के इरादे की घोषणा पिछले वर्ष के बजट भाषण में की गई थी।

(ख) सभी संबंधित राज्यों को, राजस्व के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों का पता लगाने की आवश्यकता सहित चुंगी समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए, लिखा गया था।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकारों से ज्ञा समिति की संगत सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था। इस समिति का थोड़ा सा पण्णावर्त कर लगाने की और झुकाव था हालांकि इस का मुख्य जोर, किसी विशेष वैकल्पिक स्रोत द्वारा इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने की बजाय, चुंगीकर को समाप्त करने पर था।

(ङ) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से चुंगी समाप्त करने के संबंध में सहयोग प्राप्त करने और किन्हीं वैकल्पिक व्यवस्थाओं पर परस्पर सहमति प्राप्त करने के लिये उन से विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिए कार्यकारी दल की नियुक्ति

788. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :

श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर :

श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण :

श्री डी० अमात :

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

(क) क्या हाल में बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिए कार्यकारी दल की नियुक्ति करते समय इसक

चेयरमैन को अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं पर विचार करने का भी अनुरोध किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई है; यदि हां तो कब और उसके मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई योजना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां। 8 अक्टूबर, 1978 को प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा बुलायी गयी बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं के मुख्य कार्यधिकारियों की बैठक के फल-स्वरूप गठित कार्यकारी दलों में से प्रत्येक के अध्यक्ष से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित लोगों की आवश्यकताओं का विशेष ध्यान रखें।

(ख) तथा (ग). सभी कार्यकारी दलों की रिपोर्टें, सरकार को अक्टूबर, 1978 में प्राप्त हो गई थी तथा सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई के साथ कार्यकारी दलों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का सार, 24 नवम्बर, 1978 को लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 958 के उत्तर के साथ सदन के पटल पर रखा गया था।

(घ) तथा (ङ). इन दलों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दी जाने वाली सहायता में वृद्धि के लिए सुझाए गए तथा सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत महत्वपूर्ण उपाय अनुबंध में बताए गए हैं। सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने तथा कार्यकारी दलों की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन पर नजर रखने के बारे में बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं को निर्देश जारी कर दिया है।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यकारी दलों द्वारा सुझाये गये विशेष उपाय।

(1) विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना :—

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को उत्पादक उद्यमों के लिए 4 प्रतिशत की रियायती दर पर ऋण दिए जाते हैं। बकों से कहा गया है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के स्तर को 1/2 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 1 प्रतिशत कर दें। यह निर्णय भी अलग से किया गया है कि योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले ऋणों का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों को दिया जाये। इस से पूर्व यह निर्धारित प्रतिशत 33 1/3 था। अनुसूचित जनजातियों को और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये भारतीय रिजर्व

बैंक की योजना में परिवर्तन कर बैंकों की सहकारी समितियों—बहुधाकार बहुउद्देश्य समितियों (एल० ए० एम० पी० एस०) को, जो कि विशेषतः जनजाति के लोगों के हितों के लिए गठित की गई हैं, मध्यम के रूप में काम में लाने की इजाजत दे दी है।

(2) रोजगार प्रोत्साहन :—

हर बैंक से समझतः वार्षिक आधार पर प्रति शाखा प्रति मास कम से कम दो प्रतिशत ऋणकर्तव्यों को ऋण देने के लिए कहा गया है। जिन ब्लाकों के लिए विकास-कार्यक्रम तैयार हो गये हैं उन में स्वयं रोजगार योजनायें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये बैंक इस पर ध्यान देने तथा साथ ही इन योजनाओं को अन्य ब्लाकों में भी लागू करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। जिला स्तरीय योजना तथा जनजाति उपयोगिता के अन्तर्गत घ० ज० तथा घ० अ० जा० को दिये गये महत्व को देखते हुए, इन समुदायों के लिये ऋण योजना भी महत्वपूर्ण होगी। घ० जा०/घ० ज० जाति के लिए स्वयं रोजगार जैसी विशेष योजनाएँ तैयार की जायेंगी। जहाँ कहीं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए आई० टी० डी० पी० जैसी विशेष योजनाएँ तैयार की जाती हैं, बैंक योजना तैयार करने में पूर्ण सहयोग देंगे तथा बैंक ऋण उपलब्ध करायेंगे।

(3) कृषि ऋण :—

बैंकों से कहा गया है कि सघन क्षेत्रीय विकास के लिए देने गये 2000 ब्लाकों में कृषि ऋण देने के लिये वे विशेष प्रयास करेंगे। नये ब्लाकों का चयन करते समय, बेरोजगारी की निम्नमात्रा तथा कृषि उत्पादकता के प्रतिशत, 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक घन० जाति जनसंख्या होना भी एक मापदण्ड है। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कृषि सेवा समिति (एफ० एस० एस०) तथा बहुधाकार बहुउद्देश्य समितियों (एल० ए० एम० पी० एस०) को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दी जाने वाली कृषि ऋण सहायता में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।

(4) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग :—

बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे ऐसे क्लियरिंग और शाहीन/कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये, जिन की प्रत्येक प्रत्येक आवश्यकताएं 25,000 रु० से अधिक न हों, 11 प्रतिशत की दर से, पूंजीगत व्यय एवं कार्यकारी पूंजी दोनों ही विषयक ऋण आवश्यकता पूरी करने वाली मिश्रित ऋण योजनायें तैयार करें। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इन मिश्रित ऋणों की ब्याज दर 9-1/2 प्रतिशत होगी। इस समूह में घ० जा०/घ० ज० जाति के प्राथमिक संख्या में व्यापार की संभावना है। वे ऋणकर्ता जो विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण के पात्र हैं विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अधीन यह मिश्रित ऋण 4 प्रतिशत की दर पर प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। प्रतिशत (टाइनी) उद्योगों तथा अन्य छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के बारे में, बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे वित्तीय संस्थाओं तथा अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए गठित विशेष प्रतिष्ठानों को उपकरण जुटायें तथा उत्पादों के विपणन में सहायता करें।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण लेने में साक्षिनों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों

789. श्रीधर राय गोपाल सिंह : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कृषि कार्यों के लिये और कृषि उपकरणों को खरीदने के लिये बैंकों से ऋण लेने में किसानों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को और दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने और प्रभावित किसानों के लिये इसे और अधिक आसान बनाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्हास) : (क) तथा (ख) : सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा कृषि प्रयोजनों तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी धरोहर खरीदने के लिये विभिन्न ऋण प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाये जाते हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित एक दल ने हाल ही में कृषि ऋण सम्बन्धी धरोहर पत्रों और बैंकों द्वारा ऋण प्रदान करने की कार्यकारी कार्यप्रणाली की समीक्षा की है और धनक मुद्दा दिये हैं जिन से सभी कृषि सम्बन्धी ऋणों के विशेष कर छोड़े और सीमांत किसानों को ऋणों के लिये बनाये गये धरोहर पत्रों तथा उन की प्रक्रिया सरल हो जाए। कार्यकारी दल ने अन्य बातों के साथ साथ सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा अपनाए जाने के लिए एक सामान्य धरोहर पत्र भी तैयार किया है और ऐसे ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिये उदार मानक निर्धारित किये हैं। यह भी निर्धारित किया गया है कि छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को दिए गए ऋण के मामले में अंजित मनी पर जोर न दिया जाए।

Proceedings against Advertisers/ Companies who issued advertisements to Congress Souvenir

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

(a) whether Government have instituted any legal or departmental proceedings against advertisers/companies who issued advertisements to Congress Souvenir—Indian National Congress (O) in 1975-76 under Rule 6B(2) of the Income Tax Rules 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken and against whom for the violation of the above Rule 6B(2)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The assessment of the Indian National Congress (O) for the assessment year 1976-77 (relevant to the accounting period 1975-76) has not yet been finalised. The information whether the provisions of rule 6B(2) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 have been invoked in the cases of advertisers/companies can be obtained only after the details have been filed by the Congress (O).

Proposal to step up tempo of Tourist inflow to South

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of inflow of foreign tourists to the South is far less than the flow to the North;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lower inflow despite the significant tourist attraction of the South with its historicity, archaeological marvels and fine places for holidaying; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to step up the tempo of tourist inflow to the South?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The comparatively less number of international tourists visiting South than the North has been mainly due to the fact that the growth of infrastructural facilities by way of accommodation and transportation in the South did not keep pace with the growth of international tourist traffic to the country. This gap in infrastructural facilities has now to a great extent been reduced by more hotels of acceptable standard coming up in many of the tourist centres in the South, and larger aircraft being used on the Southern

trunk routes. As a result the international tourist traffic to the South has appreciably grown. In order to augment this traffic, the Central Department of Tourism launched a "Destination South India" campaign in 1977. Similarly, a large number of delegates attending the annual conference of the Society of American Travel Writers held in New Delhi in September, 1978 were encouraged to take post-Conference tours to places of tourist interest in South India so that they could write about the tourist attractions of the South, and thereby generate interest in visiting the South. Travel agents groups and travel publicists invited by the Department of Tourism to visit India are also taken to the South to familiarise them with its attractions so that they in turn can promote tourist traffic to the South. Thus, every effort is being made by the Central Department of Tourism in concert with the State Governments, ITDC, Indian Airlines, Air-India, travel agents and hoteliers to promote a larger flow of international tourist traffic to the South.

Trained Personnel taken away from ITDC

792. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government are aware that lure of more money and better pay and perks in West Asian and other foreign countries have taken a heavy toll of trained personnel from the India Tourism Development Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A small proportion of I.T.D.C. employees do leave service in order to take up assignments on higher salaries with organisations and hotel

chains in India, West Asia and other foreign countries. A larger number of persons is accordingly recruited and trained in order to meet the shortage of personnel thus created.

Export of Cashewnut Shell Liquid

793. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of export of Cashewnut shell liquid and its value during 1977-78; and

(b) the expected quantity of export for the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The actual export of Cashewnut Shell Liquid from India in 1977-78 and projected export during 1979-80 are as follows:-

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1977-78.	2587	105.51
1979-78 (Projected)	5000	500.00

Loan with Interest payable to U.K.

794. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the total loan with interest which is payable to U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The total amount of U.K. Government loans outstanding as on 1st January 1979 was £516,655,641.70; the total amount of interest payable on the outstanding loans as on that date was £27,370,193.01.

Steps to check Smuggling and Sale of Imported Goods

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale smuggling of imported articles which are freely

being sold in markets of cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta etc;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and whether any steps have been taken to identify the sources of inflow of these imported goods; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to check the smuggling and sale of these imported goods in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Periodical reports received by Government do not support the view expressed in part (a) of the question. According to these reports, the problem of smuggling has been contained.

However, the fight against smuggling is continuous one; and such measures—administrative, organisational, legislative, economic and other—as are considered necessary from time to time to meet the changing situations, continue to be taken.

The possibility remains of some foreign goods finding their way into the market from out of those that either get legally imported into the country as passenger baggage or gift parcels etc., or of which clearance through customs gets allowed on payment of fine and duty. With the object of making circulation of smuggled goods in the market more difficult, detailed provisions have been made in the law to regulate the acquisition, transport, storage and sale in Indian market of imported goods that are notified for this purpose. Due vigilance is exercised to ensure that these regulatory provisions are properly enforced and not circumvented, appropriate watch is kept on the areas known for sale and distribution of foreign goods, and necessary action taken for search and seizure where goods, believed to be smuggled, are found.

Tourism Schemes of ITDC for Nalanda District

796. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

the names of tourism schemes being implemented by or under consideration of India Tourism Development Corporation in respect of the Nalanda district of Bihar State and full details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The Five Year Plan (1978-83) of the I.T.D.C. does not envisage any tourism scheme in the Nalanda District of Bihar State.

For regulating the development of tourist facilities at selected archaeological monuments of tourist interest in such a manner as to preserve their environmental characteristics, the Department of Tourism had commissioned the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works & Housing to prepare master plans (Land-use plans) of selected centres. The master plan of Nalanda has been completed. The master plan which has been approved by the Government of Bihar, is proposed to be implemented in consultation with the State Government.

Employment for Unemployed Pilots

**797. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

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

(a) that number of unemployed pilots are increasing in the country from last ten years and what are their numbers in India, State-wise; and

(b) what plan Government of India proposes to give employment to the unemployed pilots?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There has been no appreciable increase in the number of unemployed pilots in the preceding three years. State-wise break up of about 200 unemployed commercial pilot's licence holders is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government to assist the unemployed trained pilots in securing employment:—

(1) Rules for recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer in the Civil Aviation Department were amended in 1971 to make unemployed pilots eligible for appointment as Assistant Aerodrome Officer;

(2) Organisations like Indian Airlines, Air India and International Airports Authority of India were advised to utilise the services of these unemployed pilots wherever possible;

(3) The Directorate of Agricultural Aviation was requested to provide jobs to such pilots wherever possible;

(4) State Governments were requested to give consideration to Commercial Pilots Licence holders for employment under them, wherever possible;

(5) A proposal for setting up third level air services is under consideration. It is expected that a number of unemployed pilots will be able to secure employment, when this scheme is implemented.

बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बीकों के पास बना राशि

798. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या उच्च प्रबन्धन मंत्री तथा क्लियर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1978-79 में बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बीकों के पास कुल कितनी बना राशि की थीर उसका कितना प्रतिशत राज्य में किमान्तित की जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं पर व्यय किया गया ?

क्लियर मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुम्भकार जगन्नाथ): बिहार में, सितम्बर, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बीकों की बना राशियों, ऋणों और निवेशों से सम्बन्धित आकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(शरोड़ रुपयों में)

1. बना राशियाँ	981.40
2. निधियों का निवेश (क ख)	565.84
(क) ऋण	415.21
(ख) राज्य/अन्य निकायों की प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश।	150.63

उपरोक्त ऋणों के प्रत्यावा भी बिहार में करीब करीब 100 करोड़ रुपये के ऋणों का, सामायतः उपरोक्त किया जाता है भने ही, वे ऋण राज्य के बाहर अवस्थित शाखाओं/कायों द्वारा जम्मा किये गये हैं।

Reactions of the Chief Ministers of States on the proposed Distribution Plan Scheme

799. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI SHAMBHU NATH
CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether the Distribution Plan Scheme has been placed or discussed with the State Chief Ministers,

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

(c) total expenditure involved?

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

(b) The State Governments have welcomed the Scheme and agreed to implement it by 1st July 1979.

(c) The Scheme envisages financial outlay on price support and buffer-stocking operations confined to agricultural commodities and the expenditure would vary from year to year depending on the support prices and issue prices fixed and the size of buffer-stocks or several other factors.

Contraband Goods in Possession of Customs in Bombay

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 crore worth contraband goods was in possession of Customs in Bombay alone during the month of December, 1978;

(b) whether in different raids on Bank lockers in Delhi alone 8 lakh jewellery worth was found on the 12th January, 1979;

(c) is it also a fact that in January itself a big haul of smuggled goods were seized at Palam in New Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Reports received by Government indicate that, as on 31-12-1978, the total value of seized and confiscated goods lying in stock in the Customs godowns at Bombay was Rs. 18.64 crores approximately.

(b) There was no such seizure under the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. Contraband goods like watch parts, sarees, etc., valued at Rs. 2,27,595/-, were seized at Delhi Airport on 30-1-1979. An Airline official who was concerned with the handling of the transshipment cargo in which the said contraband was found, was arrested for his involvement in the case. He was subsequently released on bail by the court. The matter has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order on the observations made by you, Sir... *(Interruptions)*

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल (बुर्जा) : मुजफ्फरनगर में बारह तारीख को बुद्ध जयन्ती के अवसर पर लाठी चार्ज और गोली चली थी जिस में दो तो के करीब घावमी घायल हुए थे। गृह राज्य मंत्री जी वहाँ स्वयं गए थे। उन्होंने देखा है कि वहाँ पर जो लोग जकमी हुए थे और जिन को पकड़ा गया है उनके भी बेहियां और हथकड़ियां पड़ी हुई हैं। हम ने इस घटना के बारे में कालिग एटेंशन दिया है लेकिन उस पर विचार नहीं हो रहा है और उसका यहां रखने का मौका नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आप कृपया इसके लिए कोई समय दें या मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह इस घटना के बारे में एक बतव्य दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I will try to give it next week. Please repeat it. At the end of the week, it lapses. Now Papers to be Laid.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER TOBACCO BOARD ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tobacco Board (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 596(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3299/79].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' FEDERATION AND INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3300/79].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3301/79].

"ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1978-79", DIRECT TAX LAWS COMMITTEES' REPORT (HINDI VERSION), NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, UNDER DELHI SALES TAX, ACT, ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND TWO STATEMENTS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of "Economic Survey, 1978-79" (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3302/79].

(2) A copy of the Final Report (Hindi version) of the Direct Tax Laws Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3303/79].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

(i) G.S.R. 582(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding import of unmated mares for breeding purposes in India.

(ii) G.S.R. 1546 and 1547 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from Customs duty on component parts and rubber tyre and tubes for manufacture of motor vehicles and tractors.

(iii) G.S.R. 1548 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding prohibition of export of Sann-Hemp unless the same has

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 5th December, 1978.

been graded in accordance with the rules.

(iv) G.S.R. 1549 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in Customs duty on Odelca Camera.

(v) G.S.R. 1550 and 1551 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from customs duty on wrist watches and wrist watch parts.

(vi) G.S.R. 4(E) and 5(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding grant of exemption from additional duty on melting scrap (other than heavy melting scrap) of iron and steel.

(vii) G.S.R. 12(E) and 13(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding grant of partial exemption from customs duty on Soda Ash.

(viii) G.S.R. 15(E) to 17(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from customs duty on viscose staple fibre, viscose tow and poly-nosic staple fibre.

(ix) G.S.R. 43(E) and 44(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of all medical, surgical and diagnostic equipment, subject to certain conditions, for use in certain specified categories of hospitals from the whole of basic, additional and auxiliary duty of customs.

(x) G.S.R. 47(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum re-

garding extension of the tariff preferences under the Bangkok Agreement to four more items.

(xi) G.S.R. 48(E) to 50(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to timber from basic customs duty when imported from Bangladesh under the Bangkok Agreement.

(xii) G.S.R. 51(E) and 52(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from customs duty on Isobornyl Acetate imported for the manufacture of Camphor.

(xiii) G.S.R. 69 and 70 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from customs duty on ceramic and glass spinnerettes.

(xiv) G.S.R. 68(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1979, containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 34(E) dated the 29th January, 1979.

(xv) G.S.R. 69(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from export duty on Tea.

(xvi) G.S.R. 70(E) to 75(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to component parts in excess of duty leviable on main machinery when imported complete.

(xvii) G.S.R. 76(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from export duty on black pepper.

(xviii) G.S.R. 193 and 194 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of certain specified leather processing chemicals and footwear accessories to a net 40 per cent *ad valorem* only.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3304/79].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 19(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Guar Splits falling under Tariff item No. 68 from the whole of the excise duty.

(ii) G.S.R. 20(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of goods manufactured in Jails from the whole of the excise duty.

(iii) G.S.R. 26(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of converted types of paper from excise duty.

(iv) G.S.R. 35(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty concessions in respect of steel ingots and iron or steel products.

(v) G.S.R. 36(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from full excise duty on skull scrap and runners and risers consumed in manufacture of steel ingots.

(vi) G.S.R. 40(E) and 41(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1979 together with an explanatory

memorandum regarding rebate of excise duty on 'package tea'.

(vii) G.S.R. 141 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on Cement-Ashmoh.

(viii) G.S.R. 58(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding notification No. 151/77-CE dated the 18th June, 1977 relating to excise duty on electrolytic copper wire bars.

(ix) G.S.R. 59(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of excise duty on Transformers and Generators.

(x) G.S.R. 60(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of excise duty on Electric motors.

(xi) G.S.R. 61(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 79-Cus. dated the 18th June, 1977 relating to customs' duty concession on electrolytic copper wire bars imported into India.

(xii) G.S.R. 195 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum amending notification No. 182/66-CE dated the 26th November, 1966 in order to convert the specific concessional rate into its approximate equivalent *ad valorem* rate.

(xiii) G.S.R. 196 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to footwear samples for tent purposes from excise duty.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3305/79].

(5) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. F4(33/78-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th December, 1978.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. F.4(50)/76-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th January, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3306/79].

(6) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 603(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978 under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3307/79].

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with the Auditor's Report for the year 1977-78 published in Notification No. F. 6/2/77-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th September 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3308/79].

(8) 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 New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, 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 explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3309/79].

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3309/79].

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order. I would draw your attention to the observations that you had already made. I had given a privilege motion against the Chief Election Commissioner, because of certain reasons known to the House. I would like to make certain points for your further consideration. One is: Lok Sabha is master of its privileges. Second: it is a serious contempt if any individual or institution takes upon itself to enquire directly or indirectly on an issue of privilege decided by the House finally. According to you, Lok Sabha is a 'big institution'. That is more so the reason why the Chief Election Commissioner should not have held a public hearing. He acted on a letter written by Shri Stephen challenging the judgment of the House regarding the privilege issue. The Chief Election Commissioner, after having committed the contempt, is now trying to justify his action. I would now request you to consider my privilege motion again.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered all that, and I have not accepted your point.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No further recording on this.

(Interruptions)*

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF SCHEDULED CASTE REFUGEES IN WEST BENGAL.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA (Tamluk): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported economic blockade of Scheduled Caste refugees who migrated from Dandakaranya to Marichjhapi in West Bengal, leading to Police firing on them resulting in killing of a large number of refugees, including criminal assaults on many of their womenfolk."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, In February and March 1978, about 1,20,000 refugees from former East Pakistan who were rehabilitated in Dandakaranya and other areas deserted these camps and came to West Bengal. After a good deal of effort, all but about 8,000 of them, who had taken shelter in Marichjhapi in Sunderban, were persuaded to return to Dandakaranya. It is not known whether they belong to scheduled castes but those remaining behind indulged in illegal activities, like indiscriminate and extensive felling of forests, destruction of forest produce and allotment of land in exchange of money. The West Bengal Government has been persuading these refugees to leave Marichjhapi, and return to Dandakaranya.

It was reported that some leaders of these refugees were trying to lure the families who had returned by offering land to them the reserve forest area. The refugees in Marichjhapi have raised their own volunteer force to resist by force any police action to move them from that area.

As the situation in the area was becoming tense, orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. were promulgated by

the District Magistrate.

On 31st January 1979, about 1,000 refugees attempted to cross over to Kumirmari by boats. When the police tried to prevent them, some of the refugees launched an attack on the police camp by using arrows and other missiles, causing injury to a constable. The police were compelled to fire 4 rounds in an effort to control the situation. The refugees withdrew but soon reassembled and again attacked the police party. The police fired again resulting in the death of 2 persons and injury to 4 others. 48 policemen including the Additional S.P. and the Magistrate on duty also received injuries. The State Government has ordered an executive enquiry by the Commissioner, Presidency Division into the firing incident.

There has been no incident of criminal assault on any refugee women.

There have been no reports of any further trouble in the area. The situation can, however, become normal only when the refugees return to Dandakaranya, as Marichjhapi is not an area suitable for rehabilitation. I hope that leaders of all political parties will join the efforts of the State Government in persuading the refugees to go back. This is in their best interest.

श्री मुशील कुमार धारा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह भ्रमपूर्ण है। मंत्री महोदय के पास आज तक यह खबर नहीं है कि यह लोग शेरदुखला कास्ट है कि नहीं। इसकी इन्हें जानकारी होनी चाहिये थी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि धारा 144 कब प्रोपलोट हुई इसके बारे में कोई तारीख मंत्री जी ने नहीं दी। जिम वजह से मैंने आपको यह काल प्रॉटेशन दिया है उसका कारण है कि मागीचझापी मुन्दरवन में बहुत दूर में पूर्व दक्षिण कोने में है और हमारे एकदम बिल्कुल सरहद में ही है, और सरहद से 10 मील भीतर में बंगो सागर के बहुत नजदीक है। लेकिन मारीचझापी जैसे नेता जो नगर बन गया, एक साल पहले की कहानी है, बहुत सारी कहानियाँ हैं जो मैं यहाँ आपको बताऊंगा। वहाँ पुलिस एक्शन जब शुरू हुआ 24 जनवरी से 14 फरवरी तक..... (व्यवधान)। वहाँ पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और वहाँ से हैं। 8,000 का जो हिस्सा बिया है वह गलत है। राज्य सरकार जो हिस्सा देती

है उसी पर गृह मंत्री जी क्यों बोलते हैं। कम से कम 30,000 भ्रादमी वहाँ पर हैं। (व्यवधान) आपकी, इंजरी में सास्ट सगता है। वहाँ 24 तारीख से इकानार्मिक ब्लाकैड किया। 38 स्टीम लांच डीप में रख दिया। डीप में चारों ओर नदियाँ हैं और नदी में 38 स्टीम बोट रख कर कम-से-कम 500 पुलिस और एक बटालियन फ्रान्च पुलिस वहाँ रख दिया और कम-से-कम 8, 10 अफसर, एडीशनल एस.पी., एस.पी., डी.एम. और एडीशनल डी.एम. वर्ग रह वहाँ रखे और गोयन्दा विभाग के बहुत भ्रादमी वहाँ रखे। जो कोई भ्रादमी आते हैं, उनका तलाशी करते हैं, पूछते हैं कहाँ जाओगे।

मारिचझापी एक जंगल है, जन्तु-जानवरों का जगह था, लेकिन आज वह जन्तु-जानवरों सरकार का जगह हो गया है, वाइल्ड गवर्नमेंट का जगह हो गया है, वह वहाँ हल कर रहा है जहाँ पहले जन्तु-जानवर बसते थे। इसमें 1 लाख 52 हजार बीघा जगह में से इन लोगों ने 12 हजार बीघा जगह ज्यादा से ज्यादा आबाद किया है। वह लोग कैसे गये? उनको इन लोगों ने, ज्योति बसु ने बूलाया था। जब हमारे विधान चन्द्र राय मुख्य मंत्री थे 1962 में... (व्यवधान)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): He has no right to malign the Chief Minister who is not here to defend himself?

MR. SPEAKER: Chief Minister is part of the Government.

श्री सुशील कुमार धारा : जब श्री विधान चन्द्र राय 1962 में मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो इन लोगों ने उनको लालच दिया दण्डकारण्य जाकर ज्योति बसु के पार्टी के भ्रादमियों ने लालच दिया, उत्तेजित किया और कहा कि दण्डकारण्य तुम्हारे बसने की जगह नहीं है, तुम बंगाली हो, बंगाल में चलो। इसकी बहुत सारी कहानियाँ हैं, हम सब बोल सकते हैं, अभी बोलेंगे। मेरे पास रिकार्ड है, वह सब मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ (व्यवधान)।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Let him lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it to me. You will have your turn.

श्री सुशील कुमार धारा : हमको डिबेट नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री प्रफुल्लचन्द्र सेन, जो वहाँ के मध्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने उनको योता दिया दण्डकारण्य आने के लिये।

You leaders went to Dandakaranya and requested them to come to Sunderbans.

1974 में जब सईद घाटा में गोली चली तो उस समय हमारे समर मुखर्जी साहब वहाँ गये थे जो कि

माक्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता हैं। इनके साथ श्री सुरीत मल्लिक चौधरी एम. पी. भी वहाँ गये थे। वह लोग वहाँ बोले कि तुम लोग सुन्दरवन के दाबी उठाओ, सुन्दरवन चलो।

1975 साल में माना कैम्प में 3 दिन सम्मेलन हुआ, उस सम्मेलन में श्री राम चटर्जी, जो आपकी गवर्नमेंट के मंत्री हैं और फावर्ड ब्लाक के महामंत्री श्री घोते भी गये थे। उनको भी सुन्दरवन जान के लिये न्योता दिया। 1975 साल में सी.पी.एम. के राज्य दफतर में श्री ज्योति बसु के सभापतित्व में 8 लेफ्ट फ्रंट पार्टी का मोटिंग हुआ था। उस मोटिंग में उन लोगों ने भी सुन्दरवन का मांग उठाया।

12 जुलाई, 1977 को उन लोगों ने लेफ्ट फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट के मंत्री, श्री राधिका बनर्जी, को एक मेमो-रेंडम दिया, जिसमें उन्होंने अल्टीमेटम दिया कि 1960 से आप हमें लालच देते आ रहे हैं, आपने कहा था कि जब हम सत्ता में आयेंगे, तो हम आपको ले जायेंगे, अब आप सत्ता में आ गये हैं, इस लिए अब आज हमें सुन्दरवन में लाने का इन्तजाम करें। 28-11-77 को लेफ्ट फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट ने अपने एक मंत्री, श्री राम चटर्जी, और जनता पार्टी के दो एम. एल.एज., श्री आर. एस. पांडे और श्री के. नन्दा, को सरकार ने दण्डकारण्य भेजा। वहाँ जा कर उन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग तो निर्वासित हो कर यहाँ आये हैं, अब हम आपका उद्धार करेंगे। लेकिन उन लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया।

इस कारण वे लोग आ गये—एक साल पहले आ गये। उन्हें एक साल पहले क्यों नहीं रोका गया? केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार ने उन्हें तब क्यों नहीं रोका? उसके बाद उन लोगों ने खुद अपने रहने के लिए जगह ढूँढ ली। गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि वहाँ बसने की जगह नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी जगह को बसने लायक बनाना पड़ता है। वे लोग आदिवासी और शिवगुण्ड कास्ट हैं। उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत से अपने रहने के लिए जगह बनाई। वे मछली और खेतों का काम करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you 15 minutes. Further, there are four other Members who have to participate. So, please put the question.

श्री सुशील कुमार धारा : वहाँ पर 26 भ्रादमियों की गोली से मार दिया गया और 43 भ्रादमी भूखे मर गये। उन लोगों की 1,33,714 रुपये की नौकरायें, चावल और गेहूँ फ्रीन लिया गया। तीन महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया गया। 24 युवतियों को पुलिस कैप में रोक कर रखा गया। हम नहीं जानते कि उनकी क्या हालत है।

आप सब पार्टियों की एक कमेटी बना दीजिए और वहाँ भेज दीजिए। वह कमेटी सब स्थिति को देख कर आये और अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। मंत्री महोदय भी साथ

[श्री सुशील कुमार धारा]

चलें। इस समय वहाँ जो हालत है, उसको देख कर यह पता नहीं चलता है कि हम आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, या ब्रिटिश आज़माने में हैं, या यहिया की सरकार के नीचे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने 17 तारीख को पार्लियामेंट पार्टी की मीटिंग में कहा था कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक टीम वहाँ भेजेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Be careful in your answer. I warn you to be careful. I know that it is by an accident that my name is not there. The whole of West Bengal is burning now on this issue. The Minister must be very careful in his reply.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: The hon. Member gave me a lot of information about the situation, which adds to whatever I have said. I am in no position to say whether the information is correct or not because I speak on the basis of information that is furnished to me by the State Government. Mr. Samar Guha says that I should be very careful I am being very careful. The Central Government does not run West Bengal. The Central Government has to obtain information from the State Government in regard to an incident which happened in the State. So, whatever information they have given I have placed before the House and therefore all I can say is that in regard to the information that is given to me now, I shall again put it to the State Government and ask them to reconcile the difference between the information they have given and the information now given by the hon. Member.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: He has not replied to the question whether an all-party committee would be sent there as has been promised by the Prime Minister himself to enquire into this ghastly, inhuman incident that has occurred there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already stated that my information is different. Until I get the full information, I can-

not say whether there is need for any committee or anything else.

*SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. At the very outset I would like to make a submission to you and ask for time to express my view fully because I know as soon as I start saying some thing you will say that it is not relevant to the issue. I would like to assure you that I would speak about the core issues that have given rise to this refugee problem.

Sir, today you are seated in the Speaker's Chair and the Ministers are adorning the treasury benches. This is possible because we are free today. The country could not have been free without the partition of Bengal and Punjab and with the partition of these two provinces the country gained freedom and the refugees came to this country. But it is a matter of utter shame that the Government during the last 30 years could not make arrangements for the permanent settlement of these refugees who had in a way brought freedom to this country. Whatever it be, we cannot forget the fact that all those who have come from Dandakaranya are human beings and they have to be rehabilitated permanently. It is also a fact that the State of West Bengal is suffering from heavy density of population and it would be impossible to pour in thousands and thousands of persons into this State for permanent settlement. The hon. Home Minister in his statement has said that these refugees have to go back to Dandakaranya. I agree with him that they have to go back either to Dandakaranya or anywhere else. I have no doubt about it. But I would like to know, whether these people the refugees but for whom the country's independence could not be achieved, are to be compelled, pressurised and oppressed to effect their return to Dandakaranya or the issue has to be considered as a human

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

issue and a humanitarian approach will be made in dealing with this problem. This is the main issue which the democratic and free citizens of this country will have to decide. Sir it is true that the police resorted to firing on the refugees; the Government resorted to blockade of the island, no medical aid was given, even drinking water was denied. All these have appeared in newspapers. I have read the details of the accounts though I personally could not go there. Nearly, 1,20,000 refugees had gone from Dandakaranya to Sunderbans and about the migration of these refugees both the Central Government and the State Governments have been saying that there is a conspiracy behind the move. How strange it is? Two responsible Governments are taking identical position and no one is able to detect who conspired and who instigated these refugees to go to Sunderbans and who called them there. This is a sad thing Lakhs of rupees are being spent and no one wants to find out the truth. But then why should the poor refugees suffer because of the lapses on the part of the two Governments. If any one is to suffer then these two Governments should suffer and not the refugees and they have to pay to ensure that the refugees do not suffer. Sir, when the country gained independence, the refugees came from East Bengal and also from West Pakistan. It is a happy thing that the refugees coming from West Punjab were fully rehabilitated and they have no problem but not much was done about the refugees from East Bengal. According to the reports, the Central Government had spent a sum of Rs. 303 crores on the refugees coming from West Punjab whereas the Central Government spent only Rs. 200 crores on the refugees coming from East Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: This is outside the scope.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: I had said it at the very outset that you will surely prevent me from saving these

things but these are bare truths. It must be noted that the Central Government had given an outright grant of Rs. 303 crores to the refugees of West Pakistan where as they spent Rs. 200 crores for the rehabilitation of the Bengali refugees. To West Pakistan refugees the Government distributed 7 lakh acres of land free of cost. 7 lakh residential units were built and given to the West Pakistan refugees 21 lakh...but nothing was done for the East Bengal refugees. As against 2,21,000 to Pak refugees who were given employment, the number of East Bengal refugees getting employment was only 204. If the Centre deals with such human issues in a discriminatory way and disparities allowed then the problems cannot be solved. I will take a minute or two.

MR. SPEAKER: Your minutes seem to be too long.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: But these were done by the Congress Government and not by the present Janata Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: I would therefore urge that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to give adequate assistance to the State Government to enable them to render all necessary help to the refugees. As I have already said the State has no capacity to absorb the refugees and in case if they do not want to go back to Dandakaranya, the Government must develop the islands of Andamans and settle them there. I would also urge that the blockade must be lifted and proper arrangements should be made for the supply of food and medical aid to the refugees.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member's question is, whether the refugees can be diverted to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This is a new point. I will certainly examine it. But even if we take some time to find out, the first position should be

[Shri H. M. Patel]

that they should go back to Dandakaranya or to the transit camp in Madhya Pradesh. It is desirable and it is in their interest to go back because this is not an area which will provide employment or anything. It is a forest area. A great deal forest destruction has already taken place. Leaving that aside, certainly our sympathy would be with the refugees and we will do whatever we can. But it is desirable that they should go back. The hon. Member said that they should not be forced to go back but persuaded to go back. If you will see, in my appeal I have said that leaders of all parties should persuade them and should join the State Government in persuading them to go back.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I must place on record my Call Attention Notice....

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to. This is the Call Attention that has been selected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because this is not my call-attention. It reads as follows:—

“Intrusion of different foreign agencies in Marichhapi in Sunderban in West Bengal creating a serious law and order situation involving about 10,000 refugees there.”

That was my Call Attention. Sir, your Secretariat has done nothing wrong; I am not blaming them. But what happens if the first man whose name comes in the ballot is not here... (Interruptions).

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. When the Call Attention of one kind has been accepted, he cannot call his call attention. He can mention it in the course of his speech but it should not go as his call-attention. (Interruptions) He can mention it in the course of his speech, but he cannot call it as his call attention. It is absolutely wrong. I want to know from you Sir; can he mention?

MR. SPEAKER: He has selected the subject in question. It is up to him. If he thinks that the Call Attention is not according to his taste, according to his wish, he may drop out. . .

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Yes; he could drop out; he may not speak at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is one of the worst instances where frustrated politicians and foreign agencies, joining hands together, are creating human miseries for political gains....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I strongly object to it. Seven of our MLA's have been arrested; the Leader of the Opposition of West Bengal has been arrested. I want to know this. Is Leader of the Opposition a foreign agent? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not mentioned it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. He has not mentioned any name at all. I do not think any objection can be taken to that. Mr. Samar Guha, you are trying to snatch every opportunity to make a speech. This is not proper at all.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: No, Sir; I am not trying to make a speech. Blood is boiling there. It is not a question of making a speech. Butcheries are being committed. It is not a question of making speeches. I know how to make speeches outside. It is a question of human concession. It is a question of protesting against brutalities. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Is he going on record? On other occasions you say that it will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, this is not proper at all. You are setting a very bad precedent. Don't record him.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA:*

MR. SPEAKER: I have a right to look up to the senior Members for assistance. If you set a bad example, the others will certainly follow it, they have a right to follow it. This is a Call Attention. Your name has not come in the ballot. Therefore, you should patiently wait for another opportunity to make your speech. But you are interfering at every stage and are trying to make your own contribution to the debate. That is not proper. He has not called the Leader of the Opposition as a spy. He was saying, some others; it may be his imagination; I do not know; it may be real or it may be false; I am not concerned about it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Sir, may I make a submission? -

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: My hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, has mentioned that foreign agents are there, foreign agents have gone and created trouble....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: They are there. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has risen on a point of order. Let me see whether there is any point of order at all.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: On 12th February....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything. I am not allowing it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA:*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You are trying to make your contribution.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Before you begin, please tell me which rule is contravened, which provision of law is contravened.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to know. Will you permit this, that the Leader of the Opposition is....

MR. SPEAKER: He has not mentioned it at all. I will not permit it at all.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

Prof. Guha, why do you get so emotional? You do not hear me. You want to talk all the while.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Prof. Guha, have you finished? May I say what the order is? I will not allow any individual's name to be brought in. Supposing somebody either feels or imagines or things that there are foreign agents, that does not mean that the Leader of the Opposition is a foreign agent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I take the full responsibility for what I say. Would the Home Minister be kind enough to look into the documents of 1977-78? I have been repeatedly writing to the Home Minister that the Sunderbans has become a playground of foreign intelligence agencies. Whether the letters are there or not—let them find out. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now please come to the point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying it once again that it is one of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the worst recent instances where frustrated politicians and foreign agencies joining hands together are creating human miseries for political gains. This is the worst type of political opportunism.

Sir, it is on the Bangladesh border. There is a concentration of foreign intelligence agencies, using disgruntled and frustrated politicians of the Congress and a section of West Bengal Janata, only a small section—not all of them but only a minor section of them. I want to make it clear.

... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will you allow me? He has specifically mentioned Janata and the Congress also he has specifically mentioned. This means by implication those MLAs and the leader of the Janata Party who visited recently the Sunderbans. He is implicating them. Am I not duty-bound to defend them? I leave it to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can an individual or a few individuals induce 120,000 persons to come away all the way from Dandakaranya to the remotest part of the Sunderbans, facing the Bay of Bengal which is a reserved forest? Who had financed their journey? Who had financed their food? Who had made the propaganda? Who had conducted them? Who had told them? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can now understand it. Please go on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 120,000 refugees were induced to come away from Dandakaranya to Sunderbans. You know what the distance is. It is more than a 1000 km. How did they come? Who paid for it without the foreign intelligence agencies' hand? Sir, I am putting it at my own responsibility on the floor of the House and I have written to the Home Minister categorically, that the Sunderbans has become a playground of foreign intelligence agencies—the Hillary

expedition and the visit of the Smithsonian Institute people. I have mentioned there all these things. He can search these documents.

Sir, the Chief Minister and the Government of West Bengal are anxious to avoid any sort of violence. The Hillary Expedition visit and the visit of the CIA—controlled Smithsonian Institute people and many other events were indicators and some of us were apprehending some trouble which has now come to be true.

One of 120,000 refugees, except 8000 of them, the rest realised their mistake and went back to Dandakaranya for which the West Bengal Government had to spend Rs. 4 crores out of their funds. The rest 8,000/10,000 refugees, under the leadership of Shri Satish Mondal, the Chief of the Agent Provocateurs are creating the law and order situation. Arms have been smuggled from Bangladesh.

Now, Sir, the refugees in Marichijhapi had declared freedom demanding statehood and running a parallel Government, the worst ever, not allowing anybody from outside to enter. Even the District Magistrate and the S.P. are not allowed to enter. The Prime Minister's right stand has supported the Chief Minister, West Bengal Government's actions, in this regard and assured all help to maintain law and order enforced by lawfully established Government in West Bengal. Enormous foreign money is giving encouragement and impetus. Shri Satish Mondal owns a bus route in Raipur—I am told—and owns property. He is giving the leadership. The situation has become very tense and, as a result of police firing, one died and one injured. We say that that is very very unfortunate. I say this on my party's behalf and on behalf of the West Bengal Government. (Interruptions)

Sir, as soon as the news of death of one refugee came to the Writers' Building, Calcutta, immediately, the West Bengal Government had held an emergent session and deputed three

ministers—one belonging to my party, the other belonging to R.S.P. and the third one belonging to Forward Block who went and visited that place.

One hon. Member of this House should have been present here—Prof. Dilip Chakravarty—to reply and refute it. He said that 70 persons died as a result of police firing. The West Bengal Government repeatedly asked him to give some names and details but he failed and avoided that and ran away.

They are violating the forest law, felling trees and making furniture and exporting them to Bangladesh and selling land to misguided refugees—a coterie, a bunch of miscreants. So many police personnel have been found at fault and action has been taken. The malicious propaganda of economic blockade is nothing but falsehood. Government has created transit camps with all the facilities. They are still to go there. There are being brought to Dandakaranya at government cost.

Will the Minister bear with me and may I ask him as to what assistance is the Central Government willing to give in solving the residual refugees' problem, those who came from erstwhile East Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The only question is this. I would like to say that on this repeated statement that the foreign intelligence agencies have been in existence there and are in operation, we have no such information. We have made special enquiries to see if there was any foundation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If I write to the Home Minister whether he will reply or not.

MR. SPEAKER: That by itself is not proof.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That does not mean that those are at work.

So far as this question is concerned it is really a hypothetical question. The point is: your State Government itself is determined; and it is the right policy of it to send the refugees back to Dandakaranya.

On the question of assistance to maintain them, in this new home, this does not really arise because that is not the problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the residual refugees problem?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know what is meant by residual refugee problem. There is no such thing as residual refugee problem now. I thought that he meant those persons who have been left behind here and who have come from Dandakaranya and who have not gone back that is the only question. On this I can give him the reply. My reply is that they have to be persuaded to go back.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked you what assistance the Central Government gave to solve the residual refugee rehabilitation problem?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Hannan Alhaj.

श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज (बसिरहाट): अध्यक्ष महोदय सुन्दरवन के जंगल में हरिजन रिपयुजियों पर पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की पुलिस ने जो अत्याचार और जुल्म किये हैं उसकी मिसाल पिछले तीस सालों में नहीं मिलती है। यह एक नजीर बन कर रह गयी है। आपको मालूम है कि पिछले साल एक लाख से ज्यादा रिपयुजी, पोलिटिकल मोटिव्स से, सी.पी.एम. सरकार क कुछ लोगों द्वारा भड़का कर सुन्दरवन में लाये गये। उनको रंगीन सपना दिखाया गया था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल चलो, वहां तुम को हम लोग अच्छी तरह से रखेंगे, हम तुम लोगों की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करेंगे। लेकिन वह सब गलत था। भड़काने वाले कौन लोग थे यह बात पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। लेकिन वह उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करती है क्योंकि ये लोग फ्रंट सरकार के लोगों में से ही हैं, उन से ही सम्बद्ध हैं। यही लोग उन लोगों को भड़का कर लाए थे। कुछ दिन पहले आपको मालूम ही होगा कि मारिचझापी में पश्चिम बंगाल से मात एम० एल० ए० गए थे जिस में अंपोजीशन पार्टी के लीडर भी थे। वे वहां हालात को देखने के लिए गए थे। वहां पर धारा 144 लागू थी या नहीं थी इस बात का पता नहीं था। वहां पर रिपयुजी लोगों ने कुछ भी जुल्म नहीं किया, उनका कोई दोष नहीं। उन लोगों ने रिजर्व पुलिस में कुछ भी नहीं किया था और न वहां कोई कम्युनल टैशन ही था। फिर भी उन लोगों पर पुलिस द्वारा

[श्री एम० ए० हनान प्रलहाज]

भ्राम्बू गैस छोड़ी गई, गोली चलाई गई और बहुत सारे हरिजन उस में मारे गए। पुलिस ने उन पर लांच चला दिए। और उसकी वजह से तीस चालीस देशी... नावों को डूबो दिया। इसकी वजह से भी काफी बड़ी तादाद में रिफ्यूजी डूब कर मर गए। भ्रफसोस की बात है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने कुछ भी कार्रवाई उस पर नहीं की है जो जुलम पुलिस के द्वारा किया गया है और जिस की इतिहास में मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। इस घटना की जांच के लिए हमने पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार पर काफी जोर डाला है और कोशिश की है लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। हमारी इम मांग पर पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। मैं बिनती करूंगा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जो ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि यहां से एक सैट्रल पार्लिमेंटरी ग्रुप मारिचझापी जाए और वहां की जो हालत है उसको देख कर अपनी रिपोर्ट दें। श्री राज कृष्ण दान ने सुझाव दिया है कि इन हरिजन रिफ्यूजीज को प्रगर भद्रमान निकोबार में बसा दिया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा क्योंकि इन लोगों के पास कोई अच्छी जगह वमने के लिए नहीं है और ये लोग भटकते फिर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी क्या आप कुछ करेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have nothing to say as he has not put any question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack--pore): Sir, it is not very often in this House that I have to take up cudgels to speak against the State Government but Marichjhapi is an issue on which whole of West Bengal is burning. The Bengali mind is agitated and I have to bring forward certain facts in order to expose the real face of this very Left Front Government. Of course it is very convenient for our Marxist friends whenever there is any opposition to them they call it a conspiracy by foreign elements. When they create some trouble it is people's upsurge and when something is done against their government it is foreign conspiracy. Whether it is Tripura where people are up in arms against the Left Front Government or it is in West Bengal where people are agitated over this question of Marichjhapi they say it is foreign conspiracy. And Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's imagination runs riot and he says it is the foreigners who are running through Sunderbans and all sort of detective stories he imagines.

Sir, what are the facts of this matter (Interruptions) The Dandakaranya re

fugees have gone there as far back as 1950s. They are living there. From 1973-74 when the CPI(M) was out of power in West Bengal a consistent attempt has been made by the CPI(M) Leaders to lure away these refugees back to West Bengal. In 1959 when Dr. B.C. Roy was the Chief Minister they said that these refugees must be rehabilitated in Dandakaranya and Andamans. (Interruptions)

It is these people who incited the refugees and prevented their rehabilitation in Andamans. I have got documents to show that the leader of the CPI(M) group in this Assembly who is Secretary of UCRC, Shri Samar Mukherjee had gone to Dandakaranya in 1975 and told the refugees that you must come to West Bengal and occupy areas in Sunderbans. At that time they did not in their farthest imagination thought that they would come to power in west Bengal and that is why they made those irresponsible remarks at that time. Even after he left Front government was formed in West Bengal, Shri Ram Chatterjee, a Minister in the Left Front government, as has been admitted by Shri Sikandar Bakht on the Floor of the House went to Dandakaranya.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): I know.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He said that now your government is in West Bengal. You come back. We will give Sunderbans for your rehabilitation. What happened when these refugees go to West Bengal? I saw the condition of one lakh people rotting on the station beside Hassanbad station. On the open ground one lakh people are staying. Oxfam and Bharat Sevak Samaj gave the aid. The State Government does not show even human considerations. I am not talking about the question of rehabilitation. Oxfam and Bharat Sevak Samaj gave aid to them. Now, these people went to Marichjhapi.

Marichjhapi is an island surrounded from all sides by crocodile infested creeks and lagoons, etc. They went three bunds where saline water used to come. They made that land fit for cultivation. On that land they have cultivated. Sir, if you go there you will find that the genius of the Bengali people is still there. Out of saline land they have created something. What is this Government doing? These Left Front leaders induced these people to come. What is this government doing in Marichjhapi. I am sorry to say that the Home Minister's statement in this House is full of untruths because he has got it from Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister. He has said that it is not known whether they belong to the scheduled castes. Sir, everyone of those refugees remaining behind in Marichjhapi belongs to scheduled castes. I can vouchsafe for it and say it on the Floor of the House.

Sir, the minister said that they have set-up their own volunteer force and they resist by force. These refugees for days together are starving and you say that they are running a parallel government. This powerful so-called Left Front government are saying that those poor people are running a parallel government. Further they say that 8,000 of them are left. You go there and you will find 30,000 people are living in Marichjhapi. What West Bengal government has done! In the whole statement nowhere it is mentioned about the economic blockade. Sir, there is Article 19 in the Constitution which allows the right of free movement to everybody. From 24th December, 1978 this island has been under economic blockade. Police launches have surrounded the island. These police launches have surrounded the boats which were being plied by these refugees. From all sides these boats were sandwiched by police launches. Many boats capsized. One hundred and twenty eight people are missing. I will lay on the Table

of the House the list of those people who are missing. (*Interruptions*)

The refugees have been denied food and water. Oxfam, Ramakrishna Mission and Bharat Sevak Samaj are not being allowed to work there. These people are starving. I saw what they are eating. They are eating roots of grass there. The Home Minister says that only two people died. I say twenty-six people died in the police firing. I will give the names of all those who died in police firing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is all utter falsehood.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let, there be a judicial probe in the firing. Why this so-called Left Front government refuses to have a judicial probe. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, fortunately in this country we have a free judiciary. When this Left Front government blockaded them, these refugees went to the High Court and obtained an injunction. Only by virtue of that injunction water and food is going to them. (*Interruptions*) The water there is saline. They set-up tubewells. Government has destroyed the tubewells, government has destroyed their boats and government has destroyed their property.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is all utter falsehood. It should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I cannot be cowed down in this way. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): We warn you...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, kindly sit down. Order please.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There is attack on women. Government has said glibly..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, may I say...

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Bosu, you have got your salary; you have done your job.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you have had your say. Please don't interrupt.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he cannot make this expression..

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you to make a full statement even though the other side objected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have not said anything. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Unless there is something unparliamentary I cannot do anything. Order please. Mr. Saugata Roy, please come to the question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am coming to the question. The Government has made another untruth. Let there be no untruth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, may, I say...

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. (*Interruption*) Please come to the question, Mr. Saugata Roy. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you cannot allow this..

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am coming to the question. He is not allowing me. What can I do? I seek your protection, Sir. I am pointing out the inaccuracy when he said that there is no assault on women. Even 43 women are missing. In all the papers of West Bengal, this has come out. Women are molested. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow anybody else. Please come to the question, Mr. Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am coming to the question. The West Bengal Government. . . (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to put the question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The West Bengal Government takes umbrage in the fact that the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai has written a letter to them saying that the refugees should go back. Sir, it is nobody's case. I repeat it, Sir, and say that it is nobody's case that all the Dandakaranya refugees should come to West Bengal. It is nobody's case. Nobody is saying that at all. This is a civilised Government running in a civilised country. No civilised Government has a right to deny food, water and freedom of movement to any section of people however small they may be. No Government has got any such right. You know how arrogant the West Bengal Chief Minister has become. In the Janata Parliamentary Party meeting some member said this. The Prime Minister agreed to send a Parliamentary Team of the Janata party to Marichjhapi in the Sunderbans. And do you know what the West Bengal Chief Minister did? The West Bengal Chief Minister made a statement that they must know the forest laws. He said, they will be arrested. He said that if the team of MPs. come, they will be arrested. People have a right to go there. I ask you, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, please conclude.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I will take only one minute. I will present to the hon. Home Minister the demand of the people of West Bengal on this issue. I want to know whether a judicial enquiry will be instituted. (*Interruption*) I again repeat: I want to know whether a judicial enquiry will be instituted? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this? He has a right to put the question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the question is this. I want to ask of the hon. Home Minister whether the following demands of the people of West Bengal would be considered:—

Number one: I want to know whether a judicial enquiry into the causes of desertion will be made. Will a judicial enquiry into the question as to who was behind this desertion will be made, so that the truth will come out. May we know who actually have induced them?

Number two: I want to know whether you will make a judicial enquiry into the firing on the refugees. May I know whether such an enquiry will be made? This is a very ordinary demand of the people anywhere. So, I demand this.

Number three: I want to know whether a Parliamentary Delegation will be allowed to go Marichjhapi to see the condition there.

Number four: The Central Government has said that the refugees must go back; they have said that the Dandakaranya deserters must go back by 31st of March. I want to ask this question. Advantage is being taken by the West Bengal Government of this deadline set by the Central Government and so they are brutally behaving with these refugees. So, I want to ask this: May I know whether this deadline set up by the Central Government will be extended?

Number five: I want to know whether human treatment according to the Constitution will be accorded to the refugees. Sir, that is all that I want.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister. . .

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I lay the papers on the Table of the House of those missing and all those killed by the police firing.

MR. SPEAKER: We will examine it.

Now, the hon. Minister.

13 hrs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If all that the hon. Member said took place, certainly it is a very distressing matter. But so far as the Central Government is concerned, it has no information of this nature.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): How can you say that? You depend only upon the Chief Minister. You have no agency of your own.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have it. There are other States also. (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You have ruled for 30 years.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is this House, Sir, which always say that the Central Government should respect the autonomy of the State Government. This is an incident which has happened in the State. So far as the first question is concerned, it is perfectly relevant because he has asked whether the Central Government will order a judicial enquiry or do this in any other way to ascertain the reasons as to why these people left Dandakaranya. That is perfectly legitimate and I will certainly go into it to find out why they left. But the other questions are not at all for the Central Government to answer.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about sending a parliamentary committee?

Shri H. M. PATEL: Sir, I have already said that I shall pass on this information. We shall obtain replies from the State Government. Therefore, we must have the considered views of the State Government. And, the point whether a parliamentary group should go or not is really a matter for the hon. Speaker to decide. (Interruptions) I think so; it is done in one case. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let the Parliament decide.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Parliament can decide if you like. I have nothing to say. Whenever Parliament decision is involved, it is for them to decide. So far as other things are concerned. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:
May I put a question?

MR. SPEAKER: No please.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As regards the other questions I will say this.

Regarding judicial enquiry in the State into the firing that took place in the State, there is no question of our doing anything of that kind. I will pass on whatever you have said. All those things will be passed on to the State Government, saying, this is what has been demanded. So far as the blockade is concerned, if it has taken place.—as you know, the hon. Member himself has said.—they have gone to the High Court and the High Court has stayed it and it has said it should not take place and it is not now taking place.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is still continuing. You don't know it. People are not allowed there even now. Drinking water is not allowed. They get only saline water there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If that is so, this is contempt of the High Court. It is open to anybody to take up the matter.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Nobody is allowed to go there.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch, to meet again at 2 O'clock.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
at Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

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 the 26th Feb., 1979, will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion on the President's Address.

(2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of increase in export duty on raw cotton and levy of export duty on turmeric.

(3) Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1979-80.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Special Courts Bill, 1979.

As members are already aware, the General Budget for 1979-80 will be presented at 5.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 28th Feb., 1979.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): The hon. Minister of Labour has returned from a tour of the West Asian countries, reportedly to consider the question of Indian immigrants there. My submission is that the Minister should make a statement on his visit to those countries, and Government should find time to accept a motion which I have given—and possibly it might have been given by other Members also—on the entire immigration Policy of the Government and steps taken to protect the interests of our immigrants—apart from West Asian countries, in countries like United Kingdom, Canada, etc.

My second point is about the Adoption Bill. For all communities in this country, except the Hindu Community, there is no law to protect the adopted

children. This is the International Year of the Child.

My third and last point is about the Anti-Defection Bill which Government had promised that it would bring in. I have read that the Government has dropped the whole idea of bringing in this type of a Bill. I would like to know the mind of the Government on this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Zulfiqarullah.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Minister should reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. Now, Mr. Zulfiqarullah.

14.08 hrs.

CHIT FUNDS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): On behalf of Shri Charan Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of chit funds and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of chit funds and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE, 377

(i) CALLING OFF OF JUTE WORKERS' STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

About 2½ lakhs of jute workers in 62 jute mills of West Bengal have been on strike for the last 50 days in support of their economic demands. The prolonged negotiations by the State Government have failed to resolve the strike and the management continued to take an adamant attitude. In reply to a notice under rule 377 raised by me on 30-11-78, the Minister of Industries had written back to me saying that the Central Government would intervene in the strike when necessary, but they had failed to do so. The strike has caused a production loss of Rs. 1.80 crores per day, most of it in foreign exchange earnings.

The Union Government should have immediately intervened in the matter. The West Bengal Assembly has already passed a resolution demanding the take-over of all the jute mills in West Bengal. This is, in fact, the only way to save the jute industry and also the workers from cruel exploitation.

I am happy to note that the strike had been called off after an honourable settlement. In fact it could have been resolved much earlier if the Central Government had intervened.

(ii) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): With the permission of the Chair, I would like to mention a matter of urgent public importance.

Unseasonal heavy rains and hailstorms in all the eight districts of Vidarbha (Maharashtra) during the last three weeks have caused heavy damage to wheat, gram, cotton, cotton crops and vegetables. Storms and rains claimed in all seven lives and six hundred cattle in Nagpur and around. A near tornado with a speed of 110 km an hour, hit the area uprooting the trees and twisting more than 100 hoarding boards. The damage to orange orchards is very heavy.

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

Standing crops in about 30,000 hectares were damaged. According to official information the damage is to the tune of 150 lakhs. About 1200 houses had been damaged and 1300 villages are affected. The Government of Maharashtra have started providing relief to the affected farmers and villagers. The Union Government also must come forth for immediate financial assistance to the people affected by natural calamity.

(iii) KERALA GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR RESCINDING OF NOTIFICATION WHICH DECLARED COCONUT HUSK AND COIR FIBRE AS ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I should like to make a statement under rule 377. Coir industry is one of the traditional industries of Kerala providing employment to lakhs of people in the State. The Government of Kerala have been implementing a programme for self-employment of coir workers through cooperatives with special assistance from the Government of India. The main objective of these programmes is to ensure steady employment and reasonable wages to the coir workers. Availability of raw materials at reasonable price is a *sine qua non* for the success of the scheme. Since certain regulations are highly essential for ensuring adequate supply of coconut husk and coir fibre at fair prices, the Government of India issued the Coconut Husk Control Order of 1973, under the provision of the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. The State Government had also issued orders under D.I.R. in 1977 regulating the price, movement, sale and export of coir fibre. Consequent on the withdrawal of the Emergency, these orders ceased to be in force. The Government of Kerala have requested the Government of India on 15th December, 1978 to issue necessary orders rescinding their notification by which coconut husk and coir fibre have been declared as essential commodities so as to enable the Kerala Government to declare them as essential articles

under the Kerala Essential Articles Control (Temporary Provision) Act.

I request the Central Government to issue necessary orders.

(iv) NEED FOR PROPER PLANNING TO CONTROL FLOODS TO OBVIATE PEOPLES SUFFERINGS.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : जनाबेभ्रात्री, मैं दफा 377 के अधीन निम्न बक्तव्य देना चाहूंगी—“यह कि देश में जो हर मौसम में बाढ़ आने लगी है, वह प्रशासन की अनियोजित व अकाल्पनिक तरीके से है। जंगल काट लिये गये हैं और बरसात के पानी के प्राकृतिक बहाव जो नदियों में मिलता था, उस में रुकावट डाल दी गई है। क्योंकि ज्यादातर बड़े शहर नदियों के किनारे बसे हुए हैं और शहरों के बचाव के लिये प्राकृतिक बहाव पर रोक लगा दी व जंगल काट दिये, जिस से भ्रष्ट साल करोड़ों रुपये की फसलों की हानि होती है व करोड़ों आदमी दुख उठाते हैं।

(v) REPORTED CLOSURE OF BERAR OIL INDUSTRY AT AKOLA FOR WANT OF COAL.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): It is reported that Berar Oil industry, a leading vegetable ghee unit at Akola had to be closed down since 10-2-1979 for want of coal affecting more than 650 workers and many other related economic activities. There are also reports that many other industrial units have been closed down and large number are likely to be closed as a result of acute scarcity of coal in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State affecting thousands of workers. It is also reported that stock position of coal in different power stations in Maharashtra has been affected badly and stands as below as on 20th February, 1979: Nasik—nil, Perli—1 day's stock, Paras—3 days' stock, Bhusaval—3 days' stock, Koradi—6 days' stock, Balharshah—7 days' stock, Khaparkheda—10 days' stock. Daily requirement for all 7 power stations together is 15,000 tonnes, i.e., about 682 wagons (4-wheeler) per day. During recent period, this amount has never been supplied and gradually the stock at each power station has been slowly consumed. Assurance has been given in the past by the Minister of Energy that there is no shortage of coal. The Minister of Railway has given assurance that there is no problem of movement. Yet, the thermal stations are

running on hand-to-mouth basis and actually facing threat of closure during the busy agricultural season. The situation is serious enough to call for immediate action of the Government. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to move quickly in the matter.

I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned and according to the practice now evolved, they have to reply to us.

14.17 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and continue the debate. Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar may continue her speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): Yesterday I raised a point about my amendment for clemency to Mr. Bhutto. I am happy that the hon. Speaker has admitted it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may move it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to appeal to the President of Pakistan for clemency to Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto sentenced to death in accordance with both the popular feeling within our country and the world opinion." (394).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar may continue her speech.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी. रंगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने अपने भाषण में बताया था कि हमारी अग्रो-कल्चरल एकोनोमी में कैसा क्राइसिस है और कन्ज्यूमर्स प्राइम इन्डैक्स भी कैसे बढ़ रहा है। इस का इस अभिभाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं है लेकिन यह कहा गया है की स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ हम देख रहे हैं और उस से काफी एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ जाएगा और उसका अच्छा असर हमारी एकोनामी

पर पड़ेगा। कहते तो ये यह है लेकिन जब पालिसी अमल में लाते हैं तो हम यह देख रहे हैं कि आज भी मल्टी नेशनल को सब सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई में जो 47 लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, उन में से 37 लाइसेंस बिग इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स और मल्टी नेशनलस को दिये गये हैं। इस तरह से आज इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिये जो भी लाइसेंस मिलता है, वह आज भी बड़े लोगों को ही मिलता है। इतना ही नहीं, इन लोगों को सहूलियतें देने के लिए और भी चालबाजी शुरू की है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने अपना घंघा बांटना शुरू कर दिया है। उन्होंने ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की पीक्री चार हिस्सों में बांट दी है और बांट कर कहते हैं कि यह हमारी छोटी इंडस्ट्री है। हमारे यहां पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर श्री डी 0 डी 0 देसाई हैं। उन्होंने भी अपना कारखाना बन्द कर दिया है और उस की जगह पर तीन चार यूनिट आ रहे हैं। इस तरह से कारखानों को डिवाइड करने का तरीका चल रहा है। इस तरह से वे लोग मुनाफाखोरी करने के लिये ये सब सुविधाओं का फायदा उठा रहे हैं। हमारे इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर के बहुत बयान आते हैं लेकिन उन पर प्रीक्टिस में कुछ नहीं होता है। इस की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा तो वही पुराना तरीका हो जाएगा और इस से डिस्पैरिटी ग्राफ इंकम बढ़ती रहेगी।

आप रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट देखें। उस में लिखा है कि प्रोडक्शन कास्ट बढ़ रही है और वकिंग क्लास क वेजिज कम हो रहे हैं, उन की तनख्वाह कम हो रही है। कारखाने वालों का मुनाफा बढ़ रहा है। वे लोग नयी मशीनें ला रहे हैं जिससे अग्र-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ रही है।

मैं एक खाम बात की ओर भी आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं। औरतों के बारे में बहुत डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है। नयी नयी मशीनें ला कर हमारी औरतों को बेकार बनाया जा रहा है। इकुअल वेजिज एक्ट के होते हुए भी औरतों को इकुअल वेजिज नहीं मिलते हैं। हम ने महाराष्ट्र में देखा है कि वहां एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम है, लेकिन वहां महिलाओं को इकुअल वेज नहीं मिलते हैं। हम अगर कहते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कोशिश क्या की जाती है? जानबूझ कर उन को सेकेंड ग्रेड में रखा जाता है। आप इस चिल्ड्रन इयर में उन की माताओं को मदद नहीं करेंगे, महिलाओं की मदद नहीं करेंगे तो इस इयर का कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। हमारे प्रेजिडेंट साहब ने अपने भाषण में महिलाओं की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

हमारे मिनिस्टर ने एक कॉन्फेस बुलायी थी कि वकिंग वीमेंस के बारे में कुछ करेंगे। मैं आप को बताती हूं कि हमारी वकिंग वीमेंस की क्या हालत है। उनके प्राफिजिज में पीने के पानी और दूसरी सुविधाओं का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। ग्रेड वगैरह की बात तो दूर इन चीजों का इंतजाम भी हमारी वकिंग वीमेंस के लिए नहीं हो पा रहा है। दूसरे वकिंग वीमेंस के ग्रेड्स में जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जाता है, उस का क्या होगा, इस का जिक्र प्रेजिडेंट साहब को करना चाहिये जो कि उन्होंने ने नहीं किया। सब जगह एयर होस्टेस को मैरिज करने का प्राधकार है लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर कहते

[श्रमती ग्रहित्या पी० रांगनेकर]

हैं कि हम उन को मँरिज करने का अधिकार तो देन बाले हैं लेकिन बच्चा पैदा करने का नहीं। एक बच्चा पैदा होने के बाद धीर धगर 35 साल की हो जाएगी तो उन को काम से निकाल दिया जाएगा। यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हम नहीं होने देंगे। धीरतों के बारे में यह सब जगह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है। दूसरी जगहों पर ऐसा नहीं होता है। आप अपनी पालिसी को ठीक करिये नहीं तो महात्माओं को भी आप से लड़ना पड़ेगा। यह मैं आप को बता देना चाहती हूँ।

एक बात मैं आप के सामने एजुकेशन के बारे में रखना चाहती हूँ। प्रेजीडेंट साहब ने कहा है कि एलीमेंट्री एजुकेशन को बढ़ाना चाहिए लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन को रेस्ट्रिक्ट करना चाहिये क्योंकि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रेजुएट्स बहुत हो गये हैं। यह गलत बात है। हमारे देश में यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कितने लोग लेते हैं? अगर आप झाकड़े देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में हजार में दो, पाकिस्तान में हजार में चार, चाइना में हजार में तेरह धीर अमेरिका में हजार में चालीस लोग यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन लेते हैं। हमारे यहाँ से पाकिस्तान में ज्यादा लोग यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन लेते हैं। आप हजार में केवल दो को यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन देते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन को आप बढ़ाना बन्द कर देंगे तो एलीमेंट्री एजुकेशन बढ़ाने में आप का हाथ कैसे लगेगा? क्या आप का एलीमेंट्री एजुकेशन बढ़ाने का यह तरीका है? आप की एलीमेंट्री एजुकेशन भी नहीं बढ़ती है क्योंकि जन बच्चों को खाने को नहीं मिलता है, वे पढ़ने नहीं जाते हैं। अगर आप उन को सारी सुविधाएँ नहीं देंगे तो इस मामले में भी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इस बारे में भी कोई जिक्र इस भाषण में नहीं है।

इस भाषण में कम्युनल राइट्स और रिजनों पर अन्वयचार के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। इस बारे में धीर बहुत से मदद्यों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है, इसलिए मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूँ। लेकिन मैं विदेश नीति के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। इसमें लिखा गया है कि हमारी नीति गुटनिरपेक्षता की है लेकिन हमारी धीर अमरीका की विचारधाराओं में कई मौलिक समानताएँ हैं। यह डॉजरम स्याल है। आप क्या मौलिक समानता अमरीका धीर अपने में देखते हैं। अभी तक अमरीका की नीति यही रही है कि दुनिया में इम्पीरियलिस्ट पावर्ज का कब्जा हो। एशिया में वह इसी नीति का अनुसरण कर रहा है। इस वास्ते यह एक डॉजरम प्रीक्टिस है धीर इस को आप को छोड़ देना चाहिये। इस के चलते आप की नीति गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति नहीं रह सकती है। इस के माने तब यह होंगे कि हम अमरीकी कैम्प में जा रहे हैं। आप देखें कि आज अमरीका का वीयतनाम धीर चीन के बारे में स्टैंड क्या है, ईरान में उम ने क्या किया है। इस सब को देखते हुए अगर आप इस नीति को नहीं छोड़ेंगे तो आप की विदेश नीति गुट निरपेक्ष नहीं रह सकेगी धीर आप इम्पीरियलिस्ट कैम्प में चले जायेंगे।

एक अन्तिम इशारा मैं श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा को देना चाहती हूँ। आप ने कहा है कि आप इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस बिल लाएँगे। आप अगर चाहते हैं कि इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस अच्छे हों तो आप को मालिकों के खिलाफ

कुछ सबत कदम उठाने होंगे। आज बम्बई में ज्यादातर कारखाने अगर बन्द बड़े हैं तो स्ट्राइक की वजह से नहीं बल्कि मालिकों की वजह से बन्द पड़े हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस बिल नार्ई के धंधे को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी धंधों को ऐसेशियल सर्विसिस की श्रेणी में लाएगा। इस को वकिंग क्लास कभी नहीं होने देगी, अपनी पूरी ताकत का इस्तेमाल कर के इसका विरोध करेगी। इतना इशारा दे कर मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करती हूँ।

CHAUDHURY BRAHM PARKASH (Outer Delhi): I rise to support the Motion of Thank to the President for his Address. I mostly agree with the achievements of the Government specified in the Address. Some of my friends have also thrown some light on those achievements.

On the question of foreign policy, I disagreed with those who say that we are tilting towards America. By and large our foreign policy has been correct, and we have maintained a proper balance. I hope we will continue to go in the same way.

Mention has been made in the Address of the panchayat and co-operative movements. I am glad that at least these two neglected and most important sectors have been mentioned in the Address, but I must say that though the Report of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Panchayats was submitted almost six months back, nothing has been done so far. No consideration has been given to it either by the Central Government or the States. I have been to many States and I have found that most of the States have been going in a very wrong direction, because one of the fundamental recommendations of the Committee is to give statutory or developmental power to the district samiti or the zila parishad, but some of the States are bypassing the districts. If you bypass the district nowhere can control be exercised by the people. Bypassing the district means you are leaving the control in the hands of the politicians and the bureaucracy. In the recommendations of the Committee, a fallacy has also been introduced, namely that powers have not been given to the panchayats at the village level, but some other centres of power have been created. In

a way, the report as a whole is defective as it does not transfer real democracy to the people. We no doubt have been speaking a lot about rural development. I have some experience of going through some of the States, some of the rural areas and I myself come from the rural areas. All talk of rural development will be totally meaningless until and unless the panchayat system of administration, at the district level, block level or intermediary level and at the village level is brought into the picture and statutory power is given. Further, I would say that early attention should be given to this subject and some constitutional provisions should be made in the Constitution by which some statutory powers are given to the panchayats under the Constitution. Without that, no State will give any power to the panchayats. Whether it is a state ruled by the Communist party like Kerala or West Bengal or one ruled by Congress like Andhra or Karnataka or one ruled by the Janata Party, nowhere, the politicians are prepared to give real powers, financial powers, administrative powers, development powers to the panchayats. This must be taken note of.

The second point about the co-operatives. We have talked a lot about the cooperatives that we will be having cooperatives for the distribution of fertilisers and all that. But with pain I would submit that the cooperatives have remained all over India, except a few pockets, on paper only. What does a cooperative mean? It is a voluntary organisation or institution of people formed to carry out their economic activities for the interests of the Members. 99 per cent of cooperative organisations all over the country today stand superseded. They are ruled by the officers, by the Directors and the Administrators and no party is an exception to this recourse to supersession. We have no doubt done good work to restore democracy. We have amended the Constitution, which was amended drastically by the past regime. We have also taken credit for amending certain provisions of certain other legislations and we say that democracy is

supposed to be restored. But that restoration of democracy is for whom and for what. I do not think that statutory or constitutional restoration of democracy would benefit millions of people at the lower level. If democracy is to have any meaning, it must percolate to the villages, to the other democratic institutions at the lower level, to the local bodies. When all the local bodies are superseded, when panchayat elections are not held for years, when cooperatives are superseded, what means have you got, what framework do you have for carrying on democracy? Democracy is only at the top which can be toppled by any ambitious party or ambitious leader at any time because we have no grass root democracy left in the country. Unfortunately, after the death of Nehru, the first thing we have done is to do away with democracy at the grass root level all over the country. I would submit that immediate attention should be given to restore democracy to the local bodies in India, to restore panchayati Raj in India to the cooperatives because that is the surest way of building up democratic institutions all over the country. That only could give us a framework, a basis for real democracy at the apex level.

After saying all this about the grass root level democracy, I would also say a few words about the Centre-State relations. I am sorry to find that one of the causes of tensions in India, an important cause is the Centre-State relations. Whether it is at the administrative level or at the political level, more and more powers are being concentrated in a few hands at the centre and at the level of the States. There is no doubt about it that as far as the relationship between the Centre and the States at the political level are concerned, it is the concern of the political parties. But the political powers unfortunately are tending to become more and more centralised. The hon. Members of Parliament should also see to it, irrespective of the party to which they belong, that when we speak of Centre-State relations here in Parliament, political relationship at the

[Chaudhury Brahm Prakash]
political level is also rationalised. As far as the Centre-State relations at the administrative level or constitutional level are concerned, I feel that more powers are necessary for the States.

In this connection, I would also submit that all the so-called Union Territories should not be treated as Union Territories. Union Territories are the worst administered. So, the Union Territories should be treated as full-fledged States. I do not know what is the difficulty in that. It is a legacy of the British. They wanted to have certain pockets of Centre of power to have a control over the neighbouring States. So they wanted these areas to be under their control, under the control of the Centre. Why should we have Union Territories under the Central Government? I would also submit that the big States in India like Madhya Pradesh, UP and Bihar are almost unmanageable and it is an injustice to the millions of people living in those States. I have gone through these States, I know myself the suffering of the people in those States because the whole machinery is centralised at the capital level and nothing goes to the district level or other levels. These States should be divided on certain equitable bases so that they may do more service to the country.

Another reason for tension in this country is the language issue. I am pained sometimes when I see people dogmatically asserting the position that should be given to Hindi. That is causing great harm and tension in the whole country. It is unrealistic if we say today that we do not need English and that we would not need English for ever. Perhaps some people may become angry when I say this. But English is going to remain with us. I would suggest that we should accept English as one of our associate languages. We should not quarrel about it. Then Hindi will have much more field to prosper. At the same time, we have done great injustice to Urdu. I come from a place which is about hundred miles around Delhi, where Urdu had been in use. Urdu was born and

brought up in Delhi. It is considered as a foreign language now. I am today an illiterate person because I know only Urdu! I speak Urdu. Today there is hardly anything which I can read in Urdu. Most of the people do not understand Hindi, but they have imposed Hindi on us. Actually Urdu was in use in and around Delhi. So, Urdu must be restored as an additional State language and it should be given its due honour.

I want to mention a very important point now which I should have done first. The hon. Members here have mentioned about law and order, about corruption, about killings and firings. This is not a party problem, this party problem or that party problem. It has become a national problem. We should solve it as a national problem. Fortunately, we have some elder statesmen in all the political parties. They are still living, they are still there. If they are not going to solve this problem, I do not know what would happen in future.

Why is there corruption? Why is there the problem of law and order? It is because there is tension in the society. In the urban areas, only about 20 per cent of the people have enriched themselves. They are not more than 5 per cent of the total population. In the name of reservations, only a few communities, a small percentage of them, get the jobs. The people who are poorer, the people who belong to backward classes, are unhappy. In the intermediary classes, a small percentage of families have enriched themselves and the rest of the population is unhappy. They want jobs. They are not getting jobs. They are poor people. This is the cause of tension all over, in the country side as well as in the urban area. We must analyse the causes.

I do not find any difference between caste and class. A few people belonging to certain castes are living in cities in a well-to-do way. They have all the advantages. The people belonging to certain other communities who live in villages have all the disadvantages. What is the difference between caste

and class here? There is not so much difference in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. It is because their economic condition is better. Wherever there is poverty, there is a cry of caste. The poverty is too much in Bihar. So, the cry of caste is very much there. It is so in eastern U.P. The cry of caste and backward class is the loudest there. So is the case in Madhya Pradesh and in other places.

These tensions have to be removed. I would submit that our leadership, leaders of all parties, should rise to the occasion. The country is in danger, the future is in danger. I have an intuitive feeling that we are going towards more and more dangerous times. How are we to face that? Instead of sitting across the table, we are going to streets. Instead of "forget and forgive", we are trying to seek vengeance upon each other. Our politics have gone into the hands of extremist people, whether it is the extreme in the Janata Party or whether it is the extreme in the Congress Party or whether it is the extreme in the Communist Party. The whole politics is going into the hands of extremists. Is it right? We have gone to the streets, we are fighting in the streets.

I know that very bad precedents have been laid down by the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Certain things started in her Jays. Instead of reversing those things, unfortunately, we are trying to follow the same traditions, the same way and the same methods. With the Government here run by the Janata and the Governments in some States run by other parties, I do not know how far we can go. So, the leadership of this country belong to all parties; they should sit together, try to forget and forgive and try to evolve a new culture—a new political culture which was the gift of Our elder Statesman of 100 or 50 or 60 years ago—the culture of Lokmanya, the culture of Mahatma Gandhi, the culture of Jawaharlal Nehru, the culture of Maulana Azad. We should try

to evolve a synthesis of culture and also not borrow ideas of revolution blindly from other lands and try to inject them here.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormuga): Sir, I had asked for some clarification from the Hon. Minister at the time he made the statement. Now the position is this ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all over.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let me say. I am asking

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, Mr. Faleiro; you had already asked and I have replied. Don't get up now.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is his duty under the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no rule; we are on the President's Address.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am asking when he is going to reply. Under the rule ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He need not reply, there is no need for any reply. It is only a suggestion.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No, it is a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am sorry, you are not going according to the rules. I am very sorry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lak-kappa.

(Interruption) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your remarks are very unfair.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am asking you to go according to the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not the way.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What is not the way?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The way you are raising it in the House.

And this is not the first time you are doing it.

(Interruption) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

It will go off the record—whatever he has said, because these are indecent remarks which should not go on the record.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Is this the way to behave?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should know how to behave. You are in the habit of getting into a temper and you don't know what you talk. Please take your seat.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must be very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this President's Address. This document—the Address by the President—does not evoke any inspiration since no indication in regard to any of the vital issues confronting this country has been made in this address.

I do not want to repeat the points made by other Members but I will only mention certain issues and problems confronting this country, which have not been solved by the present Government. This is a routine document in which he has described the performance of the various Ministries in the last one year. If the last one year's performance is clubbed with the previous year's performance, I think the Janata Government has no right to exist as a Government because this present Government is not governing at all. Therefore, it is no surprise that this document does not convey anything in regard to the performance of the Janata Government.

The present Government is a conglomeration of various units, various classes, groups and interests. I may say that 'Ghatakwad' and 'Sanchalaks' are running the Government. The fascist forces are again raising their ugly heads in this country in the garb of Janata rule. It is a very sad affair for this nation that the people of this country have handed over the glorious heritage and culture of this country to the hands of wolves—that is the fascist, RSS bogy which is, for the last two years, holding the country to ransom. Danger and threat to the integrity of this country is very much in the offing because of certain even that took place in this country.

It is stated in the Address that every thing done by this Administration is in the interests of growth of democracy. Is there any democratic functioning in this country for the last two years, I would like to ask. Where is the democratic process? Its growth has been eroded today and for the last two years we could not attend even to vital issues and to the economic problems of this country. Throughout the two years you have only sorted out your own difficulties, your own conflicts, your own squabbles. Do you think this country will wait till all your squabbles and quarrels and conflicts are settled? Can you treat that as a national issue? This is what the President has failed to say. He has not been able to say it, even though he has stated, in various speeches he had made regarding the economic issues of this country, that today the economy of this country is in complete shambles. I can read out the relevant portions. Why this leisurely pace of growth of economy and employment when you have stated that our country will be prosperous within ten years and we will eradicate not only poverty but unemployment? Of course you have eradicated the problem of unemployment by dethroning the Ministers and getting them back again. These are the unemployed people in the Janata

Party who get jobs again! They got back, in spite of their utterances, their statements, their accusations and vilifications.

The Press Journal asks:

"Is the Indian economy healthy? Has its growth been satisfactory? What is the outlook for economic growth—and growth in per capita income and employment?"

It says, again:

"Even the powers-that-be entrusted with the country's affairs, appear to feel that with the economy in such a good shape, they could afford the luxury of incessant political battles among themselves as in U.P. and elsewhere, not to speak of the Centre".

See the gigantic dimension of the problems that the 700 million people are facing. They are facing acute shortages. People are suffering from not only want of jobs, but want of fair prices for agricultural commodities.

Are the people allowed to live peacefully? In the last one year for 410 times there were police firings. But at the same time you say that you want to uphold democracy. You are running democracy with armed constabularies and other forces. May I quote one incident which happened recently, on 26th January, in Haridwar? When our Congress people went to unfurl the national flag on the Republic Day, there was terrorism; the RSS goondas and an RSS-based MLA went to the dias; they not only threatened us, but they also incited the armed constabularies and the police to humiliate the Musiims and Harijans on that occasion. Do you not want to respect the Republic Day function? Do you not want to see that the celebration is done in a proper manner? U.P. is a very big State. We have seen how the administration in U.P. has come to a grinding halt. This is one of the important points that I wanted to raise. This Government has not even done what the people expected to receive at the hands of the Janata Government, let alone the other points.

Harijans have been killed in various parts of the country. In Bihar nearly 250 Harijans were killed, and nearly 418 Harijans were killed in the other parts of the country. Can you not save at least the lives of, and remove the miseries of, the weaker sections of this country? What are your programmes? You have beautifully narrated here that you will establish not only a social order but also a peaceful democratic set-up, and all that. These are all only high-sounding words that you have put in this Address.

I now come to the agricultural front. You have said here about the record level of foodgrains production. You have claimed here that you have given remunerative prices to the farmers and also how you have organized distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities in this country. You have said:

"Government attaches great importance to speedy implementation of land reform measures... Upto November, 1978, 6.48 lakh hectares of land had been distributed to the landless..."

Land reforms in Karnataka have taken place, but you do not appreciate and also finance the States which are run by the Congress. You are attacking them as politically motivated, and all that. Where the land reforms are taking place in a systematic manner, you want to disturb such States. Your agents who are working in Karnataka have no respect for the Legislature; not only they are holding to ransom the Legislature, but outside also they are preventing the normal functioning of the democratic system which was established by the people of that State. Is this the manner in which you are running democracy in this country? How can people appreciate this Government? You do not allow the citizens to live peacefully.

About foodgrains you have said that you are going to increase the irrigation potential and increase food production. I would like to say a word about the surplus of foodgrains and other

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agricultural commodities not only in the south but also in the northern areas. Cotton is surplus, sugar cane is surplus. Yes sugar is available, but at what price? What price you are going to give to the cane-grower? What is the remunerative price you have fixed? What is the incentive you have given? I would like to point out how lopsided is the policy the present Janata Government is pursuing.

15 hrs.

Sir, the Janata Government say they are going to boost agricultural production. How they are boosting—I would like to point out to you. Sulphur is a commodity which is needed by the fertiliser factories as the basic raw material. Now the MMTC, a government canalising agency under the Commerce Ministry not only did not heed the timely advice given by the producers of the impending shortage of sulphur in the world market but it has created a situation where the shortage of sulphur has become so acute that the user fertiliser factories were forced to ask for loan of the raw material from sister factories. The MMTC were expecting to get this material from Poland which has now backed out and they are now selling it to other countries at higher prices. Not only the MMTC has not done some advance planning to get the material and create a buffer and supply it to the user factories in spite of their warnings but they have allowed over 40,000 tonnes of sulphur lying unlifted in the Bombay port for the past four months over a dispute as to who is to pay the lighterage charges. This is the wonderful way the Janata Government is going to boost agricultural production. This valuable raw material should have been cleared promptly and distributed to the farmers but that is not being done. So, whatever has been stated in the Address is not only belied but makes the position of the government such that it looks that it is working for multinationals and other vested interests. Therefore, they have no right to say, 'We are bringing social order or social justice to the people.'

Then, Sir, what sort of discrimination, political discrimination they are practising? You want the rule of law to prevail. But is there any rule of law to-day in this country? You can make any rule, you can make any law you want. At the same time, whenever progressive legislation is enacted and with our support, it will not be mentioned in the Presidential Address. But, at the same time, on the question of wreaking political vengeance and witch-hunting of the previous government, even though they have done many good things and even though they have enacted many progressive legislations, you will not say a word about it but you want to scuttle and throttle the political atmosphere in the country by using your legislative power and bringing and getting passed by your bulldozer majority the Special Courts Bill which only consists of political vindictiveness against one individual of the previous government. But you know what happened in other countries where martial law was there and where such laws were enacted and the individuals of the previous regimes indicted? To-day they are facing the wrath of the people. Not only the whole world but people everywhere are asking for clemency to Bhutto. This is the example. Ours is a civilised nation. Why do you take a vindictive attitude? You must bring social revolution. You must bring social legislations. That you are not bringing. Are there any Special Courts for economic offenders? Are there any Special Courts for black-marketeers?

You want to say that the country will have self-reliance. But the multinationals are coming. Your Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister protested that ITDC should have no collaboration with the Sheraton group of Hotels.

But, Sir, the licence was issued by the Industries Minister. Curiously enough, it was done. Then, a statement was made when there was an election in which he said that Government was going to change the location of the steel plant. The steel plant is a

matter of life and death for the people of Karnataka where the previous Government laid the foundation stone. Now you want to take that away from there. It is nothing but political vindictiveness. Politically you want to see that whatever was done by the previous government is undone you want to shift that plant from Karnataka. The Minister was pronouncing that he would shift the location of the plant from here to another place. Is there any policy in this? Is there any ideology or is there any principle? Has this Government got the moral authority to exist and rule this country? This is a question to be discussed to-day.

I would like to conclude by saying as to how the economy of this country is in shambles to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you have already taken twenty minutes. Your party has given me a list of ten more members.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please allow me ten minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. Then you will have to take your seat.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Allow me only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give you two minutes to conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would conclude in two minutes. Sir, the President's Address has also failed to take note that the fascist forces have not only been organising themselves but also being supported internationally and, throughout the country, there is a large-scale violence. These activities are in the sensitive areas of our country. We have brought out the persons involved in that and how these fascist forces are raising their ugly heads in this country and how this Government is nurturing them. The lives of the minority sections, the harijans, the muslims etc. are not safe at the hands of the present Government. Is there anything mentioned in this Address? Does the Government want to see that

the people of this country are saved from such fascist forces which are not only throttling the very basic principles of democracy but also the heritage and culture of this country. They are now in danger. The President's Address has not mentioned anything in regard to these things. I may tell you that the people will rise in revolt against this present Government to remove such fascist forces which are not only conducive to this country but they are against the interest of the nation also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with rapt attention the three leading speeches delivered in opposition to the Motion of Thanks—one was that of the distinguished Leader of the Opposition himself, another of my young friend, Shri Saugata Roy and the last that of Mr. Lakkappa who has just concluded.

Not one of these distinguished gentlemen has found anything worth praising either in the President's speech in what the Janata Government proposes to do or what the Janata Government has done in the past. The performance of these three distinguished gentlemen reminds me of a book which was written about our country many many years ago by Miss Mayo. She wrote a book in which she found nothing worthwhile about India. She condemned everything that existed in this country. And the great Gandhiji, the Father of our Nation, had a very apt description to make; in his inimitable style, he called it the report of a gutter-inspector. If Gandhiji is not unparliamentary, I would suggest that that description aptly fits all the three speeches which have been delivered by these gentlemen on the opposition benches.

Sir, each one of them, particularly Mr. Saugata Roy, went to the extent of saying that there is no government at all. The Janata Government, he says, is not a government. For so long

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they have associated governments with anarchy, with autocracy, with rule of the police, with detentions without trial, with tortures in jail and with advancement of dynastic ambition that when they see real democratic government their memory fails and they are not able to recognise the government.

Sir, any honest person who reads the President's Address or who heard the President's speech will see that these gentlemen have done precisely what they accuse the distinguished President of doing, namely, to suppress the truth. With all their desire to suppress truth, they have not been able to suppress the very wonderful and dynamic achievements of the Janata Government about which they did not have the courage to say even one word. Can they deny I ask, that in 1977-78 we witnessed a growth of national income of 7.4 per cent against 1.4 per cent in the last year of Mrs. Gandhi's rule? Can they deny that an additional irrigation potential of 26 lakh hectares has been created and 28 lakh hectares additional capacity for irrigation is proposed to be created in the next year? Can it be denied—and I ask those who beat their breast about the fate of Harijans and landless in this country—that 6.48 lakh hectares of land were distributed to the landless half of whom were scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? Can it be denied that prices of essential goods and commodities have gone down?

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Of which commodity?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Can it be denied that the security ques which existed at every shop do not deface our urban and rural landscape now? Can it be denied that industrial growth of 7 to 8 per cent has been achieved and target higher than that are set for the next year?

Sir, a brief reference was made by Mr. Stephen to the fact that district

industries centres have been set-up. But in a flourish of a joke he dismissed them as meaningless. He said they are not meant for the purpose for which they are supposed to be meant. I do not understand what exactly he wanted to convey to the House. We started these district industries centres on 1st May, 1978 to provide impetus and know-how and even wherewithal for promotion of small, village and cottage industries and generally to support the decentralised industrial sector. 399 districts exist in the whole of India and within less than a year we have succeeded in setting up 246 district centres out of which more than half have already become operational. Thirty-six thousand new entrepreneurs have been identified. Ten thousand project profiles have been prepared and twenty-two thousand new units have already been established out of which 40 per cent are small scale units located mainly in rural and semi-urban areas. Can it be denied that once these 23,000 units which have already been established get going to the fullest extent of their capacity these will generate employment opportunities?

It is true that in some sense there is a new factor which has created unemployment because a large number of people who were employed once upon a time in looting the nation are no longer looting the nation and are therefore unemployed today!

But, let me say this for the benefit of the distinguished gentleman from West Bengal, my angry, young friend, Mr. Saugata Roy. 10,000 sick units have been identified throughout the country, out of which 9,000 units were in West Bengal alone and these have been helped to get back upon their feet. But, Sir, somehow, gratitude is not something which one associates with these distinguished gentlemen of the opposition. I thought at least Mr. Saugata Roy should not have justified the jibe of the great Shakespeare who said:

"Blow, blow Thou Wintry Wind;
Thou are not so unkind
As man's ingratitude".

So, that is ingratitude. In one State to which he belongs 9,000 sick units have been put back upon their feet. And yet, the Janata Party has not received even one single word of praise from these gentlemen. Because, to give praise to their opponents is not their habit. Their habit is only to vilify their opponents and if possible to imprison them without trial.

Sir, the President's Address contains the greatest promise, which is of great relevance to this country and to the solution of our problems. The President's speech promises a new clinical, educational and legislative base for our family planning programme. We are not ashamed to take up family planning merely because the notorious heir-apparent of your spiritual leader was once upon a time associated with it. We will go on. We will vigorously pursue it. But we will not do it in the manner in which it was done before. We will first create a proper educational base and then create proper clinical and hospital facilities and then do this, not by executive fiat or the fiat of an extra-constitutional authority; but we will do it in the exercise of the legislative sovereignty of this Parliament by providing a proper statutory base for the family planning programme.

And, Sir, not one word of praise was given for our foreign policy, our mainly and vigorously pursued independent foreign policy, in which we have not kept mum when those with whom we desire friendship have gone wrong.

Lately we have embarked upon the very exciting task of making peace with our neighbours because peace with us is an imperative necessity. Unless we reduce our defence expenditure on armaments and on the army we are not going to solve the problems of the poor people of this country. In pursuit of that noble objective we want to normalise relations with every neighbour of ours and even China which occupies a large chunk of our territory. And yet, while we were in the process

of normalising relations, when we found that they went wrong, we did not shut our mouth, unlike even the great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who shut his mouth when Hungary and later Czechoslovakia were attacked by our friends, the Russians. We have not kept mum even about the Americans. We have gone on record and we advised them about some of the things which they did in the international sphere. We have not succumbed to the pressures built up on us to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Even to our Russian friends for whom we have got the greatest gratitude and affection we have gently chided them for not having lived up to their obligation which they have recently undertaken, to observe the human rights in the shape of the Helsinki Accord of 1975. Even to them we have dinned into their ears that this is not something which would redound to their credit. Human rights will have to be respected.

And, Sir, if the President's speech does not mention a few facts, the few facts which we have not mentioned, are facts of which the Janata Party and the government should be proud.

For 11 long years Mrs. Gandhi did not ratify the UN covenants relating to civil, political rights and the economic and culture rights. After 11 years we have resurrected those covenants from the Government's Archives in which Mrs. Gandhi, not wedded to democratic ways and the way of respect for human rights, had put it. Our Government has ratified those covenants in this very month and yet our President did not mention this in his speech. If we have kept back facts they are facts which are flattering to us. But, Sir, not a single fact which is against our interest has been kept back from the people of this country. This shows our great confidence in the free way of our society, that our society is an open society, that the way we treat our citizens is a matter for everybody to come and look into, if they want to: we have nothing to conceal because we propose to conduct our affairs in a manner in which every

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civilised Government is supposed to conduct itself towards its own citizens.

Since I am talking of foreign policy, may I say one word about the amendment proposed by Shri Banatwalla in respect of Mr. Bhutto? I do not accept of the attitude of my own Prime Minister or my Foreign Minister when in bald terms they said that Mr. Bhutto's fate is a matter of no concern to us. Their final conclusion may be right, but let me say this to correct them for the future that the way a Government treats its own citizens is really and primarily a matter for that Government alone and the doctrines of Panch Sheel do require that we do not interfere with the internal affairs of others, but when a Government denies basic human rights to any citizen—whether that citizen is a criminal or whether he is an innocent person—it is the privilege, it is the right, it is the international duty of every civilised Government to make a pronouncement upon the fate of that unfortunate citizen.

Having said this, let me say this about those who are beating their breasts about Mr. Bhutto, I wonder how many of them have cared to read the 500 page long judgment of the Lahore High Court and how many of them have cared to read the four judge majority judgements and the three judge minority judgements. We shall not allow ourselves to be overtaken by what Shri Banatwalla called the popular feeling in this country. Shrimati Gandhi or Shri Banatwalla do not reflect the popular feeling of this country and I make bold to say that there is nothing in the political career of Shri Bhutto throughout his whole life which evokes or deserves either the gratitude or the respect of any right thinking Indian. More than once he masterminded invasion of this country and when our plane was hijacked, like a common street loafer, he presided at the burning of that plane in the streets of Lahore; he presided at that ceremony. He is one person who had a chance to usher back

democracy and the rule of law in his own country, but he did not do so; instead he continued the martial law regime. Some people who are today talking about Shri Bhutto unfortunately see common characteristics between Shri Bhutto and themselves and perhaps they are also having premonitions of the common fate which awaits them. Both he and Mrs. Gandhi, for examples have already landed themselves in jail by reason of their political misdeeds committed at a time when they wielded political power in the two countries.

The distinguished Shri Stephen talked of the social tension of which President, according to him, has made no mention. Let me say in one sentence that the tensions of which he speaks will not come to an end unless the Chief fountain-head of those tensions is politically liquidated and no longer struts like a peacock on the political stage of this country. When a plane of the Indian Airlines is hijacked from one city to another by our own citizens, a thing which has never happened before in the history of this country, if a crime like this and a great and atrocious crime like this is committed, and if a Leader of an Opposition Party gets up and says that this is an innocent prank, then why do you blame people if they consider the murder of some socially inferior people as some kind of sport in which they indulge? It is your attitude to crime which gives an impetus to crime and unless you get rid of that attitude to crime, you are not going to remove the social tensions that you talked about.

My friends talked of being lack of oneness in the country. The people of this country are one; it is only politicians, hungry for power, who seem to divide the people of this country. I have travelled in the South. I have encountered nothing but affection and respect whenever I have talked to the people in the South. It is politicians who seek to

drive a wedge, and it is politicians who wish to divide this country for their own nefarious political purposes and their political ends. And they will meet the Waterloo that they deserve; and the people of India shall survive and they shall survive as one single unified entity for the admiration of the whole world, and to the utter consternation of those politicians who think otherwise. It is true that there is some difficulty about the language problem; but I wish to say this, that the people in the South are not opposed to Hindi at all. People in the South want Hindi, but...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): Who says so?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Who said it?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: On the other hand, let me say to those of my friends who want Hindi to spread as the national language of the whole country, that a language, and a national language, grows upon the tongues of the people. It grows in the hearts of the people. It cannot be artificially manufactured in a linguistic laboratory and then pushed down the throats of other people. The less we talk about the spread of Hindi, the more speedily is it going to spread. I have no doubt that one day, if we stop talking about the spread of Hindi, it will come to occupy the rightful place—which belongs to that language.

My friend Mr. Stephen talked about smuggling and the growth in the volume of black money. Let me say this to him, that at the heyday, at the peak of smuggling, an expert committee reported that Rs. 500 crores worth of smuggling took place every year. And yet—I hope I am not betraying any official secret—recent investigations have disclosed that corrupt public servants, protected by the previous regime, have looted this country in one single transaction, in one single deal, of more foreign exchange than all the smugglers of

India put together could loot the country in one, whole year. The House may await with interest the results of these investigations which will cause surprise to those who are talking of smugglers, but do not talk of those great dacoits who have looted this country systematically for a long time.

One of the tensions that were talked, about, was the tension between the urban and the rural areas, and between industry and agriculture. Our Government believes that industry and agriculture, under the policy of our Government constitute the facets of a single economic unit; the city and the village can grow in economic inter-dependence alone; and the prosperity of one is the necessary condition for the prosperity of the other.

When I think of the kind of criticism, and the kind of critics which exist, of our Government—we are all for a strong Opposition and I have such great respect for the intellectual attainments and the lively imagination of these three distinguished gentlemen whom I have mentioned—I wish I could muster a little respect for their adherence to truth and to facts. The quality of their criticism—to criticize is easy, and to destroy is easier; but to construct something and to suggest a solution to the country's problems is much more difficult—convinces me that they act like a legless man who wants to teach others how to run. And it is critics like you who made the poet say, about all critics in general:

“Hot, envious, noisy, proud
the scribbling fry;
Burn, hiss and bounce,
waste paper, stink and die.”

That is true of my 3 learned friends who have just spoken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think we will take up now, the Private Members' Business, although we have

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still one minute to go. Mr. Gomango will now move the report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

15.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI GIRIDHAR GUMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st February, 1979."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st February 1979."

The motion was adopted:

SOIL CONSERVATION BILL*

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes."

The motion was adopted:

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 19)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES BILL*

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि द्विविवाह के निवारण का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of bigamous marriage."

The motion was adopted:

डा० राम जी सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करता हूँ।

PLANNING AND CEILING OF TIME IN CRICKET MATCHES BILL

श्री० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि क्रिकेट मैचों के खेल में आयोजन तथा अधिकतम समय सीमा के नियतन का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR: DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the planning and fixation of ceiling of time in the play of Cricket matches."

श्री विजय कुमार महोदय (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इण्टरनेशनल की स्टेज पर इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आम तौर पर इण्टरनेशनल की स्टेज पर प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल को प्रपोज नहीं किया जाता। पर यह बिल जिस तरह से पेश किया गया वह अगर यहाँ पर इंट्रोड्यूस होता है तो न सिर्फ इस मुल्क में बल्कि सारी दुनिया में हम एक ऐसी पोजीशन में आ जायेंगे जिसे मैं बहुत ही उपहासास्पद और रिडिक्युलस पोजीशन समझता हूँ। ऐसी स्थिति इस से बनेगी। इस बिल को प्रपोज नहीं किया हालांकि यह सबजक्ट जो स्पोर्ट्स का है यह सिर्फ स्टेट्स का है और ग्रैंडर दि कांस्टीट्यूशन सिर्फ स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर ही इस के ऊपर डिस्कशन कर सकता है या इस को एनैक्ट कर सकता है। वैसे भी यह फण्डा-मेण्टल राइट्स के भी खिलाफ है और बाकी सब चीजों के भी खिलाफ है।

इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि क्रिकेट का खेल सिर्फ दो घण्टे के लिए कर दिया जाय और कोई खिलाड़ी अगर इस को दो घण्टे से ज्यादा खेले तो उस को एक साल की सजा दी जाय। इन्होंने बड़े यज्ञ किया है क्रिकेट। क्रिकेट के बजाय यह कोई भी और खेल रखते, गुल्ली डंडा रखते या बाल एण्ड बैट की बात करते तो बात समझ में आती। परन्तु क्रिकेट का खेल एक इंटरनेशनल खेल है जिस से क्लस बनाने का अधिकार सिर्फ इंटरनेशनल क्रिकेट एजेंसी को है, और किसी एजेंसी को इस का अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए क्रिकेट की बात कहना और उस के साथ यह बात कहना कि यह दो घण्टे ही होगा, ये दोनों बातें एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध हैं। आप यह भी देखेंगे कि जो ओलिम्पिक चार्टर है जिस को इस देश ने भी माना है और सब देश मानते हैं उस में भी यह लिखा गया है कि—

"NC4 must be autonomous and must resist all pressures of any kind what soever, whether of a political, religious or economic nature: In pursuing their objectives, they may cooperate with private or government organisations: However, they

may never associate themselves with any undertaking which would be in conflict with the principle of the Olympic movement and with the rule of the IOC."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कोई अधिकार ही इस बात का नहीं है कि हम इस तरह की कोई चीज करें। जो इंटरनेशनल बाडीज हैं खेलों की वही इस को कर सकती हैं। कल को इस तरह का कोई रेजोल्यूशन आ सकता है कि इंटरनेशनल गवर्नरज जो होती है वह सिर्फ 15 मिनट होनी चाहिये। और खेलों के बारे में भी इस तरह की बात लायी जा सकती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की बात कहना बिल्कुल ही गलत है। अगर कहीं इस हाउस में यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हो जाता, इस पर डिस्कशन होता और इस के बारे में दुनिया भर में यह बात जाती तो बहुत ही गलत बात होती।

मैं उन की यह बात समझ सकता हूँ कि वह यह कहें कि क्रिकेट पर टाइम वेस्ट होता है तो उस के लिए वह मास मीडिया को रिक्वेस्ट करें कि उस को इतनी तबज्जह न दें जितनी हाकी को या दूसरे खेलों को दी जाती है। मैं यह भी समझ सकता हूँ कि हम अपनी सरकार से अनुरोध करें कि हम दूसरे खेलों पर ज्यादा ध्यान खर्च करें, इस पर कम खर्च करें। उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज में नहीं खेला जाता इसलिए इस के बारे में बैन लगाया जाय। क्रिकेट तो अमेरिका में भी नहीं खेला जाता, कनाडा में भी नहीं खेला जाता, दुनिया के बहुत से देशों में नहीं खेला जाता, किसी दूसरे मुल्क ने, हिटलर या मुसोलिनी ने भी जहाँ यह खेल नहीं खेला जाता था, इस तरह का कोई रेजोल्यूशन पास नहीं किया कि अगर कोई इस तरह का खेल खेलेगा तो उस को एक साल की सजा दी जायगी।

उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान ने बहुत से मामलों में पहल की है तो उस को इस मामले में भी पहल करनी चाहिए। मैं कोई जरूरी नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान का मूर्खता के मामलों में भी पहल बरनी चाहिये। इस तरह की कोई चीज करना बहुत ही गलत चीज होगी। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ मेम्बर से भी कि वह इस बिल को फौरी तौर पर वापस ले ले, इस के इंट्रोडक्शन के लिए ज़िदन करें। अश्वल तो वह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है लेकिन उस प्वाइंट पर मैं जानही रहा हूँ क्योंकि आप ने इस को एलाउ कर दिया और कमेटी ने भी एलाउ कर दिया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि दोनों ने कैसे इस को एलाउ कर दिया। ... (ब्यवधान) ...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I do not want to discuss the merits of the case because I agree with Shri Malhotra that we will be a laughing stock if we allow this

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

Bill to be introduced. I could not understand what is 'yojna badh' and 'samaya badh'.

मैं हिन्दी अच्छी तरह समझता हूँ लेकिन समयबद्ध क्या होता है ?

इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो बिल कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है, जो हमारा सव्जेक्ट नहीं है, जो स्टेट सव्जेक्ट है बल्कि स्टेट सव्जेक्ट भी नहीं है, यह तो इण्टरनेशनल सव्जेक्ट है जिसकी वजह से इसके बारे में कोई कानून बनाने का अधिकार इस पार्लियामेंट को नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन को एलाउ मत करें। यह इनकांस्टीट्यूशनल भी है, इल्लिगल भी है इसलिए मेरा कहना है इसको लाने से दुनिया के सामने हमारी पार्लियामेंट का मजाक बनेगा। लोग सोचेंगे क्या पार्लियामेंट के पास इसके अलावा और कोई काम ही नहीं है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandinagar): I fully realise that the time for private Members' business is the time for proposing all sorts of interesting ideas, original ideas, even eccentric ideas. We are all wedded to these things; this is meant for that. Therefore, I can appreciate all that my friend Dr. Ramji Singh, says, without agreeing with him at all, from his point of view about cricket, about the waste of time. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he says: "It is indeed a vulgar show of cultural pursuits. It reminds one of the ugly bull and bird fight or a fight between a man and a tiger and so on". I do not know whether he has seen cricket matches enough, the game enough before coming to this judgement. But my main objection is this. I want to seek your guidance. You are the Chairman of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions and that is why I want your guidance. In the second para he says: "It is the duty of the government to plan and fix a ceiling of time in cricket matches." Is it ceiling on income or ceiling on land? How does the government come into the picture at all? Moreover if in our Constitution it comes under the State list, then the Central Government may come in by way of guiding the state governments. In no way whatsoever, this comes under the purview of any government in any country in the world. Therefore,

I request you to direct our friend, whom I respect for his frank and good views on many other matters, to bring up this matter not in the form of a Bill, but perhaps in the form of a resolution. A resolution can come here and it can be discussed whether cricket is good or bad, what other games could be brought in. But to bring in this kind of a Bill, to bring in the government, I think a Member can have no justification. I seek your guidance.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I want to ask you whether the objection to the introduction of this Bill has been made on the ground that it is beyond the Constitution, in which case a full-scale debate will be called for.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not made that point. It has not been the practice in the Lok Sabha to discuss constitutional competence. Let me quote Kaul and Shakhder's Book: "it is the accepted practice in Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling in connection with any Bill as to whether it is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not. The House also does not take a decision on this specific question of *vires* of a Bill. It is open to the Members to express their views in the matter and to address arguments for and against the *vires*, for the consideration of the House. Members take this aspect into account in the stage of motion for leave to introduce a Bill or in subsequent motions on the Bill." Now we are at this stage; he has opposed it... (*Interruptions*). You can not support; only those who are opposed have an opportunity to speak.

Does the Minister want to say something?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I fully support the statement of Mr. Malhotra and Mr. Gupta. I do not want to add anything more.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी यह प्रवक्ता नहीं है कि इस विधेयक के मैरिट्स और डिमैरिट्स पर विचार किया जाये। अभी तो केवल इतनी ही बात है कि संविधान के तहत इस को प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है या नहीं। भारत के संविधान के शेड्यूल ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not the question. The question is whether leave is to be granted.

डा० रामजी सिंह : यह जो अभी कहा गया है कि राज्य की सूची में है, यह गलत बात है। यह 7वें शेड्यूल के 25वें खण्ड में है —

Education, including technical education and medical education.

और एजुकेशन, सोशल वेलफेयर, स्पोर्ट्स में सब एक ही मिनिस्ट्री में हैं। शिक्षा मंत्री जी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि आल इण्डिया कौन्सिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स को टेस्ट मैच की परमीशन गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया देती है। शायद शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस बात को भूल गये हैं जरा इस को याद कर लें। The all India Council of Sports advise the Ministry of Education on matters pertaining to promotion and development of sports and games in the country. Grants are made by the Centre to the States Sports Councils.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It says 'development of sports'.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो यह संविधान से सम्मन है दूसरे एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के अण्डर है, तीसरे टेस्ट मैच की परमीशन गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया देती है, घण्ट भी गवर्नमेंट देती है और उस के बाद जैसा मेरे मित्र मल्होत्रा साहब, वह मेरे बड़े श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति हैं, उन को ज्यादा मालूम होगा कि यह औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति का पर्यावरण है, और समूचे देश का काफी समय बरबाद करना रहना है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि क्रिकेट को खत्म किया जाये, लेकिन यदि हाकी एक घण्टे भी खेला जा सकती है, फुट-बाल एक घण्टे में खेला जा सकता है तो इस के लिए आप दो घण्टे रख दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सचमुच में यह एक समाजवादी समाज का प्रपमान है, मैं खेलने वालों के प्रति कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जो औपनिवेशिक देश हैं, जैसे इंग्लैण्ड, आस्ट्रेलिया, उन में खेला जाता है, अमरीका में नहीं है, सोशलिस्ट कण्ट्रीज में नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में इतना समय दफ्तरों में और कालिजों में बरबाद होता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप इस को बन्द कर दी दीजिये, लेकिन दो घण्टे

निर्धारित कर दीजिए, अगर यह नहीं हो सकता है तो देश का बहुत समय बरबाद होगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को आप स्वीकार करें और जब समय प्रायेगा तब आप इस को रिजैक्ट कीजिएगा या कुबूल कीजियेगा, लेकिन अभी बाधा मत डालिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not withdrawing it. Then I will have to put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the planning and fixation of ceiling of time in the play of Cricket matches."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Noes have it; the Noes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The Ayes have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Lobbies have been cleared now. I shall again put it.

डा० रामजी सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन का ध्यान मैंने आकृष्ट किया है कि क्रिकेट के द्वारा राष्ट्र के समय का भारी अपव्यय होता है और यही मेरा उद्देश्य था और सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं अपने इस प्रस्ताव को विदड़ा करता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He declares the innings closed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the Motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The motion was by leave, withdrawn.

15.50 hrs.

**HOARDING AND PROFITEERING
PREVENTION BILL***

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दैनिक उपयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जमाखोरी तथा उनमें मनाफाखोरी के निवारण का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities of daily use".

The motion was adopted.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT AGRA) BILL*

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Agra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Agra."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I introduce the Bill.

COUNTRY FISHING BOATS PROTECTION BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 2)

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: (Jamnagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: I introduce †† the Bill.

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††Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I introduce the
BILL

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of articles 343 and 344)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. GOPAL: I introduce the
Bill.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 3A, etc.)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963;

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I introduce the
BILL

15.56 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Amendment of article 51) by Shri
Hari Vishnu Kamath.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ELICITING
OPINION

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): I beg to move: "

"That this House do extend upto the 1st March, 1980, the time appointed for eliciting opinion on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while craving the indulgence of the House to move my motion, seeking to extend up to the 1st March 1980 the time appointed for eliciting opinion on my Bill to amend article 51 of the Constitution, urging the Government to endeavour to collaborate with other nations for the early formation of a world Constituent Assembly to draft a Constitution for a world Federal Government, I deem it my pleasant duty to report to the House certain heartening, even heart-warming developments that have taken place during the last few months.

Inside our great country hundreds, I might even say thousands, of opinions have poured into the Lok Sabha Secretariat via the State Governments and the Union Territories, most of them supporting the Bill. As the House is aware, the Lok Sabha Secretariat has already published Paper No. 1, embodying a good number of the opinions received on the Bill, which has already been laid on the Table, and more opinions are pouring in. Even yesterday I got copies of the opinions sent by the signatories, by citizens of India, via the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

State Governments and Union Territories to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. That is one reason why I am seeking leave of the House to extend the time.

There is another more significant development, and that is that the Bill has now gone round to other countries of the world, to several national Parliaments around the world. As you are aware, you, Sir, were present at the Conference held in Sri Lanka from the 28th of December to the 6th of January last, a nine-day conference, to discuss this issue of a World Constituent Assembly and a World Federal Government. The conference was attended by delegates from about 35 countries of the world and there were about 230 delegates at the Conference. It was a non-official, non-governmental conference, but I am happy to report to the House that messages wishing success to the Conference were sent by the Prime Minister as well as by the Minister of External Affairs, and a team of 5 Members of our Parliament was led by you, Sir, at this Conference. I do not wish to waste the time of the House by reading in full the messages sent by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister to this Conference in Colombo in January last, but a significant portion or part of the External Affairs Minister's message was as follows:

"Let us hope that the efforts of people hailing from different parts of the world united in their determination to achieve the cherished objective of one world will before long triumph in testimony to the victory of human spirit over frailty."

There have been war clouds again in some parts of the world and that is all the more reason why the issue of World Government and World Constituent Assembly becomes more imperative and more compelling for mankind to save the world from another holocaust or another war of destruction. I am not

going into that because this is neither the time or the place to discuss that issue. I am only asking today for more time because at this conference in Colombo it was decided unanimously, a resolution was passed unanimously at this Conference in Colombo. I will read the relevant part of that Resolution:

"Resolves that members of National Parliaments of the various countries should be urged to consider two complementary initiatives towards a Constitution for World Government:

1. To introduce in each national parliament a Bill similar to or for the same purpose as that introduced in the Parliament of India by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath in July, 1977, and now being debated with much support in the Lok Sabha of India, directing the Government of India to collaborate with other national governments in convening a World Constituent Assembly to prepare a Constitution for Federal World Government."

The delegates who participated in that Conference, Sir, as I said earlier included 5 Members of Parliament from our country, I mean India's Parliament and one Member of the Australian Parliament a former Cabinet Minister of Australia, Mr. Gordon Bryan. The others were all non-Members of Parliament as it was a non-official, non-governmental conference, and you know, Sir, the proceedings; you were there throughout the 9 days, you were present at the Conference and participated in the Conference and you know very well the proceedings in detail of that 9-day Conference. The delegates who had assembled in Colombo requested you, Sir, and me also that the Bill may be kept pending in India's Parliament because this year is slated for action, for concrete dynamic action on this issue, and other national Parliaments are already trying to introduce similar Bills in their Parliaments. Already Members of Sri Lanka's Parliament have promised

you, and they told me too that they will do everything in their power to introduce the Bill in Sri Lanka Parliament; so also in the Parliament of Australia. And so, around the world similar Bills will be introduced this year. And therefore, Sir, I would most earnestly, and in a spirit of humility, request and appeal to all Members of this House, right, left and centre, to extend the time for eliciting opinion of the Bill till the 1st of March 1980. Because during this whole year from now to December there will be Bills introduced in other Parliaments of the world. Also, I hope more opinions will be pouring in in our own country on this Bill during this whole year, judging by the volume that has already arrived during the last few months, and are still arriving.

16.00 hrs.

Besides, there is a body called "World Union" in India which has moved in this matter in a big way, and I have got here more than 1000 signatures supporting this Bill, and the support indicated for the Bill runs as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of India, having carefully read the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, No. 65, 1977, moved in the Lok Sabha on 7th April, 1978, by Shri H. V. Kamath, seeking the insertion of a new clause (e) to the article 51 of the Constitution of India, endorse fully the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. 'The Time is opportune, nay, ripe for all good men and good governments of the World to get together and make earnest efforts for convening a World Constituent Assembly as a preparatory step towards the establishment of a Parliament of Man and Federation of the World. War cannot be abolished, nor can a warm living peace descend on earth, unless such a world order based on World Law is firmly founded'....."

This is more appropriate today because already a war has broken out

the other day and only a World Government could have prevented that war. Not having a World Government, that war has broken out in our own continent, the ancient continent of Asia.

I, therefore, move the motion standing in my name. viz.:

"That this House do extend upto the 1st March, 1980, the time appointed for eliciting opinion on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

I commend this motion for the wholehearted acceptance of the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I can very much appreciate the intention of my hon. friend about a World Government. A World Government is certainly desirable, but I do not know if it is in sight nor do I know whether it is going to come in this century.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Be optimistic.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What is the meaning of reckless optimism, I do not understand. Optimism must be there, but it must have some basis. More over, what purpose would be served by this Clause here? We have every authority to collaborate with other people if we want. To call a Constituent Assembly, it does not require any constitutional amendment. I do not know what constitutional amendment is required. Unless it is decided that a World Government should be formed, how can a Constituent Assembly be called? It is putting the cart before the horse. Therefore, I request my hon. friend not to press for this extension. I do not think any extension is necessary for this.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am afraid the Prime Minister has not appreciated the position, because the Bill has already been introduced and moved and the House has accepted motions appointing the time for eliciting of opinion on the Bill not once,

but twice. We are not voting on the Bill. It is being circulated all over the country for eliciting opinion. What does the Prime Minister lose, what is the harm in getting opinions? We are not asking for a vote on it, nor is the House asked to vote on it now. With his large-heartedness for which he is well known I am sure he would not be opposed to receiving opinions on the Bill. He will not lose anything, nor will the Government fall if the opinions are received, the heavens will not fall, if the opinions are collected and kept in record here.

It will serve some purpose.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It won't serve any purpose.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: How do you know? I also know equally. It may serve some purpose in future. It may not serve some purpose to day. You and I are mortals, mere mortals. Who knows what is in store, what God has destined for the world?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to propagate the idea.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: World Government is not for us alone, it is for the world. I am sure he has faith in God, firm faith in God, implicit faith in a divine destiny for the world; one world he believes in about that I am sure: he has indicated about it in his autobiography also, I believe. How it will come, when it will come, we may not know. It may come within ten years, within 15 years or 20 years. Why should we not have public opinion on this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not have a debate on this because it is only for extension of time.

The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the 1st March, 1980, the time appointed for eliciting opinion on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 hrs. .

INDIAN SOCIAL DISPARITIES ABOLITION BILL BY SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav is resumed, I would like to mention that two hours that have been allotted for this Bill have been already exhausted, and the House may extend the time allotted to this Bill. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time allotted to this Bill by one hour?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I suggest that it may be extended by one and a half hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time allotted to this Bill by one and a half hours?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is extended by one and a half hours.

Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar was to continue her speech. She is not here. Mr. Chaturvedi.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through this Bill. I do not think that it will be conducive to promotion of the feeling of nationhood or integration in our community. The criterion by which this Bill should be judged is whether these reservations and concessions will lead to, as I said, national integration and assimilation or widening the gap between the communities.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

The next consideration is whether the benefits of reservation reach the weakest or the most backward sections of the community or are monopolised by a small section thereof, whether it creates a vested interest which at no time in the foreseeable future the beneficiaries will be prepared to forego, whether it is ultimately in the interest of the beneficiaries themselves that they should continue to walk on crutches.

Fifthly, whether these reservations do not destroy the esprit de corps of the services and bring down their efficiency and morale.

On all these points, I think, this Bill will prove harmful. What has been our experience? Concessions once enjoyed are never given up. We have the experience of our own country. We gave certain concessions and, ultimately, they went on and on and led to the division of the country. The same has been the experience of other countries also. In Czechoslovakia, the Sudeten minority agitated and, ultimately, it led to an armed invasion and the outbreak of the Second World War. This has been the history.

All the other concessions which the Backward Classes Commission has recommended are welcome. But this particular idea of reservations has not been countenanced by quite a number of its Members also. It has been said in the Report itself in a minute of dissent:

"A share in the services is important as the services represent power and prestige but considering the total number of people from the backward classes who might come in through reservation, I fail to see how this give it a new lease of life. It would solve the larger problem of educational and social backwardness of the backward communities. The

various constructive measures suggested in the Report for the amelioration of the backward classes will go farther in helping them than the reservation of a few seats."

This is another observation from Mr. Arunangshu De—he is not a member. He says:

"By making the caste the basis of ameliorative measures, we create vested interest in an institution against which we profess to be battling and thus unwittingly give it a new lease of life. It would defeat the very object of creating a casteless society."

I would like to quote further from the minute of dissent by Dr. Anup Singh. He says:

"The real question is this. Does the system freeze the present caste and social divisions or does it strengthen those feelings and retard progress towards larger social cohesion?"

On all these grounds, I think, this is not a very healthy thing to do. For example, there is a movement in Bihar. We are seeing its evil consequences and it seems as if the society were disintegrating. There is a race for concessions and reservations on this ground or that ground. If the feeling of nation-hood is to be promoted, then these tendencies have to be stopped. It may appear to be very easy and expedient, at this time, to pass this Bill or to give these concessions. But, as I said in the beginning, the past experience shows that it will be suicidal. I think, a warning uttered by a member of the Commission, Dr. Anup Singh, is very much in point. I quote:

"I am concerned that concessions of reservations in the name of caste or class will weaken the sense of oneness and might culminate in disaster. We cannot afford to repeat the mistake of the past."

[Shri Shambu Nath Chaturvedi]

I think that warning has to be heeded and we should not be in a hurry. We should give every sort of incentive to the people, every sort of facility, every sort of concession to bring the people to the right level, and even give them concessions in industries and other things. If it is on economic basis, they will naturally get them, but every caste or community should not try to get into this race by the back-door. There was some justification for reservation for Scheduled Castes because of the stigma of untouchability that handicapped them. But no such stigma attaches to backward classes: they have free intercourse with other members of the community.

Therefore, I think that this Bill, if it is passed and acted upon, will not be in the interests of the country, and therefore I oppose it.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (मलेमपुर) : मभा-पति जी, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय रूपनाथ सिंह यादव को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और उनका आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार का बिल यहाँ पर पेश किया। यह कोई मामूली बिल नहीं है, इस बिल के माध्यम इस देश की 85 फीसदी जनता की भावनायें जुड़ी हुई हैं, उनका भाग्य जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहाना चाहे जो भी हो, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के भाग्य का फैसला भी इसी आधार पर हुआ है और बिहार की सरकार का फैसला भी इसी आधार पर होने जा रहा है। जितना भी खून खराबा हुआ है, यह तो आप जब भी कभी गरीब को कुछ देने के लिए जायेंगे ऐसा आदमी जो सबहारा है, उसको आप धन देना चाहें, शिक्षा देना चाहें, नौकरी देना चाहें, जमीन देना चाहें तो इसी तरह के बलबे खड़े होंगे। आप किसी से कुछ लेकर ही दूसरे को देंगे तो जिससे आप लेंगे वह शक्तिशाली है, उसके पास इस प्रकार की ताकत है, लिखने के लिए अखबार है, बोलने के लिए वाणी है, चौराहे पर बैठ कर चुगल करने के लिए बडि है और अच्छे से अच्छे लोगों को खरीद कर मनमाना काम कराने के लिए धन भी है। इसलिए यह सारी बातें तो खड़ी होंगी ही। परन्तु मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून का अपना कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है बल्कि जो कानून को लागू करते हैं वे अपने मन के मूताबिक कानून का अर्थ देते हैं। अगर कोई गरीब आदमी किसी धनी पर एक डंडा चला दे तो उसके ऊपर [323 का मुकदमा चला दिया जायेगा लेकिन अगर एक धनी आदमी किसी गरीब को रोख पीटा करे डंडे से तब भी यही कहा जायेगा कि यह गैर-हस्तक्षेपीय अपराध है—इसमें हम कोई दखल नहीं दे सकते।

आप इस बात की कल्पना करें, जो कि कहीं कहीं सही भी है, कि जिस जाति का आदमी प्रत्याचारी है उसी जाति का धानेदार है, उसी जाति का सकल इन्स्पेक्टर है, उसी जाति का एस० पी० है, उसी जाति का डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० है और उसी जाति का पुलिस मिनिस्टर भी है। ऐसी दशा में क्या आप उसको न्याय दिला पायेंगे? नहीं दिला पायेंगे। जब तक उन कुसियों पर हर तरह के लोग नहीं बैठेंगे तब तक किसी कानून का भी अर्थ गरीब के पक्ष में नहीं होगा। विद्यालयों में कई बातें आपको ऐसी मिल जायेंगी जहाँ पर मेहतर की जगह ब्राह्मण की नियुक्ति हुई है। क्या मेहतर के लिए भी मेहतर नहीं मिल सकते हैं? क्या अपराधी के लिए भी क्वालीफाइड आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं? उन लोगों को क्यों नहीं भरा जाता है? हरिजनों का कोटा क्यों नहीं पूरा किया गया? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भर्ती करने वाले हैं वे हरिजन विरोधी हैं, पिछड़ा-वर्ग विरोधी हैं, मुसलमान विरोधी हैं इसीलिए उनका कोटा नहीं भरा जाता। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून का अर्थ लगाने के लिए उन कुसियों पर पिछड़ों को बैठाना पड़ेगा, जिन पर समान भ्रमर देकर आज तक उनको नहीं बैठाया जा सका है। एक आदमी सवेरे से चल चुका है, घोड़े पर सवार हो कर गया है, दूसरे को आप पैदल चलाना चाहते हैं, यदि घोड़ा भी दे दीजिए, तो क्या सवेरे से चले हुए आदमी के बराबर पहुंच सकेंगे? पांच हजार वर्षों से जिन का आरक्षण रहा है और जो प्रागे चले गये हैं, उन का मुकाबला ये बेचारे लोग कैसे करेंगे, समान भ्रमर मिलने पर भी कहां कर सकेंगे और वह भी आप कहां उन को दे रहे हैं।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ—आप तामिसनाड में देखिए—वहाँ की असेम्बली में आज एक भी डिज नहीं है, क्योंकि इतनी कटुता पैदा हो गई है। उस हवा को रोकने के लिए कांग्रेस की सरकार ने दक्षिण भारत में आरक्षण किया, ताकि वह हवा उत्तर भारत में न फैलने पाये, लेकिन वही लोग जिन्होंने आरक्षण किया था, आज उत्तर भारत में उस का विरोध कर रहे हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आरक्षण का विरोध करने का नैतिक अधिकार किम को है, जो इस सदन में बैठे हैं, कितने लोग हैं? कांग्रेस ने जब दक्षिण भारत में विरोध नहीं किया तो उत्तर भारत में विरोध क्यों है? जनता पार्टी के लोग जिस चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र के आधार पर जीत कर प्राये हैं, अगर रत्ती भर भी उन के अन्दर ईमानदारी है और वह उसका ईमानदारी से पालन करना चाहते हैं तो इसका विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये और यदि विरोध करना चाहते हैं तो फिर असेम्बली से या पार्लियामेन्ट से, अपने पद से, इस्तीफा दे कर विरोध करना चाहिये। लेकिन भीतर-भीतर सब कुछ किया जा रहा है, भीतर से विरोध किया जाता है और ऊपर से कहते हैं कि घोषणा-पत्र का पालन करेंगे—ये दोनों काम एक-साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं।

आज जब पिछड़ों को देने की बात कही जाती

है तो कहा जाता है कि आर्थिक आधार पर किया जाय-क्यों ? सभापति महोदय, 19वीं शताब्दी में दो महान पुरुष—एक यूरोप में और दूसरे हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए। वहां “मार्क्स” और यहां “स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती” पैदा हुए। मार्क्स के सामने ईसाई धर्म, हिन्दुस्तान की जाति प्रथा उन के सामने नहीं थी, यहां औद्योगिकरण हो रहा था, इसीलिए उन्होंने वहां की स्थिति के अनुसार “मार्क्सवाद” का सिद्धान्त दिया, आर्थिक आधार पर दिया। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में स्वामी दयानन्द के सामने पाखण्ड था, सनातन धर्म का अन्याचार था, इसलिए उन्होंने पाखण्ड खण्डन का बीज बोया, धर्म समाज की स्थापना की। अगर मार्क्स हिन्दुस्तान में होते तो वे भी वही करते जो स्वामी दयानन्द ने किया और स्वामी दयानन्द यूरोप में होते तो वे भी वही करते जो मार्क्स ने किया।

केवल यह कहने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है कि इस आधार पर हो या उम आधार पर हो। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल धनहीन नहीं है, मनहीन भी हैं। धनहीन अगर ऊँचे मतवाला है तो वह करोड़पति मनहीन को भी ऊँची दृष्टि से देखता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री माननीय जगजीवन राम जी के साथ पता नहीं किनी बार पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी खाना खाये होंगे, किन्तु पण्डितों ने खाना शायी होगा, स्वयं बाबू गम्पूर्णानन्द भी खाये होंगे, लेकिन जब हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री बनारस गये तो सम्पूर्णानन्द जी की पत्थर की मूर्ति उनके छूने से अपवित्र हो गई और पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी के लड़के ने उसको गंगाजल से नहलाया। मैं पूछता हूँ—क्या पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी को शूद्र करने के लिए भी कोई उपाय किया गया ? यदि पत्थर की मूर्ति गंगाजल से नहवाने से शूद्र हो सकती है तो पंडित जी की तो नम-नस और हाड़-हाड़ उनके माथ खाना-खाने से अपवित्र हो चुका था उन को शूद्र करने के लिए तो उन को मशरीर गंगा में डबोया जाना चाहिये था। जब हक देने की बात होती है तो कहा जाता है कि आर्थिक आधार पर ही जाये, यह उगजीवन राम को कैसे मिलेगा, लेकिन जब टिकट लेने की बात होती है तो दिन भर बाबू जी, बाबू जी, कहते हैं, बाबू जी के पैर छू कर प्रणाम करते हैं, लेकिन जब समानता का अधिकार देना हो तो मूर्ति छू जाने पर गंगाजल से प्राक्षालन करते हैं—ये दोनों बातें नहीं चल सकती हैं। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में आर्थिक और सामाजिक दोनों के आधार पर आरक्षण करना पड़ेगा।

जो हिन्दू हैं, उस को तो आरक्षण का विरोध करने का कतई अधिकार नहीं है। आप मनुस्मृति को पढ़ लीजिए—मनुस्मृति में आरक्षण है या नहीं ? उस में लिखा हुआ है—ब्राह्मण यह काम करेगा, क्षत्रीय वह काम करेगा, वैश्य यह काम करेगा, शूद्र यह काम करेगा। तो फिर आप हमारे बाप-दादा को छोड़िये, अपने ही बाप-दादा का किया हुआ आरक्षण मान लीजिए। खेती, नौकरी, व्यापार नीच लोगों को दिया गया है, आप उन पर ही छोड़ दीजिए। वैश्य और शूद्र आपस में निपट लेंगे। मनुस्मृति को ही मान लीजिए जो आपके

बाप-दादा की है और यदि नहीं मानते हैं तो फिर हमारे बाप-दादा का संविधान मानिये। जो डा० अम्बेदकर और विधान परिषद् के लोगों ने बनाया था। कोई तो मानिये। जब मनुस्मृति के अनुसार आदिकाल से आप आरक्षण लेते आ रहे हैं, तो आज आरक्षण का विरोध क्यों ? मीठा-मीठा गप और कड़वा कड़वा थू। जब अधिकार लेना चाहते हैं, तो मनुस्मृति की बात करते हैं और जब मनुस्मृति के अनुसार और संविधान के अनुसार आरक्षण देने की बात आती है, तो उस का विरोध शुरू हो गया है। अगर संविधान के अनुसार नहीं दे सकते और समझते हैं कि सामाजिक आधार पर पिछड़े हुए लोगों का भना हो जाएगा, तो हरिजनों का जो भला हुआ है, वह हमारे सामने है। कितना आरक्षण आपने दिया है और कितना इन्होंने पाया है, वह सब के सामने है यहां तक कि चपरासी यानी क्लास 4 के कर्मचारियों का कोटा भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय : अब समाप्त कीजिए। बहुत सारे लोग हैं जिन को एकोमोट करना है। आपने 10, 12 मिनट ले लिये हैं।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर ज्यादा बोलने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिए मुझे थोड़ा समय और दे दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे पास सूची है, बहुत लोग इस पर बोलने वाले हैं। इसलिए अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : अगर संविधान के अनुसार घाटा लग रहा है, तो हम पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग किसी का एक पैसा भी अधिकार नहीं छीनना चाहते हैं। जितना इस देश में बड़े लोगों का हिस्सा है, जितनी जनसंख्या इस देश में उन लोगों की है, उसके अनुसार अपना आरक्षण वे करवा लें, बिल्कुल अपना आरक्षण करवा लें। हम को किसी के हिस्से की जरूरत नहीं है। पिछड़े हुए हरिजन मुसलमान अपने आप निपट लेंगे। अगर नहीं और आर्थिक आधार पर आप करना चाहते हैं तो आर्थिक और सामाजिक दोनों कीजिए। चाहे किसी जाति का हो, आर्थिक आधार पर सवा छः एकड़ से ऊपर का काश्तकार, 500 मूल वेतन लेने वाला कर्मचारी और इन्कम टैक्स देने वाला व्यापारी, इन की जितना संख्या है, उस के हिसाब से आरक्षण कर दीजिए और इस के साथ ही सर्वर्णों की जितनी संख्या है उन का आरक्षण कर दीजिए और दो, चार परसेन्ट का और इनाम दे कर उन का आरक्षण कर दीजिए। आज क्या हो रहा है कि भर्ती करने वाला, रिजुटमेंट करने वाला अफसर सर्वर्ण है और वह किसी बैकवर्ड को भर्ती नहीं करना चाहता है। इन्टरव्यू इसजिए होता है कि सब को छोट दिया जाये इन्टरव्यू में। एक बात और है। आप आई.ए.एस.पी.सी.एस. और आई.पी.एस. के फार्म को उठा कर देख लें। उस फार्म में लिखा हुआ है कि तुम्हारा कोई रिश्तेदार इस सर्विस में है या नहीं यानी उस फार्म को देख कर ये रिजुटमेंट करने वाले लोग यह समझ जाते हैं कि यह हमारी जाति का है या नहीं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस आधार पर अगर खला छोड़ दिया जाएगा, तो वे अपनी जाति के सारे अफसरों को ही भर लेंगे। इसलिए इस चीज पर आप बन्धन लगाइए। हम उन

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

का हक नहीं लेना चाहते हैं और गरीब सवणों से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम से लड़ोगे तो 15 में से 2, 4 परसेन्ट पा जाओगे, 20, 25 परसेन्ट में से 2, 4 परसेन्ट पा जाओगे लेकिन हम से मिल कर अगर रहोगे तो हम 15 परसेन्ट ही अकेले तुमको दे देंगे, बाकी हम निपट लेंगे और लड़ कर ले लेंगे। इसलिए गरीब पिछड़े हुए लोगों से हमारा कोई द्वेषभाव नहीं है। सबाल यह है कि आप हम को कहां तक संरक्षण देना चाहते हैं और कितना हमारा हक देना चाहते हैं।

एक बात योग्यता की कही गई। अगर आप योग्यता के आधार पर करना चाहते हैं, तो आप का बेटा जिये अगर आप कलकटरी करना चाहते हैं तो करें, अगर आप कमिश्नर का कार्य करने के लायक हैं तो करें लेकिन फिर जो लोग हल जोतने के लायक हैं, वे हल जोते। जो लोग खेत में कुदाल नहीं चला सकते, उन को जमीन छीन कर आप हमें दे दीजिए। जो लोग खेतों में काम करने लायक हैं, वे जमीन जोते। बाकी जो नौकरी करने लायक हैं, उन को नौकरी दे दीजिए, इस में कोई एनराज नहीं है। आज तो आप खेत भी रखेंगे और चपरासी की नौकरी भी आप रखेंगे। हर तरह की नौकरी के लिए आप योग्य हैं और हम हर काम के लिए अयोग्य हैं, यह बात नहीं चलेगी। अगर आर्थिक आधार पर ही करना है, तो एक आदमी एक रोजगार, खेती, नौकरी या व्यापार मान कर कर डालिये, बिल्कुल आर्थिक आधार पर कीजिए, हम बिल्कुल भागने वाले नहीं हैं लेकिन डा० मोहिया का कहना था कि इस देश में बग और वण एक ही हैं। अगर एक हरिजन के लिए हरिजन लड़ाई लड़ता है, तो लोग कहेंगे कि जातिवादी है और अगर एक ब्राह्मण लड़ता है तो कहेंगे कि वर्ग संघर्ष है। एक ग्वाने के लिए कोई उस जाति का लड़ाई करता है, तो कहेंगे कि जातिवादी है और अगर कोई पंडितजी या बाबू साहब लड़ाई करता है, तो कहेंगे कि वर्ग संघर्ष है।

इस वर्ग संघर्ष को दूर करना नामुमकिन है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक जाल में हम को पकसाया है। अगर ईमानदारी से आर्थिक आधार पर आप करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं दावत देना हूँ, चुनौती देता हूँ कि आप इस को करिये "लेकिन एक आदमी, एक रोजगार, खेती, नौकरी या व्यापार" वाले मिडान्त को अपना कर आप संरक्षण कर दें। आप आर्थिक आधार मान कर संरक्षण कर लीजिए लेकिन कीजिए, तो सही। खेती और व्यापार चंद आदमियों और चंद घरानों के हाथों में मिमट गया है। उनसे इसे निकालना होगा। आपको यह मान कर चलना होगा कि आजकल पैसा ही सब कुछ है। जिस लड़की पर उंगली उठाने पर कत्ल हो सकता है, अब उसी लड़की का रिश्ता करने के लिए जाति वाले के यहां जाते हैं तो वहां जाति नहीं है पैसा जाति बन जाना है। किसी गरीब ब्राह्मण का धनी ब्राह्मण से गरीब ठाकुर का धनी ठाकुर से, गरीब अहीर का धनी अहीर से, गरीब कोहरी का धनी कोहरी से और गरीब चमार का धनी चमार से बेटी का रिश्ता नहीं है। अगर श्रीमन् ये चुनाव न हों तो इन जाति वालों को कोई घास भी न डाले। आप चाहे जिस आधार पर संरक्षण कीजिए, पर कीजिए तो सही, इस में हील-हबाना न कीजिए। इस से जनता पार्टी का चेहरा निम्बरेगा, गरीब खूब होगा और देश खूबहाल बनेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ, जय हिन्द।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the laudable objectives contained in the Bill of my friend, Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav. I must say that as the objectives go, they are not only laudable but they are workable also to a large extent. And, any honest Government committed to eradication of poverty and the social tension, and to equality of all sorts, must go ahead in a righteous spirit, in a right spirit and in an urgent manner to go about doing all the things that he has wanted us to do through this Bill. The Statement of Objects which he has appended to this Bill is very good. Therefore, I started by saying that I welcomed the laudable objectives. But, having said that, I want to tell a few things which, I am sure, not only he but also the entire House, will try to appreciate in the manner in which I am trying to put before the House. So, the Bill, as it is framed, looks to me to be rather ambitious; ambitious because, it is likely to be impracticable. My anxiety is that, in order to solve certain problems which have been dodging us for decades, if not for centuries—I should have said, perhaps, for centuries, not merely for decades—we may do something in a few decades which will create more problems to solve. In other words, what I suggest is that through this Bill and through many efforts and endeavours of this nature, we may do something which, instead of solving the problems, may create more of them.

That is my anxiety. I am only giving expression to this anxiety because I have been feeling about it in the last couple of years, particularly, in our country, in the last few years. Everybody agrees with that one beautiful sentence which Shri Roopnath Singh Yadav has put in as the objective in his Bill. I quote:

"The object of the Bill is to make the country strong".

I could not agree more with him on that point. The harijans and the girijans are not demanding any kind of patronage or any kind of charity. They are demanding justice. It is our duty to give more than justice and to see to it that justice is done to them effectively and also urgently.

I grant that point straightway and I also grant further the point that by keeping a large number of people economically, socially and otherwise backward—educationally and culturally also—you are keeping the entire country backward. After all, the whole nation, if it goes backward, it gets stultified and you cannot expect certain communities to go ahead by keeping many sections of our community to remain where they are and not only that but also to push them backward. It is true of any game, if you want to run together in which case then, you cannot say that two people will run ahead and four people will remain where they are and ten will go back. That is not going ahead together.

Therefore, the country has to be made strong. There the objective is good. Eradication of social and educational backwardness of people has to come about. He referred to Kaka Kalelkar Commission Report. I am very sorry. I hope I am not wrong if I say that Kaka Kalelkar Commission was stated on 29th of January, 1953 and concluded on 30th March, 1955. If the dates are correct then I am sorry to say that Kaka Kalelkar Commission's work has remained more or less on paper all these years less. Of course I am not finding fault with this or that government. It is the fault of all of us. The fact remains that Kaka Kalelkar Commission Report, as many other reports of this nature, needs to be dug out of the archives of the Government of India, from the various Blocks and Bhawans of the capital, to see that whatever is relevant or upto-date, imaginative and bold in those reports is being implemented as earnestly as possible and as urgently as possible.

But, Sir, when he talks about reservations and quota system and progressive reservations and progressive quota of first class officers, second class officers and of 50 per cent, 40 per cent and 30 per cent—I will not go into the details because of paucity of time—my point is, whether that will not recoil on the generally established pattern of the country in terms of employment, economic opportunities and so on. To an extent, we must tackle the problem that baffles us all from the point of view of giving provisions; it is alright. I agree. But the caution I want to voice in this House today, with all humility and courage of conviction on my part, is to tell the House and the country that we may not take the other extreme and go about providing in terms of special reservation to such an extent that the very objectives get defected. After all the quality of life and the general sense of Justice or fairplay and even the conditions of equality have to be met in a larger perspective also, and from that angle, I feel, although it is true that the Directive Principles of our Constitution and the Preamble of our Constitution talk of the dignity of individual and of many economic and other legislations, yet let us do anything which will mean creating more problems than solving them.

My friend, Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav, has referred to the question of equality. Of course, we all know how in England, for example, in the twenties and thirties in this century, the Fabian socialist; Mr. R.H. Tawney, Mr. Harold Laski, Mr. Aneurin Bevan and Sir Stafford Cripps all these people—including, of course, founders of Fabian society like Sydney and Beatrice Webb, George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and heaven knows how many more, all of them did want all these things to happen, which you and I also want to happen, namely, eradication of poverty, upliftment of socially backward people and creating conditions of equality—but, Sir, they went about doing this, in spite of being an Imperialist country with all the wealth at their com-

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar] mand, not overnight but in a gradual fashion. The symbol of the Fabian Society is 'tortoise' and their motto is: "When I strike, I strike hard!"

But, Sir, the trouble in India is that we have not bothered to strike. Therefore, if we strike hard and strike steadily and well, then even if the pace is slow, I am quite sure we will be in the right direction. In our effort to striking hard and striking hastily however, we might go to the other extreme. That is the only caution I want to utter. Therefore, I say equality means equal opportunities and equality means, in the words of Harold Laski "a certain levelling process." What we want is that the very top must come down and the large number of people who are low must be lifted up that must be done. If that has to be done then I can say that the Bill has many good lessons to give and government cannot say that the thing is good but we ask the Member to withdraw the Bill, which he will ultimately withdraw because he belongs to the majority party. But the point is that this House must give an assurance that because the Government accepts this point in principle it will be dedicated to the task of doing these things effectively but gradually without going to the other extreme of providing all kinds of things which are impractical.

To conclude. Sir, the policy of reservation requires an overall and honest review by this Parliament and by the legislatures of this country. We are politicians and peoples' representatives must have enough courage to tell our people, especially those who are economically, politically and educationally backward, what can be done in time and what cannot be done in time.

But the trouble is we know that at the time of election, votes are in bulk on that side, that is, the side of the socially and economically weaker people, and so we go about talking glibly in terms of doing this or that; and when the time comes to do

something, it is almost zero. The better thing and the honest thing would be to tell our people how far we can go, thus far and no further.

We must understand that this kind of work cannot be done overnight but it has to be done in stages and on surer foundations in the next 10 years or 20 years or 30 years.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the bitterness on the part of the Girijans and the Harijans and other weaker sections is natural and pardonable and to some extent even justifiable but all the same that bitterness is to be avoided. And if we do not understand this phenomenon and face the problem squarely, then, I am afraid, more bitterness of this sort will create more social tensions, which in turn will bring about more confrontations; and, Sir, more confrontations can never solve problems, whether it is political, social or economic confrontations.

So, with that note, Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to conclude, by saying this that it is really three things which are required: Education, elimination of poverty and proper development of culture. If these three things are done and if you go on doing things on the basis of doing justice to all those who are economically, socially and politically backward, and not necessarily only the Harijans and the Girijans as such, then only we shall be able to solve these gigantic problems and challenges which we face. But, if you go to the "other extreme, and go on providing reservations, we will create another set of problems of a different sort which will boomerang on us, and let Heaven only save us from that kind of a situation That is what I feel.

श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते (शहडोल) : महापति महोदय, मैं माननीय रूप नाथ सिंह यादव का आभारी हूँ जो वह हम विधेयक को मदन में लाये। जब हम धारण की बात करते हैं तो हमें सोचना पड़ना है कि देश में मनुष्य तो रहता है, मनुष्य के लिये यह देश बना है। अगर हम देश में मनुष्य नहीं रहेंगे तो यह धरती किस काम की। इसी प्रकार समाज में धीर समाज के लोगों को दो वर्गों में बाटना देश के हित में नहीं है। आज कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि धारण धार्मिक आधार पर होना

चाहिये। हम इस चीज को मानते हैं। मगर इसको कतई नहीं मानते जो सदियों से पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनको उठाने के लिये यदि हम प्रारक्षण की मांग करते हैं तो न्यायोचित नहीं है। हमारा कहना है कि ऐसी मांग संबंधी न्यायोचित है। हरिजन, भ्रादिवासी तथा अल्प-संख्यक प्राज ऐसी विभीषिका में पड़े हुए हैं जिनके कार उन का जीवब यापन बहुत ही कठिन हो गया है, उनके लिये उनको अपनेको कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मटठी भर लोग जो धनी हैं वह अपने निहित स्वार्थ के लिये इन लोगों का हमेशा शोषण करते हैं। प्राज जिस क्षेत्र में देखें इन लोगों का शोषण ही शोषण होता है। चाहे सामाजिक हो, राजनीतिक हो, या प्राथिक हो। इन विषमताओं को जब तक हम नहीं मपटायेंगे तब तक समाज की गरिमा नहीं बन सकती। उदाहरण के तौर पर यदि जमीन समतल है तो गाड़ी मही तरीके से चल सकती है, प्रगर मड़क ऊंचीनीची है तो गाड़ी चल नहीं सकती। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि जब तक हरिजन, भ्रादिवासी और अल्प संख्यकों को संरक्षण नहीं दिया जायेगा, इनका विकास नहीं हो पायेगा। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का तहे-दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजूराहो) : माननीय सभापति जी, श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव ने जो सामाजिक विषमताओं और जातिवाद का उन्मूलन करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक यहां रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

यह बात सही है कि बहुत समय से कुछ ऐसे वर्ग हैं जिन की अभी तक कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। जो अपने को उच्च जाति के कहते हैं, उन के पास साधन होने से वह बराबर अपनी तरक्की करते रहे, हर तरीके से चाहे वह पाठशाला में हो, सामाजिक हो या कोई भी स्थान क्यों न हो। जिन के हाथ में शक्ति रही, या प्रभावशाली रहे या जो अपने को उच्च मानते रहे वह बराबर तरक्की करते गये। जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, उन के मामले में जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये या वह नहीं दिया गया।

16.48 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair].

हरिजन भ्रादिवासियों के लिये कुछ प्रारक्षण रहा, उन में से कुछ लोगों को जरूर साधन मिला और वह प्रागे बढ़े, लेकिन जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उन के बारे में कभी नहीं सोचा गया। इस विधेयक में केवल इतना ही है कि पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों के लिये भी प्रारक्षण की बात कही गई है। इस पर प्राज सारे देश में मंथन हो रहा है। जो कुछ उच्च जाति के लोग हैं वह ऐसा सोच रहे हैं कि इनका भी प्रारक्षण होगा इसलिये हम को इस में विवक्त होगी और ऐसा सोच कर ही वह इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उन का विरोध स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के कारण है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि प्राथिक दृष्टि को ध्यान में रख कर यह करना चाहिये। प्राथिक दृष्टि किस को माना जाये? मैं केवल इतना सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़ी जातियों में भी ऐसे परिवार के व्यक्ति हैं जो काफी सम्पन्न हैं, बड़ी शक्ति रखते हैं और अभी भी अपने शक्ति के द्वारा अपने साधनों का दुरुपयोग कर के जो पिछड़ी जाति के हैं, उन्हीं को परेशान करते हैं और वह इस सुविधा से नाजायज फायदा भी उठावेंगे।

हम केवल इतना चाहते हैं कि ऐसी गारन्टी जरूर रखी जाये ऐसा माप-बंड जरूर रखा जाये कि जो शक्तिशाली और सम्पन्न हैं, उन के लिये जरूर इस में कुछ क्वाट रखनी चाहिये।

मुझे इन बात की प्रमत्ता है कि माननीय सदस्य ने इस में रखा है कि यह 15 वर्ष से ज्यादा लागू नहीं होगा। उन्हीं ने इस बात को सोचा है, वह इस बात के विचारक हैं, हम भी इस बात के विचारक हैं कि जब प्रागे ज्यादा दिन जातिवाद नहीं चलना चाहिये, इसे समाप्त होना चाहिये, जातिवाद के नाम पर हम को कोई चर्चा नहीं करनी चाहिये चाहे ब्राह्मण हो, क्षत्रिय हो, कुर्मी हो या लोदी हो। इस तरह की बात हम को दिमाग में नहीं रखनी चाहिये। इस बात को ले कर हमें कोई प्रारक्षण या और किसी तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। हम को देखना चाहिये कि कौन बड़ा है और कौन जल्म करता है। एक मानव के नाते से देखना चाहिये कि कौन गलन तरीके से काम करता है, कौन शोषण करता है। इस तरीके से अपने विचार रखने पड़ेंगे, नभी हम इस जातिवाद से दूर हो सकते हैं। इस विधेयक में प्रारक्षण की व्यवस्था की मियाद पन्द्रह वर्ष रखी गई है। यह सही है। हम सब को इस बारे में गंभीरता और निष्पक्ष भाव से विचार करना चाहिए। हमें केवल इस दृष्टि से नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि इन लोगों के लिये प्रारक्षण हो रहा है, हमारा क्या होगा। हमें स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग सदियों से पीड़ित रहे हैं।

प्राज भी ऐसे स्कूल बने हुए हैं, जिन में पिछड़ी जातियों, या हरिजन भ्रादिवासियों के बच्चे नहीं जा सकते हैं। सरकार समानता की बात करती है, जात-पात का विरोध करती है। इसलिए धर्मशाला या शिक्षण संस्था प्रादि जिस किसी स्थान में इस प्रकार का भेदभाव बरता जाता है, तो सरकार को उसे बन्द कर देना चाहिए। अभी भी गांवों में ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं—हरिजन भ्रादिवासी और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग—, जो कुंभों से पानी नहीं भर सकते हैं। प्रगर गांव के प्रमुख प्रादमी यह तय करें कि उन पर जल्म और ज्यादाती करनी है, तो वे इन वर्गों के लोग कुंभों से पानी नहीं ले सकते हैं, साधारण चबूतरे पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। प्राज भी देहात में ऐसे प्रध्यापक हैं, जो कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। वहां प्राज भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो छाता नहीं लगा सकते हैं, घोड़े पर सवार नहीं हो सकते हैं। प्राजादी के 31 वर्ष के बाद भी देश में ऐसी प्रथायें चल रही हैं। इन प्रथाओं को तोड़ने के लिये सरकार को कानून बनाने चाहिये।

गांवों में गरीब लोग अपने लड़कों को तो पढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन लड़कियों को नहीं पढ़ाते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें दूसरे घर में जाना है। इस लिए इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि हर पंचायत क्षेत्र में दसवीं क्लास तक का बालिका विद्यालय हो, जिस में निशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाये।

इस विधेयक में भ्रावास की व्यवस्था के बारे में भी कहा गया है। प्राज ऐसे कितने ही पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग और हरिजन भ्रादिवासी हैं, जिन के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं। उन्हीं दूसरों के दरवाजे पर झोपड़ियों में रहने के लिये बाध्य होता पड़ता है। गांव हो, कस्बा हो, या शहर हो, हर एक व्यक्ति को रहने के लिये मकान और पीने के लिये पानी मिलना चाहिये।

[श्री बकमो नारायण नायक]

यह विधेयक बहुत अच्छा है और मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। सरकार की व्यवस्था जरूर की जाये, लेकिन यह बांदिश जरूर होनी चाहिये कि जो बड़े बड़े समृद्ध लोग हैं, लखपति और करोड़पति हैं, इस विधेयक की छाड़ में वे भी सरकार की मांग न करें।

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Madam Chairman, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazagam, I wholeheartedly welcome the Indian Social Disparities Abolition Bill, 1977 introduced by my hon. friend Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav. The legislative effort of my hon. friend is really commendable. I should say that the Government should accept this Bill in principle and later can bring forward its own Bill containing similar provisions. This is an important piece of legislation.

The basic reason for the perpetuation of social disparities over a long period of 2000 years is the caste system in Hindu society. The economic disparities can be done away with by implementing certain schemes. Even otherwise, we have lottery chits in almost all the States and if a poor is lucky he can become a lakhier by purchasing just one-rupee lottery chit. But casteism is so deep-rooted in our society that a low-caste man can never become equal to a high-caste man in our country. Many mighty Empires have come and gone. 644 Princely States in the country have mingled with the dust of history. Yesterday's rich man has become poor today. But we have not been able to break the shackles of caste system so far, which has been assiduously built not over a short period of time but over 2000 years.

So many Commissions and Committees have been appointed during the past three decades and they have all submitted their Reports. Kaka Kalelkar Commission submitted its report in 1952 and till today the recommendations of the Commission have not been implemented and the hon. Member has brought forward

this Bill to give effect to the main recommendations of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission. In these circumstances, how do you expect the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to come out of the clutches of caste-bound society? The constitutional provision about reservation of jobs for the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should at least be implemented now in full, after 27 years of the emergence of our Republic.

I am privileged and proud to say that Tamil Nadu occupies a pre-eminent place in India so far as social renaissance is concerned. The struggle for social equality started in Tamil Nadu in the beginning of this century. In other States even today it has not begun. If any step is taken by the Government of Bihar or by the Government of U.P. for the amelioration of the conditions of downtrodden, you find an uprising from the upper classes. The Justice Party in Tamil Nadu demanded reservation for these people as early as 1921. The name of the Party itself denotes Justice for the socially oppressed people. In 1916 Non-Brahmin Movement was started in Tamil Nadu. As a result of the success of this movement, today in Tamil Nadu Adidravidas and others today enjoy a certain measure of equal status and rights. If the Northern States want to get rid of educational, social and economic backwardness of oppressed and backward classes, for which casteism is mainly responsible, such a non-Brahmin Movement should be started forthwith in these States. I would appeal to my hon. friends belonging to the States to ponder over this suggestion and start such a non-Brahmin movement immediately. In Tamil Nadu the Adidravidas have 18 per cent reservation and the Backward classes 31 per cent reservation in educational institutions and also in jobs. In spite of stiff resistance from the then Chief Minister, Shri Rajaji, Harijans Temple Entry became a successful movement. Today in the temples of

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Tamil Nadu anyone belonging to any caste can become a priest. Even an Adiravidas can become a priest. The D.M.K. enacted a specific law for this purpose, but the Supreme Court has annulled it. The hon. Members must press upon the respective State Governments to enact such a law so that anyone belonging to any caste can become a priest and the stranglehold of Brahmins in this field can be broken. We must wage a relentless war in this direction and then only we will be able to succeed.

Periyar Thanthai Ramaswami as early as 1925 proclaimed that we must get rid of the Brahmaneyam before we drove out the Britishers. He stated that "we have to settle the Brahmin question even before the British supremacy was ended; otherwise we would have to suffer the tyranny of Brahmanocracy." This he said in 1925. We are suffering even today because the other parts of the country did not pay heed to this clarion call. We have got freedom, but this freedom is in the hands upper-caste people. It has not percolated down to the people at the lower strata of society. If freedom has to become a reality in this country for all the people, we have to change this social framework, if necessary even by violence. Before I conclude, I would urge upon my colleagues to start immediately in their respective States a non-Brahmin Movement to break the shackles of casteism.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: The Chairman promised that he would give me time. The time was also extended by 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion started at 4.07, one and half hours will be over at 5.37. The Minister wants 20 minutes, the Mover of the Bill wants 20 minutes. We do not have forty minutes left; as it is, we will be going a few minutes over the stipulated time. That will leave ten or fifteen minutes to the next Bill, so

that Shri Pandit can move the Bill for consideration. If I give time for one person now, there are so many other persons to whom I shall have to give time.

श्री राम अक्षयेश सिंह (विन्मगंज) : सभापति महोदया, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस बिल के लिये समय बढ़ाया जाये, क्योंकि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, यह देश के 80-90 प्रतिशत लोगों से संबंधित मामला है, यह कोई खिलवाड़ नहीं है, साधारण बिल नहीं है। हालांकि जिम कंग से यह पेश हुआ है, उस से लगता है कि यह साधारण बिल है, लेकिन यह सामाजिक क्रान्ति करने वाला बिल है, साधारण बिल नहीं है। इस पर पूरी बहस होनी चाहिये और जितने लोग हिस्सा लेना चाहते हैं उन को हिस्सा लेने की प्राजादी मिलनी चाहिये। इस लिये मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस का समय बढ़ाया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, is he willing to lose his opportunity?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I should get time to move for consideration of my Bill.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : 20 मिनट और बढ़ा दीजिये और प्राखिर में उन के लिये पांच मिनट रख दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: In any case the whole thing must finish before 6. I can extend the time only by 10 or 15 minutes. Only one more person can speak, not all.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): It has been the practice here, that if Members want extension of time, the Chair invariably takes the sense of the House. Several Members are proposing that the time should be extended. You take the sense of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we have a Bill in our name, we want that our turn should be there. Shri Pandit's Bill is in the list, if he does not move that Bill today, he may not get an opportunity next time, it cannot be extended beyond that.

अगर आप का बिल आज शुरू नहीं होता है तो फिर बैलेट में जायगा, प्रागे प्रायेगा या नहीं—मैं नहीं कह सकती हूँ। श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : सभापति महोदया, जिम उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक सदन के सामने लाया गया है, उस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। मैं सिद्धान्त रूप में इस का समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि प्राज

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

हमारे देश में 30-32 साल की आजादी के बाद भी करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास खाने के लिये दो समय रोटी नहीं है और विशेषतः जो हमारे हरिजन भाई हैं, उन पर आजादी के बाद से ही नहीं, हजारों वर्षों से हमारे पूर्वजों ने उन पर जिस तरह से श्रमोत्पादन किया है उस के लिये आज हम दोषी हैं और उस का निवारण करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। मैं उन की भावनाओं की कद्र करता हूँ जो इस बिल को लाए। मैं इस का भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि जो विधान में एक प्रावधान है कि हरिजनों के लिए और जो ट्राइबल एरियाज के लोग हैं, उन के लिए जो संरक्षण है, वह रहना चाहिए। मैं समझना हूँ कि सरकार इस के लिए पूरा प्रयास करे कि जितना संरक्षण उन के लिए है, वह जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो, लेकिन इस के अन्दर एक बात कही गई है कि हम कास्टिडिज्म को खत्म करना चाहते हैं कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए भी संरक्षण होना चाहिए। मैंने इस बिल को पढ़ा है और इस में अच्छी बातें भी हैं लेकिन मेरा एक ही कहना है कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का अग्र एक करोड़पति भी है, तो क्या उस के बच्चे को भी मुफ्त शिक्षा दी जायेगी और एक ब्राह्मण है जो भूखा है, नंगा है, प्यासा है, क्या उस को रोटी नहीं मिलेगी ?

श्री राम अश्वघोस सिंह : यह आप की समस्या में नहीं आया।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यही है कि हम कास्ट की बात न करें। हम यह कहें कि जो गरीब है, जो भूखा है, जो नंगा है.....

श्री राम अश्वघोस सिंह : क्या लखपति हरिजन को ब्राह्मण प्रणाम करता है ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मुझे बोलने दीजिये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 50 प्रतिशत लोग जो पाबर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं, उन के लिए कुछ होना चाहिए। हम यह कहें कि देश में कितनी ग्राय होती है, उस का 90 परसेन्ट उन 50 परसेन्ट लोगों को जाना चाहिये जो पाबर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। आज भी हो रहा है और जनता पार्टी के पहले भी उन का शोषण हुआ है और कुछ लोग ही ऐसे हैं जो प्रीविलेज्ड हैं और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो गरीब हैं, वे और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। अमीर और अमीर होते जा रहे हैं। आज भी वैसा ही हो रहा है। इसलिए ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जानिवाद को खत्म कर के जो गरीब हैं और जो सब से नीचे वाले हैं, उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीज पहुँचे। इस के लिये मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जो लोग पाबर्टी लाइन के नीचे के हैं, उन 50 परसेन्ट लोगों के लिए सरकार एक योजना बनाए जिस में उन को यह गारन्टी दे कि फिक्स्ड प्राइम के ऊपर उन को खुराक मिलेगी, कपड़ा मिलेगा, रहने के लिए मकान मिलेगा और उन के बच्चों को पढ़ाई मुफ्त होगी और उनका इलाज भी मुफ्त होगा। आज जिस तरह की कास्टिडिज्म की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही है और बैकवर्ड के नाम से कास्ट की बात की जा रही है, यह देश में भाग बनाने की बात है। आज कास्ट के नाम

पर लड़ाई लड़ना, भाषा के ऊपर लड़ाई लड़ना और किसी के मजहब के नाम से लड़ाई लड़ना, इस से देश भागे नहीं जाएगा बल्कि इससे देश पीछे रह जाएगा। इसलिये ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जो गरीब हैं, चाहे वह कोई भी हो, उस के लिये कुछ होना चाहिए। मैंने हरिजन का समर्थन क्यों किया। वह इसलिए कि हरिजनों में से शायद 100 में से एक भी ऐसा नहीं है जो गरीब न हो। इसलिए मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन जो बैकवर्ड हैं जैसे अहीर हैं, वह बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी मानी जाती है, दिल्ली के अन्दर, मैं और जगहों की बात तो नहीं जानता, हमारे चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी अहीर हैं, वे बड़े अछूत आदमी हैं और काफी पैसे वाले आदमी हैं। क्या उन के बच्चों को तो शिक्षा मुफ्त मिलेगी, और दूसरी ओर किसी कोम के बच्चों से शिक्षा के लिए पैसा लिया जाएगा ? यह नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सब कास्ट के बेसिम पर नहीं होना चाहिये। इकोनोमिक कंसीड्रेशन पर होना चाहिये। जहाँ तक सर्विस का सवाल है मैं कहता हूँ कि देश की ग्राय का 90 प्रतिशत उन लोगों के पास है जिन का 10 प्रतिशत है। देश की ग्राय का 90 प्रतिशत भी 90 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास जाना चाहिए। लेकिन महापति महोदया, यह केवल नीकरियों का ही सवाल नहीं है। इस में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की बात भी शामिल है। जब तक देश का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक आप कितना बांटियेगा ? डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का भी इस में सवाल आता है। मैं कंसेन्ट्रेशन ग्राफ वैल्यू के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ। कुछ लोगों के पास पैसा हो, कुछ लोगों के पास महल खड़े हों इस से देश में शान्ति नहीं रह सकती है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी योजना बनायें जिससे देश की प्रगति हो और देश में धन बढ़े, देश की ग्राय बढ़े और उस ग्राय का 90 प्रतिशत हिस्सा गरीब लोगों के पास में हो। तभी कुछ हो सकता है। जनता पार्टी के मैनीफेस्टो में भी यही कहा है। वहाँ अग्ररक्षण कास्ट के बेसिम पर करने की बात नहीं है। इकोनोमिक कंसीड्रेशन के हिसाब से करने की बात है।

बाकी इस बिल में जो यह कहा गया है कि हरेक के लिये मकान हो, मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ। पब्लिक स्कूल हटने चाहिये। जहाँ तक इस बिल में इकुमलिटी की बात है, वह सारी ठीक है। इसलिये मैं इस बिल की भावनाओं का तो समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन यह चाहना हूँ कि इस में जो बैकवर्ड मैन्ड है, वह इकोनोमिक कंसीड्रेशन होना चाहिये, कास्ट कंसीड्रेशन नहीं होना चाहिये।

*SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat)
Madam Chairman, unreservedly and unhesitatingly I pay my compliments to the hon. Member, Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav, who has brought forward this legislation of far-reaching social implications. I am only sorry that the Government of India has not thought it possible to get such a Bill enacted for the implementation of the

Articles of the Constitution which relate to the uniform pattern of education, dignity of an individual in the society and economic equality. Articles 14 to 18 have so far remained dead-letters. The backward classes, Harijans and Girijans are still being subjected to all sorts of exploitations and atrocities. The constitutional guarantee of reservation of jobs for them is still an illusory provision for these people. It is really unfortunate that the Government have not been able to remove the educational, social and economic backwardness of oppressed and backward classes. I have to say with all the strength at my command that casteism is responsible for social backwardness in our country.

Our Poet-Saint Bharathiyar used to sing that in this sacred land none is born low and none is born high; everyone is equal at birth. Yet our country has continued to practise untouchability. Besides economic disparity, we have two classes of literates and illiterates. In this late 20th century, you will find in rural areas the oppressive treatment of the uneducated by the semi-literates and literates. We have got the programme of compulsory free education and also adult education programme. The primary education is free throughout the country. Unfortunately, there is no machinery to check why this programme has not met with success in removing illiteracy from this soil of learning and knowledge. The drop-out in the rural areas is substantial that the entire programme looks futile.

As has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Asaithambi, the economic backwardness can be removed to some extent by suitable programmes of action. But the social backwardness of the people, especially in the agrarian society of our country, can be removed only by a cultural renaissance in fact I would say by cultural revolution. The culture of the country must be consolidated, magnified, glorified, enhanced and sublimated. Then only the lower caste people will be able to get their moorings. It is not merely by constitutional guarantees that we can

achieve this laudable objective. I would suggest the social welfare measures being adopted by Tamil Nadu to be emulated by all other States in the country. Then only the nation can get rid of casteism. As suggested by Shri Asaithambi I also feel that social reform movements should be started in all the States. I am reminded here of Henry VIII's classical quotation Reformation, Renaissance and Revolution. This should become our guiding principle if we at all we want to uplift the down-trodden.

Article 24 of the Constitution debars child labour, especially upto 14 years of age. But, unfortunately child labour in our country is the main source of income for the indigent parents. Unless their economic conditions are improved, they cannot but help sending their children to toil in factories. What is the use of having a constitutional provision which cannot be implemented? Similarly, the constitutional provisions of compulsory free primary education, which has become a distant dream for the people of the country. Economic equality has become as elusive as an eel for the emaciated down-trodden in the country. 30 years after independence, more than 30 crores of our people are living below marginal level of poverty, with less than a rupee as their daily income. At the same time we talk of gigantic schemes for economic development. All such talks have no meaning so far the socially oppressed are concerned. The constitutional provision of reservation of jobs for the weaker sections of society still remains unfulfilled. When these people do not have two square meals a day and potable water to quench their parched throats, how do you expect them to fight for their rights? When they cannot stand on their own legs, you cannot expect them to run.

The Minister should accept this Bill and create the machinery required for implementing the provisions contained therein.

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

With these words, I conclude by thanking the hon. Chairman who was kind enough to spare a few minutes for me.

श्री ब्रजमूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : श्री रूप नाथ सिंह द्वारा रखे गये विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। यह कई दृष्टियों से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे देश में जाति व्यवस्था पिछले हजार डेढ़ हजार बरस से चली आ रही है। इस पर पहले भी हमले हुए हैं और इस को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया है परन्तु वह अपूरा हमला रहा है। इस जनतंत्रीय व्यवस्था में बोट की जो ताकत है उस के जरिये ऐसा लगता है चौराहा प्रहार करने की आवश्यकता है और वह हो रहा है।

सामाजिक विषमता के प्रश्न को लेकर धारक्षण की बात कही जा रही है। काका कालेलकर, कमिशन ने अपनी संस्तुति दी थी। परन्तु सरकार और समाज का जो भक्तिशाली बर्ग है उस के दिमाग का और उस की नीयत का इसी बात से पता चल जाता है कि 1955 में वह रिपोर्ट सबमिट हुई थी लेकिन आज तक उस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है।

यह केवल धार्मिक प्रश्न नहीं है। कुछ लोग हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि नौकरियों में या एजुकेशन में संरक्षण दे दिया जाए तो उस से उन की धार्मिक स्थिति सुधर जाएगी लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह धार्मिक समस्या उतनी नहीं है जितनी सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा की समस्या है। कुछ लोग कुशलता या कौशल का तर्क देते हैं और कुछ लोग हैं जो धार्मिक तर्क देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जाति और गरीबी दोनों एक साथ जुड़ गए हैं और आज भी हमारे समाज में बहुसंख्यक बर्ग ऐसा है जो सामाजिक और धार्मिक रूप से पीड़ित और उपेक्षित है। इसलिये उस को ऊपर उठाने की आवश्यकता है। उसे केवल नौकरियों में संरक्षण देने से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि राजनीति में, व्यापार में, तथा अन्य सभी क्षेत्रों में संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज कुछ जातियाँ धार्मिक रूप से थोड़ा ऊपर बढ़ गई हैं लेकिन पैदाइश की वजह से और सामाजिक बंधनों की वजह से वे आज भी पिछड़ेपन की परिभाषा में आती हैं। उन के लिये आप कोई धार्मिक सीमा निर्धारित कर सकते हैं। परन्तु कुछ अपवादों को उदाहरण के रूप में ले कर आप पूरी की पूरी व्यवस्था में यह चाहें कि वे स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक चलें, उन को किसी प्रकार की सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो यह न ठीक होगा और न ही उचित। इसी के साथ साथ जो गैर जाति में शादी की बात की गई उस के लिये तर्क तो बहुत दिये गये, परन्तु सचमुच में उन को मग्न रूप में लाने के लिये कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। और मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रकार के इमेंटिज दिये जायें सरकारी नौकरियों में, व्यापार में और तमाम प्रकार की मुविधायें हों और ऐसे लोगों को समाज में प्रतिष्ठित किया जाय तो इस जाति को तोड़ने में सहायक होगी। यह धारक्षण नीति केवल प्रिविलेज कास्ट बनाने के पक्ष में नहीं है, और जो लोग इस तंग दिमाग में इस की मूखालिपन

करते हैं मैं उस की निन्दा करता हूँ। यह तो जाति को समाप्त करने का एक रास्ता है। और आज के युग में यह आवश्यक है कि जब तक समाज के उपेक्षित लोगों में नई शक्ति का स्रोत का सृजन नहीं करेंगे तब तक हजारों वर्ष पुरानी जाति व्यवस्था पर कुठाराघात नहीं किया जा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram): Madam Chairman, on behalf of All India Anna D.M.K. Party, I welcome the Indian Social Disparities Abolition Bill of my hon. friend Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav. None of us can deny that Shri Yadav has done a signal service by bring such a comprehensive bill for the welfare of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Section 10 of this Bill refers to inter-caste marriages. This formed the central part of Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy's social reform in Tamil Nadu. Arignar Anna translated this dream of Periyar into an action-oriented programme, which is now being effectively implemented by my leader, Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru M.G.R. We give gold medals, promotions and increments for those encouraging inter-caste marriages.

Section 15 of this Bill says that the priests in the prominent temples in the country shall not be from any particular caste or community. Every citizen shall be entitled to enter any temple as also to serve as its priest. We enacted a specific law for this purpose.

Tamil Nadu was the first in the country to have a successful Temple Entry by Harijans Movement. Dr. Ambedkar called Tamil Nadu as "the Kohinoor of India," radiating and reflecting light all over in the matter of social upliftment of the oppressed.

Section 17 of this Bill talks about distribution of land to the landless and also a pucca built house for the

harijans in the villages. Even if 25 per cent reservation becomes a reality so far as jobs in the Central and State Governments are concerned, it will be touching only the fringe of the problem, because out of 40 lakhs of jobs only 10 lakhs would get jobs. But the landless Harijan labour in the country is of the order of 11 crores. Unless their economic problem is solved, you cannot expect casteism to disappear from India. The schemes of slum clearance and houses for the agricultural landless in Tamil Nadu have been appreciated by World Bank and such other international organisations.

Ilayaperumal Committee has made similar recommendations. They should be implemented. It is really regrettable that if some meaningful measures are adopted in Bihar, the caste-Hindus and the upper-caste people start an uprising. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Yadav, was removed from Office by the machinations of high-caste people. During the past 30 years, we have not given adequate representation to the Backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the posts of Ambassadors, Judges of Supreme Court, Chairman of U.P.S.C. and Chairman of Railway Service Commissions. After the advent of Janata Government, a high retired Official of this Secretariat was made the Chairman of South-eastern Railway Service Commission because of influence exercised by our Steel Minister with the Railway Minister. Do these Ministers exercise such influence in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribe candidate?

At the moment there is a wide gap between profession and practice. But in deference to the action-oriented leader, Shri M.G.R. who is triumphantly marching on the path of progress in Tamil Nadu along with 4 crores of Tamil people, I would suggest that

this Bill should become a Government Bill so that all the provisions meant for the welfare of downtrodden can be implemented forthwith.

*SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Madam Chairman, I whole heartedly support this Bill which has been brought forth by Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav. One thing we should note that even after 30 years of independence, casteism is still prevalent in our country. At the root of this we can find a dark aspect of democracy. We see that our political leaders select candidates for elections in a particular area on the basis of majority of voters belonging to a particular caste or community living there. In a 'Yadav' majority area they select a Yadav candidate, in a Muslim majority area they select a Muslim candidate, in a 'Ahir' majority area they select a Ahir candidate, they find out in which area Brahmins are in a majority and so on and so forth. The political leaders foment and exploit caste sentiments at the time of elections and they had been doing it over a long time. This is a dark side of our democracy. This problem of casteism cannot be solved by this Bill alone. There is the need to change our strategy of fighting elections. If this is not done then all those persons who will support this Bill today, will try to find out who is a Yadav candidate, who is a Muslim candidate, who is a Brahmin candidate etc., at the time of elections and voting.

Many aspects of this Bill has been discussed here. I want to say that in place of bringing a Bill on the basis of casteism, we should discuss it on the basis of two classes of people viz., the exploiters and the exploited. We should try to bring a Bill to give protection to the exploited classes. Otherwise the real purpose will not be served. As was rightly asked by Shri Kanwar Lal

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

Gupta. Should we enact a legislation to provide free education to the son of Babu Jagjivan Ram? Certainly not. Everybody will agree with that. We should all fight for the economically backward and weaker sections of our society. It is they who really need our protection. A legislation should be enacted with that purpose in view. If we are not sincere and only play for political manipulations, then a Bill like this will not achieve anything. We should proceed on the basis of two classes, i.e., the exploiters and the exploited, the rich and the havenots. Only today I saw in the newspapers that in Andhra Pradesh a scheduled caste M.L.A accompanied a Minister to visit a temple, but he was refused entry to that temple. Even after 31 years of independence such incidents are there and we are discussing this problem in the Parliament. This is a matter of great shame and regret. Since my time is short, I conclude here after once more extending my whole hearted support to this Bill. I thank the hon. Chairman for giving me time to speak on this Bill.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है,

श्री राज ब्रह्मचारी सिंह : सभापति महोदय, व्यवस्था का मकान है, बिना कोरम के प्राप कैसे प्रोसीडिन्ग चलायेंगे ?

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : प्राप ऐसे नहीं चला सकते हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung ... Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव, ने अपने विधेयक का जो उद्देश्य बताया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर किसी को भी आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। समाज में जो भेदभाव, विषमता और ना बराबरी है, उसके कई कारण हैं। लेकिन श्री यादव ने जाति-व्यवस्था को सकारण माना है। यह बात सही है कि न केवल हिन्दू समाज में, बल्कि सभी धर्मों में, जाति-व्यवस्था कमो-कम है।

हिन्दू समाज तो जाति-व्यवस्था पर आधारित ही है। दूसरे धर्म भी इससे छूटते नहीं रहें हैं। इस लिए एक धर्म में सारा भारतीय समाज जाति-व्यवस्था पर आधारित हो गया है।

जैसा कि श्री यादव ने बताया है, उक्त व्यवस्था की वजह से समाज में विषमता, भेदभाव और डिमक्रिमिनेशन पैदा हो गये। मामला यहां तक चला गया कि कुछ लोगों को छूट, प्रसूष्य, बना दिया गया, समाज से बहिष्कृत कर दिया गया। ये जातिवादी व्यवस्था के दुर्गुण हैं, जो उन्होंने बताये हैं। इसके और भी कारण हैं—प्राथमिक कारण भी हैं—लेकिन यह मूल कारण है, जो श्री यादव ने अपने विधेयक में बनाया है और हमसे मेरी सहमति है। इस कारण से समाज में जो विषमता पैदा हुई है, उसको दूर करने के लिए, और समानता तथा समता का समाज बनाने के लिए, उन्होंने अपना यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है।

हम अपने देश में समता के समाज, जनतंत्रीय समाज, खुले समाज और निर्भय समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं—एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, जिसमें मनुष्य के सभी गुणों का विकास हो, वह पूर्ण विकास की स्थिति में पहुँचे। यह स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह के समाज को बनाने के लिए इस व्यवस्था को जाना होगा। इस व्यवस्था के गये बिना समाज में समानता नहीं आयेगी, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती है। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि चाहे जितनी भी कीमत चुकानी पड़े, समाज को इस बात के लिए तैयार होना चाहिये कि वह इस जातिवादी व्यवस्था से छुटकारा ले ले। यदि जातिवादी व्यवस्था से हम छुटकारा नहीं लेते हैं—कीमत चुका कर भी, तो हम सदा के लिए कमबोर बने रहेंगे। यहां तक तो मेरी उनसे सहमति है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि ऐसा समाज बनाने के लिए बहुत से उपाय करने होंगे, जिनमें उन्होंने प्रारक्षण की भी बात कही है। अपने विधेयक में उन्होंने तीन चार श्राणियों का नाम लिया है, जैसे हरिजन, सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, गिरिजन—सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज, माइनरिटीज। इन लोगों के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि ये सब ऐसे समाज के दुर्बल अंग हैं जिनको संरक्षण देना होगा, प्रारक्षण देना होगा, उनको सहारा देना होगा। सहारा दे कर के ही हम उनको प्रागे बढ़ा कर समाज में समता कायम कर सकते हैं और विषमता को खत्म कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक हरिजनों की स्थिति है यह स्पष्ट है कि उनको प्रारक्षण है और बहुत पहले से है, संविधान बनने के पहले से है। संविधान बनने के बाद भी उनको यह स्थिति रही। जहां तक गिरिजन हैं, उनके लिए भी संरक्षण है। . . . (अध्यास) . . . ये जो हरिजन और गिरिजन हैं इनके लिए जो प्रारक्षण है, वह पूरा ही, उसके लिए हम लोग

बराबर कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इन को जो आरक्षण मिला वह पूरा नहीं किया गया। तीस वर्षों तक जो कांग्रेसी हुकूमत रही उसमें उन को 22.5 प्रतिशत आरक्षण के बावजूद आज तक 4.4 प्रतिशत आरक्षण ही मिल पाया है। यह उनकी स्थिति रही है। अभी जो हमारी हाई पावर कमेटी है उसमें हम ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि इन की इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए जो बैकलाग है उस को पूरा किया जाय और उस बैकलाग को पूरा करने के लिए एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय जिस के लिए सेक्रेटरीज की एक कमेटी बनाई गई है जो यह सुझाव देगी कि कैसे इस को समयबद्ध सीमा के अन्दर पूरा कर दिया जा सकता है और आगे कोई कमी न हो, जो आरक्षण मिला हुआ है उसमें कमी न रह जाय, उस के लिए, व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वासन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग इस मामले में बहुत ही चिंतित हैं कि जो भी उन को आरक्षण मिला हुआ है कायदे से, कानून से, उस को पूरा किया जाय। उस में किसी तरह का हीला हवाला न किया जाय। यह हमारी कोशिश हो रही है। लेकिन उस के संग संग और भी उपाय किए जा सकते हैं। जैसे, जब से यह सरकार बनी है, एक सरकार ने निर्णय किया कि पाँच साल के अन्दर हम को अस्पृश्यता से छुटकारा पाना है। यह जो समाज का कोढ़ है, रोग नहीं कोढ़ हो गया है, यह बदबू कर रहा है और सभापति महोदया जानती हैं कि यह कितना बदबू करता है, जगह जगह फटता रहता है। जिस से पूरे समाज में, पूरे देश में और इस सदन में भी बेचैनी हो जाती है। तो यह न हो, इस को खत्म किया जाय, इस के लिए और भी मारे उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाऊँगा क्योंकि आपने मुझे 15 मिनट का ही समय दिया है।

जो और दूसरा वर्ग है जिस के बारे में अभी विशेष जोर दिया जा रहा है वह है अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज। अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की क्या परिभाषा हो और उन को क्या संरक्षण मिले इस के सम्बन्ध में एक कमीशन बना था, काका साहब कालेलकर कमीशन। 1953 में ही इस कमीशन का गठन किया गया था। 1955 में इस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। वह बहुत वाल्यूमिनस रिपोर्ट है। उस पर तत्कालीन सरकार जो थी, उस ने कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की और वह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दी गई। उस के बाद अब जो यहाँ मांग हो रही है या जब से यह नई सरकार आई है, उस से यह मांग हो रही है, यह मांग तो बराबर होती रही। मांग तो कभी रुकी नहीं, लेकिन सदन में काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। देश में यह मांग होती रही और जनता पार्टी के भी घोषणापत्र में यह है। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि देश में मांग होती रही, लोगों की इच्छा थी। इस को यान में रख कर इस सरकार ने एक नये कमीशन गठन किया है। श्री बी० पी० मंडल उस कमीशन के अध्यक्ष हैं। यह पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग संविधान की 340वीं धारा की उपधारा (1) के अधीन गठित किया

गया है। इस के भी टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस वही सब हैं जो काका कालेलकर साहब कमीशन के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस थे यानी पिछड़ा वर्ग कौन है। जब वह कमीशन इस निर्णय पर पहुँच जाता है, कसौटी बना लेता है, फ्राइटीरियन बना लेता है, फिर उसके अनुसार उन को उस की सूची बनानी है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर . .

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : हम को तो बहुत कम समय मिला है, आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं . . .

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर पर मैं खड़ा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am not allowing you. Under what rule you are raising a point of order?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पहले कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, परिभाषा भी है और जब तक पहले कमीशन को रट नहीं किया गया इस सरकार के द्वारा तब तक नया कमीशन कैसे बहाल कर दिया गया ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. Mr. Minister, please go ahead.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : संविधान की धारा 340 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन श्री बी० पी० मंडल की अध्यक्षता में एक कमीशन का गठन किया गया है और उनसे यह कहा गया है कि यह जो संविधान में अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का उपबन्ध है, जिसको सोशल एंड एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड कहा गया है वह कौन है, उसका फ्राइटीरिया बना कर के उसकी सूची तैयार करें।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : फिर चुनाव घोषणापत्र में आपने वायदा क्यों किया था ? (व्यवधान)।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : कमीशन इस बात को बताए कि इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय कर्त्ते हैं। समता वाले समाज का जो निर्माण करना है उसके लिए क्या किया जा सकता है जिसमें कि आरक्षण भी शामिल है—यह कमीशन के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में है। यह कमीशन बैठ गया है, यह कोई कल्पना की चीज नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में दिसम्बर में इस कमीशन की घोषणा की थी और वह कमीशन काम कर रहा है। (व्यवधान)।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : तीन महीने में कमीशन को अभी दफ्तर भी नहीं मिला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please stop? I will not allow you to go on interrupting the Minister.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : आप इस कमीशन से भी कुछ कहियेगा। केवल हमसे ही कहेंगे? जितनी जल्दी कमीशन काम कर देगा, हम भी उतनी ही जल्दी कर देंगे। (स्वबोधान)

मैं यह कह रहा था कि कमीशन बन गया है। घदर बकवर्ड क्लासेज के नाम से जो उपबन्ध है उसके लिए भी सरकार बिल्कुल सजग है, सचेष्ट है और चिन्तित है कि उनकी दशा में भी सुधार होना चाहिये, उनको भी दूसरे समूहों के समझ लाना चाहिये। समतावादी समाज के निर्माण के लिए यह आवश्यक है। इसलिए यह कमीशन जब अपना प्रतिवेदन देगा तो उस पर कार्यवाही होगी, आप निश्चित मानिये कि कार्यवाही होगी क्योंकि उस पर सदन में भी विचार विमर्श होगा, आप भी उस पर अपनी राय देंगे।

जहां तक दूसरी बातों का सम्बन्ध है, रूपनाथ सिंह जी ने इष्टर-कास्ट मैरिज की बात की है, पब्लिक स्कूल समाप्त करने की बात की है, पंचायत स्तर पर स्त्रियों को, खासकर हरिजन लड़कियों को पढ़ाने की बात की है, लैडलेम लेबरर के लिए होम-साइट, प्लाट देने की बात की है—यह सभी जितनी भी बातें कही गई हैं उन सभी पर हमारा पूरा ध्यान है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हरिजनों को डेवलपड साइट दे कर बसाने के लिए भी हमारे पास योजना है। जो हरिजन गर्ल्स हैं उनको पढ़ाने के लिए भी हमारी ओर से सेन्ट्रली स्पांसर्ड योजनाएँ चल रही हैं। ऐसे 800 हास्टल्स हैं और प्रागे भी खोले जाते रहेंगे। इसलिए यह सारी बातें जो आपने मुझाई हैं उन पर हमारा पूरा ध्यान है।

यह जो घदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए आरक्षण की बात है उसके लिए कमीशन एप्वाइंट कर दिया गया है। इस मन्दर्भ में मैं माननीय रूपनाथ सिंह जी से निवेदन करूंगा, प्रार्थना करूंगा—सरकार की चेष्टा को देखते हुए, सरकार के प्रयास को देखते हुए, सरकार की तत्परता को देखते हुए कि किस तरह से हम समतावादी, गणतंत्री निर्भय समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, हमारी आशा है कि इसी प्रकार से आप समय समय पर मुझाव देंगे, यह आपका अधिकार है लेकिन अभी जो स्थिति है वह मैंने आपको बतला दी घन: सरकार से सहयोग करने के लिए आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इस विधेयक को वापिस ले लें।

समापति महोदय : 10-12 मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री कृप नाथ सिंह यादव : (प्रतापगढ़) : महोदय, जब इतने राष्ट्रीय महत्व का मामला सदन में पेश हो, तो सदन का सारा समय इस में लगना

चाहिये और कई दिन तक इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये। आपने समय इतना सीमित कर दिया है कि उतने समय में इस पर जितने विचार प्राये हैं, इस के पक्ष में या विपक्ष में, उन का कैसे उत्तर दे पाऊंगा। मैं कोशिश करूंगा—संक्षेप में, उन सभी तथ्यों को जो इस के विरोध में प्राये हैं, जबाब दूँ। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस का विरोध किया है, शायद दो-एक माननीय सदस्य ही हैं, वे इस समय सदन से चले गये हैं। माननीय चतुर्वेदी जी ने इस का विरोध किया है—मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी का जो घोषणा-पत्र है, जिस के आधार पर वह चुनाव जीत कर प्राये हैं, उस में लिखा हुआ है कि काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पिछड़े वर्ग को नौकरी में 25 से 35 फीसदी तक आरक्षण दिया जायगा। इस के अलावा हमारे संविधान की धारा 340 और 15(4) तथा 16(4) में दिया गया है कि जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उन को नौकरी में आरक्षण दिया जायगा। आरक्षण क्यों हो और किस आधार पर हो—इस पर बड़ा विवाद चल रहा है, जब कि यह विवाद नहीं होना चाहिये।

इस विषय पर, महोदय, जो हमारे दक्षिण के राज्य हैं, जैसे तामिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्णाटक, केरल आदि राज्यों में आरक्षण के बारे में जो आदेश निकले, उन को सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चुनौती दी गई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उन को वैध कानून माना है। जहां कहीं आदेश में थोड़ी गलती हो गई थी, बजाय पिछड़ा वर्ग लिखने के, जाति लिख दिया था, वहां हाई कोर्ट ने आर्डर को क्वेश करके हुए कहा है कि यह दोबारा धा सकता है। मिसाल के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में 15 फीसदी का आदेश दिया गया था, हाई कोर्ट में उस को चुनौती दी गई। उस आदेश में वहां की सरकार से यह गलती हो गई, हालांकि वहां लीगल डिपार्टमेंट है, सब कुछ है, मन्ड "कास्ट" लिख दिया गया था, इसी आधार पर उस को क्वेश्चन किया गया और हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि यह कास्ट के आधार पर हुआ है, इसलिए इस को क्वेश्चन करते ह। संविधान में भी दिया हुआ है—“पिछड़ा वर्ग,” लोग इसी को लेकर गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जाति का नाम तो वास्तव में पहचानने के लिए है।

काका कालेलकर जी ने इस बारे में बहुत छान-बीन की थी, सारे देश का भ्रमण कर के दो-तीन वर्ष में उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी और उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने हर स्टेट में उस क्लास को बतलाने की कोशिश की है। उस पिछड़े वर्ग को जानने के लिए, जैसे मनुष्य का नाम होता है उसी तरह से उस वर्ग को जानने के लिए उस का नाम दिया है, उसके पहचान के लिए जाति लिख दी है, कि ये-ये जातियां पिछड़े वर्ग में आती हैं, वर्ग को उन्होंने एक समूह माना है, जो पिछड़े वर्ग में, सदियों से पीछे चले गये थे, उन को बराबर में लाने के लिए कैसे उपाय किया जाय—यही बात उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखी है।

यह रिपोर्ट 1955 में आ गई थी और, महोदया, संविधान की धारा 340 के अन्दर माफ लिखा हुआ है—

“340(1) . The President may by order, appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India.....”

to find out their difficulties.

आप देखेंगी कि इस धारा में उन्होंने “सोशल एण्ड एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड” शब्द रखे हैं और ये ही शब्द धारा 15(4) और 16(4) में रखे हैं। हम में “इकानामिकली” शब्द नहीं रखा है। उन के दिमाग में यह बात थी कि जो सोशली बैकवर्ड हैं वे ही अछूतों की कैटेगरी में आते हैं। जिस को समाज ने छोटा मान लिया है, उन गरीबों को हम इस में लेते हैं। आज जो सोशली बैकवर्ड हैं— वे गरीबी के आधार पर बैकवर्ड हुए हैं, पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं और समाज में धीरे-धीरे पीछे होते गये, उनको उन्होंने पिछड़ी जाति माना और और जब संविधान बनने लगा, तो डा० अम्बेडकर, डा० लोहिया और पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी इस बात से महमति प्रकट की और इन क्लासेज को जो अछूत के नाम से धीं, उन को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम से विधान में प्रतिवायं रूप से संरक्षण दे दिया राजनीति में और नीकरियों में और पढ़ाई लिखाई में भी और इन के लिए आर्टिकल 340 में राष्ट्रपति के ऊपर कर्तव्य डाला कि वे अपना कर्तव्य निभाएं एक कमीशन बना कर। संविधान सन् 1950 में लागू हुआ और 1953 में यह कमीशन बन गया और 1955 में उस की रिपोर्ट आ गई। 1955 से ले कर आज तक यानी 1979 तक करीब 23 साल पूरे बीत गये इस रिपोर्ट को आएं हुए और जैसा हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में फेंक दी गई। यह सदन गरीबों का भी है, क्योंकि गरीबों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, शोषित वर्गों की संख्या ज्यादा है, गरीब पिछड़े हुए सभी गरीब और शोषित लोगों ने हम को वोट दिया है और उस से यह छटी लोक सभा बनी है। जब उन की संख्या ज्यादा है, तो क्या उन के लाभ के लिए, उन के उत्थान के लिए और उनकी उन्नति के लिए, उन को बराबर लाने के लिए और संविधान की मर्यादा पूरी करने के लिए कि समतावादी समाज बने, इस देश में, उस को पूरा करने के लिए क्या हम कोई कानून नहीं बना सकते। मुझे अफसोस हो रहा है कि इधर 30-32 वर्षों में इस तरह का कोई कानून न सरकार लाई और न कोई बिल पेश किया गया। समतावादी समाज बनाने के लिए, काका साहेब कालेलकर कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आई, उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कोई कानून आज तक नहीं बना। इसलिए मैंने इस बिल को ला कर अपना कर्तव्य निभाया है। जनता पार्टी के मैनीफेस्टों में लिखा था, हमारी सरकार

और जनता पार्टी कमिटेड है, यह वायदा कर चुकी है कि सरकार बनते ही इस को पूरा करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को पूरा किया जाए। सरकार ने एक नया कमीशन बैठा दिया है। नया कमीशन बैठ गया, ठीक किया। इस कमीशन का टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स और पुराने कमीशन का टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स एक सा ही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से बड़ा अच्छा नकशा समाजवादी समाज का खींच दिया और यह कहा कि हम बहुत सजग हैं। जागरूक हैं। दो वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक कुछ खाम नहीं हुआ है। कमीशन ने 25 से 33 कहा है और मैनीफेस्टो में भी 25 से 33 कहा गया है, सिद्धान्त को हम मान ही रहे हैं, तो थोड़ा सा आदेश जारी करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट आरक्षण कर सकती है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा, आपके माध्यम से, कि वे इस पर ध्यान दें और अपनी जागरूकता और सजगता का जो विषय बनाया है, उस को कार्य रूप में परिणत कर दें। सिद्धान्त रूप में हमने इस को मान लिया है, तो कार्य रूप में भी इस को कर दें। 65 करोड़ जनता का यह सदन है और यहां से जो कानून बनेगा, वह सब पर बाइंडिंग होगा। आज हमारे यहां 90, 95 प्रतिशत लोग गरीब हैं, और 56, 57 फ्रीसदी लोग, सरकारी अंकों के मुताबिक, पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। उन की आर्थिक दशा खराब है। उन के लिये कोई उपाय नहीं हुआ है और जो 10 साल में रोजगार देने की बात है, उस दिशा में भी अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

आखिर में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल का जो तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर समर्थन किया, मैं उन का धन्यवाद देता हूँ, और उन का आभारी हूँ। सरकार को भी यह स्वीकार्य है और इस की भावना का उस ने आदर किया है, कोई विरोध नहीं किया है, लेकिन समय जो मांगा जा रहा है, उस के लिए फिर अन्तरोध करूंगा कि एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन की मियाद कितनी है, यह माननीय मंत्री जी बता दें। गवर्नमेंट के जो विचाराधीन है, उस की मियाद क्या है और नये कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाएगी, उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में यह सब नहीं बताया है। कमीशन बनाने के बारे में 20 दिसम्बर को इसी सदन में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी और नया कमीशन बैठ गया लेकिन अभी तक उस की कोई अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट नहीं है। माननीय अध्यक्ष जो इस नये कमीशन के नियुक्त किये गये, जो कमीशन के अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किये गये हैं, वे यहां मौजूद हैं। उनका काम शुरू हो गया है। इसलिए, सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपनी कसूर कि वे तत्काल रिपोर्ट दे दें ताकि बिना बिलम्ब किये जनता पार्टी अपने वायदों पर अमल कर सके और जनता में जनता पार्टी की तारीफ हो, उसकी हानि न हो। मण्डल जी के भाषण से मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगा कि वह इस बिल के खिलाफ हैं। इस लिए मैं मण्डल जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे इस कमीशन को कहें कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट जल्दी से दे दें।

[श्री रूप नाथ सिंह मादब]

सरकार को मैं इस के लिए भी बधाई देता हूँ कि उसने ऐसा कमीशन बनाया है और उसके जो अध्यक्ष बनाये हैं वे ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो गरीबों के हमदर्द हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments to the Bill. (Interruptions). I am sorry, there are only two minutes more. Within these two minutes I have to finish the business of the House.

Dr. Ramji Singh, are you withdrawing your amendment?

DR. RAMJI SINGH: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is another amendment, Amendment No. 1, in the name of Shri Hukamdeo Narain Yadav. I will put it to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th May, 1979." (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your Bill?

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव यह मैंने नहीं कहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said it. What more do you want to say?

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव: मैं कहने वाला हूँ। चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि सरकार इस पर तत्काल विचार करेगी तो मैं इस हाउस को इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी यह बता दें कि इस बजट मंत्र में क्या इस पर विचार हो जाएगा?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल: कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने पर ही यह हो सकता है।

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव: कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने में कितने महीने और लगेंगे? यह रिपोर्ट कितनी देर में आयेगी?

सभापति महोदय: यह आपने कहा है।

He is not in a position to say. Are you withdrawing your Bill?

SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: I seek leave of the House to withdraw the Bill to provide for abolition of social disparities, casteism and removal of educational, social and economic backwardness of Harijans, Girijans and other backward classes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for abolition of social disparities, casteism and removal of educational, social and economic backwardness of Harijans, Girijans and other backward classes."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: I withdraw the Bill.

17.58 hrs.

PREVENTION OF SOCIAL DISABILITIES BILL

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to prevent the imposition of social disabilities by a member or members of a community on a member or members of his or their own community, to provide for penalties for such an act or acts and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue on the next day.

Now, Shri Ravindra Varma.

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 26, 1979/Phalguna 7, 1900 (Saka)