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Friday, July 22, 1977
Asadha 31, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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(Sixth Series, Volume V, Second Session, 1977)

No. 36, Friday, July 22, 1977/Asadha 31, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 22, 1977/Asadha 31,
1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We welcome you to the first Question Hour. It looks such a great co-incidence that yesterday Shri Lakkappa started with the speech and to-day he starts with the first question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has promised to co-operate with me.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I welcome you. I pay my compliments to you.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : मुहूर्त बहुत खराब हुआ है। लकपा जी के सवाल से आप शुरू कर रहे हैं।

Long Waits at Airports

*585. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the "Statesman" dated the 25th June, 1977 regarding long wait at airports by the passengers;

(b) if so, whether the long waits during the month of May, 1977 have been recorded as one of the highest in the history of the Civil Aviation Department;

(c) whether these long waits at the airports have made the people to

1703 LS.—1

suffer and resulted in a loss to the nation;

(d) the measures being taken by Government to stop this; and

(e) what is the position in the month of June, 1977 and to what extent it has been improved?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री
(श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक):** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं। सितम्बर, 1976 में जनवरी, 1977 तक के महीनों के दौरान यथा समय कार्य-निष्पादन मई, 1977 की अपेक्षा, कम था। मई में कुल मिलाकर यथा समय कार्य-निष्पादन 60.26 प्रतिशत था। कलकत्ता में 29 ट्रेक स्ट की उड़ानों में से, 3 समय पर हुई 22 खराब मौसम के कारण विलम्ब से हुई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके आगमन और प्रस्थान दोनों में ऐसे कारणों से विलम्ब हुआ जो कि कारपोरेशन के नियंत्रण के बाहर थे, और 4 में इंजीनियरी तथा अन्य त्रुटियों के कारण विलम्ब हुआ। सरकार ने इंडियन एयरलाइंस को निर्देश दिया है कि वह परिचालनों पर अपने नियंत्रण को कड़ा करे ताकि वह ऐसे कारणों से होने वाली, विलम्ब रद्द किये जाने की घटनाओं को रोक सके जो उनके नियंत्रण में हैं।

(घ) लम्बी प्रतीक्षा से यात्री जनता को असुविधा तो होती ही है, उसके साथ साथ टिकटों के रद्द किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कारपोरेशन को भी कभी कभी आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ती है।

(ङ) मई, 1977 की अपेक्षा जून, 1977 में यथा समय कार्य-निष्पादन कम

था, जिसका कारण मुख्यतया उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में खराब मौसम था।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is the third starred question on Air Lines during this Session put to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. On the previous occasion the hon. Minister had stated that there was no indiscipline and everything was all right but the performance under the previous Government was very bad. I hope he would not take that position now. He had conceded and I would also...

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we come to the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to give the background of it.

Thousands of people travel by Air. Air journey is a necessity. There is a big caption in *The Statesman* saying 'Long wait at the airports'. It says: 'Recently a Delhi-bound airbus with about 140 passengers on board returned from the takeoff point in the evening. It was announced that a Boeing would be commissioned.'

MR. SPEAKER: I am quite sure the Minister has read it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This delay has been the highest in the history of the Indian Airlines after the Janata party came to power. Earlier, there was the previous Government. Now it seems that there is absolutely no control over the situation. The main or important point is this. I want to know whether it is a fact that lack of communication from the side of the engineering staff which works there to the administrative staff is responsible for causing not only delay but also anxiety in the minds of the travelling public in the airport. What are the reasons of such delay? Is there any control over the situation and also to explain to the passengers about the programme of the Airlines and its schedule?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विलम्ब के कारण यात्रियों को जो असुविधा

होती है, उसके लिए मुझे अफसोस है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ानों में विलम्ब के दो कारण हैं। एक तो कुछ तकनीकी खराबियों में विलम्ब होता है जिसके लिए विभाग के अधिकारियों को थोड़ा बहुत जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है, जो कि उनके नियंत्रण में है। दूसरा कारण यह है, जिसमें उनका नियंत्रण नहीं रहता है, जैसे कि मौसम की खराबी। जैसा कि मूल प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया कि मई के महीने में अधिकांश उड़ानों में जो विलम्ब हुआ, उसका मुख्य तौर पर मौसम की खराबी के कारण है। मैं आपकी जानकारी में यह भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल पूर्वी उत्तर क्षेत्र में मौसम का दबाव काफी रहा, वर्षा भी पिछले मई महीने की तुलना में अधिक हुई। 1976 में केवल 17 सेंटीमीटर हुई और इस वर्ष मई में 36 सेंटीमीटर हुई।

मेघालय में पिछले साल 19 सेंटीमीटर हुई जब कि इस साल 42 सेंटीमीटर वर्षा हुई। उसी तरह से नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा में पिछले साल 29 सेंटीमीटर हुई और उसके मुकाबले इस साल में 37 सेंटीमीटर वर्षा हुई। तो यह मौसम के कारण ही विलम्ब हुआ है, जिसके लिए मुझे अफसोस है।

दूसरा सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने यह उठाया है कि मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद सिविल एवीएशन विभाग के काम में काफी सुधार हुआ है, तो मैं इसी बात पर अभी भी कायम हूँ। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मैं केवल इतना ही बता देना चाहता हूँ कि 1976 में एमर्जेंसी के दौरान सितम्बर से लेकर जनवरी तक जो कार्य-क्षमता थी, परफार्मेंस थी, उसमें निरन्तर

बुद्धि हुई है, जो कि इस उपरोक्त समय में इस प्रकार है, :—

सितम्बर में 58.54

अक्तूबर में 58.92

नवम्बर में 52.73

दिसम्बर में 58.47

और जनवरी, 1977 में 54.50.

इसके मुकाबले में मई, 1977 में जिसका जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, वह परफार्मेंस 60.26 परसेंट है। इन अंकों से नतीजा स्पष्ट है कि जब से यह सरकार आई है, निरन्तर इसकी कार्यक्षमता में सुधार होता जा रहा है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Again, my hon. friend, the Minister, could not meet the situation. Here he only tried to explain the situation rather than conceding the position that there was a lot of hardship or inordinate delay in flights which was due to incompetent engineers being drafted. Sometimes they are not in a position to find out if there is any crash of the plane or engine trouble etc. It has been reported that due to this reason, there had been long waits at the airports and loss to the nation. He has not answered part (c) of my question. Last time, there was a loss of Rs. 18,000 for making arrangements for hotel accommodation to 140 passengers or so. He has not even given the loss sustained. Even the airworthiness of the plane is not reported. Therefore, complete indiscipline among the staff has crept in and there is a sort of discontent among the staff in the management.

Therefore, I put it to you whether the Ministry is going to take stock of the entire situation and set right the matters in the interest of the travelling public and also secure in time the airworthiness of the aircraft. Indian Airlines, as far as I am aware, has got monopoly of flights. When my hon. friend Dr. Karan Singh was there, he was handling it so efficiently

at that time. What is your answer to my question?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि जो भी इंजीनियर्स पिछली सरकार के समय में काम कर रहे थे, उनसे ही मुझे काम लेना पड़ रहा है और इस बात का प्रयास है कि जो कुछ भी उनकी पुरानी आदतें थीं, उनमें सुधार हो और काम अधिक तथा ठीक से हो।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, in reply to the question, the hon. Minister had put in the excuse, as an explanation, of monsoon or heavy rainfall. I do concede that in our country rain is good for every department but not for Civil Aviation. The Indian Airlines schedule of flights are affected because of that. He has put forward this reason as an excuse. Cochin is also normally affected by the rains. This is simply because the smaller aircraft, Avro, are landing there. There the traffic is so much where at least 100 people are everyday travelling from Cochin to Bombay. There was a proposal that the runway was going to be extended. In fact, the work also had started and Rs. 90 lakhs had been spent on it. The work is proceeding at a slow pace and I do not think it will come up in the Fifth Plan. My question is: whether the Minister will kindly assure the House that the work will be expedited and will be completed within six months so that Boeing 707 can land there. Now, the IAC is operating even international flights to Kathmandu, to Mali to Colombo etc. There are nearly 300 to 400 passengers everyday wanting to fly from Cochin to Trivandrum and to Bombay. They are bringing in a vast amount of foreign exchange for our country. Will the Minister kindly see that just as Mali, Colombo and Kathmandu are served by IAC, there should be Boeing 737 service scheduled between the Gulf countries and Cochin or Trivandrum directly?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि सरकार की कोशिश है कि कामों को पूरा करने में जो परम्परागत बिलम्ब होता है उसको दूर किया जाये और जो कार्य शुरू हुये हैं, उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : देश में याता-यात की क्षमता और योग्यता उसकी पंचकुएलिटी और मुसाफिरों को दी गई सुविधा में आंकी जाती है। रेलवे में यह 80.85 और 90 परसेंट तक पंचकुएलिटी होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के विभाग में कितनी पंचकुएलिटी है, उसको बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और उसको कहां तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है कि पंचकुएलिटी की बढ़ाने के लिए निरन्तर कोशिश हो रही है। मई, 1977 में आन टाइम परफार्मेंस 60.26 परसेंट और जून, 1977 में 57.82 परसेंट था। लेकिन यह मानसून के कारण था, इसमें मैकेनिकल कारण बहुत कम था। मैकेनिकल कारण से उड़ान में जो बिलम्ब होता रहा है, उसमें निरन्तर सुधार हो रहा है।

The year-wise improvement break-up as under :

1973-74	— 8.66%
1974-75	— 5.20%
1975-76	— 4.59%
1976-77	— 4.42%
upto June, 1977	— 4.28%

सदन को इसमें निश्चित रूप से सन्तुष्ट होना चाहिये कि परफार्मेंस में निरन्तर काफी सुधार होता जा रहा है। मैं वर्तमान स्थिति से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें और सुधार हो। जब से यह सफ़ार आई है, तब से इसमें

निरन्तर सुधार होता जा रहा है। मैं सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सुधार का कार्यक्रम बराबर जारी रहेगा।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, this question relates to international airports. *Time* magazine dated 18th July has written an article under the heading: *Time's guide to airports: Jet log on the ground* where 20 different airports of the world have been described. There is a three star rating for super airport and half a star rating for 'atrocious' airport. It is unfortunate that Delhi international airport is classed as half a star, namely, atrocious. There is a note below which reads: It is more efficient and less congested than the Bombay airport which offers all the ambience of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Delhi airport is described as very much better than Bombay airport. So, it becomes very clear that our international airports are in a very sorry state. Will the hon'ble Minister take some action in this respect?

Sir, I had the privilege of piloting the International Airports Authority Bill through Parliament. It was set-up with great hopes. It seems all our plans and hopes that we had improved the international airports had gone in smoke. I would like to know what does the Minister intend to do to see that our reputation in the international air world does not go down?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मैंने इस अखबार को देखा नहीं है। हमारी यह निरन्तर कोशिश रहेगी कि हम इसमें सुधार करें। अगर यह अखबार मेरे पास आ जाये, तो मैं देखूंगा कि उसमें क्या है ?

Sir, lot of improvements have been made at the international airports. Many things have been done like cargo buildings, extension of runways, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: So, it is in the process of improvement.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Yes, Sir.

Financial Assistance by L.I.C. to State Government of Maharashtra

*586. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has approached the Life Insurance Corporation of India for financial assistance for various piped water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the broad particulars thereof;

(c) whether the programme of piped water supply schemes in the State has come to a standstill because of non-availability of funds from the L.I.C.; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation and make available the required funds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra has approached the LIC in April, 1977 for a loan of Rs. 450.69 lakhs for financing 30 urban water supply and sewerage schemes during the current year. A loan of Rs. 449 lakhs has been sanctioned by the LIC to the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board for financing these schemes and this loan will be disbursed on finalisation of certain formalities. As regards rural water supply schemes, no proposal has been received by the LIC so far.

A reference has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra for larger allocation of funds for urban and rural water supply and sewerage schemes. The matter is under consideration.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Sir, I seek your protection. The hon. Minister has not answered part (c) of my question. The question is: whether the programme of piped water supply schemes in the State has come to a standstill because of non-availability of funds from the L.I.C.?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will answer it now. The L.I.C. is not responsible for the total financing of any scheme. The scheme may come to a standstill because funds from the State or from other sources may not have come. So far as L.I.C. is concerned, whatever was undertaken by it, it has given.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: My question has not yet been answered. It seems to me that there are some contradictions in the written answer. It is stated that with regard to rural water supply, schemes, no proposal has been received by the LIC so far. Subsequently, it is also stated that a reference has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra for larger allocation of funds for urban and rural water supply and sewerage schemes. The matter is under consideration. My point is: what are the particulars mentioned in the reference made by the State Government for larger allocations? Your written reply says that no proposal has been received so far. What is the present position? I think there are some contradictions in your written reply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no contradiction in whatever I have stated. I have stated that the reference was for higher allotment and that matter is under consideration. There is no contradiction.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Whether any proposal has been received so far?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no proposal for a particular scheme. There is a reference for a general increase in allocation of funds. The two are quite different.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: There are as many as 4000 problem villages where we find that the drinking water supply scheme is yet to be implemented. There is an increasing demand from the rural population for the drinking water supply. But because of non-availability of funds, it has become impossible for the State Government to carry on these activities. The LIC has sanctioned a huge amount for construction of 5-Star hotels. While the LIC could sanction a huge amount for the construction of 5-Star hotels, no amount has been sanctioned for the water supply scheme in the rural areas. What is the urgency of having 5-Star hotels in the urban areas when the mass of the rural areas are in dire need of drinking water? What is the number of schemes sent by the state government of Maharashtra to the LIC and what is the number of schemes sanctioned?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: LIC is not concerned with the schemes; that is the business of the state government. The question with which LIC is really concerned is money for certain purposes like water supply. There will be allotment for schemes for the entire country. The Maharashtra government has received satisfactory amount for this year; for instance out of an allotment of Rs. 41 crores, the Maharashtra government will get Rs. 8 crores. Therefore you will see that the allotment that Maharashtra gets is substantial. LIC does not undertake to see that all the schemes that are approved by the Maharashtra government will be financed by it. This is the first point to be recognised. This year Rs. 4.5 crores were asked for by the Maharashtra government out of which Rs. 4.49 crores had been sanctioned. It is the Maharashtra government which decides which scheme is to be financed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Taking into consideration the peculiar geographical conditions obtaining in Maharashtra, will the government assure the House that the schemes of

pipel water supply in the rural areas in Maharashtra would be sanctioned in sufficient number by the LIC and government?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can give no such assurance. Government can give this assurance that whatever resources it can place at the disposal of the Maharashtra government out of the total quantum set aside for such social schemes will be made available. A substantial amount has been made available.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: The hon. Minister says that out of a total demand of Rs. 41 crores, a sum of Rs. 8 crores had been sanctioned. This amount appears to be inadequate in view of the increasing demand for water supply. He was also pleased to state that loan was sanctioned by the LIC and certain formalities are to be gone through. What are the formalities which hold up the progress of the scheme and the disbursement of the amount?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There has been no delay and nothing has been held up because of formalities or anything of the kind. I merely said that out of Rs. 4.5 crores asked for by the Maharashtra government, a sum of Rs. 4.49 crores had been sanctioned. Schemes that are approved by the Maharashtra government and that come along will be financed and are being financed.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Is it not a fact the LIC and other financing institutions are taking long time to process applications and then to disburse funds after processing is completed. How much time was taken, on an average, in processing one application and after processing how much time was taken in actual disbursement of funds? If he has not those figures now, he can supply them afterwards.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If any specific instance is mentioned, it can be gone into.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Average time?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no such thing as average time. All applications are being dealt with expeditiously and efficiently and if there is any instance that you can give me in which undue delay has taken place, I shall go into it.

SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: In the last part of his reply he says that the matter is under consideration. May I know when a final decision will be taken in this matter?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Maharashtra government has asked for large allocations than what has been its normal share. This is what is under consideration. That can be decided only when we receive requests from all other States. One of those State Governments which is very fortunate is the Government of Maharashtra. Governments like the Bihar Government did not take advantage of this scheme. If they also take advantage of this scheme, then the Government of Maharashtra will find it difficult to get so much.

(Interruptions)

श्री युवराज : क्या माननीय वित्त मंत्री यह बतायेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र के अलावा और किन-किन राज्यों द्वारा ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल-आपूर्ति और मल निकासी के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम से रुपये की मांग की गई ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can give you figures. In the year 1973-74, Rs. 2263 lakhs were disbursed as loan for water supply schemes, of which, Uttar Pradesh got Rs. 153 lakhs, Tamil Nadu Rs. 303 lakhs, Rajasthan Rs. 95 lakhs, Maharashtra Rs. 345 lakhs, Kerala Rs. 477 lakhs, Karnataka Rs. 388 lakhs, Himachal Pradesh Rs. 8 lakhs, Haryana Rs. 136 lakhs, Gujarat Rs. 128 lakhs and Andhra Pradesh Rs. 230 lakhs. In the next year, Andhra Pradesh got nothing because

it did not ask for it. Gujarat got Rs. 47.5 lakhs, Karnataka Rs. 138 lakhs, Kerala Rs. 389 lakhs Madhya Pradesh Rs. 434 lakhs and so on. Each year it varies. Last year 1975-76....*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Assam?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Assam has not got anything because it never asked for it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I know every inch of Maharashtra. I know as much as Mr. Dharia knows. I can put better questions than Maharashtrians. No difference should, therefore, be made.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Tamil Nadu was under the rule of the President. It is the duty of the representatives of the Government to ask and fight for more funds for the Tamil Nadu Water Supply Schemes. But nothing has been done in this regard for the past nine years for the simple reason that DMK rule was there. I would like to know what steps the Government proposes to take.....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: We will go to the next question.

Overseas Market for Assam Bamboo Craft and Carve Products

*587. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam bamboo craft and carve products have export potentials and have also found good overseas market;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to rise their exports; and

(c) whether any foreign markets have been identified for export of these goods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have set up the following Institutes to cater to the developmental and export potential requirements of the craft:—

(i) North-Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation, Shillong.

(ii) Cane & Bamboo Development Institute, Agartala.

(c) These goods are being exported to a large number of markets, including Belgium, France, West Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland, Ireland Australia, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia etc.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Sir, this is a beautiful craft. I do not know whether my friend has already seen some of these products. I assure you, if you see them you will like them. I asked about Assam specifically. Of the two institutes he mentioned, one is in Shillong which is in Meghalaya and the other is in Agartala. Are you going to do anything for Assam?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: They are for the whole north-eastern region and my hon. friend will appreciate that Assam is a part of the north-eastern region. Naturally that care has been taken. Besides, it is now decided to have a full-fledged Regional Design and Technical Development Centre for the north-eastern region and it will be located at Gauhati. But it will be for the whole of the area. I am well aware of the problems of that area. In 1972 when I visited that area, out of curiosity I visited this Centre. It is not only doing useful work for the country but from the point of view of exports also, it deserves to be encouraged. Therefore, these institutes have been created and training program-

mes are now being taken up. The House will be happy that though the Agartala institute started functioning only recently, from 1st June 77, about 25 trainees have already joined it and many more will be coming. We shall have to nurture and develop this beautiful art and we shall give all possible cooperation in this regard.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: May I know the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of these products during the last two years?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Rs. 25 lakhs in 1975-76 and Rs. 37 lakhs in 1976-77.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The minister's reply exposes the quantum of exports. The exports from Moradabad alone are worth Rs. 20 crores per year. For the entire north-eastern region, it is only Rs. 37 lakhs. Of course, I am not blaming this government entirely for this. The beautiful products being made there are not popularised. These institutes have done practically nothing in that area to promote the exports. No work has been done except on paper. Tourists are not allowed to go to Assam and there is no contact with the outside world. We have always objected to that. Would the minister assure us that these institutes would really do some work to promote the exports? You cannot leave it to the State Government or to the export houses because they simply do not exist in that area. The Central Government has to take special interest and see that this area is specially treated in the matter of export promotion. I hope he will give that assurance.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have already said that all possible efforts will be made in that direction. But ultimately for the development of any area, the local leadership counts. If my friends coming from that area come forward with some constructive programmes, it will be helpful.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: The minister is putting the responsibility on local leadership. Unless we get help and encouragement from the government, what can local leadership do? The minister is also in charge of cooperation. He knows that this is a cottage industry. Will he take steps to see that this industry develops in the cooperative sector? Will he also take action to see that the exports from this area are done in the manner in which exports from Moradabad are taking place?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have already said that and this North-Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation in Shillong was just registered on the 31st March 1977. Naturally it is the only one institution and I shall take care that this institution gives all possible co-operation in developing this industry.

Survey of Credit Gaps in Districts by Reserve Bank of India

*538. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of FIN-

ANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is surveying credit gap in some districts;

b) if so, the names of districts; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank proposes to give loans direct to the cooperative credit societies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank is assessing the likely credit demand in the next two years (1977-78 and 1978-79) mainly for agricultural and allied purposes in 41 districts under their Intensive Agricultural Credit Development Scheme.

(b) The names of the districts elected under the Intensive Agricultural Credit Development Scheme are as follows:—

State	District
1. Gujrat . . .	1. Bhavnagar 2. Mehsa a
2. Madhya Pradesh	1. Jhabua 2. Satna 3. Raipur 4. Narsinghpur
3. Maharashtra	1. Dhulia 2. Aurang bad 3. Shol: pur
4. Karnataka . .	1. Chitradung: 2. Shimoga
5. Andhra Pradesh	1. Karimnagar 2. Chittoor 3. Prakasam
6. Kerala . . .	1. Trichur 2. Quilon
7. Tamil Nadu	1. South Arcot 2. Madurai
8. Rajasthan . .	1. Banswara 2. Udaipur 3. Ganganagar
9. Punjab . . .	1. Faridkot 2. Rupar
10. Uttar Pradesh .	1. Rai Berali 2. Jaunpur 3. Basti 4. Meerut 5. Nainita 6. Banda 7. Dehra Dun
11. Haryana . . .	1. Hissar 2. Rohtak
12. West Bental . . .	1. Nadi'a 2. West Dinapur
13. Meghalaya . . .	aro Hills

State	District
14. Orissa	1. Balasore 2. Kalahandi
15. Bihar	1. Purnea 2. Ranchi-3. Kunti 3. Sasaram-Bhatua
16. Assam	1. Nowgong

(c) No, Sir. The loans will continue to be routed through the federal co-operative structure as at present.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether the survey is completed and for the next two years what is the credit gap.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This survey is completed in 40 out of 41 districts, but one cannot quantify the credit demands because the survey is in terms of working out various programmes etc. that would be started in each particular district with reference to the conditions in that district. The survey has brought out the various spheres in which credit needs exist and how they are to be met. And thereafter, they make arrangements for them.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether the survey in Andhra Pradesh is completed and whether this survey includes credit for sheep-rearing and other things allied with agriculture.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The survey in Andhra Pradesh is completed.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: But I ask whether the credit supply with regard to sheep-rearing and other things allied with agriculture is included in the survey.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Agriculture, of course, is the basic thing. The data includes particulars relating to the area under various crops, scales of finance that may be needed, small marginal farmers, rural artisans, landless labourers, small and cottage industries and so on. I am not in a

position to give you the details of what kinds of credit requirements for Andhra Pradesh have been formalised.

SHRI ANANT DAVE: I want to know from the hon. Minister that to cover some particular district under the intensive agricultural credit development schemes, whether any norms or criteria have been fixed by the Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can tell you that the districts that are covered are in different States:

SHRI ANANT DAVE: But my question is whether any criteria have been fixed by the Government under the intensive agricultural credit development scheme.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This question relates to a different scheme, viz., intensive area development scheme. That is a different scheme. What you have asked me just now for is about credit survey being made by Reserve Bank to find out what credit gap exists in different districts and it is with reference to that, this question....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, from the statement it appears that certain districts numbering two or three have been selected for each State of the country. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the actual criteria in the matter of selecting those two or three particular districts and not others. What is the criteria for selecting those two or three districts in each State?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The intensive development for agricultural credit scheme was initiated in Decem-

ber 1976. As far as I can see, I am not in a position to give you the criteria for adopting these districts, but let me tell you that under the intensive area development scheme certain districts are selected from each State and none of those districts have been selected for this purpose.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am taking the point further. The question and the answers do not give us much light as such. When anybody, particularly government or Reserve Bank undertakes a survey, there must be a purpose for it. What was the purpose of undertaking that survey? Unless you are clear in your mind, you do not have any criteria for this purpose. The main point is about finding out the standards or the facilities available in the districts where the banks can be more effective; because the major problem was that after nationalization, we have not been effectively going to the rural areas, and into the agricultural sector, as effectively as we should. This was the problem. What was the purpose of this survey, what were the criteria on which the districts were surveyed and what exactly are the conclusions to which these surveys have led us to?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Leader of the Opposition would know, of course, that this scheme was started earlier; a decision to initiate or to pinpoint the credit gaps in different districts was a decision taken in the earlier stages, when the Reserve Bank was asked to carry out this survey. The object of this clearly is to initiate positive measures for identifying the gaps between the performance and the achievements of the cooperative so far, and to launch an action programme to ensure balanced development in different regions and to strengthen cooperative credit institutions. And, therefore, this survey will find out what are the credit requirements of each district, what credit societies exist, to what extent they can meet these require-

ments and what is needed to be done additionally, in order to meet the complete requirements of each district.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: From the statement of the Minister, it appears that almost all the States, excepting the State of Jammu and Kashmir, have been included in this survey. May I know from the hon. Minister the reasons why this State has not been included in this scheme? Will he consider the inclusion of Jammu & Kashmir State in the Scheme now?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry I am not in a position to say why J&K is not included in this. I will find out why it has not been included. (Interruptions) and I will have no objection to including it, provided it can be fitted into the scheme. (Interruptions). It was started during the days of the previous government. I did not exclude J&K. I must find out why that government excluded J&K. I am saying, on the country that I shall be glad to include it, after looking into it.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The previous government excluded Pondicherry also. You must also include Pondicherry. I hope you will do it for us.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We will include it.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: From the reply given by the hon. Minister to this question and from the statement, it is seen that these surveys have just been completed in 41 districts. That is my impression. If that is so, how will the purpose of the survey be served? In the statement, it is said that the survey is to find out the credit requirements of the districts for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79. We have just crossed half of the year 1977. What is the purpose; and how will it be served? When was the Reserve Bank's survey begun, and when was it completed? What were

the specific recommendations and suggestions made by the Reserve Bank in respect of the credit requirements, or credit gap of districts where the survey has been completed?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is true that this survey was undertaken with a view to find out the credit requirements for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 in the 16 States. The work has now been completed. But it has to be analysed and the credit gap soon worked out for 1977-78. It is true that half the year will have gone, but it cannot be helped, because the work was only recently completed.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या मैं महोदय को जानूँ है कि रिजर्व बैंक में पहले स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक को लोन दिया जाता है और वहाँ से वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक को जाना है और उस के बाद वहाँ से काश्तकार के पास पहुँचना है। इस प्रकार से क्या यह सही है कि हर एक बैंक अपना इंटरैस्ट जोड़ता चला जाता है और काश्तकार पर वह इंटरैस्ट जा कर बहुत अधिक पड़ता है? यदि हाँ तो क्या काश्तकार के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये क्या आप काश्तकार को डायरेक्ट लोन दिलाने की चेष्टा करेंगे ताकि उस को कम से कम रेट पर लोन मिल सके।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has raised a correct question. We are endeavouring to reduce the number of intermediaries. In fact, the Reserve Bank gives it finances direct to the district co-operative banks and, wherever necessary, also to the State Co-operative Banks where the district co-operative banks do not exist.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Has the survey also sought to make the much-needed distinction between the credit requirements for production and the credit requirements for consumption?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, Sir. I think both the sectors are being surveyed in this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The first answer of the hon. Minister to my question appears to be rather silly, if not ridiculous, because the gap is not only between these 348 districts. There is credit gap everywhere, all over India. In reply to my question, the hon. Minister said that the money deposited with the rural banks all over India, more than half the money, is being taken away by the urban areas for development of industries and some credit or loans to the traders and big businessmen. In view of that fact, I want to know whether the whole policy of giving credit to the rural people by the nationalised banks in the rural areas will be looked into, reviewed and seen that at least all the money deposited with the rural banks in the rural areas are given as credit to the rural people. Secondly, I want to know about the differential rate of interest that was introduced by the earlier Government for the benefit of the rural people, to what extent it has achieved its objective.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has gone away from the question that has been put. But I am prepared to tell him this, that though it will not be correct for me to give the assurance that whatever money is deposited by the branches of the banks in the rural areas will always be used there, I can give him the assurance that the credit requirements of the rural areas will be fully met. That is why this assessment and survey. Wherever the differential rates are permissible, they are continuing.

Return of Soiled Notes to the Reserve Banking

*590. SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the hardship the general public is facing due to soiled and mutilated bank and currency notes being unacceptable to shopkeepers, banks, Government offices and others and on account of the stringent policy of the Reserve Bank of India in receiving back spoiled notes from banking and other financial institutions;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that in places where the State Bank of India acts as a "treasury chest" on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India, it does not undertake exchange of torn notes; and

(c) what steps does he propose to take in order to simplify the procedure for the return of spoiled notes to the Reserve Bank and to improve the quality of paper on which notes are printed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The question relates to acceptance and exchange of soiled and mutilated notes. According to the Reserve Bank's terminology, a 'soiled note' is a note which has become dirty due to normal wear and tear but which is otherwise whole and entire and has not been mutilated in any manner and a 'mutilated note' means a note which is torn and is composed of pieces or of which a portion is missing; the notes of which the mutilations are minor are called 'slightly mutilated notes'.

2. Ordinarily, there should be no difficulty for the members of the public in exchanging the 'spoiled notes', the 'slightly mutilated notes' and even two half notes provided both halves are clearly identifiable as belonging to the same note, as all the public sector banks, including the State Bank of India, have already been instructed by the Reserve Bank to afford requisite facilities to the public in this regard. All offices of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Railways have also been authorised by the Reserve

Bank to accept soiled and slightly mutilated notes from the public in payment of dues. Notes with major mutilations are, however, required to be sent to or tendered at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India for examination and payment as admissible under the RBI (Note Refund) Rules, 1975 which have replaced the 1935 rules. In order to make the general public aware of these facilities, a public notice was issued by the Reserve Bank on the 8th June, 1976 which was also reported in the Press on the 13th June, 1976. All Public sector Banks were asked by the Reserve Bank to display prominently copies of the public notice at the premises of all their branches. A copy of the public notice is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-797/77]. In order to minimise the hardship to the general public in the exchange of mutilated notes priority is accorded, in the Reserve Bank Offices, for the disposal of cases involving fewer notes.

3. Sporadic complaints are, however, received from the public about certain difficulties experienced by them in getting soiled or slightly mutilated notes accepted in payment or exchanged at certain branches of the banks etc. These difficulties do not arise out of any procedural instructions issued by the Reserve Bank in receiving back spoiled notes from banking and other financial institutions. The Reserve Bank looks into every such complaint and advises the bank concerned to ensure that unrestricted facilities are provided to the public in this regard. Even as late as April 1977, the banks had been advised by the Reserve Bank to offer the exchange facilities to the maximum possible extent.

4. With a view to mitigating the difficulties which continue to be experienced by the general public despite the issue of the Note Refund Rules 1975, or those arising from the said rules, the Reserve Bank is examining how best these rules could be further revised, simplified and liberalised. The question of, and the extent to which, the public sector banks

could be authorised to accept in payment or for exchange the mutilated notes is also being examined by the Reserve Bank.

5. The quality of paper has been substantially improved in recent years and it compares favourably with international standards; constant efforts are, however, being made by the Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad, which manufactures currency and bank note paper, to achieve still better quality with improved raw materials and finishing processes.

SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the hon. Minister tell the House the difference between the cost of the paper used previously for printing currency notes and the cost of the paper used at present?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This does not arise out of the main question which relates to soiled notes.

SHRI RASHID MASOOD: This does arise because due to the inferior quality of the paper, notes get soiled and mutilated. Anyway, I will put my second supplementary.

Will the Ministry take steps to see that these soiled and mutilated notes are accepted by the post offices and nationalised banks also and passed on to the Reserve Bank?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Under the present orders, these soiled notes are accepted not only at the Reserve Bank but at all the nationalised banks. They cannot be accepted by the post offices because there are other difficulties for the post offices.

श्री उद्देशन : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की बात तो छोड़िये जो स्टेट बैंक की शाखायें विभिन्न जिलों में हैं, वे भी फटे पुराने नोटों को नहीं लेती हैं, क्या इस के लिये वह कोई नया परिपत्र भेजेंगे ताकि वह व्रांचें इस तरह के नोट ले सकें और जनता की तकलीफ दूर हो सके ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, Sir. I think we will take every step to see that the soiled, torn notes etc., within the rules laid down by the Reserve Bank, will be accepted at the State Bank its branches.

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि जहाँ जाया किये गये नोट बैंकों में चले गये थे, वह नोट फिर से किसी एजेंसी के माध्यम से मूलक में वापिस आ गये, जिसके लिये कांग्रेस के कुछ बड़े बड़े महान नेता जिम्मेदार थे, इस के बारे में रोज अखबारों में पढ़ा गया है, तो क्या इस के बारे में इन्क्वायरी शुरू हुई है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं तो कब इन्क्वायरी शुरू करवायेंगे ? इन लोगों ने जो कुछ किया है, उस के बारे में अखबारों में बयान आ चुके हैं जिन लोगों ने इन डिफेक्टेड और मुहर लग चके नोटों को फिर मूलक में चलाया उन को क्या कोई सजा दी जायगी ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly, wherever we find that anything irregular has been done, we shall take action.

RE: SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am on a point of order. So far as this short notice question is concerned, I think it is not necessary to point out that the Chair has gone into the urgency of the matter and that, of course, must be there. But so far as the House is concerned, this urgency is not conveyed to us because the question is not intelligible at all. Kindly look into the text of this short notice question. Whether you are able to form any impression about the substance of the question. The question simply says: whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Hindustan

Times dated the 8th July, 1977 under the caption "Text Books Fate Uncertain", and (b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein? Now the Chair must have considered the urgency of the matter but the House also must be impressed about the urgency so that the House may be in a position to comprehend the question and then put supplementaries to the answer given by the Minister. We are not in a position to understand what is the subject matter of the question. So, my submission is that the Chair has not performed its duty so far as the admissibility of the question is concerned. The intelligibility of the question is the very pre-requisite. And it is not intelligible. We would like to be enlightened about the substance of the question, if not by the question, then by the Chair so that we are in a position to put supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair which has admitted the question, has understood it and the Minister who has accepted it, has understood the question. I have no right to review the order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is not fair to the House at all.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I want a clarification from Shri S. N. Mishra. Since the question has been admitted, I want to know whether it is an aspersion on the Chair or on the Member concerned who has put the question. *(Interruptions).*

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION No. 23

Production of Text Books

S.N.Q. 23. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:**
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Hindus-

tan Times dated the 8th July, 1977 under the caption "Text Books Fate Uncertain"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Several points have been raised in the press report which appeared in the Hindustan Times. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The report in the Hindustan Times of 8th July, 1977 under the caption "TEXTBOOKS' FATE UNCERTAIN" does not reflect the factual position obtaining in the matter of production of textbooks by the NCERT.

There is no change in the present programme of production of textbooks due to the appointment of the Committee mentioned above. The textbooks are being produced in a phased programme as detailed below:

(1) First Phase:

New textbooks would be introduced in 1977-78 in classes I, III, VI, IX & XI

(2) Second Phase

New textbooks would be introduced in 1978-79 in classes II, IV, VII, X and XII.

(3) Third Phase

New textbooks would be introduced in 1979-80 in classes V and VIII.

For the First Phase, in all 56 titles (both English and Hindi versions inclusive) are required in July 1977 for the session 1977-78. These textbooks are already under production. Most of them will be available by the end of July 1977.

A few additional books in the second semester of Class XI will be made available later. (The second semester books will be required by November, 1977).

It has been stated in the Press Report that the Council has withheld

publication of a number of textbooks for IV, VIII and XII. None of these textbooks has been withheld from publication. According to the scheduled programme, classes IV and XII are to be covered by new textbooks in 1978-79. In the case of class VIII, the new textbooks are scheduled to be introduced in 1979-80. In view of this, the textbooks produced earlier are to be used during 1977-78, in classes IV and VIII.

As regards financial implications of the review, the matter will be examined when the report is submitted.

As the House is aware, a Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, to review the syllabi and textbooks prepared by the NCERT for classes I to X. The terms of reference are:

- (1) to review the stagewise and subjectwise objectives identified in the NCERT document "The Curriculum for the 10 year school".
- (2) to scrutinize the NCERT syllabus and textbooks in the light of the review as per (1) above.
- (3) to scrutinize the scheme of studies, as given in the said document, and examine whether any suitable modifications in either the scheme of studies or the time table or both should not be made and to propose suitable staffing pattern.
- (4) to review the present scheme of studies and the time allocated for various subjects with a view to ensure that:
 - (i) the institution/teacher has adequate time for experimentation, creative work, remedial instruction etc.
 - (ii) to accommodate the needs of the bright child for advanced level courses; the specific interest and apti-

tude, or the lack of it, in children, in only certain subject areas, keeping in view the national goals of development and objectives of education.

The Committee is expected to submit its report in 3 months' time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am glad that the hon. Minister at least has not only understood the question but has studied it and given a thorough reply. It was unfortunate that my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go into that; no debate on that. I have ruled it out of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Unfortunately, the leading men like Shyam Babu do not even care to read the newspaper which has been quoted.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't raise a debate unnecessarily.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It appears from the statement of the hon. Minister that for the students of Class I, III, VI, IX and XI, for 1977-78 course, the books will be available although from the newspaper report, it appears that most of the books are not yet in the market even for this course. But what is a matter of more concern is that on p. 2 of the statement, it is stated that a Review Committee which has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel of the Gujarat University is going to review the stagewise and subjectwise objectives identified in the NCERT document "The Curriculum for the 10 year school" and, therefore, the entire curriculum is going to be reviewed. Secondly, it is stated that it is going to scrutinise the NCERT syllabus and textbooks in the light of the review made by this Committee. Again, it is also stated that it is to review the present scheme of studies and the time allocated for various subjects and all that.

Now, under the 10+2 programme for which all this is being done, you can easily imagine the hardships that will be caused after the Review Committee report. All these books will need to be modified and the syllabus changed. What will happen to these books that you are producing today? You say that it is a phased programme. Why don't you have a proper scheme of production of these books so that they do not become out of date just next year after the Review Committee report?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I appreciate the apprehension of the hon. Member, Mr. Sathe. Actually, it is a phased programme in respect of some of the Classes, as hon. Member pointed out, and that will answer his question. It is true that the review Committee has been set up. That has been done due to the persistent public demand that the syllabus is too heavy. We do not know what will be the recommendations of the Review Committee. Therefore, we are going on with the *status quo*, that is the NCERT is going on with the phased programme. When we will come to know the conclusions of the Review Committee, then we will be in a position to know whether certain books will be necessary or not or how many of these books will be necessary. We will certainly keep in view that the burden on the parents is not heavy.

SHRI VASANT SATHÉ: Then, you have stated that for the first phase, in all 56 titles (both English and Hindi versions inclusive) are required in July, 1977 for the session 1977-78. If you force the parents to buy these books today which are going to be out of date after just three months or next year, they will have to buy new books. In Delhi itself, there is a report that 47,000 school students in the capital entering "plus 2" stage of the new education system will begin their new academic session next week without text-books.

This is because the NCERT has not been able to meet the dead-line for supplying the books. Secondly, it says:

"The educationists have pointed out that the students emerging from 10+2 system would be relatively weak in maths and languages."

So, in the light of this, I would like to know what is the programme of the Government to see that the students get proper educational and training facilities under this 10+2 system which is really creating a mess for the society.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I am not responsible for the mess, but I am trying to remedy some of the mess which has already been created. I may respectfully submit to Mr. Sathe that due to persistent demand from students, from teachers and from parents this Review Committee has been set up. We do not know what conclusions this Review Committee will place before the Government. However, I can assure the hon. Member that the results of the Review Committee will be duly considered and whatever effect will be there, that will be prospective and not retrospective. Therefore, the present students will not be affected by the submissions of the Review Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is a complete confusion about this 10+2 system and there is a complete bungling in this Institution. The Minister had just now stated that in the first phase, the books are being published. I may tell you, Sir, that the number of students in Class IX and Class X is 1.20 lakhs and the new books to be published are 15 in number and so far only four books are available; in Class XI and XII, there are 17,000 students and the new books which are to be published in July are 31 and at present, only five books are available. The price has also been increased. The quality of

printing is also so bad that you need sometimes a microscope to study these books. Moreover, five foreign publishers have been given a contract for the publication of these books—I do not know what is the reason for that. This is not the first year when these books are published late; every year it happens like that. The schools are open and there are no books for the children to study. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will make an enquiry into the working of NCERT which has created this mess and is responsible for spoiling the career of thousands of students? (b) What steps Government proposes to take so that students may get their books in time?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I will answer second question first. Certainly, steps are being taken so that the students may get books, but whether in time, that is difficulty, because we are trying to expedite the matter by placing an order with private publishers so that they may take up this job very quickly. Formerly, it was in the hands of NCERT. When it was found that they were not able to cope with the job, private publishers have been brought in, who are experienced in the line.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have already stated about it. I want to know what extra steps he wants to take to expedite the publication of these books, because every year—this year also—it is being delayed.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There are many reasons for late publication of these books. As anybody who has something to do with publication knows the question of supply of papers, then load shedding and the sometimes the press is not working. I am not justifying the delay. We are trying to see that books are published, as quickly as possible.

Regarding his question of enquiry, a new Director has taken over its charge. He is looking into the work-

ing of NCERT, and if it is found that an enquiry is necessary, then certainly it will be done.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Is the Government aware of the criticism levelled against NCERT (National Council of Education Research and Training) that the books prepared by this organisation are prepared by experts from the universities who have little knowledge about the absorption capacity of school children and that this has resulted in the work-load of students being increased from year to year. There is also some criticism that these books are first tried in cosmopolitan schools in metropolitan cities which have good teaching staff and facilities. And on the basis of acceptability in these schools these books are prescribed as model books and are introduced in schools all over the country. As every one knows, the standard of education and the facilities available vary from State to State, from region to region, and this has caused great and widespread dislocation in the educational field and has caused anxiety and concern in the minds of the people in general and particularly the parents, teachers and students, all over the country, particularly in the rural areas. Are Government aware of this situation and are they going to meet this situation by any constructive suggestion or proposal?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Government is fully aware of the situation. In fact, I met a number of delegations from parents, from teachers and from students. I have personally examined some of these books. Yesterday the New Mathematics was shown in this House. We fully agree; that part of the criticism which has been mentioned by the hon. Member is absolutely right, and we are looking into this matter. That is why, this Review Committee has been set up.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: If the publication of the books is delayed, will the hon. Minister assure

the House that they will hold special classes for students?
cerned.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If necessary, the recommendation may go to the schools con-

श्री बापू कालदास : अगले साल कितने लड़के विभिन्न क्लासों में जाने वाले निकलेंगे इसका पहले से ही अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है और लगा कर किताबों की छपाई इत्यादि का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है। इस साल तो जो हो गया, हो गया। लेकिन क्या सरकार अगले साल के लिए अभी से प्लान करके और इसको देख करके कि अलग अलग दर्जों में कितने बच्चे जाएंगे, किताबों की छपाई की व्यवस्था पहले से ही कर देगी?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : जो हो गया उसका तो कोई चारा नहीं है। लेकिन अगले साल इस तरह की दिक्कत न हो। इसकी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : चार्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि छपाई का काम पांच विदेशी फर्मों को दिया गया है। मेरे प्रश्न का पहला पार्ट यह है कि क्या कठिनाई है जिस को हल करने के लिये छाई का काम उन को दिया गया है और आप को पैसा विदेशों में भेजना पड़ता है?

छपाई में कठिनाई है तो यह सारी जिम्मेदारी पांच छः फर्मों पर ही क्यों लादी गई है?

विदेशों में छपाई की वजह से किताबों के दाम इयोड़े हो जाते हैं। सिलेक्टड पब्लिशर्स को क्यों यह काम दिया जाता है? क्यों नहीं इस काम को डिस्ट्रे-

लाइज करके यहीं पर छपा कर सस्ते दामों पर देने की कृपा की जाती है?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : नाम विदेशी हो सकता है लिस्ट में लेकिन फर्म विदेशी नहीं है। मैकमिलन कंपनी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड यहां की है, नाम विदेशी है। यहां यह कारोबार करती है। इसलिये उन को दिया है यह काम कि उन्होंने कहा है कि हम जल्दी करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: The other part of my question has not been answered. What is the difficulty before the Government in giving this printing work to others? Why should they give only to these four or five publishers? Why do they not give the work to the others who may even do at cheaper prices? Oxford, MacMillan, all these are foreign firms....

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that MacMillan is not a foreign firm.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: The Minister is not definite whether these firms are foreign or national.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : केवल पुस्तकों की छपाई का सवाल नहीं है। सिलेबस को लगातार बदला जाता है, छोटे छोटे बच्चों की किताबों को बदल दिया जाता है, उन को फिर छापा जाता है, फिर बदल दिया जाता है और फिर छापा जाता है। यह बदलाव और छपाई का सिलसिला चलता ही रहता है। बिहार में टेक्स्टबुक कमेटी के द्वारा जो किताबें चाप कर छोटे छोटे बच्चों को दी गई हैं जो दाम उन किताबों के हैं उन से ज्यादा दाम उन के नोट्स के हैं। किताब अगर एक रुपये की होती है तो नोट का दाम तीन रुबया होता है। नोट अगर कोई नहीं लेता है तो उस को किताब

भी नहीं दी जाती है। प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों को होलसेलर बना दिया गया है। किताबों का जो लोग वितरण करते हैं उन के जरिये गरीब बच्चों का जो शोषण होता है उस को भी रोकने की आवश्यकता है। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि छपाई के साथ साथ वितरण और सिलेबम के बदलाव के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : माननीय सदस्य की शिकायत सही है। लेकिन इस के लिये बिहार सरकार उत्तरदायी है। उम का कंट्रोल इस पर है। इस के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am grateful to the Minister that he is looking the curriculum because, as a result of the new curriculum not only has the homework of the children increased but the homework of the parents has also increased. I happen to have children of the school-going age and I am aware of the fact that the present curriculum is very heavy. But the point is, that he has said that most of the text-books will be available by the end of July. He is aware that the schools reopened yesterday and text-books for many subjects are not available: this is going to have an adverse effect upon the educational career of the students. Therefore, while a review is welcome, I would like to ask him what crash steps he has been to ensure that, even if it is cyclostyling or quick printing, something is put in the hands of the students before the end of July so that their academic careers are not adversely affected.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have confessed that there has been a time-lag and could not help it; but, as we all know, in the first few days the students generally do not study at all! Anyway, I may inform the hon. Member that some cyclostyled text material has been handed over to the teachers.

श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : रिव्यूइंग कमेटी का जो फैसला होगा वह अगले साल के लिये होगा। बजाय इस के कि अगले साल इस की रिपोर्ट को लागू किया जाय इसा साल लागू करने पर आप विचार करेंगे ताकि विद्यार्थियों को कम स.जक्टस पढ़ने पड़ें। क्योंकि यह पहला साल था और लड़के, प्रिंसिपल्ज, टीचर्स सब इसके खिलाफ है और हजारों लड़के फेल हो गये हैं क्योंकि करीकुलम बिल्कुल कनफ्यूजिंग था, लड़कों की तैयारी नहीं थी, उन को पास तो कर दिया गया लेकिन एडमिशन उनको नहीं दी जा रहा है, इस वास्ते उम को रिलेक्स करने के लिये आप तैयार हैं ताकि उन को एडमिशन मिल जाय ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : ये सब बातें अच्छी हैं और मैं इनकी जांच कराऊंगा।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is it a fact that the pattern 10+2+3 was introduced in a number of States but not in all the States and that, further, it was introduced only voluntarily by such of the States which thought that it was a good scheme worth introducing? If that is so, may I know whether this Review Committee will, apart from its other terms of reference, [I find that No. 2 is 'to scrutinise the NCERT syllabi and text-books in the light of the review as per (1) above'] go into the question of the syllabi and text-books with a view to having uniform syllabi and uniform text-books all over the country or whether the syllabi and text-books will vary from State to State as per the needs of the respective regions and the views of the teachers and their understanding of the syllabi and courses? If this is so, why has that part of the matter not been included in the terms of reference of the Review Committee?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Hon. Member is a senior Member of the House and he knows that the matter comes within the jurisdiction of the States. The NCERT gives some lead or direction by way of recommendation. Beyond that, we

cannot go. But, as I have said, I have called a meeting of the Education Ministers to be held on the 10th and 11th of next month and this matter will be considered then.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Hon. Minister has to carry many bunglings left by the former Education Minister and the worst mess possible that he has created in regard to Higher Secondary. Fortunately or unfortunately, I have had the experience of becoming an author and my books were there for at least 16 or 17 years for the Higher Secondary. I am thankful that Smt. Indira Gandhi allowed me this time also to write books for the IX, X, XI and XII Classes. I also take the thread of my friend Prof. Mavalankar and I have got practical experience of these things being one of the authors of the text-books. I think, the hon. Minister knows that education is now a concurrent subject. The terms of references of the Committee have only directed them to review the curriculum of 10 years school that has been prepared by the NCERT. One difficulty is there that already the courses not only for secondary, but also for higher-secondary, ten plus two have started. Secondly, the NCERT's curriculum and syllabi are followed only by Kendriya Vidyalayas and in all other States, the curriculum and syllabi are prepared by the School Boards there. For that reason, these terms of reference are completely inadequate and insufficient. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether these would be made adequate and sufficient when the conference of the Education Minister is being held.

It is a problem that is faced by the school teachers and the authors and it relates only to classes 1 to 10. However, I am surprised to find that the Vice-Chancellor is going to head the Review Committee and most of the members of that Review Committee are professors and others, who have nothing to do with secondary and higher secondary education. The members of this Review Committee

should be those who have practical experience of syllabi and writing text-books. I would like to know whether this Review Committee would be expanded by including authors as well as school teachers, who are concerned with the education of IX, X, XI and XII classes.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This Review Committee is sought to be made as balanced as possible. There are representatives of school teachers as also parents. The President of the Secondary Board of Education in West Bengal, Prof. Satinder Chatterji has been associated.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: The NCERT syllabus is not followed throughout the country. The first part of my question has not been answered. In some States like West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, already the second or third year of this system has started. It is a problem which thousands and millions of students in different States are facing. That problem has to be sorted out.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now; if you want, give notice for a half-an-hour debate; do not raise it like this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister has stated that the Hindi and English versions of the text-books will be ready simultaneously as early as possible. I believe, many States have accepted ten plus two plus three formula. As the medium of instructions in different States is their mother tongue, it is necessary that uniform pattern of text-books must be there in regional languages also. When the NCERT introduces these text-books these must be available in time to the different educational authorities of the States to enable them to have them translated in regional languages. In view of this, these text-books must be made available as early as possible. May I know from the hon. Minister, what steps he proposes to take now as also in future to see that these text-books are made available to the

different States in time to enable them to have them translated in regional languages?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As far as I know, most of the States have got their separate Text-Book Committees and sometimes they accept these text-books published by the NCERT and sometimes, they have their own individual patterns. All these problems can be taken up at the Education Ministers' Conference.

डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जिस पाठ्य पुस्तक के प्रकाशन की चर्चा हो रही है वह 10 प्लम 2 प्लम 3 के अन्दर है जो अभी स्वयं अधर में लटका हुआ है, क्या इस पर आप निश्चय कर चुके हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह कि रिव्यू कमेटी के द्वारा संस्तुती आयेगी तो पाठ्य पुस्तक तैयार करने में, जसा कि आप स्वयं शिक्षक होने के नाते जानते हैं, कम से कम एक वर्ष का समय लगेगा। और यदि यह सही है तो क्या कोई भी विद्यार्थी इतने दिनों तक ठहर सकता है ? और यदि नहीं ठहर सकता है तो क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि एक वर्ष तक जो पुरानी पुस्तकें हैं उन्हें को पढ़ने के लिये दिया जाय, और यह जो अनिश्चितता की स्थिति है जिसकी ओर माननीय साठे ने संकेत किया है वह अनिश्चितता दूर हो सके।

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने तो पहले ही कहा है कि जो रिव्यू कमेटी का मुझाव आयेगा वह अगले साल से लगेगा, पिछले साल के लिये नहीं।

श्री केशवराव धोंगड़े : किताबें मुहैया करना सरकार का फर्ज है, मगर हुकुमत अपने फर्ज के अंदर कामयाब नहीं हो सकी। जिन लड़कों को आपने किताबें

नहीं दी है वह कैसे पढ़ेंगे ? और जिन लड़कों को आप किताबें मुहैया नहीं करा सके हैं क्या उन तालिबानों को बिना इम्तहान के आप पास करेंगे ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : हर किताब तो बदली नहीं गई है मैंने कहा है कि इसमें कुछ पुरानी किताबें भी हैं जिनको वह पढ़ सकते हैं जब नई किताबें बाजार में आ जायेंगी तब उनको पढ़ना होगा।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन में विलम्ब के कारण बताये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सही हो या गलत विद्यार्थी का इससे कोई संबंध नहीं है। अगर विद्यार्थी पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ेंगे तो क्या मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि उन की परीक्षाएँ विलम्ब से की जायें ताकि विद्यार्थी उन किताबों को पढ़ सकें ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : यह बात सही नहीं है, मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि विद्यार्थी किताबें नहीं पढ़ेंगे। लेकिन कुछ देर हो सकती है इसलिये जो कुछ संभव है वह कर रहे हैं :

AN HON. MEMBER: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us as to when the Review Committee will submit their report or as usual, they will take years and years? Has any time limit been fixed for them to submit their report?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already stated—perhaps the hon. Member was not here—that the Review Committee will submit its report within three months.

MR. SPEAKER: We had enough discussion on this question. Now papers to be laid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

International Treaty on Banana Trade

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

(a) whether banana exporting and importing countries have agreed in principle to evolve an international treaty on banana trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the average export of banana by India annually particularly to the Gulf countries; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to produce the banana of the exportable standard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Banana exporting and importing countries have agreed that bananas are susceptible to the application of an International Agreement. The F.A.O. Inter-governmental Group on Bananas has set up a Working Party on the Elements of an International Banana Agreement. The Working Party has held two Sessions in July 1976 and June 1977. The Party has come to the conclusion that the basic elements of banana agreement should be the establishment of production and export goals compatible with world banana requirements. Importing countries have agreed to participate in partnership with exporting countries in the efforts to develop measures designed to secure prices remunerative to producers and reasonable to consumers. The Secretariat of the Inter-governmental Group has been requested to prepare the working draft of a possible International Agreement and to seek the advice of technical experts in examining the practical feasibility of various alternative ap-

proaches to a price and quota mechanism.

(c) Exports of bananas from India has been mainly to the Gulf countries. The export figures are given below:—

	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1974-75 .	3	0.1
1975-76 .	1394	24.54
April—Dec. 76 .	557	11.16

(d) A Centrally Sponsored Package Programme which envisages production of 4 lack tonnes of bananas in an area of 17,500 hectares is being implemented in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Madhya Pradesh. Fifth Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 74.64 lakhs for this Programme. On the basis of the information received from State Governments, an area of 8083 hectares has been covered under the programme by the end of the financial year 1976-77.

Cheque Facilities to Saving Bank Account Holders

*591. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has announced that a saving bank account holder will receive 2 per cent less if he enjoys cheque facilities against 5 per cent he was getting;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same depositor opting for 'without cheque' facility will still get 5 per cent;

(c) when these two new rates shall come into force;

(d) specific purpose for this discrimination; and

(e) in what way this new system is likely to increase or decrease the deposits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE & REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). On May 27, 1977, the Reserve Bank of India announced further rationalisation in the structure of interest rates payable by the scheduled commercial banks on their deposits.

Among other things, the Reserve Bank have advised the scheduled commercial banks to make a distinction between the Savings Bank Accounts which are operated through cheques and those which are not and to pay interest at 3 per cent per annum on the cheque operated Savings Bank Accounts compared to the interest rate of 5 per cent per annum which would continue to be admissible on balances in the Savings Bank Accounts which are not operated upon through cheques. This change has come into effect on July 1, 1977.

The distinction between cheque operated Savings Bank Accounts and other Savings Bank Accounts and the stipulation of a lower rate of interest of 3 per cent per annum on cheque operated Savings Bank Accounts is based on the nature of these two types of accounts, the former being functionally transaction oriented and the latter more truly partaking of Savings. Small depositors, particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas and those belonging to the weaker sections of the community, whose Savings Bank Accounts are not usually transactions oriented and who do not avail of cheque facilities would continue to be entitled to interest on their savings deposits at the old rate.

The Reserve Bank of India have reported that since the savings deposits are mostly of small amounts, the reserved interest rate structure for Savings Bank Accounts is unlikely to have any noticeable effect on savings deposit growth.

संकर-4 रुई की गांठों का जमा होना

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

(क) क्या गुजरात में लगभग एक लाख संकर-4 रुई की गांठें बिक्री न होने के कारण सरकारी ओटाई कारखानों में जमा हो गई है, यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें बेचे जाने की कोई मांग की गई है, यह मांग किसने की है तथा कब और कैसे यह मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस एक लाख रुई की गांठों के जमा होने से किसानों को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यावाही करने विचार है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा रुई अन्य देशों से आयात करके रियायती मूल्य पर कपड़ा मिलों को सप्लाई करने के कारणों का व्यौरा क्या है जब कि ये रुई की गांठें जमा पड़ी हुई हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) से (ग) क्या मंत्री को संबोधित 4-5-1977 के एक तार तथा ज्ञापन दिनांक 25-4-77 में गुजरात राज्य सहकारी रुई विपणन फेडरेशन अहमदाबाद ने अनुरोध किया था कि सरकार लम्बे स्टेपल वाली रुई के स्टार्कों को निपटाने के लिये कार्यवाही करे, जिनमें

संकर-4 किस्म को 27,934 गांठें शामिल हैं जो राज्य में विभिन्न सहकारी विपणन सोसाइटियों के पास पड़ी हैं। क्योंकि यह माल कुछ समय से सहकारी सोसाइटियों के पास पड़ा है अतः स भवतः किसानों को पूरा बिक्री मूल्य नहीं मिला है। फेडरेशन के विशिष्ट अनुरोध पर सरकार ने भारतीय रूई निगम से कहा है कि वह सोसाइटियों के पास पड़े रूई के स्टोकों की खरीदारी में भाग ले। अभी तक भारतीय रूई निगम ने संकर 4 किस्म की रूई की 4,334 गांठों को खरीदने के साँदे किये हैं।

2. चालू रूई वर्ष में रूई की फसल कम होने के कारण, और पर्याप्त उपलब्धता तथा रूई की अभूतपूर्व ऊँची कीमतों के कारण उद्योग के कार्यचालन और उपभोक्ता के लिये गम्भीर कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हो गईं। इस परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिये रूई के आयात की व्यवस्था की गई। क्योंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में रूई की कीमतें देश के कीमत स्तरों से अधिक थी अतः भारतीय रूई निगम को इस बात के लिये अनुमति देनी पड़ी कि वह आयातित रूई को भारतीय रूई की तुलनात्मक किस्मों के कीमत स्तरों के आसपास बेच दे।

Reduction in Equity by Foreign Companies in India

*593. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies have so far complied with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by reducing their foreign equity holding as per directive issued by the R. B. I.; and

(b) how many foreign companies are at present working in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As on 30th June 1977, 93 companies had reduced their non-resident interest in conformity with the guidelines under the F.E.R.A.

(b) At present there are 650 foreign companies operating in India in which the non-resident interest is more than 40 per cent.

Mushroom growth of Financing Firms

*594. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to control by law the mushroom growth of financing firms;

(b) whether the growth of Chit Fund Companies is proposed to be regulated by a Central Act; and

(c) if so, the time by when a suitable legislation is proposed to be brought before Parliament in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Deposits are accepted from the public by both incorporated financing companies and unincorporated financial bodies.

As regards incorporated financial companies, the deposits accepted by them (and not the growth of such companies) are regulated by Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 1977. These directions prescribe the ceilings upto which deposits may be accepted by various categories of financial companies and regulate the manner in which deposits can be solicited.

As regards unincorporated financial bodies, Government are examining the nature of control to be exercised on their acceptance of deposits;

(b) Government have under consideration:—

(i) A bill to regulate chit fund business of the conventional type; and

(ii) A bill to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes.

(c) The bills will be finalised for introduction in Parliament after consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories.

India's growth rate of Tourism

*595. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Tourist revenue India gets from the total revenue collections in the world on this account;

(b) whether the growth rate of tourism in India is falling behind the growth rate of tourism in the world and if so, the comparative figures of such growth rate during the last three years; and

(c) whether any assistance and loans have been sought for from the international financing agencies for development of tourism in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) During 1976, India's share of world tourism earnings was 0.63 per cent.

(b) India's growth rate of tourism was of the order of 3.2 per cent, 10.0 per cent and 14.8 per cent during the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 respectively, as compared to the growth rate of world tourism of—2.8 per cent, 1.8 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively for the same period.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism sought technical assistance from the UNDP in 1976 for undertaking a techno-economic survey for an areal transportation system at Gulmarg; and has requested the services of a balneological expert during 1977 for the development of the Vasistha hot spring in Kulu Valley.

Support price for Raw Jute

*596. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to fix up the support price of raw jute for the current season; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statutory minimum price of raw jute for 1977-78 season has been fixed at Rs. 141/- per quintal for W-5 grade in Assam.

विदेशी पर्यटकों की पर्यटन रुचि के बारे में अध्ययन

*597. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा :
श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशी पर्यटकों की पर्यटन रुचि के बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तदनुसार क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर किए गए ऐसे विभिन्न सर्वेक्षणों, जैसे विदेशी पर्यटक सर्वेक्षण; स्मारकीय विरासत के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन की संभावना एवं विकास विषयक सर्वेक्षण; मनोरंजन सर्वेक्षण, शॉपिंग सर्वेक्षण; समुद्रतटीय बिहार स्थल सर्वेक्षण, आदि के जांच-परिणामों से पर्यटन विभाग को भारत में पर्यटक सुविधाओं तथा विदेशों में भारत के लिए पर्यटन की अभिवृद्धि के बारे में योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए पर्यटकों की रूपरेखा एवं प्रकृति (प्रोफायल), उनकी रुचि का तारतम्य, यात्रा के अभ्यस्त मार्ग तथा व्यय के प्रकार निर्धारित करने में सहायता मिली है ।

2. तदनुसार, पर्यटक रुचि के निम्न-लिखित पुरातात्विक कॉम्प्लेक्सों का विकास कार्य हाथ में लिया गया है :—

- (i) एलिफेंटा, अजंता तथा एल्लोरा की चट्टान-कटी गुफाएं ।
- (ii) बोधगया, नालन्दा, राजगिर, सारथ, कुशीनगर, श्रावस्ती, तथा सांची जैसे चुने हुए बौद्ध केन्द्र ।
- (iii) ऐहोल, बादामी, पट्टाडकल, हाम्पी तथा बीजापुर के स्मारक ।
- (iv) खजुराहो, भुवनेश्वर तथा कोणाक के मंदिर
- (v) दिल्ली के स्मारक ।
- (vi) आगरा-फतेहपुर सीकरी, डींग तथा भरतपुर ।
- (vii) महाबलीपुरम ।
- (viii) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में मार्तण्ड, अवंतीपुर तथा पंडरेथन ।
- (ix) गोवा ।
- (x) जैसलमेर ।

3. इसी प्रकार कोवालम तथा गोवा में समुद्रतटीय बिहार स्थलों, और गुलमर्ग में शीतकालीन क्रीड़ा स्थल का विकास-कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है ।

4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के युवावर्ग की रुचि की पूर्ति करने के लिए स्कीइंग, ट्रेकिंग तथा जल क्रीड़ा जैसे मनोरंजन एवं श्रवकाश-कालीन क्रियाकलाप चालू किये जा रहे हैं ।

5. 'मनोरंजन सर्वेक्षण' के जांच परिणामों के अनुरूप, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने अपनी अनुमोदित सूची के होटलों को सुझाव दिया है कि वे पर्यटकों के मनोरंजन के लिए भारतीय सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम चालू करें जिससे उन्हें भारतीय कला एवं संस्कृति की एक झलक मिल सके ।

6. शॉपिंग सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों की रुचि मुख्यतया आभूषण, सिले सिलाये कपड़े, गलीचे, लकड़ी के काम, हाथी दांत तथा पीतल की वस्तुएं खरीदने में थी । उन्होंने यह भी पाया कि भारत में शॉपिंग करना सस्ता था । यह सूचना विदेश स्थित पर्यटक कार्यालयों को इसका व्यापक प्रचार करने के लिये दी गई ताकि पर्यटकों को भारत में शॉपिंग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके ।

Central aid for development of Digha as a Tourist Centre

*598. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Digha is the only sea beach tourist centre of Bengal and for that matter for whole of Eastern India;

(b) whether tourist rush to Digha has increased many times during last few years;

(c) whether Digha needs much development for coping with rapidly increased volume of tourism;

(d) if so, whether Central Government propose to extend Central aid for development of Digha; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) While Digha is the nearest beach to Calcutta, Gopalpur-on-Sea and Puri are other popular beach resorts in Eastern India.

(b) Since the Department of Tourism does not maintain tourist statistics on place-wise basis, no figures of visitors to Digha during the last three years are available in the Department.

(c) to (e). Due to constraint on resources necessitating a selected approach to the development of tourist facilities, Digha has not been included for development in the Central Sector. The State Government, however, has provided for the expansion of their existing tourist lodge at Digha in 1977-78 to cope with the increase in tourist traffic to Digha.

Tourist Potentialities of Ooty

***599. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the immense tourist potentialities of Ooty which is called 'Queen of Hills';

(b) the present position for catering to the amenities of tourists there;

(c) the average inflow of foreign tourist during the last three years; and

(d) the concrete measures taken or proposed to be taken by way of promotional and developmental efforts so as to attract a larger volume of tourist traffic to that place?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Realising the importance of Ooty as a tourist centre, particularly for domestic tourists, the Central Department of Tourism subsidised the opening of a Tourist Bureau and the construction of a tourist bungalow at Ooty in the Second and Third Plans respectively.

(c) Since statistics of international tourist arrivals are compiled on an all-India basis and not on State-wise or place-wise basis, the statistical data on international tourists visiting Ooty is not available on year-wise basis. However, the Foreign Tourist Survey commissioned by the Central Department of Tourism in 1972-73 revealed that 1.25 per cent of the total number of tourist arrivals in India during this period visited Ooty.

(d) Ooty finds mention in the following promotional literature brought out by the Central Department of Tourism for wide distribution abroad:—

Sr. No.	Name of folder/insert	Language
<hr/>		
1.	This is India (Folder)	English, German, French, Spanish, Italian.
2.	Discover India (Folder)	Do.
3.	The Southern Hills (Folder).	English.
4.	The Right Place (Tourist Map).	English.
5.	Discover Madras in the South (Folder).	English, French, German, Spanish, Italian.
6.	South India Hill Resorts (insert).	English

Tobacco procured and held by S.T.C.

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

(a) the quantity and value of tobacco procured and held by State Trading Corporation as on 31st March, 1977 and for how long it is so held;

(b) the reasons for procuring these stocks; and

(c) in what manner S.T.C. has disposed them or proposes to dispose them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) About 3500 metric tonnes of tobacco valued at about Rs. 3.15 crores was procured by the Associates of STC during February-March, 1977. Out of this, 1100 metric tonnes had been delivered by the Associates to STC by the end of June, 1977 and the balance quantity was still with the Associates, pending completion of grading and packing of tobacco.

(b) The procurement this year was undertaken by STC as a commercial venture in keeping with the Government policy that STC should play a progressively increasing role in tobacco exports.

(c) The stocks procured are proposed to be exported by STC. STC has already in hand firm orders for 2400 metric tonnes and they are hopeful of getting further export orders.

Shortage of Raw Jute in Jute Mills

*601. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether there is a serious shortage of raw jute in jute mills in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures that are being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) to (c). Jute industry is facing shortage of raw jute at present, which is likely to continue till the new crop arrives in the market. This is due to insufficient carry over of raw jute stocks from 1976-77 season.

2. For considering this problem, Commerce Minister held a meeting in Calcutta on 3rd July, 1977 in which representatives of jute industry, trade unions and the Government of West Bengal including the Chief Minister and Ministers for Industry and Labour participated.

3. The following measures have been taken for meeting the situation:—

(i) Regulatory orders have been issued directing jute mills to reduce their excess stocks beyond 4 weeks' consumption and also prohibiting them from making further purchases till their stocks are so reduced.

(ii) Notice has been issued by the Jute Commissioner under the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, requiring the stockists of raw jute to disclose their stocks to the Jute Commissioner within 48 hours.

(iii) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Jute Commissioner has been constituted to study the current raw jute supply situation and to recommend measures therefor. The members of the Committee include represen-

tatives from the Industry, labour and Government of West Bengal.

(iv) In order to discipline the prices and check hoarding tendency, maximum prices at appropriate levels have been fixed for different categories of raw jute.

(v) Special efforts have been made to augment the production of raw jute by improving the yield in selected areas.

Crises faced by Hand Processors of Textile

*602. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether hand processors of textile are facing financial difficulty and are on the verge of closing down;

(b) whether due to the differential duty on power processors the economy of hand processors has been grossly affected;

(c) whether Maharashtra Vastra Hasta Dhulai Rangai Sangh has approached Government to solve this problem; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop closure of this Man Power Small Industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) to (d). There is no information regarding the closure of hand processing units. The differential in the excise duty between the hand processed cloth and the power processed cloth was considerably narrowed down in the budget proposals for the year 1977-78. A number of representations were received on behalf of hand processors including from Maharashtra Vastra Hasta Dhulai Rangai Sangh against

the overall excise duty reduction on power processed cloth. It was represented that such reduction of excise duty would adversely affect the hand processors. As per the amended Finance Bill now passed by Lok Sabha, the duty differential between the hand processed and independent power processed cloth, which was existing before 1-4-77 has been more than restored to protect the interest of the hand processors.

Coffee cultivation in North Eastern Areas

*603. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has decided to encourage Coffee cultivation in North-Eastern areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits expected from this cultivation in the context of the world market for coffee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) The Coffee Board in collaboration with the National Council of Applied Economic Research has drawn up a Plan to bring an additional area of 14,000 hectares of land under coffee in the North-Eastern Part of the country.

(b) Coffee Board's report indicates that it should be possible to bring the following additional areas under coffee cultivation:—

Assam	.	.	8000 Hectares
Maghalaya	.	.	2000 Hectares
Mizoram	.	.	1000 Hectares
Nagaland	.	.	1000 Hectares
Manipur	.	.	1000 Hectares
Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	1000 Hectares

(c) The main objective of the Plan is to increase coffee production, which in turn will simultaneously provide employment for the people of this area, increase availability of coffee both for internal consumption and for exports earning additional foreign exchange.

देश के आवश्यकता से अधिक पम्पों का निर्यात करने का प्रस्ताव

* 604. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आवश्यकता से अधिक पम्पों का मुविधाजनक निर्यात करने की विशेष योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री ओदन धारिया) :

(क) और (ख). कोई विशेष स्कीम विचाराधीन नहीं है । प्रमुख आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य परिवर्तनों पर लगातार निगरानी रखी जाती है तथा इन गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए निर्यात नीति सम्बन्धी समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं ।

Review of Recommendations of sixth Finance Commission

4402. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE, AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state whether Government of India propose to review the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission regarding Central assistance to State Governments in the background of repeated representations or requests from the Members of Parliament and

some State Governments and also in the light of some assurances given by Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in the past?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): There is no proposal to review the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission regarding policy and arrangements for financing of relief expenditure by the States affected by national calamities. This matter has, however, been included in the terms of reference of the Seventh Finance Commission.

Production and Export of Tea

4403. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position of Tea Industry in our National Economy with special reference to its share in the Gross National Product Export Trade and Employment;

(b) whether our yield per hectare is the highest in the world; and

(c) whether the total production as well as exports have stagnated; if so, the reasons for the same and steps taken to increase production and exports of tea?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) Contribution of the Tea Industry to the Gross National Product based on auction price is estimated at about Rs. 640 crores in 1976 or about 1 per cent of G.N.P. Export earnings from tea (Rs. 273 crores in 1976-77) represented about 5.5 per cent of country's total export earnings. About 7.7 lakh labourers are employed in tea plantations and nearly a million workers are estimated to be employed in the tea trade and its various ancillary industries.

(b) Among Black tea producing countries India has the highest yield per hectare. However, Japan which produces green tea is having a higher yield rate than India for that type of tea.

(c) No, Sir. On the contrary the production and exports have been rising steadily in the past few years. As against a production of 456 M. Kgs. in 1972, production rose to 511.82 M. Kgs. during 1976. Exports and earnings therefrom rose from 198 M. Kgs. valued at Rs. 151.14 crores in 1972 to 233.61 M. Kgs. valued at Rs. 273 crores in 1976 (provisional).

Pay scales of selection grade Auditors of Indian Audit and Accounts Department

4404. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE, AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay of some of the Selection Grade Auditors of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department will stagnate before 10 to 16 years of their retirement; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps to be taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As per information available on record some Selection Grade Auditors will stay at the maximum for 10 years and more before their retirement.

(b) An item "Removal of stagnation in the Selection Grade Auditors Cadre" came up for discussion in the last meeting of the Departmental Council; Indian Audit and Accounts Department, and was remitted to a Committee of the Council for further consideration. The Committee has since been appointed and its recommendations are awaited.

गुजरात में अम्बाजी का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

4405. श्री चौधरी मोती भाई आर० क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए (गुजरात में) अम्बाजी को पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने का है कि यह एक प्रसिद्ध तीर्थस्थान है और पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में स्थित है तथा यहां रोजाना हजारों तीर्थ यात्री और पर्यटक आते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह विकास कार्यक्रम कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में अम्बाजी में यात्रियों के लिये सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bed Capacity in Hotels

4406. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total bed capacity in hotels categorised for foreign tourists at present; is it sufficient to accommodate the present rate of tourist traffic to India;

(b) the number of new beds that could be increased in private and public sectors during the past three years; and was their number in consonance with the expected increase in tourist traffic; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to grant more licences for more hotels to be built in private sector and whe-

ther Government propose to give incentive to those who come forward in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The information relating to hotel accommodation is maintained on the basis of hotel rooms and not hotel beds. Accordingly, there are at present 16,771 rooms in approved hotels in the country as against the estimated requirement of 25,500 rooms by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) During the past 3 years, viz., 1974-75 to 1976-77, 3,516 rooms could be added in the private sector, and 776 rooms in the public sector. As such, the construction of hotels at certain places like Delhi and Bombay has not kept pace with the increase in the flow of tourist traffic to these centres.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism approves hotel projects which conform to the prescribed minimum standards. Such approvals are given as and when project proposals are received. In order to encourage construction of hotels in the private sector various incentives are given by way of fiscal relief, financial assistance in the form of institutional loans, priority consideration for essential requirements, etc.

Airbus Services

4407. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether airbuses purchased recently are not giving satisfactory service; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Airbuses pur-

chased by Indian Airlines are giving satisfactory service.

(b) Does not arise.

Officers gone on deputation to Public sector undertakings

4408. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the retirement of Officers of the various All-India Services who secure deputation to the various Public Undertakings like Fertilizers Corporation of India, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., and others a year or two before their superannuation;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these officers continue to remain in service beyond their retirement age of 58 years to 60 years and even after that thus giving them the benefit of more years of service;

(d) the names of Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service who managed to go on deputation to the Undertakings like the Fertilizers Corporation of India in 1973 and 1974, one or two years before their retirement; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to stop this malpractice and remove the disparity of retirement age between the Government service and that under the Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c) and (e). Government policy applicable to deputationists from all Central Government enterprises, including those from the All-India Services, requires them to exercise an option either to be permanently absorbed in the enterprises within two or three years of their deputation or

revert to their parent Government Cadres. Those who are absorbed in posts carrying a pay scale of Rs. 2500 and above are allowed to draw pay in the scale of the post held by them in the enterprises plus Government pension, if the deputation is before one year of superannuation in Government. Similarly, in lower posts the benefit of pay plus pension is allowed to those whose deputation commences with atleast three years before retirement from Government.

After absorption the officers become employees of the enterprises and are governed by the rules of the enterprises in respect of retirement age. In most of the enterprises the age of retirement is 58 years as in the Central Government. In some enterprises the superannuation age differs for different categories of staff due to operational requirements e.g., Indian Airlines and Air-India. There are also some other cases where the age of superannuation is different due to the rules of the enterprises. Extension/re-employment beyond the age of retirement will be regulated by the Company rules. These rules are also, in most cases, based on Government rules. However, for employing a person beyond the age of 58 years in a post carrying a pay scale of Rs. 2500—3000 and above, the enterprises are required to obtain Government approval.

(d) According to information obtained, only two officers from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, who were to retire within two years of their joining, went on deputation to public enterprises in 1973 and 1974. One of them went to the Fertilizers Corporation of India and the other to the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Survey in Delhi to ascertain the prices of essential commodities

4409. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any sample survey was carried out in Delhi to ascertain the prices of various essential commodities of daily consumption from retail shops in various parts of Delhi; and
- (b) if not, whether Government propose to do so and when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Whilst no specific sample survey was carried out in Delhi to ascertain the prices of various essential commodities of daily consumption from retail shops in various parts of Delhi, the Delhi Administration collects the retail prices of essential commodities on weekly basis from important markets of Delhi.

Airport tax and entry fee at Airports

4410. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the date from which International Passengers are made liable to pay Rs. 20.00 instead of Rs. 15.00 airport tax and similarly the visitors made to pay Rs. 2.00 instead of Rupee 1.00 as entry fee at the airports;
- (b) how much excess income has been derived by way of the increased rates of tax and entry fee at all airports concerned from the date of increased rates upto 30th June, 1977;
- (c) the authorities competent to make and enforce this rule; and
- (d) what additional improvements have been made at these airports to facilitate the visitors and passengers after these extra charges?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Passenger Service Fee is collected at the International Airports, at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The fee was raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 with effect from 1-2-1977. The Airport Admission Fee

at these airports was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 with effect from 1-6-1976.

(b) Extra income derived by way of increased rates is as follows:

Passenger Service Fee: Rs. 25 lakh (Approx.)

Airport Admission Fee: Rs. 34 lakh (Approx.)

(c) Under Section 17(1)(b) of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971, the International Airports Authority may with the previous approval of the Central Government charge fees or rent for the amenities given to the passengers and visitors at any airport. The rule is enforceable by the International Airports Authority of India.

(d) The following improvements have been made to facilitate the visitors and passengers at the international airports:

(i) Modifications/extensions have been carried out to the existing terminal buildings to provide more passenger facilities areas. Construction of International Complex has commenced at Bombay airport.

(ii) The baggage conveyor systems have been improved.

(iii) Airconditioning has been augmented.

(iv) Improved Public Address system has been provided at Bombay and Delhi Airports. Closed Circuit Television has been introduced at Delhi Airport.

in regard to the request received from the newly formed association for grant of recognition are being looked into.

राजस्थान से हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं का निर्यात

4412. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान से कितने मूल्य की हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रमुख हस्तशिल्प वस्तुएं कौन-कौन सी हैं और कौन-कौन से देश उनका आयात कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) निर्यात आंकड़े राज्यवार नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

(ख) कालीन, गलीचे और दरियां जिसमें नमदे शामिल हैं, धातु की कलात्मक वस्तुएं, हाथ से छपे हुए वस्त्र तथा स्कार्फ, कृत्रिम आभूषण, जरी का माल, हाथी दांत का सामान तथा चमड़े का माल आदि राजस्थानी हस्तशिल्प की मुख्य मदें हैं जो कि स० रा० अमरीका, बेल्जियम-लक्ष्मवर्ग, फ्रांस, प० जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन, सउदी अरब, स्विटजरलैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया, जापान, सिंगापुर तथा नीदरलैंड की निर्यात की जाती हैं ।

(ग) हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र के विकास तथा निर्यात संवर्धन उपायों में ये शामिल हैं : शिल्पियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करना, उत्पादन सह-विस्तार केन्द्र निर्यात बिक्री के लिये उपयुक्त डिजाइन विकसित

Recognition to A.Gs Office Employees' Union Trivandrum

4411. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state: whether Government propose to grant recognition to the A.Gs. Office Employees' Union, Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Various issues involved

करने हेतु डिजाइन केन्द्र, चलचित्रों, प्रदर्शनियों तथा अन्य माध्यमों से विदेशों में प्रचार, विदेशों में प्रतिनिधिमंडलों का भेजा जाना तथा विदेशों से खरीदारों के प्रतिनिधिमंडलों को आमंत्रित करना । इसके अलावा आम तौर पर निर्यात के लिये उपलब्ध सामान्य प्रोत्साहन हस्तशिल्प की मर्दों के निर्यात पर भी लागू है ।

राजस्थान लघु उद्योग निगम, जयपुर, राज्य के शिल्पों के सर्वांगीण विकास-त्मक पहलुओं को भी देखता है ।

ब्रिटेन से प्राप्त सहायता का उपयोग

4413. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन से 1973 से लेकर आज तक कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई और 1976-77 में कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) क्या सहायता स्वरूप प्राप्त राशि का निर्धारित परियोजनाओं पर पूरा उपयोग किया गया; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) ब्रिटेन द्वारा 1973-74 से 1976-77 तक द्विपक्षीय करारों के रूप में जितनी द्विपक्षीय पूंजीगत सहायता देने का वचन दिया गया और उनके

अन्तर्गत जितनी रकम निकाली गई, उसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	(लाख पौण्ड)	
	वचनबद्ध सहायता	भुगतान
1973-74	730.0	689.7
1974-75	950.0	593.7
1975-76	942.0	748.3
1976-77	1121.0	918.1

(ख) ब्रिटेन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सारी सहायता किन्हीं विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं लिए नहीं है । परन्तु ब्रिटिश आर्थिक सहायता के अन्तर्गत एक अंश ऐसा है जिसे युनाइटेड किंगडम/भारत मिश्रित परियोजना अनुदान कहा जाता है । जिसका उद्देश्य दोनों सरकारों द्वारा परस्पर-सम्मत भारी लागत की परियोजनाओं की आयात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करना है । इस विशिष्ट अनुदान के अन्तर्गत जितनी रकम की व्यवस्था की गई है, उसमें से 70 लाख पौण्ड की छोटी सी रकम को छोड़कर लगभग शेष सारी रकम इस्तेमाल कर ली गई है ।

वचनबद्ध सहायता की राशि और उसमें से वास्तव में निकाली गई राशि में अन्तर इसलिए पैदा हो गया क्योंकि ब्रिटेन से प्राप्त सहायता के अन्य अंशों का उपयोग कम हुआ; इसके कई कारण थे, जैसे 1972-73 में, (उस समय समूचे तौर पर विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के सन्दर्भ में) अपनाई गई प्रतिवन्धात्मक लाइसेंसिंग नीतियां, ब्रिटेन में मुद्रास्फीति की ऊंची दर के कारण संविदाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने में कठिनाइयां, ब्रिटेन में उपस्करों, वस्तुओं और कच्चे माल की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि आदि । किन्तु ऐसा देखा गया है कि अब भुगतानों में तेजी से वृद्धि हो गई है । ब्रिटेन द्वारा सहायता के लिए पहले से दिए गए

वचनों की खर्च न की गई राशि और नए वचनों की राशि के उपयोग में तेजी लाने के लिए कई उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, जैसे आयात नीति को उदार बनाना, ब्रिटेन से भारी मात्रा में वस्तुओं की खरीद की पहले से योजना बनाना, उन उपयुक्त बड़ी परियोजनाओं का पता लगाना जिनमें ब्रिटेन के सामान और सेवाओं का लाभप्रद ढंग से उपयोग किया जा सकता हो; आदि।

लाख के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा की आय

4414. श्री कड़िया मुंडा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के लाख के कुल उत्पादन में से कितने प्रतिशत लाख का निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) लाख के निर्यात से कितने मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कुल उत्पादित लाख में से निर्यात की गई लाख की प्रतिशतता वर्षवार इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	प्रतिशतता
1974-75.	70 प्रतिशत
1975-76.	85 प्रतिशत
1976-77 (अनन्तिम)	70 प्रतिशत

(प्रतिशतता इस आधार पर आंकी गई है कि कच्ची लाख से 50 प्रतिशत की दर से लाख दाने की उपज तथा लाख दाना से 85 प्रतिशत की दर से चपड़े की उपज होती है)।

(ख) लाख के निर्यात से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
1974-75.	24.33
1975-76.	12.75
1976-77.	10.48 (अनन्तिम)

नई दिल्ली मुपर बाजार के निदेशक की नियुक्ति के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया

4415. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली मुपर बाजार के निदेशक की नियुक्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कौन सी प्रक्रिया अपनाई जानी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : को-आपरेटिव स्टोर लि० (मुपर बाजार), नई दिल्ली की उप-विधियों के अन्तर्गत प्रबन्ध समिति के नी निदेशक भारत सरकार को नामित करने होते हैं और छः निदेशक सहकारी स्टोर के सदस्यों द्वारा निर्वाचित करने होते हैं।

Import of Oilseed

4416. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken the decision to import oilseeds in large quantity this year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how far this is likely to affect the supply and price position of edible oils in the country and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) to (c). There is no proposal to import edible oilseeds: necessary quantities of edible oils are being imported to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

Disclosures by Chairman of Statutory Bodies in Karnataka

4417. **SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairmen of different statutory bodies in Karnataka have disclosed their assets and income under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme; and

(b) if so, the names of these individuals and the values of movable and immovable properties including cash so declared?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Chairman of only one statutory body in Karnataka made a declaration under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975. The Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (now, Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976) provided for voluntary disclosure of income, in cases other than cases of search and seizure, under section 3(1), disclosure of income in cases of search and seizure under section 14(1) and disclosure of wealth under section 15(1). So far as declarations under section 3(1) are concerned, section 12 stipulates, *inter alia*, that all particulars contained therein shall be treated as confidential and no public servant shall disclose them except to any officer employed in the execution of any of the Acts mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 8, or the Wealth-tax Act or to any officer appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or the Central Board of

Direct Taxes to audit income-tax receipts or refunds. It will, therefore, be a breach of the secrecy provisions of section 12 to furnish the name and other particulars of the Chairman of the statutory body in Karnataka mentioned above.

No Chairman of any statutory body in Karnataka State has made any declaration under section 14(1) and/or 15(1) of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976.

Closure of Textile Mills in Gujarat

4418. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any textile mills in Gujarat State have been closed down during the last three years; ,

(b) the main reasons therefore; and

(c) the action taken by Government to re-start them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. These mills have been closed.

(b) In the case of two units the main reason for closure has been financial difficulties and in the third case the mills had to close down due to severe damage caused by cyclone.

(c) Action is in progress to take over two textile mills for management by the State Government and in case of the third mill, the State Government has initiated the process.

कृष्णा मिल्स, व्यावर (राजस्थान) द्वारा कष्टोत्तल का कपड़ा बनाया जाना

4419. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूत और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृष्णा मिल्स व्यावर (राजस्थान) द्वारा वर्ष 1975 से 1977 तक,

वर्षवार, कन्ट्रोल वाला कितना कपड़ा बनाया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1975 से 1977 तक वर्ष-वार उसकी उदयपुर स्थित अधिकृत रिटेल शाप द्वारा कन्ट्रोल का कितना कपड़ा देखा गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) कृष्णा मिल्स, व्यावर (राजस्थान) ने 1975 से 1977 तक जितना नियन्त्रित कपड़ा बनाया उसका ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

1975	1166 गांठें
1976	508 गांठें
1977 (जनवरी-जून)	493 गांठें

(ख) जलकारी पकव की जा रही है और तना पट्टन पर रख दी जा रही है।

Payment of the dues of the Workers of Sick Units in Textile Industry

4420. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers belonging to the sick units in the Textile industry have been denied so far their legitimate dues from and by their erstwhile owners;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to arrange for such payment of the dues and if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) to (c). A large number of textile mills have faced financial difficulties on account of high cotton prices. However, Government is not aware whether mills have denied the legitimate dues

of the workers, though some mills are reported to be in arrears in the matter of payment of dues in respect of their employees and in such cases the authorities concerned are to take suitable action.

कालीनों का निर्यात

4421. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से मार्च, 1977 तक भारत से भिन्न-भिन्न देशों को कुल कितने कालीनों का निर्यात किया गया और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है ; और

(ख) इस व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) हाथ से बने ऊनी कालीनों के निर्यात का रिफाई माप (वर्ग मीटर) के हिसाब से रखा जाता है, संख्या के रूप में नहीं। निर्यात निम्नलिखित रहे

वर्ष	निर्यात की मात्रा (वर्ग मीटर)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
1975-76	29,58,094	39.88
1976-77	27,48,619	41.86

(अप्रैल-दिसम्बर)

(ख) निर्यातकों को बहुत से प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध हैं। अन्य निर्यात संवर्धन उपायों में ये शामिल हैं प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, बिक्री सह अध्ययन दल प्रायोजित करना, और विदेशों से खरीदारों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल

आमंत्रित करना। नये डिजाइन प्रचलित किये जा रहे हैं। कालीन बुन करों के लिए एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के जरिए निर्यात सम्बन्धी उत्पादन आधार सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है।

आगरा में पर्यटक गाईड

4422. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगरा में मान्यता प्राप्त पर्यटक गाइड कितने हैं ; और

(ख) क्या पहले कभी आगरा में पर्यटक गाइडों के लिये कोई पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया था ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) आगरा में पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा अनुमोदित 31 गाइड हैं।

(ख) आगरा में आज तक चार गाईड प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किये गये हैं।

बीड़ियों का निर्यात

4423. श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और

सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में संगठित और गैर-संगठित बीड़ी कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) भारत से किन-किन देशों को बीड़ी का निर्यात होता है और गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक देश को कितनी कीमत की बीड़ियों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) बीड़ी निर्यात की गेत्साह योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार देश में बीड़ी निर्माताओं की कुल संख्या 17,556 है। इसमें 3783 बे विनिर्माता भी शामिल हैं, जो बांड नामों के अन्तर्गत अपने उत्पादों को वितरित करते हैं चाहे वे पंजीकृत हैं अथवा नहीं हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) पंजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिये आयात नीति के अधीन बीड़ियों के जो निर्यातक तम्बाकू बोर्ड के पास पंजीकृत हैं उन्हें अपने निर्यातों के एक-ओर-दो-मूल्य के 2 प्रतिशत की दर से आयात प्रतिपूर्ति मिलती है।

विवरण

1973-74, 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के दौरान बीड़ी का निर्यात
(मात्रा कि०ग्रा० में तथा मूल्य रु० में)

देश	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अफगानिस्तान	5,400	61,948	11,200	1,34,018	5,770	76,708
ऑस्ट्रेलिया	1,191	16,372	30	645	—	—
बहरीन	347	6,919	1,721	33,618	4,858	76,838

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
बेल्जियम	144	6,166	130	7,366	155	6,723
कनाडा	419	9,574	731	20,695	600	20,133
डेनमार्क	—	—	—37	3,742	—	—
दुबई	1,769	23,790	5,183	1,29,821	19,485	3,77,793
जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय						
गणराज्य	64	2,136	124	5,803	764	20,151
कुवैत	200	3,781	160	2,319	2,535	48,717
मालाबी	—	—	—	—	150	4,275
मलयेजिया	34,680	7,64,376	36,154	9,28,713	38,929	11,34,633
मस्कत	170	2,650	1,487	35,583	5,663	1,95,508
नेपाल	1,163	15,425	49	680	8,036	84,794
नीदरलैंड	894	19,925	1,132	28,959	1,175	30,150
नार्वे	11	323	—	—	10	384
कतार	1,260	18,879	175	5,000	659	14,265
सिंगापुर	18,951	4,18,789	19,733	4,24,568	22,249	5,94,345
स्विटजरलैंड	3,285	76,826	4,796	1,19,796	7,162	2,32,751
सं०रा०अमरीका	1,823	35,409	4,396	1,16,575	2,795	86,293
ब्रिटेन	199	6,235	228	5,267	—	—
नाइजीरिया	—	—	160	4,000	—	—
लेबनान	48	768	—	—	—	—
मारीशस	70	3,471	—	—	—	—
अन्य पूर्वी अफ्रीकी देश	53	860	105	1,700	—	—
योग	72,141	14,96,632	87,731	20,08,868	120,955	30,04,461

Search of Bank Officer's Flat

4424. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in "Times of India" Bombay edition dated 18th June, 1977 regarding search of bank officer's flat;

(b) if so, who is the officer and to which bank he belongs to; and

(c) how much amount the CBI found in his flat?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). There was a news-item in the Bombay Edition of the "Times of India" dated the 18th June, 1977 regarding the search of two flats of an Officer of a Nationalised Bank. The Central Bureau of Investigation has, in this connection, reported that it had registered in March, 1977 a case against Shri B. M. Rele, an Officer of Dena Bank and in the course of its investigation, it had searched two flats belonging to Shri B. M. Rele. According to the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Officer was found to possess assets worth nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ रेडियो कन्स्ट्रक्शन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट यूनिट, सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा, नई दिल्ली के वर्कशाप में काम करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

4425. श्री महोलाल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ रेडियो कन्स्ट्रक्शन एंड डेवलपमेंट यूनिट, सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा, नई दिल्ली के वर्कशाप में फिटर, टर्नर, टूल मैकेनिक, टिन स्मिथ, पेन्टर, इलेक्ट्रोप्रेटर, इन्स्ट्रुमेंट मैकेनिक आदि ग्रेड I और ग्रेड II के पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की पदवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त श्रेणियों में काम करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति के कुछ व्यक्तियों ने

ग्रेड-I में पदोन्नति के लिए अभ्यावेदन दिए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पदोन्नति के आरक्षण संबंधी उपबंधों विशेषतया 40 सूत्री रोस्टर को दृष्टि में रखने हुए ऐसे व्यक्तिगत मामलों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हां । अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के एक कर्मचारी ने अपनी फिटर मैकेनिक ग्रेड I में पदोन्नति के लिए प्रतिवेदन किया है । क्योंकि सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी ने भर्ती नियमों में की गयी व्यवस्था के अनुसार फिटर मैकेनिक ग्रेड II के रूप में अपने सेवाकाल के पांच वर्ष पूरे नहीं किये हैं, उसकी फिटर मैकेनिक ग्रेड I में पदोन्नति पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). अप्रैल, 1966 में फिटर, टर्नर, टूल मैकेनिक और टिनस्मिथ के सब पदों को मिलाकर उन्हें फिटर मैकेनिक ग्रेड-I की नयी संज्ञा दे दी गई । इस नयी पद संज्ञा दे दिए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अब कोई भी कर्मचारी फिटर, टर्नर, टूल मैकेनिक अथवा टिनस्मिथ के पदों पर नहीं हैं । रेडियो निर्माण एवं विकास एकांकों में विभिन्न वर्गों के पदों की स्वीकृति तथा वास्तविक संख्या तथा उन में से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :

क्रम सं० पदनाम	स्वीकृत संख्या	वास्तविक संख्या	आरक्षित वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	
1	2	3	4	5
			अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
1. चार्जमैन 'सी'	4	4	—	—
2. पेंटर	1	1	—	—
3. फिटर मैकेनिक	14	ग्रेड I-8 } ग्रेड II-3 } 11	1	—
ग्रेड I और ग्रेड II				

1	2	3	4	5
4. इलेक्ट्रिशियन ग्रेड I और ग्रेड II	12	ग्रेड I-10 } ग्रेड II-1 }	2	-
5. वायरलेस मैकेनिक	7	3	-	-
6. इन्स्ट्रुमेंट मैकेनिक	4	-	-	-
7. वैल्डर	2	2	-	-
8. कारपेन्टर	2	2	-	-
9. इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटर	1	1	-	-
10. ब्लैक स्मिथ	2	-	-	-

Rise in the Prices of Onion

4426. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in the prices of onion in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to check the rise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) There has been increase in the prices of onions in the recent past.

(b) The recent increase in the prices of onions is partly due to the seasonality factor, and partly because of short fall in yield in Maharashtra, which is the main producing State of onions. The onion crop was also damaged in some other producing areas on account of untimely rains in March and April, 1977. To ease the situation, the exports of onions were stopped from May 13, 1977

Aircraft purchased from Boeing Company, U.S.A.

4427. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of aircraft purchased from the Boeing Company, U.S.A. during the period 1971 to March 20, 1977;

(b) total value of such purchases;

(c) who are the Indian agents/representatives of the U.S. Boeing Company;

(d) whether purchases were made through the Indian agents of the company; and

(e) if so, what are the details of the agreement in this regard between the then Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Indian agents of the U.S. Boeing Company?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines have purchased thirteen aircraft from the Boeing Company, U.S.A. and have placed orders for three more. Air-India have purchased five aircraft from this Company and have placed order for two more.

(b) US \$ 89,136,336 for Indian Airlines US \$ 196.243 million for Air-India.

(c) to (e). All purchases were negotiated by Indian Airlines and Air-India directly with the Boeing Company and not through any agent. Indian Airlines have, however, reported that they are aware of the following Indian

Consultants/Advertising Agents of the Boeing Company—

- (i) Maneckji Aviation, Bombay.
- (ii) Consalium Limited, Delhi and Bombay.
- (iii) National Advertising, Bombay.

Air-India have reported that M/s Piliman Aircraft Company, Bombay are the consultants of the Boeing Company in India.

Arrears of Wealth-tax in Orissa

4428. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that wealth-tax arrears involving huge amounts remain uncollected-annually due to manipulations by the large industrial houses;

(b) if so, the names and number of such cases particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or are proposed to be taken to recover these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to uncollected wealth-tax arrears in cases of "large industrial houses" as compiled by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. These cases comprise of limited companies only. In none of these cases are there arrears of Rs. 25,000/- or more as on 31-3-1977. It may, however, be mentioned that limited companies are not assessable to wealth-tax from the assessment year 1960-61 and onwards.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Separation of Accounts from Audit

4429. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE

AND REVEUNE AND BANKING be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to separate the accounts from audit of the Accountant General Offices of different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereon; and

(c) what steps have been taken to safeguard the interest of workers when the bifurcation takes place?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Section 10 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 as amended in April 1976, empowers the Governor of a State to take over, with the previous approval of the President and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India accounting functions from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and thus separate accounts from audit. Against the background of the departmentalisation of accounts in the Central Ministries, the Government of India wrote to the State Governments in November, 1976, suggesting the implementation in the States of the similar reform of separation of accounts from audit. It was left to the State Governments to take the initiative and send to the Central Government comprehensive proposals covering technical, administrative and personnel aspects connected therewith.

(b) Proposals for separation of accounts from audit received from Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are under consideration in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(c) While according approval of the Government of India to the proposals sent by State Governments for separation of accounts from audit, it will be ensured that the existing terms and conditions of service as well as scales of pay of the staff in the Audit Department are satisfactorily safeguarded in

the event of their transfer to the State Government. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India will also be consulted in each case, before according approval by the Central Government.

World Bank aid for Agricultural Reconstruction in India.

4430. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how much money World Bank has given to each State for Agricultural reconstruction in India since 1973;

(b) what are the salient features of these agreements and terms of repayment of loans; and

(c) whether these projects of World Bank are expected to be beneficial to the country and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement relating to the disbursements made since 1st April, 1973 by World Bank and its soft lending affiliate, the International Development Association, for agricultural and allied sectors is laid on the Table of the House. Terms and conditions in regard to these credits are also indicated in the statement.

(c) Yes; Sir. World Bank Group Assistance is beneficial as, besides providing foreign exchange support, it also supplements domestic savings.

Statement

State showing disbursements made against World Bank Loans/IDA Credits for Agricultural and Allied Sector from 1-4-1973 to 31-3-1977.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Rate of Interest	Period of Loan	Utilisation during 1-4-73 to 31-3-1977	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION ***					
1	Kadana Irrigation	2%	50 yrs.	23.30	Gujarat
2	Gujarat Agricultural Credit Project .	,,	,,	8.23	Gujarat
3	Punjab Agricultural Credit Project .	,,	,,	19.43	Punjab
4	A.P. Agri. Credit Project	,,	,,	12.08	Andhra Pradesh
5	Haryana Agricultural Credit Project.	,,	,,	20.49	Haryana
6	Tamil Nadu Agri. Credit Project . . .	,,	,,	25.06	Tamil Nadu
7	Cochin Fertiliser .	,,	,,	18.14	—
8	Wheat Storage .	,,	,,	1.26	UP, Punjab
9	Pochampad Irrigation	,,	,,	24.79	Andhra Pradesh

*** IDA Credits do not carry any interest but only a service charge of 2%, Grade period is 10 yrs.¶

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Mysore Agricultural Cr. Project .	*** $\frac{3}{4}$ %	50 yrs.	34.68	Karnataka
11	Gorahpur Fertiliser .	„	„	9.37	..
12	Maharashtra Agricultural	„	„	25.39	Maharashtra
13	Bihar Agricultural Markets	„	„	2.74	Bihar
14	Nangal Fertiliser	„	„	58.00	
15	Mysore Agricultural Whole-sale Market	„	„	0.68	Karnataka
16	Madhya Pradesh Agricultural .	„	„	33.00	Madhya Pradesh
17	U. P. Agricultural Credit Project . .	„	„	24.51	U. P.
18	Bihar Agricultural Credit Project .	„	„	13.47	Bihar
19	H.P. Apple Project .	„	„	1.27	H. P.
20	Trombay Fertiliser-POIP Programme	„	„	25.37	
21	Karnataka Dairy Development	„	„	0.19	Karnataka
22	Rajasthan Canal Command Area .	„	„	24.85	Rajasthan
23	Madhya Pradesh Dairy Development	„	„	0.29	M.P.
24	Rajasthan Dairy Development	„	„	0.27	Rajasthan
25	Sindri Fertiliser .	„	„	53.51	
26	Drought Prone Area Project .	„	„	4.76	Karnataka, A. Rajasthan, Maharashtra.
27	Godavari Barrage .	„	„	9.94	Andhra Pradesh.
28	Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation-I.	„	„	37.38	All-India
29	West Bengal Agricultural	„	„	2.05	West Bengal
30	Cambal Command Area Development .	„	„	2.51	Madhya Pradesh
31	Rural Electrification	„	„	1.06	All-India
32	Fertiliser Industry	„	„	7.00	..
(A) Total of IDA Credits :				524.07	

IBRD (WORLD BANK PROJECTS)

33	Tarai Seeds	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	30 yrs.	6.15	U. P.
34	Cambal Command Area.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	25 yrs.	10.11	Rajasthan
(B) Total World Bank Loans :				16.26	
Grand Total of (A)+(B) =				540.33	

*** IDA Credits do not carry any interest but only a service charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Grace period is 10 yrs.

Hotel Projects in Public Sector

4431. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotel projects approved by Government to be set up during 1977-78 in public sector in different parts of the country; and

(b) the amount involved in each

project and the target dates fixed for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The revised Annual Plan of the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, for the year 1977-78 includes provision for 3 accommodation projects as detailed below:

Name of the project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Target date of completion
1. Extension of Qutab Hotel, New Delhi by adding a new block of 50 rooms.	70.00	November 1977
2. Extension of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar by addition of 26 double rooms, 2 suites, a restaurant and a conference room.	40.00	December 1977
3. Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Jaipur.	96.00	First phase comprising Reception Centre during 1977-78 and the second phase consisting of a new block of 44 rooms by March 1979.

Alleged Corruption in LIC and GIC

4432. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHEIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether his attention has been invited to the reports published in the Blitz dated the 14th May, 1977 under the heading 'L.I.C. & G.I.C. in Insurance of Corruption';

(b) the reaction of Government thereon and whether any inquiry has been ordered or proposed to be ordered into the working of the LIC AND GIC; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers responsible in these two organisations for financing the Congress?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The article contained several allegations about under-writing and financial irregularities committed by the nationalised insurance undertakings. The main allegations are summarised below:—

GIC & its subsidiaries.

(i) As during the 1971 elections, general insurance companies were instrumental in the supply of a large number of jeeps to the Congress Party for its campaign during the recent elections (when more than 1,500 jeeps were supplied to the Congress from different sources on hire-purchase or bank guarantee policies). The companies

sanctioned generous insurance cover for jeeps without proper guarantee.

(ii) The "jeeps were insured with the payment of cash premiums and also cover notes were issued without the receipt of such premiums, violating all norms and regulations". New India Assurance Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of the General Insurance Corporation of India) had insured 320 jeeps "premiums for which may or may not have been paid". Premium for insurance of 170 out of these was paid by a single cheque and the remaining 150 jeeps were insured in a single Unit (Motimahal Unit) of the company.

(iii) The GIC gave a guarantee of Rs. 15 lakhs to M/s New Mahalaxmi Finance Company of Kolhapur in which the son of a big Maharashtra politician is a partner.

(iv) New India gave assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs to Jaybharat Investment Corporation and Motor and General Insurance Company. The Chairman of New India happens to be the Chairman also of both these companies.

LIC

(v) A sum of Rs. 46 lakhs was given by the LIC to the Delhi Development Authority for purchase of a plot of land without verifying the title deed. The land intended to be sold to the LIC did not in fact belong to the DDA.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 2 crores was invested by the LIC in DDA bonds without obtaining the approval of its Board.

(vii) A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was invested by the LIC in shares of M/s Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., to oblige Shri Sanjay Gandhi.

(viii) A sum of Rs. 25 crores was invested by the Chairman LIC in the Bank of India in return for the favour shown by the bank in dropping proceedings against his son-in-law, Shri Vilas Deshmukh.

2. *Regarding allegation* (1) Bank guarantees to hire-purchase finance companies are being issued by the insurance companies in the normal course of business in accordance with the guidelines issued by the GIC, and the companies did not issue any fresh credit covers for bank facilities at the election time.

3. *Regarding allegation* (ii): Under the law, risk can be assumed only after the premium is paid (by cash/cheque etc.), or a bank guarantee for the premium furnished, by the insured. All the jeeps were insured in accordance with these provisions and no norms were violated.

During the first quarter of 1977, M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., who are old clients of the New India, placed 100 per cent insurance business of their 168 jeeps with that company and paid provisional premium of Rs. 2,62,000 for these insurance by means of 8 cheques for various amount is as per the different lots declared for insurance. The Motimahal Unit of the company did not insure any jeeps during the months of January and February, 1977.

4. *Regarding allegation* No. (iii): The GIC itself does not issue any bank guarantee policies and the reference apparently is to insurances granted by New India. It is ascertained that New India did not provide any guarantee to any concern bearing the name of New Mahalaxmi Finance Company of Kolhapur.

5. *Regarding allegations* No. (iv): Neither Jaybharat Credit and Investment Company Ltd. (referred to in the article as Jaybharat Investment Corporation) nor Motor and General Finance Company Ltd. (referred to in the article as Motor and General Insurance Company) was given any preferential assistance by New India. It is rathered that the aforesaid two companies did not finance any jeep during the election time. Further, it is not a fact that the Chairman of New India is Chairman of either of these companies.

6. *Regarding allegation No. (v):* For some years, negotiations between the LIC and the DDA were under way for allotment of land to the LIC for a public housing scheme in Delhi. Eventually, on 14th May, 1976 the DDA offered land admeasuring 40 hectares of land in Patpar Ganj area at Rs. 12 per sq. metre and requested that the cost of Rs. 48 lakhs may be deposited with it "and thereafter possession of the land would be given at the site." The LIC processed this offer on the understanding that DDA had clear, perfect and marketable title to the land and, on 12-8-76, forwarded to the DDA a cheque for Rs. 46 lakhs towards cost of 38 hectares of land (the balance of 2 hectares being retained by DDA for a hotel). Later, from a telex message received by the LIC from the DDA on 9-3-1977, and subsequent discussion with the DDA the LIC found that the DDA had till then not acquired title to the land. In the circumstances, it recalled the deposit of Rs. 46 lakhs.

7. *Regarding allegation No. (vi):* No investment has been made by the LIC in the Bonds of DDA as alleged. Total loans of Rs. 2.50 crores were granted by the LIC to DDA during the month of March, 1977 as per allocation received by the LIC from Government. The loans were given on the recommendations of the Investment Committee of the LIC and carried Central Government guarantee.

8. *Regarding allegation No. (vii):* The allegation is incorrect. Since 1974, the LIC has not purchased any shares of M/s. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd. The last purchase was made 1703 LS-4.

by the LIC on 29th June, 1974, when a lot of 500 shares was purchased through a share broker at Rs. 9.90 per share.

9. *Regarding allegation No. (viii):* The LIC invested in the 'Call and Participation Certificates' of the Bank of India in accordance with its normal investment practice. Funds of the LIC awaiting investment through regular channels are kept with all major banks at Call and Notice deposits (not exceeding 14 days) or in the form of Participation Certificates. The amount so kept are decided on in the light of the needs of the banks and no special preference is shown to any of the banks. (On 12-5-1977, the highest investment in Call & Notice deposits and Participation Certificates were in Bank of India, Indian Bank and United Commercial Bank, the total amounts being Rs. 28.51 crores, Rs. 22.67 crores and Rs. 18.46 crores respectively).

(c) In view of the position set out in answer to part (b) of the question, there is no cause for action against any officer.

Persons Recruited in Nationalised Banks in Orissa

4433. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state: the number of persons recruited during the last three years in the nationalised banks in Orissa in different cadres who belong to Scheduled Caste community?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Recruitment to Officers' cadre in the public sector banks is generally made on all-India basis. Therefore, information in this respect for the State of Orissa is not available separately. Information relating to the Clerical and Subordinate cadres in the State Bank of India and the 14 nationalised banks, as furnished by the banks, is given in the annexed statement.

Statement

Statement showing the total number of persons recruited by nationalised banks in Orissa State in the categories of Clerks and Subordinate staff and among them number of Scheduled Castes during the year 1974, 1975 and 1976.

Name of the bank	1974						1975						1976					
	Total			Sch. Caste			Total			Sch. Castes			Total			Sch. Caste		
	Clerks	Sub. staff	Clerks	Clerks	Sub. staff	Sub. staff	Clerks	Sub. staff	Clerks	Sub. staff	Sub. staff	Clerks	Clerks	Sub. staff	Clerks	Clerks	Sub. staff	Sub. staff
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
State Bank of India*	148	41	..	..	122	17	2	11	90	5	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Bank of India	19	2	5	..	8	6	..	4	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank of India	28	10	1	2	13	2	..	..	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab National Bank	4	..	..	..	20	2	6	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank of Baroda	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Commercial Bank	53	10	..	..	22	57	11	2	9	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canara Bank	4	6	3	2	16	1	..	..	7	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Bank of India	6	10	..	..	26	12	5	1	64	53	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dena Bank	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syndicate Bank	4	3	..	..	9	2	..	..	22	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Bank of India	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	20	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad Bank	3	6	..	3	8	1	3	..	37	16	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Bank	20	7	..	3	20	6	10	3	31	10	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Overseas Bank	14	3	2	1	22	..	2	..	31	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

विकास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

4434. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972 से 1975 की अवधि के दौरान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चौदह जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिले में कृषि, मिर्चाई, विद्युत, उद्योग और सड़कों के अंतर्गत विकास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : राज्य आयोजना के लिए सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता सकल ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है। अतः विकास के विभिन्न शीर्षों के अंतर्गत तथा जिलावार सहायता का विवरण नहीं दिया जा सकता।

Excise Duty of Films

4435. SHRI JANARDHANA PO-OJARY:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 60 feature films produced at the cost of Rs. 2.50 crores are likely to be immediately affected by the new levy imposed, thereby giving a crippling blow to the film industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating abolition of the levy imposed on the films?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Government was aware of the fact that the new *ad valorem* levy on feature films introduced through the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1977 would have an immediate impact on feature films by way of increase in duty incidence thereon. However, the

statistics given in the Question cannot be confirmed.

(b) The original Budget proposals are to undergo modifications as already indicated to the House in my speech on the 15th July, 1977. The Government does not propose to abolish the new revised levy imposed on films.

Foreign visits by Central Government Employees for Study Purposes

4436. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Servants go to foreign countries for study purposes under UNDP;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme under which study is undertaken in foreign countries; and

(c) the number of Central Government Employees in each department, category-wise and country-wise, who availed of these facilities during the last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Under United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Central Government servants do not generally go to foreign countries for study of an academic nature, but are sent abroad for training, study-cum-observation tours, seminars, conferences etc. that may be required for the implementation of specific projects or for the improvement of functional efficiency of the organisation concerned. A component for such training programmes is built into the overall costs of individual projects. During the last three years only in one case an All India Service officer working with the Government of Uttar Pradesh was sent for study of an academic nature under Edward S. Mason Programme in Economic Development at the Harvard University in United States of America, under the United Nations Development Programme in 1975-76.

Sanctioning of huge amounts by LIC and GIC to fill the coffers of Congress Party during 1977 Lok Sabha Elections

4437. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India sanctioned huge amounts to fill the coffers of the Congress Party during 1977 elections to Lok Sabha; and

(b) whether Government have ordered an inquiry into the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No loans had been sanctioned by the L.I.C. and the G.I.C. or any of its subsidiaries to the Congress Party during 1977 election to Lok Sabha

(b) Question does not arise.

पर्यटक गाइड प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम

4438. श्री सत्य बेब सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरोजगार युवा व्यक्तियों के लिये आपातकाल में शुरू किये गये पर्यटक गाइड प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के मामले में गम्भीर अनियमिततायें की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कोई जांच-पड़ताल की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम रहा और इस मामले में सरकार क्या तात्कालिक कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग) जब कभी आवश्यक होता है, पर्यटन विभाग के क्षेत्र अधिकारी पर्यटक गाइडों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन नियमित रूप से करते रहते हैं। लगाए गए इन आरोपों के आधार पर कि वाराणसी में ऐसा ही एक पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करने में कुछ अनियमितताएं बरती गयीं, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो प्रारम्भिक जांच कर रहा है।

Indian Aircraft Rules

4439. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rule of the Indian Aircraft Rules is violated by a person sitting beside the pilot in the co-pilot seat in any aircraft without a valid licence; and

(b) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation takes action against every person who occupies the pilot/co-pilot seat during a flight without a valid licence and authority and also against the commanders of such flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir, if the aircraft requires a minimum of two pilots for its operation.

(b): If any such case comes to the notice of the Director General of Civil Aviation, suitable action under the rules will be taken by him.

Expenditure on Development of Tourist Posts in Bihar

4440. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance asked by the State Government of Bihar for

further development of tourist spots in the State to attract more tourists, for the year 1976-77; and

(b) the total amount granted by the Centre and the actual amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No request was received from the Government of Bihar for Central assistance for the year 1976-77 for further development of tourist centres in the State to attract more tourists.

(b) Does not arise.

वित्त मन्त्री की विदेश यात्रा

4441. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) मार्च, 1977 से जून, 1977 तक की अवधि में उन्होंने किन-किन देशों की यात्रा की;

(ख) उन देशों के उच्च अधिकारियों के साथ उन्होंने किन-किन विषयों पर बातचीत की;

(ग) इन यात्राओं पर पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(घ) इन यात्राओं से क्या लाभ हुआ ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) से (ख) और (घ): मैं 24 मन्त्रियों के ग्रुप, संयुक्त फण्ड-बैंक विकास समिति और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के गवर्नरों के बोर्ड की अन्तरिम समिति की बैठकों में शामिल होने के लिए अप्रैल, 1977 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में लन्दन होते हुए वाशिंगटन गया था। इन समितियों की बैठकों में और बात के साथ-साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

भुगतान क्षमता और विकासशील देशों को वास्तविक साधनों के अन्तरण के सामान्य प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। वाशिंगटन में अपने प्रवास के दौरान समान हितों के सामान्य मामलों पर बातचीत करने के लिए मैं विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के प्रबन्ध निदेशक, अमेरिका के वित्त मन्त्री और विदेश मन्त्री तथा यूनाइटेड किंगडम, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, फ्रांस और कनाडा के वित्त मन्त्रियों से भी मिला था।

(ग) मेरी इस यात्रा पर 28,051 रुपए खर्च हुए थे।

Rise in the export of handloom cloth

4442. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of handloom cloth have shown an upward trend during recent months;

(b) results of a direction-wise analysis, if any, made regarding the spurt in exports;

(c) steps taken to step up the momentum of exports according to the findings of the analysis;

(d) whether certain sectors of the Handloom Industry are geared to meet the taste and design preferences of the countries demanding our goods; and

(e) if so, the particulars of the special efforts taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of Handloom products are periodically reviewed by the Handloom Export Promotion Council. An analysis on the basis of the provisional export figures from January to May 1977 has shown that exports of towels

and pillowcovers to USA, of lungies to Malaysia/Singapore, of mulberry silk goods to U.K. West Germany Malaysia/Singapore, U.S.A. and of tassar silk goods to West Germany, USA and UK have increased.

(c) to (e): The increase in volume of exports during the last few years speaks of the industry's capacity to meet the taste and design preferences of the countries importing handloom goods. The industry is further being strengthened and revitalised by way of increased provisions under the Central Plan. A number of export production projects designed to adjust their production as per consumer preferences abroad have been sanctioned by the Government to produce quality exportable varieties. Apart from these projects, the Handloom Export Promotion Council is sponsoring Sales-cum-Study Teams to explore newmarkets and to introduce new varieties in the existing markets. We are also participating in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad for promoting exports of handloom goods.

S.B.I. employees as members of more than one Thrift and Credit Co-operative Societies.

4443. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of State Bank of India, Delhi, H. O., are members of more than one thrift and credit co-operative societies of salary earners;

(b) if so, what action has been taken or to take by Government for violation of the provision of the Act;

(c) whether Government propose to advise the State Bank of India to amalgamate all these societies into one and deduct a uniform instalment from their employees; and

(d) if not, what alternative Government propose to lessen the hardships of the employees' families who are facing financial crisis due to cut in their salaries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) The Bank of India, New Delhi, has reported that from the pay scroll of the employees it is noticed that out of 2,230 employees working at the main branch and New Delhi Local Head Office, about 403 are members of more than one societies of the type.

(b) The Bank has since brought this to the notice of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, under whose jurisdiction these societies operate.

(c) The State Bank has no control over the cooperative societies of its employees. It is for the members themselves to consider amalgamation of their respective societies voluntarily.

(d) With a view to ensure that the pay packets of the employees are not depleted considerably, the State Bank has issued instructions that the total deductions from an employees's salary may not exceed 25 per cent of his total salary.

Relief Given by States before Dissolution

4444: SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how much relief was given by the State Governments in the last four months before their dissolution;

(b) the details of relief and the amount given by each State Government; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Centre over it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) According to information furnished by the State Governments, the erosion of resources in 1977-78 on account of tax concessions, relief to employees and other financial commitments announced by the various State Governments after the finalisation of the State Plans for the current year is estimated to be above Rs. 400 crores, of which the nine States where Assemblies were dissolved on 30th April, 1977 alone account for about Rs. 326 crores.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-789/77].

(c) Central Government has viewed this erosion of resources with serious concern. These State Governments have been advised to enforce utmost economy in expenditure and to make an earnest attempt to fulfil all the undertakings given at the time of finalisation of the Annual Plan 1977-78.

Request for financial assistance from Buckingham and Carnatic Mills

4445. **SHRIMATI V. JAYALAKSHMI:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras had approached Government for any financial assistance and if so, the nature of assistance sought; and

(b) whether it would be taken over by Government as sick unit in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) As a result of unprecedented rains in November 1976, there was extensive damage to the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras under the management of Binnys & Co. as a result of which the mill closed down. A request was made to the Government for

financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 5 crores to reopen the mill. Since this relief assistance was not readily available out of the banking system, the requirement to the extent of 4 crores were met in the following manner:—

- (i) A three-year loan of Rs. three crores from the Development Assistance Fund of the IDBI;
- (ii) A three-year loan of Rs. one crore from the State Bank of India;
- (iii) Both the loans were given against Central and State Government guarantee.

In the context of this financial assistance, the management of the Binny & Co. has been substantially re-structured to include representatives of the lending financing institutions, Central Government and the Government of Tamil Nadu, whose officer has been appointed as Managing Director of the Company. The mill reopened on 20th February 1977

(b) There is no proposal to take over the Mill under Government management.

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों की बैंकों में जमा धनराशियां

4446. **श्री मोठा लाल पटेल :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों की बैंकों में जमा धनराशियों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस-किस देश में कितनी धनराशि किस ब्याज दर से जमा है और क्या भारत सरकार भी समय-समय पर इनकी जांच करती है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों की जमा राशि के चार वर्ग होते हैं जो नीचे दिये गये हैं। साधारण अनिवासी खातों के मामलों

को छोड़ कर क्योंकि इन मामलों से सम्बन्धित सूचना भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है, बाकी सब प्रकार के खातों में जमा राशि प्रत्येक वर्ग के सामने दिखायी गई है।

खाते का वर्णन	जमा राशि	तारीख
1	2	3

(1) अनिवासी (बाह्य) रुपया खाते	200.15 करोड़ रु०	मई, 1977 के अन्त में
(2) विदेशी करेंसी (अनिवासी) खाते (स्टर्लिंग में)	11,444,000 पौंड	फरवरी, 1977 के अन्त में

(3) विदेशी करेंसी (अनिवासी) खाते (डालर में)	53,815,000 डालर	तदेव
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(4) साधारण (अनिवासी) खाते	आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं	
देशों के अनुसार इन खातों का अलग-अलग व्यौरा देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।		
जमा धनराशियों पर मिलने वाली ब्याज की दरें इस प्रकार हैं :—		

(1) विदेशी करेंसी (अनिवासी) खाते		
अवधि	ब्याज दर प्रतिशत	वार्षिक
(क) 91 दिन और उससे अधिक लेकिन छह महीनों से कम के लिए जमा राशि	5.5	
(ख) छह महीने और उससे अधिक लेकिन नौ महीने से कम के लिए जमा राशि	6.0	
(ग) नौ महीने और उससे अधिक लेकिन एक वर्ष से कम के लिए जमा राशि	7.0	
(घ) एक वर्ष और उससे अधिक लेकिन 3 वर्ष से कम के लिए जमा राशि	8.0	
(ङ) तीन वर्ष और उससे अधिक लेकिन पांच वर्ष तक जिसमें पूरे पांच वर्ष शामिल हैं, के लिए जमा राशि	9.0	
(च) पांच वर्ष और एक महीने के लिए जमा राशि	10.0	

(2) अनिवासी (बाह्य) रुपया खाते और साधारण अनिवासी खाते :		
अवधि	ब्याज दर प्रतिशत	वार्षिक
(क) 15 दिन से 45 दिन तक के लिए जमा राशि तथा अधिक से अधिक 45 दिन के लिए ऐसी जमा धन राशि जो नोटिस देकर निकाली या वापस की जा सके	3.0	
(ख) 46 दिन से 90 दिन तक के लिए जमा राशि तथा 90 दिन से अधिक की अवधि के लिए ऐसी जमा राशि जो नोटिस देकर निकाली और जमा की जा सके	3.5	
(ग) 91 दिन और उससे अधिक लेकिन छह महीने से कम के लिए जमा राशि	4.0	

1	2	3
(घ) छह महीने और उससे अधिक लेकिन नौ महीने से कम के लिए जमा राशि		4.5
(ङ) 9 महीने और उससे अधिक लेकिन 1 वर्ष से कम के लिए जमा राशि		5.0
(च) 1 वर्ष और उससे अधिक लेकिन 3 वर्ष तक के लिए जिसमें पूरे तीन वर्ष भी शामिल हैं, जमा राशि		6.0
(छ) 3 वर्ष और उससे अधिक लेकिन 5 वर्ष तक जिसमें पूरे 5 वर्ष शामिल हैं, जमा राशि		8.0
(ज) 5 वर्ष से अधिक के लिए जमा राशि		10.0

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा समय समय पर किये जाने वाले निरीक्षणों के दौरान ऊपर उल्लिखित खातों की जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है।

राज्य व्यापार निगम एवं खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम में प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारी

4447. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम में किस पद पर कौन व्यक्ति प्रतिनियुक्त पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) वे किन विभागों में आये हैं और उन विभागों में किस वेतनमान में कार्य करते थे;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम में उच्च पदों पर नियुक्तियों संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा कराने का है; और

(घ) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर तैनात कर्मचारियों को कब तक उनके मूल विभाग से वापस भेज दिया जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री(श्री मोहन धारिया):(क), (ख) और (घ): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। [देखिये संख्या एल टी 799/77] प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गये हुए कुछ व्यक्तियों को सम्बन्धित निगम में संविलीन होने का विकल्प प्राप्त है। यदि उन्हें इस प्रकार खपा लिया जाता है तो उनके वापिस लौटने का प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम में सर्वोच्च प्रबन्धकीय पदों के लिए नियुक्तियां व्यूरीं अफ पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज/पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज सेलेक्शन बोर्ड को सिफारिशों पर की जाती हैं तथा अन्य पदों पर नियुक्तियां निगमों द्वारा बनाये गये भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार स्थापित चयन समितियों द्वारा की जाती हैं।

वनस्पति तेलों तथा सरसों के तेल की आवश्यकता

4448. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वनस्पति तेलों तथा सरसों के तेल की कितनी आवश्यकता है और गत वर्ष इसका वास्तव में कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) क्या कमी का कारण कम उत्पादन है अथवा इन मदों का निर्यात है ;

(ग) इस वर्ष इन तेलों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और क्या यह हमारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए काफी होगी अथवा हमें इनका आयात करना पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) इन तेलों के मामले में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) नवम्बर, 1975—अक्टूबर, 1976 तक के तेल वर्ष के लिए वनस्पति तेलों, जिनमें सरसों का तेल भी शामिल है, की मांग का अनुमान लगभग 32 लाख मीटरी टन लगाया गया था। इसका उत्पादन 29.44 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ, जिसमें 6.1 लाख मीटरी टन सरसों का तेल था।

(ख) कमी का कारण तेलों का कम उत्पादन था।

(ग) नवम्बर, 1976—अक्टूबर, 1977 तक के तेल वर्ष में लगभग 23.6 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। यह कमी जिसमें वनस्पति उत्पादन के निवेशों का प्रमुख भाग शामिल है, आयात से पूरी की जा रही है।

(घ) तिलहनों का देसी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए मध्य तथा अल्पकालीन उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Orissa

4449. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of branches of nationalised banks working in Orissa;

(b) the nature of credit facilities being afforded by them; and

(c) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes who have given credit facilities and other assistance by these banks so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Public sector banks had 422 branches functioning in Orissa as at the end of April 1977. Of these 219 branches were located at rural centres, 120 were located at semi-urban centres, 79 were located at urban centres and 4 branches were located at port-towns

(b) Commercial banks, including public sector banks, meet the credit requirements of the productive sectors of economy such as agriculture, industry and trade etc. Rural and semi-urban branches of the public sector banks, in particular, extend credit assistance to neglected sectors such as Agriculture and allied activities, Small Scale Industry, Small Road and Water Transport, Retail Trade and Small Business and Professional and Self-employed persons.

(c) Banks do not maintain communitywise classified data regarding their loan disbursements.

Concession in the rate of Interest for Agriculture

4450. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE

AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give concession in the rate of interest for agriculture community;

(b) whether it pertains to short term loan; and

(c) whether banks have already reduced interest rate for medium and long term loan duration of more than 3 years; what are the special features of this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL): (a) and (b): Rates of interest on commercial banks' advances are subject to the stipulation of the Reserve Bank of India regarding minimum and maximum rates. At present the minimum rate of interest is 12.5 per cent. The minimum rate of interest, however, does not apply to advances granted for agricultural purposes upto specified limits and covered by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. The rates of interest on agricultural loans including short term loans charged by public sector banks from small and marginal farmers requiring loans upto Rs. 5,000 range between 8.5 to 13 per cent.

(c) Considering the need to stimulate long term capital investment scheduled commercial banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India to charge interest at a rates not exceeding 12.5 per cent on term loans for periods exceeding 3 years extended by them for capital investment in area indicated for priority attention. The Reserve Bank of India have further advised the banks to pass on the benefit of savings in interest cost on their deposits, to their borrowing constituents, particularly in the priority sectors.

Impact of Reduction in Import Duty on Stainless Steel Sheet

4451. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recent reduction in custom duty on stainless steel sheets for the manufacture of utensils and re-rolling purposes, consumer would get any relief;

(b) if so, the extent of relief; and

(c) whether, as a result of reduction in duty on stainless steel sheets, 1500 cottage and small scale units would be closed and poor consumers would be the ultimate sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c): After the announcement of Budget-proposals regarding reduction in import duty on stainless steel plates, sheets and strips, the Government had received several representations, including some from stainless steel re-rollers. Keeping in view the interests of re-roller as well as those of users of stainless steel, the rates of duty on stainless steel have been restructured. The concessional rates of duty have been notified vide Notification No. 152-Customs dated 15th July, 1977.

These concessional duty rates are linked to different purposes for which stainless steel is imported and the extent of relief would vary according to the purposes of imports.

Grants of Pension to Ex-employees of Reserve Bank Bombay

4452. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2367 on 1st July, 1977, regarding representation of ex-employees of Reserve Bank of Bombay and state:

(a) since when the request of ex-employees of the Reserve Bank for grant of pension is under the consideration of the Bank;

(b) whether the Bank has now taken a decision and if so, with what result and

(c) if the decision has not been taken the grounds thereof, and when the decision is likely to be taken by the bank on the representation made in October, 1976?

THE Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c): The representation received in October, 1976 by the Reserve Bank of India from some of their ex-employees who were initially transferred to the Bank's service from Government in 1935 and retired from the Bank's service on different dates prior to 1960 is still under examination in Reserve Bank of India pending receipt of certain clarification sought by Reserve Bank of India from Government regarding practice being followed for similarly placed staff in Government.

Aerodrome at Phulbani, Orissa

4453. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to construct an aerodrome at Phulbani, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the probable date of its implementation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on Simplification and Rationalisation of direct Tax Laws

4454. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since constituted a Committee of Experts to examine and suggest legal and administrative measures for simplification and rationalisation of direct tax laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:—

(i) to recommend measures to simplify and rationalise the laws relating to income-tax, surtax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty, and to alter those laws with a view to making them readily comprehensible to taxpayers, reducing litigation and thus subserving the interest of the national economy;

(ii) to suggest ways and means of improving the administration of those laws and expediting assessments, appellate and other proceedings under those laws;

(iii) to examine the advisability of consolidating the four laws relating to income-tax surtax, wealth-tax and gift-tax into one Act;

(iv) to prepare drafts of the Bills for being presented before Parliament.

The Committee has been asked to submit its report by 31st December, 1977.

Introduction of helicopter service from Dibrugarh to Sadia

4455. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam has constructed a Helipad at Sadia, in District Dibrugarh, Assam;

(b) whether the same has been utilised; and

(c) if not, whether the Central Government propose to introduce Helicopter service from Dibrugarh to Sadia?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The information is being ascertained from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Indian Airlines have no helicopters in their fleet. No proposal has been received from any private operator for introduction of helicopter service between Dibrugarh and Sadia.

नये कपड़ा मिल खोलने का प्रस्ताव

4456. श्री भागीरथ भंडार: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम का विचार तीन नये कपड़ा मिल खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो ये मिलें किन क्षेत्र में खोली जायेंगी तथा उनकी क्षमता क्या होगी; और

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को वर्ष 1976-77 में 36 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है और यदि हां, तो घाटे को पूरा करने

तथा उसे लाभ में लाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) 1976 के अन्त में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को तीन नई निर्यात अभिमुख वस्त्र मिलों की स्थापना करनी चाहिये। एक मिल मुल्तानपुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) के जगदीशपुर में तथा दूसरी मिल तिरुपति (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव था। तीसरी मिल के स्थान के बारे में निर्णय नहीं लिया गया। फिर राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को सम्भाव्यता परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिये कहा गया था। मामला समीक्षाधीन है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने 1976-77 के दौरान लगभग 35.75 करोड़ रु० का निबल घाटा उठाया है। राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों द्वारा उठाये गये नकद घाटे के मुख्य अंश की ऋणों के रूप में प्रतिपूर्ति की गई है ताकि इन मिलों की कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं में कमी न पड़े। इन मिलों के कार्यचालन में सुधार करने के लिये जो महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये गये, निम्नोक्त हैं:—

- (1) मशीनों का आधुनिकीकरण / नवीकरण;
- (2) बेशी श्रम को सुव्यवस्थित करना ;
- (3) केन्द्रीकृत आधार पर कच्चे माल की विपुल प्राप्ति ;
- (4) उत्पादन के तरीके में विविधीकरण; तथा
- (5) विपणन नीति में परिवर्तन।

Retrenchment of workers in Jute Industry in West Bengal

4457. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that jute mills owners in West Bengal have again started retrenchment in jute industry on the plea that there is dearth of raw jute; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to prevent the closures?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, there has not been any report of retrenchment of any permanent or special Badli workers by jute mills in West Bengal recently.

Occupancy of Indians in Five Star Hotels in Delhi

4458. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether the percentage of Indians occupying rooms/suites in Five Star Hotels in Delhi has been higher than the foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The percentage of Indians who occupied rooms/suites in the five star hotels in Delhi during the year 1976 was 25.5 per cent as compared to 74.25 per cent in the case of foreigners.

Rise in price of Charcoal due to export

4459. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently export of charcoal has been started;

(b) whether as a result of export of charcoal prices of charcoal have been increased in India and particularly in the city of Bombay;

(c) whether as a result of export of charcoal about 4000 charcoal small shops of Bombay are on the verge of being closed down; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to give relief to the consumers in particular and shopkeepers in general?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) The export of charcoal has been allowed for a number of years on a restricted basis.

(b) to (d). According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, charcoal prices have increased in Bombay but not necessarily due to export. The main reasons reported for the increase in prices are:—

(a) an overall fall in production of charcoal;

(b) increase in rent of storage of charcoal by Bombay Port Trust;

(c) increase in fees of municipal trade licence.

Sample survey carried out by Controller of Rationing, Bombay, has revealed that no dealer has been induced to close down due to export of charcoal. To avoid any complaints of shortage, the export of wood charcoal from Maharashtra has been stopped on the recommendations of the State Government.

Memorandum from All India State Bank Officers' Federation on D.A. Issue

4460. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state whether Government received a

memorandum from the All India State Bank Officers' Federation on D.A. issue in May, 1977 and if so, whether Government have taken any action to increase D.A. to the officers of the State Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Government have received a memorandum from the All India State Bank Officers' Federation regarding the Dearness Allowance to the State Bank officers. As the Government are separately having under consideration the question of standardisation of pay scales, allowances including Dearness Allowance and other perquisites in public sector banks, the demands of the Federation have been kept pending for further examination.

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली द्वारा नीरा कम्पनी को दिया गया ऋण।

4461. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या बित तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट शाखा ने किस तारीख को नीरा कम्पनी को ऋण दिया तथा कितना ऋण दिया;

(ख) यह कब वसूल किया गया और यदि वसूल नहीं किया गया, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या पहला ऋण वसूल करने से पूर्व ही इसी बैंक की सैक्टर 22, चण्डीगढ़ स्थित शाखा ने इस कम्पनी को 15 लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर कर दिया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बित तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) (क) नीरा

कैमिकल्स समय समय पर पंजाब नेशनल बैंक से साख पत्र सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाते रहे हैं ।

(ख) इस कम्पनी ने, 28 मई, 1974 को जारी किये गये 3,96,293 रुपये के एक साख पत्र को छोड़कर, सभी दस्तावेज वापस कर दिये थे । लेकिन कम्पनी के अनुरोध पर हाल ही में बैंक ने बकाया राशियों की अदायगी के लिए एक योजना मंजूर की है ।

(ग) बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि सैक्टर-22, चण्डीगढ़ स्थित उसकी शाखा द्वारा नीरा कैमिकल्स को कोई ऋण मंजूर नहीं किया गया ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) के कारण कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

News item captioned "Desai's Flights cause Hardship"

4462. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports published in 'Statesman' dated 25th June, 1977 under the caption "Desai's Flights cause Hardship"; and

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

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

(b) Air-India and Indian Airlines have reported that they have not received any complaints of inconvenience caused from any of the passengers who travelled on the flights which carried the Prime Minister.

Balladila Iron Ore shipment to Japan

4463. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the Japanese buyers of iron ore suspended shipments of Bailadila ore during December, 1976 and January, 1977;

(b) the manner in which matter was finally resolved;

(c) the loss sustained by the N.M.D.C. and whether the Japanese buyers were approached to compensate the loss; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) With the commissioning of the Visakhapatnam outer harbour the port charges effective from 20th December, 1976, were notified which were significantly higher than the charges which had been levied for the inner harbour. The port charges on vessels which are payable by ship owners and in turn are passed on to the buyers, were considered too high by the Japanese buyers and consequently they suspended shipment from 20th December, 1976. The shipment was resumed with effect from 20th January, 1977.

(b) As a result of discussions between Japanese-Steel Mills delegation and the Indian authorities held in January, 1977, in New Delhi it was decided that provisionally the charges as applicable before 20th December, 1976, would be levied and charges as finally fixed would apply retrospectively. The matter is still under discussion between the two sides.

(c) and (d). Due to suspension of shipments, there was accumulation of heavy stocks of ore at Port and mine-heads and the NMDC had to curtail or suspend production for a few days, resulting in the production loss of 2.63 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 78.97 lakhs. As mentioned at (b) above the matter is under discussion between the two sides. The Japanese were not approached separately in respect of production loss suffered by NMDC.

Export of Barytes

4464. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Barytes exported after canalisation and the quantity exported during 1974-75 and 1975-76, before canalisation;

(b) whether export of Barytes have gone down after canalisation considerably; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take suitable steps to remove the hurdles to step up the export of Barytes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) The quantity of Barytes exported after canalisation and the quantity exported during 1974-75 and 1975-76 before canalisation is as under. The export of Barytes was canalised from 14th January, 1976.

Year	Metric tons
1974-75	1,41,375
1975-76	1,54,589
(1-4-75 to 13-1-76—1,38,520)	
(14-1-76 to 31-3-76—16,069)	
1976-77	1,56,350

(b) No, Sir. The quantity of Barytes to be exported is, however regulated.

(c) The question does not arise.

Sugar at Bombay, Madras and Visakhapatnam Ports

4465. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of sugar is lying idle at Bombay, Madras and Visakhapatnam ports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) The following quantity of sugar is available at present in the port godowns at Bombay, Madras and Vishakapatnam:—

Bombay . . .	11592 MT
Madras . . .	5142 MT
Vishakapatnam . . .	17525 MT
<hr/>	
Total . . .	34259 MT

(b) The above quantity of sugar was shifted from the mills' godowns during the year 1976-77 for shipments abroad, but, pending finalisation of the sugar export policy for 1977-78, it has not been possible to ship these stocks.

Export and Import of Pureline Poultry Stock

4466. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some poultry hatcheries in the country had imported pureline breeding stocks on the condition that they will export ten per cent of their product;

(b) if so, the names of these poultry hatcheries and the quantity and value of stock exported by them during the last four years; and

(c) the current policy of the Government regarding import and export of pureline poultry stock?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

(c) (i) The current Actual User policy for import of breeding Poultry stock is as under:—

Applications for import of ducks, turkeys etc., and pureline poultry stocks, including hatching eggs will be considered by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, on the recommendations of Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Deptt. of Agriculture), New Delhi.

(ii) The import policy for Registered Exporters is as under:—

Import of breeding stocks and vaccines for poultry would be allowed against export of live chicks and hatching eggs, and on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Deptt. of Agriculture), New Delhi.

(iii) There is no control on the export of pureline poultry stock.

Representation from All India P & T and Central Government Pensioners' Association

4467. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by his Ministry from the Secretary-General All India Posts and Telegraph and other Central Government Pensioners' Association, Poona regarding the continuance of the Children's Education Allowance and re-imbursement of tuition fees towards of the pensioners of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken and what will be the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These concessions are in the nature of fringe benefits admissible only to the Central Government employees during service and it is not

ossible to extend them to wards of
ensioners.

Credit Facilities under Priority Sector

4468. SHRI DHARMA VIR
VASISHT: Will the Minister of
FINANCE AND REVENUE AND
BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the credit facilities under 'Pri-
ority Sector' basis, offered or received
by the neglected section consisting of
small and marginal farmers, hand cart
pullers, horse and bullock carts,
rickshaw pullers, tailors, barbers,
dhobis, pan-bidi vendors and other
self-employed categories of workers—
trade-wise during the first quarter of
1977-78; and

(b) the difficulty if any faced in
making available such credits to gen-
uine applicants and steps proposed to
be taken to overcome the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The pre-
sent system of data collection in the
public sector banks provides for com-
pilation of statistics in respect of
advances to small borrowers in such
broad categories as 'Agriculture',
'Small Scale Industries', 'Professional
and self Employment', 'Road and
Water Transport operators' and 'Small
business and Retail Trade', etc. Ad-
vances to small and marginal farmers,
hand cart pullers, Horse and bullock
carts, rickshaw pullers, tailors, bar-
bers, dhobis, pan-bidi vendors and
other self-employed workers will
figure under these broad heads. The
latest available data relating to advan-
ces to these broad categories, which
constitute priority sector, for the
period ending December, 1976 are set
out in the attached Statement.

(b) To mitigate difficulties faced by
small borrowers in obtaining advan-
ces from banks, instructions have been
issued for the expeditious disposal of
loan applications. Banks are expect-

ed to dispose of loan applications in-
volving credit limits upto Rs. 10,000/-
within three to four weeks and those
of higher amounts within a period of
three months. Besides, the applica-
tion forms have been simplified and
are being printed in regional langua-
ges. Assistance is also provided by
the banks to small borrowers in the
matter of filling up forms. Some of
the banks are also providing consult-
ancy service to small entrepreneurs
and have posted Development Officers
in the field to assist the weaker sec-
tions of society in obtaining institu-
tional finance.

Statement

*Public Sector Banks Advances to Priority
Sectors as on December 1976*

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Category	Amount	No. of Accounts
Agriculture . . .	1,22,922	44,00,870
Small Scale Industries	1,27,422	3,83,696
Road & Water Trans- port Operators . .	23,645	1,43,977
Retail Trade and Small Business . . .	22,190	8,04,850
Professionals and Self- employed persons	6,871	4,60,177
Education . . .	587	26,075
Total . . .	3,03,637	62,19,645

(Figures provisional)

Export of Indian Power Equipments for Malaysia

4469. SHRI DHARMA VIR
VASISHT: Will the Minister of
COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
AND COOPERATION be pleased to
state the prospect of more sales of
Indian power equipments for Malay-
sia together with the total invest-
ments by our companies until the end
of the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): There are good prospects for export of Indian power equipments to Malaysia.

Investment by Indian Companies in the power equipment field in Malaysia stood at Malaysian \$ 10.30 lakhs (about Rs. 36 lakhs) by the end of 1973-74.

Export of Sandalwood Oil

4470. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the monopoly in exporting East Indian Sandalwood oil;

(b) if so, the export trends during the last three years; and

(c) the steps if any, taken to boost production which has shown downward trends in the past years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) India has a near monopoly in the export of Sandalwood oil.

(b) Exports during last three years were as follows:

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1973-74 . . .	92.7	3.51
1974-75 . . .	71.4	7.09
1975-76 . . .	22.7	1.40
1976-77 (April-Feb.) . . .	21.1	1.56

(c) Planting of sandalwood trees is being encouraged. When these come into maturity the yield will increase. This, however, is a long-term process.

Modernisation of Airports

4471. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise the airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the airports to be modernised first?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Modernisation of airports is a continuous process and efforts are constantly made in this regard consistent with the requirements of the public, volume traffic, operational needs and the availability of resources.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to effect improvements at the following airports:

Delhi
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Gauhati
Srinagar
Dabolim (Goa)
Ahmedabad
Agartala
Cochin
Khajuraho
Trivandrum
Jaipur
Port Blair
Bangalore
Jodhpur
Kanpur
Pune
Jorhat
Indore
Bhubaneswar
Rajkot
Visakhapatnam
Raipur
Varanasi
Imphal
Patna
Amritsar
Agra
Lucknow
Nagpur
Panagarh
Bagdogra
Hyderabad

Time-Bound Programme to improve efficiency of Public Sector Undertakings

4472. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering a proposal to evolve a time-bound programme to improve the efficiency of public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the programme has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). It is the constant endeavour of Government to improve the efficiency of Public Sector Enterprises. While no such time-bound programme has been drawn up, various steps are taken from time to time to achieve this objective. These include modernisation and rationalisation of existing production facilities, provision of balancing equipments, diversification, increased export efforts where there is slackness of demand, improving industrial relations and motivation etc. The working of the Public Enterprises is monitored through a Management Information System which would indicate problems and bottle-necks for initiating timely remedial action. There has been an improvement in the utilisation of capacities over the years. There is scope for further progress in this direction.

Expenditure Incurred on Entertainment by International Airports Authority

4473. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on entertainment by the various officers of International Airports Authority of India during last three years;

(b) whether these expenses were found to be justified; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Airbuses being Leased out by Indian Airlines to Air India

4474. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines bought Airbuses to meet the increasing traffic load of domestic passengers;

(b) whether these Airbuses are being given to Air India for International flights; and

(c) if so, what are the terms on which they are being leased out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines purchased Airbuses in order to meet the growth in domestic traffic. It was also proposed to replace, on a phased basis, their Caravelle fleet.

(b) In terms of an agreement with Air-India, Indian Airlines commenced chartered flight operations on wet lease basis with Airbus aircraft to Gulf countries on sectors Bombay/Dubai/Bombay and Bombay/Muscat/Bombay from 18th and 19th June, 1977 respectively. These flights are being operated to two frequencies per week—Bombay/Dubai/Bombay on Saturdays and Bombay/Muscat/Bombay on Sundays. This operation will continue upto 15th December, 1977 for the present.

(c) Indian Airlines are reimbursed at an hourly rate of Rs. 14,605/-. This covers 50 per cent of the overheads of Indian Airlines plus 100 per cent repair and maintenance costs of the aircraft. In addition to the charges payable to Indian Airlines, Air-India

are bearing the following charges at actuals:—

- (i) Aviation fuel
- (ii) Landing fee
- (iii) Outstation allowances payable to crew and other staff on board
- (iv) Passenger and other Legal Liability Insurance
- (v) Handling charges
- (vi) All ticketing, customs clearance, settlement of Agents' accounts of booking agency commission etc.
- (vii) Meal Service on board.

Separation of Accounts from Audit from State Sector

4475. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to separation of Accounts from Audit in the State sector;

(b) whether Government are aware of the growing anxiety and discontentment amongst the employees owing to the delay on Government's part in taking a decision in this regard; and

(c) whether the employees will be consulted and their views taken into consideration while implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Section 10 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, as amended in April, 1976, empowers the Governor of a State to take over, with the previous approval of the President and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India accounting functions from the Com-

troller and Auditor General of India and thus separate account from audit. Against the background of the departmentalisation of accounts in the Central Ministries, the Government of India wrote to the State Governments in November, 1976, suggesting the implementation in the States of the similar reform of separation of accounts from audit. It was left to the State Governments to take the initiative and send to the Central Government comprehensive proposals covering technical, administrative and personnel aspects connected therewith. While according approval of the Government of India to the proposals sent by State Governments for separation of accounts from audit, it will be ensured that the existing terms and conditions of service as well as scales of pay of the staff in the Audit Department, are satisfactorily safeguarded in the event of their transfer to the State Govt. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India will also be consulted in each case, before according approval by the Central Government.

(b) No, Sir. The Government does not see any reason for anxiety and discontentment amongst the employees of the Audit Department on this account.

(c) The views of the employees of the Audit Department who are proposed for transfer to the State Governments in the event of separation of accounts from audit will be taken into account.

Beneficiary of Airbus Pay-off

4476. SHRI SHIV SAMPATHI RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a report which was published in the weekly 'Blitz' dated the 2nd April, 1977 under the heading 'Who's the beneficiary of Airbus pay-off'; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government propose to inquire into the matter through Central Bureau of Investigation?

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

(b) The records are being looked into to consider further course of action.

National Co-operative Development Corporation

4477. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of Government is outstanding against the National Co-operative Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the total amount outstanding and since when; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the loan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outstandings as on 30-6-77 were Rs. 72,42,66,467.41 as per the details given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-800/77].

(c) The Corporation has been regularly paying the instalments of loan and interest in time to the Central Government according to the terms and conditions governing these loans. The question, therefore, does not arise.

Upgradation of Mysore

4478. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade Mysore from the present class 'C' to 'B'; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. According to the 1971 Census Mysore city had only a population of 3,55,685 which is less than the minimum population of 4,00,000 required for its upgradation to B-2 class.

(b) Does not arise.

अशोक होटल के हरिजन कर्मचारी की मृत्यु

4479. श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अशोक होटल के एक हरिजन कर्मचारी, श्री जयप्रकाश की असामयिक मृत्यु के बारे में होटल के कर्मचारियों में विभिन्न प्रकार की अफवाहें और अटकलें व्याप्त हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). टी० बी० सेंटर, जवाहर लाल नेहरू मार्ग, नई दिल्ली, के निदेशक के अनुसार स्वर्गीय श्री जयप्रकाश का दायां फेफड़ा पूर्ण रूप से टी०बी० ग्रस्त था ।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अपर मुख्य रजिस्ट्रार, जन्म एवं मृत्यु, तथा चिकित्सा अधिकारी, स्वास्थ्य द्वारा जारी किये गये मृत्यु

प्रमाण-पत्र के अनुसार श्री जयप्रकाश की मृत्यु
4 मार्च, 1977 को हुई।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम को उसकी
मृत्यु के विषय में अफवाहों एवं अटकलबाजियों
के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Complaints against Customs Officials for wrong detentions

4480. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will
the Minister of FINANCE AND RE-
VENUE AND BANKING be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have re-
ceived representations from certain
persons detained under the provisions
of COFEPOSA in New Delhi, about
their wrong detention without any
specific charges against them; and

(b) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to take action against the said
officers of Customs and Excise of Pre-
ventive of Delhi who issued orders
for detention of these persons on the
lines of Delhi Police officers facing
prosecution for doing wrongs to the
innocent persons during Emergency?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.
Government have been receiving re-
presentations from some detenues
against their alleged wrong detention.
These are examined by the concerned
detaining authorities and appropriate
action taken.

(b) At present, there is no proposal
for taking any action against any
officer of the Customs and Central
Excise Collectorate, Delhi.

Crisis in Textile Industry

4481. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

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

(a) whether Textile Industry in the
country is facing great crisis;

(b) whether 35 more Textile Mills
have been closed down in the country
upto May, 1977;

(c) the total number of Textile
Mills closed upto June, 1977;

(d) the number of employees who
have been rendered jobless; and

(e) the steps being taken in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN
DHARIA): (a) to (e). Unprecedent-
ed rise in the prices of cotton has
created difficulties for the cotton tex-
tile industry affecting weak and mar-
ginal mills more actually. By the
end of May 1977, 35 mills were lying
closed, rendering 25,103 workers job-
less and as at the end of June, 36 mills
were lying closed affecting 32,410
workers.

2. As NTC is already burdened with
the management of 105 textile mills,
Government is not in favour of tak-
ing over more mills. However, if any
concerned State Government is pre-
pared to take over closed mills under
its management, the Central Govern-
ment would render all possible assist-
ance provided the proposals are found
viable. In order to alleviate the
rigours of the difficulties faced by
cotton textile industry, following im-
portant steps have been taken:—

(i) Apart from regulating more
effectively the distribution of
the available supplies of
cotton, cotton availability has
been augmented by way of
imports. Substitute materials
like staple fibre and polyester
fibre have been allowed im-
ports on OGL, without duty
in case of staple fibre.

(ii) It has been made mandatory
on cotton textile mills to use
at least 10 per cent of their

raw materials by way of man-made fibres.

(iii) Scheduled commercial banks have been advised not to enforce credit restrictions on financially weak mills in a rigid or indiscriminate manner. For instance units which have been exempted from the production of controlled cloth could be exempted from imposition of enhanced margin of 10 per cent.

(iv) IDBI has started operating its scheme for soft loans to cotton textile mills for modernisation.

Winding up of business by foreign companies in India

4482. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI PRASANNBHAI
MEHTA:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are number of foreign companies operating in India who are not following the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether recently a directive was issued to them and most of them have started winding up their business in India as a result thereof;

(c) if so, how many companies have wound up their business in India; and

(d) what other action is being taken to see that these companies do not indulge in the price rise of the essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). In terms of the guidelines issued for administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act,

foreign companies operating in India can retain non-resident equity interest upto 74 per cent or 51 per cent or 40 per cent depending on the nature and character of their activities. Most of the companies are taking steps to comply with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, which are statutory in nature. There are 50 companies/branches which are voluntarily winding up their activities. In 29 other cases, the Reserve Bank has directed the companies to wind up their Indian business, since they are operating in fields like real estate, stock-broking etc.

(d) Measures seeking to regulate prices of essential commodities apply uniformly to all companies, Indian or foreign.

Slump in Export of Indian Industrial Products

4483. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:**

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

(a) whether exports of Indian Industrial products would suffer a slump unless immediate action is taken to augment power output and maintain proper industrial relations;

(b) if so, to what extent exports are likely to be affected; and

(c) the steps that are being proposed and taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of adverse effect on exports in precise form cannot be assessed.

(c) On receipt of complaints like power shortage, the matter is taken up with the concerned State Governments requesting them to exempt exporting industrial units from the power cuts imposed. In the matter of

labour relations continuous efforts are made by the Government to resolve disputes through discussions, conciliation, etc.

Order received by S.T.C. for Tobacco from USSR

4484. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has received any order for tobacco from U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The STC has received orders for supply of 2,000 MTs of flue-cured virginia tobacco of different grades of 1977 crop for a total value of Rs. 3.34 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir. The contract for this was signed last month between Raznoexport, Moscow and the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

Directive to Jute Traders

4485. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15th May, 1977 was the last date for responding to the directive issued by Government to the jute traders;

(b) if so, how many traders responded to the directive;

(c) what action has been taken against those who have not responded to the directive; and

(d) the broad outlines of the directive?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

Improvement in the production capacity of Mints

4486. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL

(a) the places where the Mints are situated in the country;

(b) the function of these Mints; and

(c) whether Government are equipping these Mints to improve the production capacity of these Mints?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Mints are situated in Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad.

(b) The main function of the Mints is to manufacture coins. The India Government Mint, Bombay which is the only licensed gold refinery in India, also undertakes gold refining work from licensed dealers. It also manufactures and supplies various standards of weights and measures (capacity/linear), stamping equipment, etc. The India Government Mint, Calcutta functions as a Gold Collection Centre, on behalf of the Bombay Mint and renders assistance to the public in the matter of exchanging standard gold bars against the unrefined gold. The three Mints also manufacture medals for Govt. departments etc.

(c) The production capacity of the Mints is presently adequate to meet the requirements of coins, etc.

Radars in Airports

4487. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether we are having Radars in airports; and

Air Route Surveillance Radar

Airport Surveillance Radar

Precision Approach Radar

In addition to the above, the Indian Meteorological Department also have storm detecting radars at the following airports:

1. Bombay
2. Calcutta
3. Madras
4. Hyderabad
5. Bangalore
6. Agartala
7. Gauhati
8. Mohanbari
9. New Delhi (Safdarjung)
10. Nagpur
11. Ranchi
12. Bhubaneswar

The radars at Hyderabad and Bhubaneswar are dual purpose radars—wind finding and storm detection.

(b) Yes, Sir. Bharat Electronics Ltd. and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. are manufacturing various types of radars like Airport Surveillance Radars, Secondary Surveillance Radars, Precision Approach Radars, Meteorological Radars etc.

(b) whether we are manufacturing the Radars?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Civil Aviation Department have provided the following types of radars at the airports indicated:

Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

Proposal to increase the subsidy on controlled cloth produced on handlooms

4488. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy of one rupee being given per sq. metre of controlled cloth produced on handlooms is inadequate and the targets fixed State-wise for production of that cloth are not being achieved; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Some of the State Governments have pointed out in their representations that the subsidy of rupee one per sq. metre allowed on the actual deliveries of janata dhoti and saree is not adequate to implement the scheme without incurring any loss, due to the continuous and steep increase of cotton yarn prices, especially from December 1976 to March 1977. The actual production of cloth under the scheme has been running below what is required to achieve the target rate of production of 100 million metres per annum to be attained by March, 1978.

(b) Government are considering various measures to step up production under the scheme, which may include a review of the present rate of subsidy.

Encashment of Earned Leave

4489. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**
SHRI ISHWAR CHOU-
DHARY:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for encashment of Earned Leave by Central Government Employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present the cashing of earned leave at credits subject to a maximum of 180 days is automatically allowed only in respect of Government employees who die while in service; and

(c) if so, the decision Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). Yes Sir.

A proposal for Government servants proceeding on earned leave to be given cash equivalent of leave salary for a portion of the leave at their credit being surrendered has been under consideration of Government for some time. This matter came up before the meeting of the National Council, set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery, held on 6th and 7th January, 1977. The Chairman of the J. C. M. suggested that this matter would be discussed with the Standing Committee of the Staff Side before a final decision is taken. The proposed discussion with the Staff Side has to take place.

(b) Yes Sir.

Replacement of Sales Tax by Excise Duty

4490. **SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:**
SHRI KACHRULAL HEM-
RAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 94 on the 17th June, 1977 regarding uniformity in rates of sales tax and state:

(a) the progress so far made in having talks with the various State Governments about the abolition of sales tax and imposing additional excise duty in lieu thereof; and

(b) when a decision in this respect is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). It is proposed to have consultations with the State Governments on the question of replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty, after the current budget session of Parliament is over.

Introduction of Bombay-Keshod-Porbandar daily flights

4491. **SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Porbandar Chamber of Commerce and Industries has sent many representations to Government for introducing Bombay-Keshod-Porbandar and Porbandar-Keshod-Bombay daily flights for to and fro journey to these places and if so, when the representations were sent as also the nature thereof;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon;

(c) the date on which Bombay-Keshod-Porbandar daily flights for to and fro journey would commence; and

(d) whether any other Chamber of Commerce has also made a demand in this regard and if so, the names thereof and the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines had received a representation from the Porbandar Chamber of Commerce and Industries in January, 1976 for operating a daily service by combining the present Bombay/Porbandar and Bombay/Keshod services into a Bombay/Keshod/Porbandar service. The Corporation advised the Chamber that it would not be possible to operate the desired services in view of the extremely tight fleet position, as also in view of the fact that such an arrangement would neither meet the Bombay/Keshod, nor the Bombay/Porbandar demand adequately. Besides the sector Keshod-Porbandar will not be commercially viable. However the corporation have plans to introduce a daily Bombay/Keshod and a daily Bombay/Porbandar service when the Corporation's fleet position improves.

The Corporation also received a similar representation from the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Ahmedabad.

Implementation of Section 28 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

4492. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the problems in implementing Section 28 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in the last 3 years;

(b) what active steps Government propose to take to implement Section 28 of FERA; and

(c) by what time Government will stop remittances of royalties directly or indirectly, for the use of Brand names?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Working principles have been evolved for

the administration of Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973. Companies incorporated abroad and Indian companies having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest will not, by and large, be allowed to act as selling, buying, shipping, clearing and forwarding agents, etc. of other Indian parties. They will also not be allowed to act as non-technical or management advisers. Requests for appointment as Technical Advisers to Indian companies will be dealt with on merits.

As regards use of foreign brand names it is permissible only on exports, certain life-saving drugs and pesticides for plant protection. Accordingly, royalty remittance for the use of brand names will be permitted only in these cases.

There have been no special problems in implementing Section 28 of the Act.

मूंगफली के खोल का निर्यात

4493. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकसद्वेशन संयंत्रों से 1976-77 में विदेशों को मूंगफली के कितने टन खोल का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) 1977-78 में अब तक मूंगफली के कितने टन खोल का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ग) क्या मूंगफली के खोल की निर्यात की कोई सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी और सीमा निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इससे देश की विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ङ) क्या मूंगफली का उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को आगामी मौसम में बढ़ा

नुकसान होगा और इसके निर्यात पर लगाई गई सीमा को कब तक हटाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) मूंगफली के खोल के निर्यात पर कोई सीमा लागू नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

गुजरात में बेघर ग्रामीणों के लिये बैंक से ऋण

4494. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में बेघर ग्रामीणों को मुफ्त अलाट किये गये 100 गज के प्लाटों पर मकान बनाने के लिये 1976-77 में 6 करोड़ रुपये के बैंक ऋण देने का निर्णय किया गया था और यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिये इस अवधि में गुजरात में बैंकों ने कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये;

(ख) यदि दिये गये ऋण की राशि कम थी तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) 1976-77 में गुजरात में कितने व्यक्तियों ने कितनी राशि का बैंकों से ऋण मांगा तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिया गया तथा उसकी राशि कितनी है; और

(घ) शेष व्यक्तियों को कितना ऋण देने का विचार है और कब तक ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (घ). गुजरात सरकार ने 1976 में, भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को आबंटित किये गये मकान के

प्लाटों पर 3 लाख मकान/झोंपड़ियां 1976 से 1980 तक की 4 वर्ष की अवधि में बनाने की योजना बनायी थी । इनमें से 75,000 मकानों/झोंपड़ियों को 1976-77 के दौरान बनाने की योजना थी । इस योजना के अनुसार एक मकान के निर्माण में 1,800 - रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान था जिसमें से 1000 - रुपये के बैंक ऋण की अपेक्षा थी । इस प्रकार 1976-77 के दौरान 7.50 करोड़ रुपये का कुल बैंक ऋण दिया जाना था । सूचना के अनुसार बैंकों ने मार्च, 1977 तक 406.33 लाख रुपये का अग्रिम ऋण देना स्वीकार कर लिया था ।

बैंकों ने कुल प्राप्त 15,458 आवेदन पत्रों में से 8,882 आवेदन कर्ताओं को 30 जून, 1977 तक 35.08 लाख रुपये की राशि के वितरित करने की सूचना दी गई है । 1976-77 के बकाया रहे आवेदन पत्रों पर इस वर्ष मिले आवेदन पत्रों के साथ 1977-78 में विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

बैंकों की सूचना के अनुसार ऋण के इन आवेदन-पत्रों पर कार्यवाही करने की गति धीमी रहने के कई कारण हैं । जैसे कि राज्यों में विभिन्न बैंकों को गांवों में आबंटन में हुई देरी, आबंटित भूमि के बन्धक पर लगी स्टेम्प ड्यूटी को छोड़ने में सरकार द्वारा विलम्ब और बन्धक आदि रखने में आई कठिनाइयां ।

अब क्योंकि प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों से छुटकारा पा लिया गया है ऋण के आवेदन-पत्रों का शीघ्र निपटान होने की आशा है ।

Setting up of a Committee to go into problems faced by Jute Mills

4495. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOP-ERATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a high power committee has been set up by Government to go into the question of problems faced by the Jute mills in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee;

(c) the main points the committee has been asked to go into; and

(d) when is the committee likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) No high powered committee has been set up. However, to tackle the question of availability of raw jute during the current season to the jute mills a Committee under the Chairmanship of Jute Commissioner has been set up.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

यन्त्रीकृत और बैटरी से चलने वाले खिलौनों और पी० बी० सी० से बनी गुड़ियों पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये जाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन

4496. श्री कब्रलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उनके मन्त्रालय को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें मांग की गई है कि वर्तमान बजट में लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत यन्त्रीकृत और बैटरी से चलने वाले खिलौनों तथा पी० बी० सी० से बनी गुड़ियों पर लगाये गये दो प्रतिशत उत्पादन-शुल्क से छूट दी जाये ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : जी हां। अभ्यावेदन में स्वचालित अथवा बैटरी चालित खिलौनों और गुड़ियों के लघु-निर्माताओं की ओर से अनुरोध था। चूंकि यह विषय उद्योग मन्त्रालय में सम्बन्धित

है अतः इसे उस मन्त्रालय के अधीन विकास आयुक्त, लघु उद्योग की भेज दिया गया था।

अशोक होटल के महाप्रबन्धक पर आरोप

4497. श्री कब्रलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अशोक होटल के महाप्रबन्धक पर अनियमितता बरतने के अनेक गम्भीर आरोप हैं और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : नई दिल्ली स्थित अशोक होटल के भूतपूर्व महाप्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही है।

Utilisation of Funds provided by World Bank

4498. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how much money the World Bank and I.D.A. have invested in India during the last five years and how much of it has been invested in different States of India; and

(b) what are the future plans on this score and what schemes have been sanctioned for the States of Orissa, Maharashtra and Punjab from these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A statement of disbursements made by World Bank and its soft-lending affiliate, the International Development Association, to various projects in India is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT-801/77)

(b) The World Bank and International Development Association are likely to commit about \$ 1.1 billion in India during 1977-78. The schemes approved for Punjab, Maharashtra and Orissa are included in the statement.

Share of different States and Union Territories in export of goods

4499. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the share of different States and Union Territories in the export of goods and technical know-how during the last three years; and

(b) whether any special steps are taken to promote exports in the deficient States in the matter of exports, if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Foreign trade data are not compiled State and Union Territory-wise. The various export promotion measures by the Government are taken on a country wide basis, and are not specific to any particular State/Union Territory.

Amount of money invested by Banks and Institutional Financing Houses in States

4500. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information how much money have been invested by the banks and institutional financing houses in different States in the form of giving loans and modes of investment; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure that economically and socially backward States get more finances for investment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Tourism in Orissa

4501. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any Tourist Development Project being undertaken to develop tourism at Chandipur-on-sea near Balasore, Orissa, Light and Sound Programme at Konark and Puri-Konark-Bhubaneswar Complex; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There is no scheme in the Central Sector for the development of tourist facilities at Chandipur-on-sea near Balasore. It is also not proposed to mount a sound-and light spectacle at Konark in the Central Sector. However, this temple has been flood-lit by the Archaeological Survey of India.

As regards the development of Puri-Konark-Bhubaneswar Complex, the Central Department of Tourism has commissioned the preparation of a master plan (land-use plan) of the area surrounding the sun temple at Konark which will indicate location of tourist

facilities, landscaping and environmental planning. On finalisation of the master plan in consultation with the Archaeological Survey of India and the State Government, responsibilities will be assigned to concerned agencies for the implementation of the master plan.

The expansion of its travellers lodge at Bhubaneswar by adding 26 double rooms, 2 suites, a restaurant and a conference hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs has been taken up by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking.

The Department of Tourism has constructed a youth hostel at Puri which was commissioned on 14-11-1975.

आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के वितरण में सुधार लाने के लिये सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन

4502. श्री सुभाष आहुजा :
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के वितरण में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितनी नई सहकारी समितियाँ बनाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact

4504. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact still exists;

(b) if so, the trade transactions in volume and financial amount between the two countries during the years 1975-77;

(c) the similar figure of expected trade during the year 1977-78;

(d) whether Government faced any constraint in implementation of the Trade Pact; and

(e) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's exports to Bangladesh for 1975-76 were Rs. 62.12 crores and for 1976-77 (April-February) Rs. 46.14 crores. India's imports from Bangladesh were Rs. 4.65 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 6.07 crores in 1976-77 (April-February).

(c) The target for export to Bangladesh during 1977-78 has been fixed at Rs. 60.5 crores. No formal target for import from Bangladesh has been fixed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Complaints against Customs Officials at Visakhapatnam

4505. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the customs authorities at Visakhapatnam are still working under the emergency and harass the passengers and officers/crew of the Indian ships and discriminate among

them who proceed on leave from that port;

(b) whether these authorities have confiscated goods which are personal belongings of the passengers and officers/crew of the ships at that port only;

(c) whether the rules provide that such used belongings are allowed free and new ones for their personal/family use only after charging customs duty and penalty if necessary; and

(d) if so, the reasons for their harassment and confiscation of such personal normal belongings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). There is no passenger traffic at Visakhapatnam port. Officers and members of ships' crew are entitled to baggage allowances under the provisions of Baggage Rules, 1970 and ITC Public Notice No. 13/71 dated 1-2-1971 but only at the time of final pay off on termination of their engagement. Items of baggage in excess of the allowances indicated in the said Rules or the Public Notice are liable to confiscation under the law and are dealt with accordingly.

डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ रेडियो कन्सट्रक्शन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट यूनिट्स, सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा, नई दिल्ली में गैर तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

4506. श्री महोलाल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ रेडियो कन्सट्रक्शन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट यूनिट्स, सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा, नई दिल्ली की कर्मशाला में गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों (लिपिक, आदि) को पदोन्नति दी गई है जबकि तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी गई है और यदि हां, तो

से कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको पदोन्नति दी गई है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस कार्य से तकनीकी कर्मचारियों में व्याप्त असन्तोष को देखते हुए प्रशासनिक अनियमितता तथा अवरोध को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री गुरुबोलेसम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Banking facilities in tribal and backward areas

4507. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of availability of banking facilities in tribal and backward areas;

(b) analysis, if any, made regarding the loans given to weaker sections in such areas for their economic regeneration;

(c) whether Government propose to augment the banking facilities in such areas;

(d) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(e) the precise position of banking facilities in the Nilgiri hills area in Tamil Nadu and whether plans have been formulated to increase such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Reserve Bank have reported that as at the end of March 1977 there were 10,675 commercial bank branches located in 240 industrially backward and tribal districts. As on that date banks had 923 licences pending with them for opening branches in these districts.

(b) Provisional data available in respect of the scheduled commercial banks show that as at the end of December 1976, their outstanding advances to the neglected sectors in these districts amounted to Rs. 1053.4 crores.

(c) and (d). Commercial banks have been endeavouring to enlarge their branch network in underbanked areas, including the backward and tribal districts. To accelerate the process the Reserve Bank have advised the banks that they would have to open four branches at unbanked rural centres to be entitled to open one branch at a metropolitan centre and one more at a banked centre. Government have also advised the banks to ensure that all Community Development Blocks as do not have banking facilities now are provided with at least one bank branch by June 1978. It is expected that these measures would help augment the availability of banking facilities in backward and tribal areas also.

(e) There were 39 branches of commercial banks in the Nilgiri District as on 31st March, 1977 as compared to 15 branches as on July 19, 1969. The average population per bank in the Nilgiri District as on December 31, 1976 was 13,000 only compared to the national average of 23,000.

Export of Sugar

4508. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI JENA BAIRAGI:

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

(a) the figures of export of sugar, quantity-wise and value-wise, during 1976-77 and the comparative figures of the two previous years;

(b) what is the commission charged by State Trading Corporation on these exports and the total commission earned by it; and

(c) whether the entire amount of sales made by STC has been recovered and if not, what is the amount outstanding, since when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The quantity of sugar exported and the value thereof for the year; 1974-75 to 1976-77 were:—

Year	Quantity (lakh MT)	Value (Rs. crores)
1974-75	6.24	314.34
1975-76	11.88	468.48
1976-77	5.86	154.37

(b) The STC is allowed 1/2 per cent service charge on the sales turn over by the Government. The exact amount of service charges received by STC during the year 1974-75 to 1976-77 were:—

Year	Amount of service charges received by STC (Rs.)
1974-75	1,57,17,087.95
1975-76	2,31,28,530.95
1976-77	1,76,97,009.34

(c) Payments against all the quantities of sugar sold and shipped have already been received by STC.

Additional Facilities for Attracting Tourists

4509. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) the number of foreign tourists country-wise, who visited India in 1976-77 and the foreign exchange earnings thereunder and how do they compare with figures of the previous year;

(b) whether foreign tourists are generally dissatisfied with the customs clearance procedures and if so, the steps taken to streamline them; and

(c) the new proposals to attract more tourists in future and the additional facilities which will be created for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A comparative statement (Annexure-I) showing the number of foreign tourists from various countries who visited India during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-802/77]. Since the foreign exchange earnings from Tourism is being estimated on an over-all basis and not on country-wise basis, the estimated foreign exchange earning from tourism for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 was Rs. 131.9 crores and Rs. 236.1 crores respectively, thereby recording an increase of 79 per cent in the year 1976-77 over the previous year.

(b) By and large foreign tourists are satisfied with the customs clearance procedures. However, in order to further facilitate expeditious clearance of baggage, the Government set up a high powered Committee in 1976 to recommend suitable measures.

(c) A statement (Annexure-II) outlining various measures to attract more tourists in future and the additional facilities which will be created for the purpose is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-802/77].

Operation of IA Flights

4510. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many flights of Indian Airlines have failed to operate according to scheduled timings since 1st March, 1977 and how does it compare with the monthly average last year;

(b) what are the reasons for this inefficient working; and

(c) the action taken to bring improvements?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). As per reports received so far, 8702 flights were delayed/cancelled during the period March, 1977 to June, 1977. The monthly average number of flights delayed/cancelled for the period March, 1977 to June, 1977 worked out to 2486, as compared to 2348 during the last year. The delays were generally due to factors beyond the control of the Corporation, Such as bad weather.

(c) Government have directed Indian Airlines to tighten control on operations so as to prevent delays/cancellations etc. for reasons which are within their control.

Popularity of New Indian fabric 'Lurex' in USA

4511. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Indian fabric "lurex" has become popular in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to popularise it; and

(c) whether the Textiles Committee is holding up these exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There are indications that handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments with some metallic yarn are attracting U. S. buyers. These fabrics are being promoted by the export trade.

(c) These exports are not being held up. The Textiles Committee had sought clarification from the Government on some issues. These issues have since been clarified.

Result of the annual study of R.B.I. regarding Currency and Finance

4512. **SHRI K. PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the main details regarding the result of the latest annual study of the currency and finance of the country conducted by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the reaction of Government on the observations made by the bank with regard to deficit financing and credit control?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The latest Report on Currency and Finance published by the Reserve Bank of India relates to the year 1975-76 (July to June). The report which surveys the developments in the economy during the year has highlighted the decline in price level by 3 per cent in 1975-76 (July to June), the substantial improvement in overall supply position, step up in plan investment and growth in foreign exchange reserves. The report however cautioned against the trend in rising prices and expansion in money supply witnessed since June, 1976 till November, 1976. (The report was published towards the end of 1976).

(b) The report recommended the continuation of monetary restraint to

correct imbalances between aggregate demand and supply. In regard to bank credit to Government it was reported that Government's dependence on the banking system including the Reserve Bank during July to June 1975-76 was much smaller than before, Government was in agreement with the assessment made in the report.

राज्यों सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अर्जित छुट्टी के बदले वेतन देना

4513. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों अथवा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अर्जित छुट्टी के बदले वेतन देने की अनुमति है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : सम्भवतः सदस्य महानुभाव का अभिप्राय केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्यमों में अर्जित छुट्टी के बदले भुगतान की योजनाओं से है। इस बारे में कुछ सरकारी उद्यमों से सम्बन्धित सूचना अनुबन्ध में दी गई है, [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 803/77] जिसे यह पता चलता है कि सामान्यतः इस विषय में क्या स्थिति है।

Profit earned and Bonus given by I.T.D.C. hotels

4514. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the hotels of India Tourism Development Corporation earned profit in 1976;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how many ITDC hotels have given bonus to their employees with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation operated 14 hotels during 1975-76. Of these, 6 hotels earned profits while the remaining 8 incurred losses as detailed below:

S. No.	Name of the Hotel	Profit (+)/ Loss (-)
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 93.23
2.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 18.00
3.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 5.88
4.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 0.66
5.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 20.00
6.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 1.15
7.	Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore	(-) 9.57
8.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	(-) 1.55
9.	Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad	(-) 3.51
10.	Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho	(-) 1.06
11.	Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi	(-) 2.09
12.	Airport Hotel, Calcutta	(-) 32.69
13.	Kovalam Hotel, Kovalam	(-) 19.14
14.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	(-) 4.17

(c) 3 hotels namely Ashoka, Akbar and Janpath, all in New Delhi, gave bonus to their employees at 13 per cent 20 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. The bonus to the employees of the Janpath Hotel has been paid on a provisional basis pending decision by the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi whether the Janpath, Ranjit and Lodhi Hotel should be treated as one

unit or 3 separate units for the purpose of paying bonus.

Tourist projects in Kerala

4515. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of new tourist projects in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision on developing Wynad as a tourist resort; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Excepting for the augmentation of facilities at the major beach resort at Kovalam, completion of the youth hostel at Trivandrum and provision of a motor launch for viewing wild life in the Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary, no new tourist projects are being taken up in the Central Sector in Kerala during the remaining period of the Fifth Plan.

(b) There is no proposal at present for developing Wynad as a tourist centre.

(c) Does not arise.

Excise Duty on Hand-tools

4516. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the owners of hand-tools producing small scale units observed complete strike in Jullundur on June 20, 1977 against the imposition of 10 per cent excise duty on the goods produced by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Government is aware that a strike was observed by

small scale manufacturers of hand-tools on June 20, 1977 at Jullundur against the imposition of 10 per cent excise duty on tools produced by them.

(b) I have already informed the House in my speech on 15-7-77 of the Government's decision to exempt tools manufactured by small scale units (as indentified on the basis of capital investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs). Such units will be entitled to full duty exemption provided the clearances of tools for home consumption do not exceed a total value of Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year, and in respect of certain specified types of hand tools upto a further limit of Rs. 5 lakhs. The notification embodying the said exemption (No. 241/77-Central Excise dated the 15th July, 1977) has already been laid on the table of the Sabha.

Strike Call given by Bank Employees

4517. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 680 branches of the Indian bank have been affected due to the strike call given by its employees from 28th June, 1977 onwards;

(b) if so, what were the main demands;

(c) whether the union ministry had intervened in the matter,

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are being taken to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Indian Bank has reported that the Federation of Indian Bank Employees Unions had given a notice on 22nd June 1977 for an indefinite strike with effect from 28th June 1977 in support of their demand for the revocation of the suspension order imposed upon Shri R.

M. Vellayan who is also the Secretary General of the Federation. As the notice did not conform to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, the bank sought the intervention of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras, who has initiated conciliation proceedings. It was agreed by both parties before the Regional Labour Commissioner to have bilateral discussions and that neither party will take any further action in the meantime. The threatened strike, therefore, did not take place, except that in Calcutta region of the bank where it appears that information from the Federation did not reach them in time, employees in the clerical and subordinate cadres in some of the bank's offices observed strike for one day on 28th June, 1977.

Branches opened by Nationalised Banks in lead areas

4518. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches opened by the nationalised banks in their respective lead areas in the backward areas during the last two years;

(b) the deposits mobilised in such branches; and

(c) the advances made to different priority sectors and to small traders and cultivators in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Available information shows that the nationalised banks opened 222 offices during 1975 and 331 offices during 1976 in those of their lead districts which are classified as industrially backward. The total number of offices of nationalised banks in all the 240 backward districts was 8005 as on December 31, 1976. Of these 2897 were those of the lead banks and 5108 of the other nationalised banks.

(b) and (c). The information availa-

ble in this regard relates to all scheduled commercial banks. As at the end of December 1976, total deposits of scheduled commercial banks in these industrially backward districts amounted to Rs. 3815.64 crores. Their total advances to all the neglected sectors in these districts amounted to Rs. 1053.44 crores as on that date. Of these 'direct finance to farmers' accounted for Rs. 450.40 crores and 'Retail Trade and Small Business' accounted for Rs. 103.43 crores.

Government Control over Non-Nationalised Scheduled Banks

4519. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government exercises any control over the non-nationalised scheduled banks in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that certain banks had released very large funds to fill the coffers of the Congress Party during the last three years ending 31st March, 1977;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to order an inquiry into the working of these banks particularly during the period of internal emergency?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank exercises control over all functioning commercial banks which includes non-nationalised, scheduled as well as non-scheduled banks. Some of the more important powers of Reserve Bank are given below:

(i) All banks in the private sector are required to obtain a licence from the Reserve Bank for carrying on banking business.

(ii) They may open branches only after obtaining a licence for doing so from the Reserve Bank.

(iii) The terms of appointment of the Chairman of each bank are required to be approved by the Reserve Bank.

(iv) All banks including public sector banks are inspected periodically by the Reserve Bank to make an assessment of the bank's investment and lending policies, the state of its assets, its earning capacity, the quality of its management and compliance with the relevant provisions of law.

(v) On the basis of the findings of this inspection, Reserve Bank has powers to issue appropriate directives to a functioning bank and effect changes in its management.

2. In addition to this, under the law, Government has also the power to acquire the undertakings of any banking company under certain specified conditions, and may also direct Reserve Bank to take up a special inspection of any banking company and if, after examining the Inspection Report, it is satisfied that the affairs of the bank are being conducted to the detriment of the interest of its depositors, it may issue a moratorium on the functioning of the bank and may even direct Reserve Bank for winding up or compulsory merger of the bank with other banks.

(c) and (d). Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have no information regarding the payment, if any, made by banks to the Congress Party during the last 3 years.

(e) Government has no such proposal under consideration.

Import of Raw Jute from Bangladesh or Thailand

4520. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COM-

MERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to import raw jute from Bangladesh or Thailand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Exports to E.E.C. and Western Countries

4521. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total export for the years 1975 and 1976 with the E.E.C. countries and other western countries and details thereof;

(b) the total export for the years 1975, 1976 with the Socialist Countries and details thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to have export with North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, Mozambique and Angola; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DRARIA): (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-804/77].

(c) India exports its products to all these countries except Angola. Trade with Angola is yet to develop.

Tourist Centres in Orissa

4522. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist centres in Orissa;

(b) whether it is proposed to include some more places in the existing list of tourist centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There are several places in Orissa which can be developed as tourist centres. However, tourist centres where facilities by way of accommodation, transport and tourist bureaux have been provided in various Plan periods in the Central Sector are Bhubaneswar, Puri, Konark, Sambha, Chilka Lake, Rourkela and Hirakud.

(b) For the present the development of tourist facilities is being taken up only at Bhubaneswar, Puri, Konark and Chilka Lake due mainly to constraint on resources and other priorities.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists in Orissa

4523. SHRI D. AMAT. Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to agriculturists in Orissa during the last two years; and

(b) whether any evaluation has been done in regard to increase in production, if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The amounts of outstanding advances by the public sector banks (including nationalised banks) for agricultural purposes in Orissa as

at the end of December, 1975 and 1976 are as under:

(Rs. lakhs)

	December 1975	December 1976
<hr/>		
A. State Bank of India Group		
Direct	352.58	687.09
Indirect . . .	89.35	29.17
	<hr/> 441.93	<hr/> 716.26
<hr/>		
B. Nationalised Banks		
Direct	215.23	330.43
Indirect . . .	239.54	408.80
	<hr/> 454.77	<hr/> 739.23
<hr/>		
Total of A & B . . .	896.70	1455.49
<hr/>		

(b) No general evaluation of the impact of bank credit on agricultural production has been made by the public sector banks. The Government has, however, requested all the public sector banks to initiate suitable action for collection and maintenance of information about the vital impact of bank credit.

Amount Donated by Nationalised Banks during Emergency

4524. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount donated by each nationalised bank to the Congress Party during the period of emergency;

(b) the amount advanced by each nationalised bank to leaders of political parties and to the firms belonging to the leaders of political parties to which they belonged; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an inquiry into the working of the nationalised banks during the period of emergency?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Nineteen out of the twenty two public sector banks whose replies have been received have reported that they have not donated any amount to the Congress Party during the period of emergency.

(b) The banks have reported that the term leaders of political parties is not very precise and as such it will be difficult for them to find out which of their borrowal accounts, numbering about 59 lakhs at the end of December, 1975, belong to leaders of political parties or firms belonging to them.

(c) Government have no proposal to institute any enquiry into the working of nationalised banks the period of emergency.

Steps taken to Clear off the Surplus Rubber

4525. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to clear off the surplus rubber and keep the price line to help the small growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The problem of surplus rubber began to be specially felt in 1976-77. The prices of rubber fell to comparatively low levels during that period. To meet the situation, Government sanctioned the export of surplus rubber which was estimated at 21,000 tonnes. Of this, about 15,000 tonnes have already been exported and as a consequence, prices which had fallen to the statutory minimum price level Rs. 520/- per quintal of RMA-1 grade appreciated to Rs. 620/- per quintal now. Government are also

actively considering revising the minimum price.

Directions to State Governments Regarding Separation of Accounts from Audit

4526. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had issued directions to the State Governments to complete the separation of Accounts from Audit by 31st October, 1977;

(b) if so, the present position of this proposal and whether Government propose to make any change in policy in this regard; and

(c) whether the terms and conditions of service of the audit personnel likely to be transferred to the State Governments consequent on separation of Accounts will be finalised and published in advance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. Section 10 of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, as amended in April, 1976, empowers the Governor of a State to take over, with the previous approval of the President and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India accounting functions from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and thus separate accounts from audit. Against the background of the departmentalisation of accounts in the Central Ministries, the Government of India wrote to the State Governments in November 1976, suggesting the implementation in the States of the similar reform of separation of accounts from audit. It was left to the State Governments to take the initiative and send to the Central Government comprehensive proposals covering technical administrative and personnel aspects connected therewith.

(b) Proposals for separation of accounts from audit have been received from some States and are under consideration in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. While according approval of the Government of India to the proposals sent by State Governments for separation of accounts from audit, it will be ensured that the existing terms and conditions of service as well as scales of pay of the staff in the Audit Department are satisfactorily safeguarded in the event of their transfer to the State Government. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India will also be consulted in each case, before according approval by the Central Government.

(c) The terms and conditions of service offered by the State Government to the Audit personnel in the event of separation of accounts from audit and their transfer to the State Governments will be settled, in advance.

Encashment for attending office on Gazetted holidays

4527. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to modify the present policy of paying overtime in cash for attending office on Gazetted holidays by the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and how the employees would be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Under the latest economy instructions Central Government non-industrial employees required to attend office on Sundays and holidays should be granted compensatory leave only and not overtime allowance. This has been done for effecting the utmost economy in administrative expenditure of Government. There is no proposal to modify this decision.

Permits to Import Synthetic Yarn

4528. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether permits to import synthetic yarn of different kinds were given to Units that manufacture synthetic textiles;

(b) if so, to whom such permits were given during the last three years and in what quantities;

(c) what was the quantity actually imported against such permits during the above period; and

(d) what effect the shortfall in the import, if any, had on the selling price of synthetic textiles?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Import of nylon filament yarn for manufacturers of synthetic textiles has been permitted since 9/2/1977 and the import is canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

(b) to (d). No actual user licences for import of nylon yarn were issued during the last three financial years. Due to shortage, the prices of nylon yarn have gone up during the last few months. Adequate imports are expected to materialise during the current year bringing down the prices to reasonable levels.

विदेशों में भूतपूर्व मन्त्रियों के बैंक खाते

4529. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंदिरा सरकार के किन-किन मन्त्रियों के विदेशों में बैंक खाते हैं;

(ख) ये खाते किस-किस देश में और किस किस बैंक में हैं;

(ग) प्रत्येक भूतपूर्व मन्त्री की सम्पत्ति का मूल्य क्या है;

(घ) क्या विदेशी बैंकों में खाते खोलने से पूर्व भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त की गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति न लेने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) भूतपूर्व मन्त्रियों की विदेशों में जमा धनराशियों को भारत में लाने के लिये भारत सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) डाक्टर कर्ण सिंह का यूनाइटेड किंगडम में ग्रिडलेज बैंक लिमिटेड में खाता है और श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी का अपनी पत्नी श्रीमती जे० एच० त्रिवेदी के साथ यूनाइटेड किंगडम में लायड्स बैंक लिमिटेड में संयुक्त खाता है ।

(ग) यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त दोनों खाते, वर्ष 1946 में यूनाइटेड किंगडम और स्टर्लिंग क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ मुद्रा सम्बन्धी लेन देन पर विदेशी मुद्रा नियन्त्रण प्रतिबन्ध लागू किए जाने से पहले खोले गये थे और इसलिए इस मामले में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से अनुमति लेना जरूरी नहीं था । लेकिन यूनाइटेड किंगडम के साथ लेनदेनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये जाने के बाद भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इन दोनों व्यक्तियों को ये खाते रखने के लाइसेंस जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ड) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने इन भूतपूर्व मन्त्रियों डाक्टर कर्ण सिंह और श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी को अधिक से अधिक

क्रमशः 500 पौण्ड और 100 पौण्ड तक की रकम जमा रखने की अनुमति इस निदेश के साथ दी है कि इन रकमों से जितनी भी रकम अधिक होगी वह भारत मंगा ली जाएगी।

उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योगपतियों द्वारा काला धन इकट्ठा किया जाना

4530. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त तथा तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके विरुद्ध भारत सरकार ने पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान जांच कराई;

(ख) उन उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके विरुद्ध काला धन इकट्ठा करने अथवा सरकारी नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के आरोप थे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक मामले की पूरी तरह छानबीन की है और यदि हां, तो

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एज० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग) जैसी कि मांग की गई है, आयकर विभाग ऐसे सभी मामलों की, जिसमें 'उद्योगपतियों' के मामले भी शामिल हैं, जांच कर रहा है, जिनमें कर-अप वंचन किये जाने का सन्देह है। वर्तमान में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1971-72 से 1975-76 तक के 5 वर्षों की विधि में आय/धन को छिपाने के कारण लगाये गये अर्थदण्डों की संख्या और आय/धन को छिपाने के मामलों में चलाये गये मुकदमों तथा अथवा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता से सम्बन्धित अपराधों की संख्या निम्नानुसार थी :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
आय को छिपाने के कारण लगाये गये अर्थ- दण्डों की संख्या	18051	12544	12407	8216	8234
धन को छिपाने के कारण लगाये गये अर्थ- दण्डों की संख्या	593	368	833	995	908
अभिषेकनों की संख्या	13	30	108	61	111

यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी खास मामले (मामलों) के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहते हैं तो उसे एकत्रित करके प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

Possibilities of Attracting Foreign Tourists of Middle and Lower Classes

4531. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether our efforts for promoting tourism are in the main directed to catering to the needs of the foreign tourists of affluence;

(b) whether Government have considered the possibilities of attracting foreign tourists of the middle and lower classes, so as to facilitate large inflow of tourist traffic; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide minimum amenities at very reasonable rates in the shape of accommodation, good food and other amenities laying particular emphasis on the tourist need for understanding Indian culture and art?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). It has always been the endeavour of the Government to promote the visit of international tourists of different income levels to India. With this end in view the construction of medium and low-priced accommodation by way of tourist bungalows, youth hostels, travellers lodges, and the development of camping sites have been provided/proposed in the Central Sector in the earlier/current Plan periods. Besides the above, the tourist bungalows constructed in the State Sector are also available for use by international tourists. The above accommodation is provided at places of historical, archaeological, scenic and religious importance to the international tourists to visit centres of Indian art and culture.

Similarly, conducted sightseeing coach tours are being operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation and State Transport or Tourism Corporations to enable less affluent tourists to visit centres of our cultural heritage and natural beauty.

The 'Discover India' air fare and youth fare introduced by the Indian Airlines and 'Indrail Passes' offered by the Railways are yet other amenities which international tourists of all income levels can avail of.

Random Sample Study of Loan policy of Selected Branches of Nationalised Banks

4532. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a random sampling study of certain selected branches of the nationalised banks to ensure that their loan policy subserves the main objectives of nationalisation; and

(b) the results of such a study if so made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). While no study as such of the loaning policies followed by the branches of public sector banks has been conducted, these branches have been functioning within the framework of the overall credit and banking policies formulated by the Government and the Reserve Bank. The overall performance of the public sector banks in the context of the national priorities has also been under continual watch of the Government. As a result of the concerted efforts made by the public sector banks to assist small borrowers, their outstanding advances to the neglected sectors of Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Road Transport, Professional and Self-employed persons, Retail trade and Small Business etc. have increased from Rs. 441 crores involving 2.60 lakh borrowal accounts and accounting for 14.9 percent of their aggregate advances in June 1969 to Rs. 3036 crores involving 62.2 lakh borrowal accounts and accounting for 27.3 per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of December 1976.

National Public Distribution Policy

4533. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether, as stated in Parliament, Government propose to implement a national public Distribution Policy for making available essential commodities equitably to all sections of society at reasonable rates;

(b) the time limit for formulation and implementation of the Policy; and

(c) whether Government have taken into account the urgent need for quicker implementation of the policy so that even the remotest tribal in the country can get his requirements, without being fleeced by profiteers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposals in regard to the permanent public distribution system for essential commodities are likely to be finalised in the next three months.

(c) The proposals are intended to cover the population in remote tribal areas also to prevent their being fleeced by profiteers.

Multinational Companies Dealing in Export of Marine Products

4534. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multinational companies having branches in India which are dealing in the export of marine products;

(b) the name of the countries with which they are attached;

(c) the amount of the marine products exported during the last three years and details of the products; and

(d) the names of the countries to whom exported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). A statement is attached laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-805/77].

Air Services closed down in Gujarat

4535. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and other particulars of air services closed down during the last two years in Gujarat State;

(b) the reasons for their closure; and

(c) whether Government are considering to restart it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No air services to cities in Gujarat were discontinued by Indian Airlines during the last two years.

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

Integrated Textile Policy

4536. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any integrated textile policy based on a remunerative price of cotton for the growers and fair price of cloth for the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The formulation of a co-

ordinated textile policy is under active consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Shellac by S.T.C.

4537. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has decided to purchase shellac in the open market during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity and mode of purchase thereof; and

(c) what is the export target fixed for shellac for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of Shellac purchased/arrangements finalised for purchase during the current year so far is 1035 Mts. Purchases are made on the basis of competitive offers from dependable suppliers. However, this is distinct from purchase of Seedlac by STC from Bihar and West Bengal State Agencies. The target of purchase of seedlac for 1977-78 is 5,500 Tonnes.

(c) The export target fixed for shellac during the current year is 10,000 Tons in all forms.

Setting up of a Committee on Working of I.T.D.C.

4538. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a committee to examine the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation and to suggest

ways and means to attract more tourists to India;

(b) if so, what will be the composition of the said committee; and

(c) the time by which it will be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. There is at present no proposal to set up a new committee to examine the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation. A Committee on restructuring of the I.T.D.C. was, however, set up in 1974, and its report is expected shortly.

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

Chairman of Air India

4539. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Air India has all along remained the same person since the inception of Air India; and

(b) if so, when is his present term expiring and whether Government propose to further renew his term?

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

(b) The present term of the Board of Air India including its Chairman is upto 31st January, 1978. The question of reconstituting the entire Board is under Government's consideration.

Reviewing of the Scheme of Separation of Accounts from Audit

4540. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering the question of Review and Reversal of the scheme of

Separation of Accounts from Audit; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Presumably the reference is to the scheme of Separation of Accounts from Audit of the Centre. Government is not considering reversal of the scheme.

(b) Broad features of the scheme are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Broad features of the Scheme of Separation of Accounts from Audit at the Centre

Under the system of accounting prevalent prior to separation of accounts from audit, all payments were made and Government dues were collected through district treasuries and sub-treasuries and accounts were compiled by the combined Audit and Accounts offices functioning under the Comptroller and Auditor General. With a view to improving financial administration, particularly in the context of effective implementation of Plan Schemes, Government decided to separate audit from accounts and to introduce departmentalised accounting system in Central Ministries/Departments in a phased manner beginning from April 1976. The main objective behind the departmentalisation of accounts was:—

(a) to make timely and accurate accounting information available to each Ministry/Department to assist in formulation, implementation and monitoring of Plan projects; and

(b) to ensure better employee and public satisfaction by prompt payment of personal claims of employees and providing better facilities to the public for payment of Government dues.

2. The salient features of the Departmentalised Accounting system are:—

(i) The Secretary of each Ministry/Department is the chief accounting authority for the Ministry/Department and discharges this responsibility through the Financial Adviser;

(ii) A separate and self-contained Accounting Organisation under a Principal Accounts Officer assisted by one or more Pay and Accounts Officer has been set up in each Ministry and major functional Departments. The Pay and Accounts Offices are responsible for making payments after pre-check, accounting of Departmental receipts, compilation of accounts of receipts and expenditure and maintenance of Provident Fund accounts of employees. However, the responsibility of accounting of payment of pensions has not yet been taken over by the Departmentalised Accounts Organisation and continues to remain with the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(iii) Cheque drawing powers have also been given to a number of departmental officers in order to expedite payments on account of personal claims of employees and contingent expenditure;

(iv) All payments are made and receipts realised through selected public sector banks—one Bank being nominated for each Ministry/Department.

(v) In order to provide more facilities to tax-payers, a system of collection of direct and indirect taxes through Public Sector Banks has been introduced throughout the country;

(vi) An organisation under the Controller General of Accounts has been set up as part of the Ministry of Finance with responsibility for setting up and maintaining a technically sound accounting system in the Departmentalised Accounts Organisation. From 1st April, 1977, the Controller General of Accounts will be responsible for consolidation of Civil Accounts of the Government

of India. He will also consolidate the Appropriation Accounts (from 1976-77 Accounts) of all the Ministries for presenting the same to Parliament after certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(vii) With a view to making accounting an effective tool of management, a high-level Advisory Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister to assist the Ministries Departments in evolving suitable accounting and management information system for programming, monitoring and evaluation of Plan Schemes and for improving budgetary control.

3. Under the scheme of Departmentalisation of Accounts, as the Pay and Accounts offices function as part and parcel of the Ministry/Department concerned, claims and dues are checked and paid expeditiously. Monthly accounts are now available to the Ministries/Departments concerned before the end of the following month and this facilitates better budgetary and expenditure control. The facility of payment of Government dues through Public Sector Banks has considerably added to the convenience of the general public, resulting in greater public satisfaction.

AIR Passengers from Ahmedabad to Bombay or Delhi

4541. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of passengers travelling from Ahmedabad to either Bombay or Delhi are greatly inconvenienced and often handicapped by the fact that only one aircraft flies to and from Ahmedabad and Bombay instead of the two flying earlier and that the aircraft for Ahmedabad-Delhi flies in the evening instead of in the morning; and

(b) if so, the prompt remedial steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines will examine the possibility of operating a daily morning service on the Delhi/Ahmedabad/Bombay sector, in its Winter Schedule effective November, 1977.

Disclosure under Voluntary Disclosure Scheme

4542. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the persons who have declared undisclosed income under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme of over Rs. 5 lakhs and wealth of over Rs. 15 lakhs; and

(b) how many of them are known to be the smugglers, their names and the amounts disclosed by the individuals under the Income-tax and Wealth-tax?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (now, Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976) provided for voluntary disclosure of income, in cases other than cases of search and seizure, under Section 3(1), disclosure of income in cases of search and seizure under section 14(1), and disclosure of wealth under section 15(1).

So far as declarations under section 3(1) are concerned, section 12 stipulates, *inter alia*, that all particulars contained therein shall be treated as confidential and no public servant shall disclose them except to an officer employed in the execution of any of the Acts mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 8 or the Wealth-tax Act or to any officer appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or the Central Board of Direct Taxes to audit income-tax receipts or

refunds. It will, therefore, be a breach of the provisions of section 12 to furnish details of persons who have declared undisclosed income of over Rs. 5 lakhs under section 3(1).

Requisite information with regard to declarations under sections 14(1) and 15(1) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Smugglers were liable to detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. Subject to the conditions prescribed in section 21 of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976 no disclosure could be made by any person in respect of whom an order of detention had been made under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

Concessions for giving Employment to Staff's Children of State Bank of India

4543. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation recently from the Members of Parliament that some concessions for giving employment to Staff's children of State Bank of India, Delhi Circle, be given who voluntarily offered and performed outdoor duties in border area during Indo-Pakistan War;

(b) whether Government has directed the State Bank of India to give such concessions to the children of such staff members in providing them with suitable assignments in the Bank; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the families of such staff members?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING

(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). While Government have not received any representation recently from Members of Parliament for giving concessions in employment to children of staff of State Bank of India, Delhi Circle who voluntarily offered and performed out-door duties in border areas during Indo-Pakistan War, two Members of Parliament had written to Government in April/May, 1976 recommending, as a special case the employment of the daughter of an employee of State Bank of India who had worked in border areas during Indo-Pakistan War, 1965. Since the Government have not extended any concessions/relaxations for the children of such employees, these requests were not acceded to.

Import duty on Pesticides

4544. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lot of discrepancy in Customs duty on import of various pesticides;

(b) whether numerous pesticides organisations have urged to bring all the pesticides at par and charge a uniform Customs duty on all varieties of pesticides/fungicides/weedicides so that the same could be available to farming community at economical rates;

(c) whether Government intend to bring the custom duty at par; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor and steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The customs duty on import of all pesticide/fungicide/weedicide chemicals is uniform @60 per cent basic duty plus 15 per cent auxiliary duty. However, the Government has received requests for reduction in customs duty in respect of these chemicals, which are under consideration.

Fire in engine of Air India Jet liner at Tokyo International Airport

4545. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fire broke out in the engine of an Air India jet liner on July 9, 1977 at Tokyo International Airport; and

(b) if so, the causes of the fire and damages, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was an engine fire incident at Tokyo Airport involving Air India's Boeing 707 aircraft VT-DSI operating Tokyo-Bombay scheduled flight AI-315 on 9th July, 1977. There were no casualties. According to the preliminary investigation carried out at Tokyo, there is a possibility of internal failure of the engine in the compressor section. Further investigations are being carried out and the exact causes of the fire and the extent of damages will be known after the investigation is completed.

1977-78 के दौरान निर्यात और आयात

4546. श्री यशवत शर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान विदेशी मुद्रा में कुल कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का आयात-निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए निर्यात सम्भावनाएं 5750-6000 करोड़ रु० के बीच कूती गई हैं जो विदेशी बाजारों में चल रही व्यापारिक हालात पर निर्भर करती हैं ।

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सम्भाव्य आयातों का समुचित मूल्यांकन इतनी जल्दी करना सम्भव नहीं है । तथापि, कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में हाल में हुई वृद्धि और सरकार द्वारा माल, संघटकों, उपस्कर तथा फालतू पुर्जों और खाद्य तेलों, कच्ची रुई आदि जैसी अन्य आवश्यक मदों के आयातों को उदार बनाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपायों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1977-78 के दौरान समग्र आयात पिछले वर्ष के स्तर से बढ़ सकते हैं ।

Mills Spinning Art Silk Yarn

4547. SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the number of mills spinning art silk yarn?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

Item of Manufacture	No. of Units
1. Viscose filament yarn	8
2. Viscose staple fibre .	2
3. Acetate fibre and yarn	1
4. Nylon filament yarn	8
5. Polyester staple fibre	5
6. Polyester filament yarn	6

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Besides, on an average 115 cotton spinning units are spinning staple fibre spun yarn under general permission issued by Textile Commissioner, in addition to 24 staple fibre spinning mills licensed under I(DR) Act for the purpose.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा की गई वित्तीय अनियमितताएं

4548. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा आपात स्थिति के दौरान की गई वित्तीय अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं तथा किन-किन वित्तीय अनियमितताओं और घोटालों की जांच की जा रही है तथा यह जांच कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

(वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, सरकार ने आपात स्थिति के दौरान की गई सभी अनियमितताओं और ज्यादतियों की जांच करने का निर्णय किया है। यह निर्णय सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा की गई वित्तीय अनियमितताओं पर भी लागू होगा। इस प्रकार की सभी जांच यथाशीघ्र पूरी करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।

मोटे कपड़े के मूल्य में कमी

4549. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार मोटे कपड़े का मूल्य कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ख) अलीगढ़ तथा बुलन्दशहर जिलों में मोटे कपड़े का वितरण करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था क की गई है; और

(ग) भविष्य में मोटे कपड़े की कोई

कमी न रहे, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). प्रश्न में संकेत नियन्त्रित कपड़े की और मालूम होता है जिसकी कीमतें कानूनी रूप से निर्धारित की जाती हैं। नियन्त्रित कपड़े की विद्यमान कीमत में और कमी करना सम्भव नहीं होगा। प्रत्येक महीने तैयार होने वाले नियन्त्रित कपड़े के आवंटन, भारत सरकार के वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य को, उस राज्य की जनसंख्या के आधार पर यथानुपात किये जाते हैं। राज्य में विक्रा की जिम्मेवारी उस राज्य सरकार की है। भविष्य के लिये उपलब्धता, उत्पादन स्तरों पर निर्भर होगी।

Action by Enforcement Directorate against Individuals/Firms/Companies

4550. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the persons, companies and firms against whom the Enforcement Directorate has taken action in the last 2 years;

(b) the details of each case and the action taken by the Directorate against them;

(c) whether the action against some cases has been dropped; and

(d) if so, the names and addresses of such persons and companies and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). In the last two years, during the period from 1.6.1975 to 31.5.1977, the Enforcement Directorate has taken action to register 10,358 enquiries for investigation and in connection with such

enquiries 3,898 searches were also conducted resulting in the seizure of various amounts of Indian and foreign currency, besides incriminating documents. During this period 212,228 Show Cause Notices were issued, 11,772 cases were adjudicated and 297 complaints were filed in the courts. In some of these cases the enquiries had commenced even before 1.6.1975, the date referred to above.

Details of action taken by the Enforcement Directorate has been furnished above in terms of the statistics maintained by the Directorate. No separate statistics is maintained regarding the cases dropped. In some enquiries more than one person is involved, more than one search is conducted against a person, and more than one Show Cause Notice is issued to the same person in a few cases. In some cases the same Show Cause Notice may cover more than one person. The same is the position in regard to the complaints filed in the court. In a few cases the person to whom the Show Cause Notice has been issued may also be the same person against whom the complaint is filed in the court. If all the particulars asked for in the question are to be furnished, it will mean that every one of the files, numbering over 10,000 will have to be looked into for gathering the information, and the result may not be commensurate with the time and labour involved. If the Honourable Member has any specific case (s) in view, particulars of the same can be furnished if the names of the parties are given. As regards the punishment given to the various persons involved in the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, it may be stated that this is in the form of imposition of penalties and confiscation of offending currency in the departmental adjudication, and, imprisonment and fines on conviction by courts in cases of prosecution.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks and LIC for more than Rupees One Crore

4551. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the parties who took loan of more than Rs. 1 crore during the last 2 years from nationalised banks and L.I.C.;

(b) what was the security taken from them;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about the irregularities committed by the banks or L.I.C. in advancing the loans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Information in respect of LIC it being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The Reserve Bank of India has stated that there are 1546 accounts where credit limits in excess of Rs. 1 crore have been sanctioned by the nationalised banks. The outstanding in these accounts as at the end of December 1975 was Rs. 3326 crores.

(b) to (d). Security is taken by banks in the case of all advances; the nature of security depends on the type of facility made available in individual cases. The cases of irregularities, if any, committed by banks, in not following the prescribed procedure, are generally looked into by the Reserve Bank of India during the course of inspection of banks carried out under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and brought out in the inspection reports on the banks concerned for necessary action.

Information regarding cases where serious allegations have been made regarding grant of facilities by banks

to certain clientele and the action taken by Government are being furnished in reply to unstarred question No. 4533 being answered today.

Similar information regarding grant of loans by LIC in which any allegation has been made is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Voluntary disclosures by Ministers of Central and State Governments

4552. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the Ministers of the States and that of the Central Ministers who made disclosures in the Income Tax Department under the recent Voluntary Disclosure Scheme;

(b) the amount of disclosure against each name; and

(c) the sources of their assets declared by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (now, Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976) provided for Voluntary disclosure of income, in cases other than cases of search and seizure, under section 3(1), disclosure of income in cases of search and seizure under section 14(1) and disclosure of wealth under section 15(1).

So far as declarations under section 3(1) are concerned, section 12 stipulates, *inter alia*, that all particulars contained therein shall be treated as confidential and no public servant shall disclose them except to any officer employed in the execution of any of the Acts mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 8, or the Wealth-tax Act, or to any officer appointed

by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or the Central Board of Direct Taxes to audit income-tax receipts or refunds. It will, therefore, be a breach of the secrecy provisions of section 12 to disclose the information for which the Hon'ble Member has asked.

Requisite information with regard to declarations under sections 14(1) and 15(1) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Under the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Rules, 1975 the declarants were not required to indicate the sources of income invested in the asset(s).

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के चेयरमैनों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4553. श्री कंदर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकार को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के किन किन चेयरमैनों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध प्राप्त शिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के उन अध्यक्षों एवं प्रबंध निदेशकों के नाम जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं तथा हर एक के विरुद्ध की गई शिकायत की प्रकृति दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये। संख्या LT 806/77] ये शिकायतें सरकार को 1 जुलाई, 1975 से प्रारम्भ हुये दो वर्षों के दौरान मिली हैं।

(ग) इनमें, से सभी शिकायतों की, जिनमें निहित आरोपों के तथ्यों की जांच की जा सकती थी, जांच कर ली गई थी और उन पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से समुचित कार्यवाही कर दी गई थी।

संथाल परगना में देवघर और वासुकी का पर्यटक आकर्षण स्थानों के रूप में विकास

4554. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि संथाल परगना में देवघर और वासुकी देश के प्रसिद्ध तीर्थस्थल हैं जहां हर वर्ष देश के सभी भागों तथा विदेशों में लाखों यात्री आते हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पर्यटक आकर्षण के स्थानों के रूप में इन स्थानों के विकास हेतु अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है और इसके कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या देवघर के निकट अनेक तीर्थ क्षेत्र तथा सुन्दर स्थान हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्थानों का विकास करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). देश में तीर्थ यात्री केन्द्र तथा प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य के स्थान काफी अधिक संख्या में हैं, संथाल परगना में देवघर तथा वासुकी नाथ और देवघर के इर्द-गिर्द के अन्य केन्द्र उनमें से कुछ हैं। परन्तु, मुख्यतया साधनों की कमी तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए कोई सुविधाओं प्रदान नहीं की गयी है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेश बोर्ड

4555. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक बोर्डों के सदस्यों की सूची की जांच की है ; और

(ख) उक्त बैंकों के अधिकारियों को छोड़कर सदस्यों का व्यापार क्या है और निदेशक बोर्ड में उन्हें शामिल करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). चौदहों राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के वर्तमान निदेशक मंजल राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) योजना, 1970 की धारा 3 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार 11 दिसम्बर, 1972 को गठित किये गये थे। अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशकों के अलावा इन मंडलों (बोर्डों) में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी, कर्मचारी निदेशक और जमाकर्ताओं, किसानों और शिल्पियों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होते हैं। इनके साथ साथ, जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से लिए गए और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्यचालन के वास्ते उपयोगी समझे जाने वाले मामलों में विशेष ज्ञान या व्यवहारिक अनुभव रखने वाले गैर-सरकारी निदेशक भी निदेशक मंजल में रहते हैं। उपयोगी समझे जाने वाले ज्ञान और अनुभव के क्षेत्र ये हैं—अर्थशास्त्र, प्रबन्ध, लेखाकारिता और प्रशासन, इंजीनियरी, सहकारिता, वाणिज्य, बैंकिंग आदि। इन बोर्डों का शीघ्र ही पुनर्गठन किये जाने की आशा है।

सहकारिता आन्दोलन के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को पत्र

4556. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारिता आन्दोलन के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने सदस्य देशों से इसके विकास पर जोर देने को कहा है और एक संकल्प पास किया है जिसमें सभी देशों से कहा गया है कि वे सहकारिता आन्दोलन के विकास तथा उसके रचनात्मक कार्य अपने सम्बन्धी अनुभव के बारे में उनको लिखें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये पत्र अथवा भेजे जाने वाले पत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस आधार पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को भेजे जाने वाले उत्तर में सहकारी आन्दोलन के संरचनात्मक तथा संस्थात्मक सुधारों, आय के समान वितरण में इसकी भूमिका, सदस्यों की सहभागिता, विकास में योगदान, सहकारिता के बारे में सांख्यिकी सूचना और अन्य देशों के साथ अनुभव के विनियम के बारे में सामान्य सूचना का उल्लेख किया जाएगा ।

पटना में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों के मुख्यालय स्थापित किया जाना

4557. श्री बोरेंद्र प्रसाद : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में कोयला, लोहा तथा अभ्रक का उत्पादन करने वाली सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी कम्पनियों के मुख्यालय या तो कलकत्ता में हैं और या बम्बई

में, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बिहार सरकार को करोड़ों रुपयों का वार्षिक घाटा होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार के पिछड़पन को देखते हुये सरकार का विचार इन सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों के मुख्यालय पटना में स्थापित करने का है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) बिहार कोयला, लोहा तथा इस्पात और माइका उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी उपक्रमों के मुख्यालय बिहार राज्य में हैं ही हैं, जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है :—

- (1) बोकारो इस्पात लिमिटेड, बोकारो, बिहार;
- (2) सेंट्रल कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड, रांची, बिहार;
- (3) सेंट्रल माइन प्लानिंग एण्ड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट, रांची, बिहार;
- (4) भारत कॉकिंग कोल लिमिटेड, धनबाद, बिहार;
- (5) माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, लिमिटेड, पटना बिहार ।

किसी भी राज्य में स्थित किसी उत्पादनकारी यनिट का मुख्यालय उस राज्य से बाहर होने के कारण वहां की राज्य सरकार को बिक्री कर, राज्य के उत्पादन शुल्क एवं चुंगी जैसे करों को कोई हानि नही होती क्योंकि इनका भुगतान उत्पादन/बिक्री स्थल पर ही करना होता है ।

सरकार को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों को अपने मुख्यालय/पंजीकृत कार्यालय, किसी स्थान विशेष पर खोलने के लिए कह सके ।

Loan given by Agricultural Refinance Corporation to Industries in Madhya Pradesh

4558. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the loan given by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to the various industries connected with agricultural production in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the progress made in this regard and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation does not provide refinance for industrial loans. However, where manufacturing/processing is a part of the total agricultural development scheme, the scheme will be eligible for refinance.

An International Development Agency assisted Dairy Development Project envisaging an integrated dairy development programme to be implemented over a period of 6 years at a total cost of Rs. 25 crores has been sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation. No disbursement has so far been made under this project.

No other scheme has been sanctioned by the Corporation for agro-based industries in Madhya Pradesh.

Loans granted by Nationalised Banks in district of Madhya Pradesh

4559. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Madhya Pradesh in which loans have been granted through the nationalised bank projects during 1975-76 for construction of wells, setting up of pumps and development of agriculture; and

(b) the acreage of land after completion of such projects which would be benefited, district-wise by additional irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The District-wise classification of the advances granted by the nationalised banks separately for the purposes mentioned in the Question and the acreage of land benefiting from it are not available. However, data in respect of term loans granted by the public sector banks in Madhya Pradesh for various agricultural purposes and outstanding as at the end of March 1976 are given below:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Purpose	State Bank of India Group	Nationalised banks	Total of 2-3
1	2	3	4
1. Sinking and deepening of wells and tube wells	385.94	315.03	700.97
2. Pump sets/oil engines	334.91	396.62	731.53
3. Composite minor irrigation Schemes	120.05	296.94	416.99
4. Tractors, Agricultural implements & machinery	524.07	623.73	1147.80
5. Plough animals (Bullocks)	4.67	9.96	14.63
6. Reclamation and land development schemes	2.66	13.89	16.55
7. Construction of godowns/cold storages	0.38	0.57	0.95
8. Plantations	0.01	0.31	0.32
9. Other term loans	40.38	35.20	75.58
Total	1413.07	1692.25	3105.32

एयर इंडिया की एयर बसों की खाड़ी के देशों की नियमित उड़ानें आरम्भ करना

4560. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खाड़ी के देशों को एयर इंडिया की एयर बसों की नियमित उड़ान आरम्भ करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) ये सेवाएँ कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेंगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) और (ख). एयर इंडिया तथा इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के बीच एक समझौते के अनुसार 18 जून, 1977 से दुबई तथा मस्कट के लिये एयर बस द्वारा सप्ताह में दो बार की विमान सेवाएं चालू चाल की गई हैं।

हर गतिवार : बम्बई/दुबई/बम्बई

हर रविवार : बम्बई/मस्कट/बम्बई

Take-over of Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur

4561. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to take over any further sick mill or mills; and

(b) if so, what action would be taken over the representation from trade unions for taking over Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Kanpur had suggested change in the management of Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur on the lines of another mill in Maharashtra where in the context of advance of additional bank finance, representatives of the Bank and the State Government have been taken on the Board of Management. If such initiative is taken by the State Government, the Bank and the concerned parties, all possible cooperation will be extended by the Central Government to viable projects.

Sanction of Loans by Banks without Security

4562. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no loan is sanctioned by the bank authorities without any security to the landless labourers and artists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Banks are moving away from security oriented lending to purposive and production oriented lending where the basic emphasis is on viable schemes and security is not the prime consideration. The landless labourers who are not in a position to offer any tangible security are provided short term credit under the group guarantee scheme. Artisans are generally granted advances against the hypothecation of tools, equipment, raw material etc. purchased with the bank's finance. Third party guarantee, if available is also taken. However, if the borrower is not in the position to offer any tangible security, it is not insisted upon.

(b) The Government considers the emphasis on purpose and production oriented lending as a welcome development.

Delay in announcing the Revised Price of Rubber

4563. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that wage negotiations in the Rubber Plantation Industry in Kerala employing over one and a half lakhs of workers are being held up owing to the delay in Government announcing the revised price of rubber; and

(b) if so, whether he would take steps to have it fixed immediately?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal to revise the minimum price of rubber is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Import Licences for edible Oil to M/s Godrej Soap Manufacturing Company and other Concerns

4564. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil permitted to be imported by each firm against licences granted to Godrej Soap Manufacturing Company, Bombay, Appeejay Pvt. Limited, Calcutta headed by Shri Swraj Paul and others and 13 other firms, with values and foreign exchange release to each of them;

(b) whether the firm Appeejay connected with Aminchand Pyarelal was involved in a serious economic offence and black-marketing involving importation of stainless steel and several other items; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A statement showing the value of licences granted to the 13 firms including M/s. Godrej Soap Mfg. Co., Bombay, Appeejay Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta is attached. Licences for edible oil are granted with value only as limiting factor. Actual Release of foreign exchange in each case depended on the imports made by each party. No foreign exchange is released unless a party has to remit payments for imports made.

(b) M/s. Appeejay Pvt. Ltd., is one of the firms under the Aminchand Group of concerns. There were certain allegations against Aminchand Group regarding non-fulfilment of export obligation against their barter licences.

(c) On the basis of report of 'Sarkar Commission', M/s. Appeejay Pvt. Ltd., were debarred from receiving licences for 5 licensing periods with effect from 18.6.1966 to 31.3.1971. The firm was not debarred from receiving import licences in February, 1977 when a licence for import of edible oils was given to it.

Statement

Name of Licensee	Total value of the licences given for import of edible oils and oil seeds
1	2
1. M/s. Godrej Soap Limited, Bombay	Rs. 47,60,21,74
2. M/s. Jamnadas Madhavji & Co., Bombay	Rs. 7,86,97,500
3. M/s. Jai Hind Oil Mills, Bombay	Rs. 9,00,00,000
4. M/s. Kamani Oil Mills, Bombay	Rs. 13,50,00,000
5. M/s. Shree Krishna Oil Mills, Bombay.	Rs. 9,65,00,000
6. M/s. Karachi Khopra Mills, Bombay	Rs. 8,41,50,000

1	2
7. M/s. Apcejay (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Rs. 5,00,00,000
8. M/s. Prabhat Solvent Extraction Pvt. Ltd. Manavadar	Rs. 10,05,00,000
9. M/s. Oceanic Solvent Industries, Jamnagar	Rs. 5,50,00,000
10. M/s. Krishna Oil Cake Industries, Upleta	Rs. 5,00,00,000
11. M/s. Bajrang Lal Amit Kumar, Calcutta	Rs. 20,00,00,000
12. M/s. The Vegetable Vitamin Foods Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 4,93,83,560
13. M/s. Mulji Devshi & Co., Bombay.	Rs. 4,61,50,000

Reduction in the Export Duty of Coffee..

4565. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent reduction in export duty on coffee will increase the domestic price of coffee; and

(b) the extent to which the domestic price of coffee has increased since the recent reduction on export duty on coffee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The reduction in export duty on coffee had no repercussions on domestic prices as releases of coffee for export and domestic consumption are made independently. This will be evident from the movement of domestic auction prices for the main grades of coffee during the last six months as given below:—

Price of Coffee per beg of 50 Kg.

	Rate of Export duty per Quintal	Plant (A)	Arabica Cherry AB	Robusta Cherry AB
January 77	Rs. 1300	537 00	514 50	508 25
February 77	1300	550 50	526 50	523 50
March 7	1300	529 75	497 50	450 25
April 77 Revised to Rs. 2200 on 26 th		508 50	471 75	480 00
May 1977 Reduced to Rs. 1600 on 18th		501 50	474 00	486 75
June 1977 Reduced to Rs. 1100 on 25th		510 25	497 75	464 00

Standardisation of Salary Structure of Public Sector Banks

4566. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report of the Committee headed by Shri V. R. Pillai which went into the question of standardisation of salary structure of all public sector banks; and

(b) if they have not taken any decision, how soon would they implement the recommendations of this Committee which submitted its report in May, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee under the chairmanship of Shri V. R. Pillai on standardisation of pay scales, allowances, perquisites, etc. of officers in nationalised banks is still under consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken soon on the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

Rates of D.A. payable to Officers in Public Sector Banks

4567. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of dearness allowance payable to Officers in public sector banks vary from bank to bank;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to rationalise the rates of D.A. payable to officers in the Public Sector Banks and to bring about uniformity in the consideration of weightage for various commodities that go into the composition of the index; and

(c) from what date do Government propose to implement their decision in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There are variations in the rates of Dearness Allowance payable to officers in different public sector banks.

(b) and (c). The report of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. R. Pillai on standardisation of pay scales, allowances including Dearness Allowance and other perquisites of officers in the nationalised banks, is under examination of the Government.

As regards uniformity of weightage for various commodities that go into the composition of the consumer price index, Government in the Ministry of Labour have constituted a Committee on 31st May 1977 to go into the various aspects of the consumer price index number and make recommendations.

Employee Director on the Board of Directors of State Bank of India

4568. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any employee Director on the Board of Directors of the State Bank of India;

(b) whether any action was taken to give effect to the amendment to the State Bank of India Act which was passed by Parliament in 1973 for the appointment of such a director on the Board of Directors of the State Bank of India;

(c) what action has been taken in respect of other Public Sector Banks to give effect to this provision which was passed by Parliament in 1973; and

(d) difficulties which have crept in the matter of appointment of two directors, one representing the employee of State Bank, who are workmen, and the other representing employees, who are not workmen?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). At present there are no employee directors on the Board of State Bank of India. The State Bank Laws (Amendment) Act, 1973 provides for the appointment on the Boards of Directors of State Bank of India and its subsidiaries two employees—one from among the employees who are workmen and the other from among such of the employees of the Bank concerned as are not workmen i.e., officers. Government have already framed rules for the appointment of employee-directors in exercise of powers conferred by Section 49 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and Section 62 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 as amended in 1973. The workman director is to be appointed out of the panel of three employees furnished to the Central Government by the representative union. The representative union has to be certified by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) after due verification of membership of the unions operating in the Bank.

2. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) was requested in July 1974 to conduct the necessary verification. While verification reports from Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in respect of six subsidiary banks have been received, it is reported that verification for State Bank of India and one subsidiary bank is in its final stages and results are likely to be finalised soon. As soon as the verification results are received, action will be initiated under the Rules for the appointment of the workman director on all these banks. The officer director would also be appointed simultaneously.

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में नये पदों का सृजन

4569. **श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मन्त्री के मितव्ययता के लिए अनुरोध करने के उपरान्त भी पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में उपमहाप्रबन्धक के दो नये पदों का सृजन किया गया है तथा नयी भर्ती भी की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा 27 मई, 1977 के कार्यालय जापन संख्या एफ 14(4)/ई (समन्वय)/77 में सरकार के प्रशासनिक खर्चों में मितव्ययिता वर्तने के बारे में जारी किये गये आदेशों में यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों में गैर-तकनीकी और गैर-परिचालन कर्मचारियों की सभी नयी भरती सम्बन्धित संगठन के निदेशक मण्डल की अनुमति से की जाय। पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि इसके निदेशक मण्डल ने 10 जून, 1977 को हुई अपनी बैठक में उप महा-प्रबन्धक का एक अतिरिक्त पद मंजूर किया था। बैंक के अनुसार, बैंक के वरिष्ठ प्रबन्ध का स्तर तुलनीय आकार के अन्य बैंकों की तुलना में बहुत छोटा और संख्या में बहुत कम है और इसलिये बैंक के बढ़ते हुए कारोबार को सम्भालने के लिये नयी नियुक्ति आवश्यक है।

स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों का निर्यात

4570. **श्री उपसेन :**

श्री कल्याण जैन :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के बने स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों की विदेशों में बहुत मांग है;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में कितने मूल्य के ऐसे बर्तनों का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) इन बर्तनों का आयात किन देशों ने किया और प्रत्येक देश ने कितने मूल्य के बर्तनों का आयात किया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). भारत से स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों का निर्यात वर्षों से उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ रहा है । 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के वर्षों में स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों के निर्यात देशवार नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

देश	निर्यातों का मूल्य (लाख रु० में)	
	1974-75	1975-76
मलयेजिया .	50.25	40.00
ब्रिटेन .	22.96	38.87
सं० रा० अमरीका	6.43	30.61
यूनाइटेड अरब अमीरात	6.95	15.45
सिंगापुर .	9.85	11.94
सऊदी अरब	0.28	11.69
कुवत	3.21	5.25
जाम्बिया .	11.94	5.14
अन्यों सहित योग	141.36	186.60

1976-77 के लिये देशवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । लेकिन उस वर्ष के दौरान स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों तथा कटलरी के निर्यातों के अनन्तिम आंकड़े 258.00 लाख रु० हैं ।

वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर एसोसिएशन का प्रतिनिधि
मण्डल

4571. श्री उपसेन :

श्री कल्याण जैन :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर एसोसिएशन का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल हाल में नई दिल्ली में उनसे मिला था और दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के बारे में उनसे बातचीत हुई थी; और

(ख) अमरीका को भारतीय वस्तुओं का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए बनाई जा रही योजना तथा अमरीका में भारतीय दस्तकारी तथा कुटीर उद्योग की बनी वस्तुओं की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए बनाये गये विशेष कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त प्रतिनिधि मण्डल से हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह मुख्य रूप से शिष्टाचार निभाने के लिये मिलने आये थे । मैंने प्रतिनिधि मण्डल के साथ अन्य बातों के साथ साथ संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को भारत के निर्यात बढ़ाने की सम्भाव्यताओं के बारे में भी चर्चा की । मैं यह तथ्य उनके ध्यान में लाया कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के आयातों में भारत का भाग नगण्य है और इसका प्रतिशत कई वर्षों से गिर रहा है । मैंने भारत में रोजगार की स्थिति तथा कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों के विकास की आवश्यकता के बारे में प्रतिनिधियों को अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की । मैंने प्रतिनिधियों से अनुरोध किया कि वे ऐसे उद्योगों के उत्पादों का संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को निर्यात बढ़ाने में अपना विशेष सहयोग दें ।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को भारत के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए गहन प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । इसी लिए जो प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं वे ये हैं :—बाजार सर्वेक्षण करना, बिक्री दल भेजना, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से खरीद प्रतिनिधि मण्डल आमन्त्रित करना, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में क्रेता-विक्रेता मेले आयो-

जित करना, उस देश में विशेषीकृत मेलों में भाग लेना तथा भारतीय निर्यात संवर्धन संगठनों के विदेशों में कार्यालय खोलना। अमरीका में भारत के हस्तशिल्प तथा कुटीर उद्योग के माल की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं है, परन्तु अन्य उत्पादों के समान इन उत्पादों के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए गहन प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Grievances of L.I.C. Employees

4572. DR. BAPU KALDATY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister met the representatives of the All India Life Insurance Employees' Association when he visited the Central Office of the LIC in Bombay on 27th May, 1977;

(b) whether he discussed the grievances of the LIC employees including the main grievance pertaining to Bonus;

(c) whether any assurance was given to the representatives in settling the bonus dispute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Association was informed that the matter is under consideration of the Government.

Activities of Smuggling and Boot legging on Indo-Pak Border

4573. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that boot leg-

ging on Indo-Pakistan Border has been on increase recently and activities of smugglers apparently moving; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to curb these activities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): It is presumed that the question relates to illegal trade and smuggling of liquor on the Indo-Pakistan Border. Reports received by the Government do not indicate any increase in such smuggling activities.

(b) Although smuggling continues to be effectively contained across the Indo-Pak Border, anti-smuggling measures are being reinforced. These measures include patrolling of vulnerable areas on the border and main transport routes and taking concerted action by maintaining close liaison with the Border Security Forces deployed on Indo-Pakistan Border.

Raid conducted regarding Photo-stat Copy of Bank Draft

4574. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Menaka Gandhi have been interrogated by the Enforcement Directorate Branch and whether any raid(s) have been conducted in this connection;

(b) whether two signatures appearing on the photo-stat copy of the bank draft/bank cheque/transfer order have been verified with the specimen signatures that are usually available with the banks all over the world; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Smt. Menaka Gandhi have not been interrogated by

the Enforcement Directorate, nor any raids conducted by the said Directorate in connection with the enquiries regarding the photostat copy of the bank draft published in the 'Statesman'.

The Kantonal Bank of Berne have stated that neither Shri Sanjay Gandhi nor Smt. Maneka Gandhi maintain nor ever have maintained business relations with their bank. Regarding the photostat copy of the bank draft which appeared in the 'Statesman' of 6th July, 1977, the Kantonal Bank's view is that it must be a falsification of the original document which they had issued to one of their customers, in order to create the impression that Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Smt. Maneka Gandhi would have business relation with that bank. They have also informed that since they are deeply concerned they are also contacting the concerned party to whom the draft has been really issued.

The two signatures appearing on the photostat copy of the Bank draft were verified with the zerox copies of the specimen signatures obtained from the Grindlay's Bank, New Delhi (who are acting as agents of Kantonal Bank, Switzerland) and the opinion of the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi was that the signatures appeared to tally. However, the Central Forensic Science Laboratory was unable to give any definite opinion as to whether the signatures of the bank officials as appearing in the copy of the draft published in the 'Statesman' are genuine or not in the absence of the original draft which is not available for examination. In view of the information received from the Kantonal Bank, referred to above, this line of enquiry loses its importance.

Extension of the term of Shri Tuli of Punjab National Bank

4575. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term of Shri Tuli of Punjab National Bank, which expires very soon, is going to be extended; and

(b) is it a fact that the said official had been giving liberal assistance through advertisements to Shrimati Maneka Gandhi?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The question of appointing a Chairman & Managing Director of the Punjab National Bank on the expiry of the current term of Shri T. R. Tuli on 31st July 1977 is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The Punjab National Bank had booked six full page insertions in the magazine "Surya India" at a total cost of Rs. 21,600/-. However, the bank has availed of a discount of 15 per cent by making advance payment and has paid only Rs. 18,360/-.

The advertisements have appeared in the above journal for the months of December 1976, February, April and June, 1977. Two more advertisements are expected to appear in the issues of August and October, 1977.

Alleged Irregularities in Branches of Vijaya Bank

4576. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent Reserve Bank Inspection Reports from various branches of Vijaya Bank indicate many instances of (i) irregularities (ii) misrepresentations (iii) gross neglect of R.B.I. directives and (iv) misleading the Bank's Board of Directors etc. causing losses and affecting the Banks financial position;

(b) whether there have been raids by the Income Tax in the recent past on its branches and offices; and

(c) what steps has the Government taken to put right the offices of this Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) An inspection of the Vijaya Bank and its books and accounts was undertaken by the Reserve Bank with reference to its position as on 30th June, 1975 in terms of the provisions of Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. A copy of the Inspection Report is reported to have been sent to the Vijaya Bank for its comments. The Reserve Bank is not required to submit and had not submitted to the Government a copy of this Inspection Report which was conducted by them on their own initiative. Reserve Bank has further advised that in respect of a functioning bank any disclosure of the contents of their Inspection Report will not be in public interest.

(b) The Central Board of Direct Taxes have reported that searches under section 132 and survey operations under section 133A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 were carried out by them on various branches of Vijaya Bank Ltd.

(c) The working of the private sector banks is supervised and regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank have reported that they have appointed three Directors on the Board of Directors of the Vijaya Bank and that on the basis of the comments on the Inspection Report received from the Vijaya Bank they proposed to issue fresh directions to the Bank.

**खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से
कमाया गया धन**

4577. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भूत-पूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री की गतिविधियों के बारे में जांच कराने का है जैसा कि 18 जून, 1977 के साप्ताहिक 'करेंट' में छपा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1976 के मध्यम में कुछ पूंजीपतियों को अवैध रूप से लाइसेंस दिए गए थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए धन इकट्ठा किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कांग्रेस और संजय गांधी ने खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से काफी धन कमाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) .

(क) भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने का अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). चूँकि कोई विशिष्ट मामला नहीं बताए गए हैं अतः इन विषयों पर कोई जानकारी देना संभव नहीं है ।

**स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी द्वारा आयात की गयी
वस्तुएं**

4578. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में एक योगाश्रम के इंचार्ज स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी कुछ वर्ष पूर्व जापान गए थे और यदि हां, तो किस वर्ष में ;

(ख) क्या स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी को या उसके आश्रम को बिना सीमाशुल्क दिए कुछ वस्तुएँ आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने बिना सीमा शुल्क दिए कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का आयात किया; और

(ग) पिछले दस वर्षों में उन्होंने बिना सीमाशुल्क दिए विदेशों से जो वस्तुएँ आयात की, उनका मूल्य कितना है ?

वित्त और राजस्व तथा बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एच० ए० पटेल) : (क) विभाग के पास कोई प्रामाणिक रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे यह पता लग सके कि स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने कुछ वर्ष पूर्व जापान की यात्रा की थी अथवा नहीं। तथापि, विभाग की मिसिल में उपलब्ध एक पत्र से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने किसी समय अप्रैल/मई, 1970 में जापान की यात्रा की थी।

(ख) एक टेलीविजन सेट, जिसके बारे में यह दावा किया गया था कि इसे हांगकांग की एक फर्म ने विश्वायतन योगाश्रम को दान में दिया है, साथ में नहीं लाये गए असबाब के रूप में स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने 1970 में आयात किया था। टेलीविजन सेट पर, जिसका मूल्य 1,200 रुपये आँका गया था, शुल्क से छूट इस कारण दी गई थी कि इसकी जरूरत एक ऐसे संस्थान को थी जो योग शिक्षण में कार्यरत है। एक दूसरे अवसर पर अमेरिका से आयात किए गए सहायक कलपुर्जे सहित एक मोले वायुयान पर, जिसके बारे में यह दावा किया गया था कि वह अपनी आश्रम, मन्तलाई, जिला उधमपुर (जम्मू और कश्मीर) को दान किया गया है, सरकार द्वारा जुलाई, 1976 में सीमाशुल्क

की अदायगी से छूट दी गई थी। सहायक कलपुर्जे सहित, वायुयान का मूल्य लगभग 4.9 लाख रुपये होने की घोषणा की गयी थी।

(ग) स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी अथवा योगाश्रम द्वारा किये गए आयातों की अथवा उनकी यात्राओं की संगत तारीखों/विवरणों के अभाव में यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि उन्होंने पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान असबाब नियम, आवास अंतरण नियम के अन्तर्गत अथवा अन्यथा बिना शुल्क अदा किए किसी अन्य माल का आयात किया था।

Complaints Against Customs Officials

4579. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Ramesh Munjal, Lachman Dass Ahuja and Krishan Lal Ahuja of New Delhi were falsely implicated and arrested under COFEPOSA during Emergency; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and action proposed to be taken against officers responsible for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No Sir. S/Shri Ramesh Munjal, Lachman Dass Ahuja and Krishan Lal Ahuja were detained in pursuance of orders of detention dated 3rd July 1976 issued by the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi with a view to preventing them from engaging in keeping, concealing and dealing in smuggled goods, namely, wrist watches and watch parts. The question of taking action against the officers, therefore, does not arise.

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कार्यकरण की जांच

4580. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार साप्ताहिक 'करेंट' के 18 जून के अंक में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की जांच करने का है कि पिछली सरकार ने कुछ व्यक्तियों को खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम में उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त किया था;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री के एक सम्बन्धी को इस निगम में उच्च पद पर नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के अधिन की गतिविधियों के बारे में जांच की जा रही है जिसमें पता चल सके कि उस समय क्या घोटाले किये गए; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कार्यकरण तथागत तीन वर्षों में उसमें की गई नियुक्तियों के बारे में निष्पक्ष जांच करने के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) और (ग). 18 जून, 1977 के 'करेंट' साप्ताहिक में बताये गए मामलों से सम्बन्धित तथ्यों पर अन्य बातों के साथ साथ विभागीय तौर पर विचार किया जा रहा है। विभागीय जांच के परिणामों को देखते हुए आगे की कार्यवाही पर विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) आयोग की नियुक्ति की ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है। परन्तु भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद में कहा गया है कि वह खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम और उसके अनुशंगी निगमों के कार्यकरण का अध्ययन करे।

Tetracycline Hydrochloride Purchased from Bulgaria

4581. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 65 M. tons of Tetracycline Hydrochloride were purchased from Bulgaria by Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation, a subsidiary of State Trading Corporation, in December, 1976 and May 1977;

(b) whether the conduct of the Managing Director of CAPCO, in regard to these purchases is under investigation and a senior officer of Ministry of Commerce is preventing free and fair investigations; and

(c) what are the findings and what action has been taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Two contracts were finalised by the Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation, for purchase of 50 M. tons and 30 M. tons respectively of Tetracycline Hydrochloride from Bulgaria in December 1976 and May 1977.

(b) and (c). A report alleging malpractices by several functionaries of the Corporation in these purchases was received by Government. The facts of the cases are being looked into.

12.33 hrs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I rise on a point of order....

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu): I am not going to say anything about the short notice question.

I was trying to raise this matter for the past few days and I did not want this delicate issue to be brought in here....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta has raised a point of order.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Two days before the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri M. G. Ramachandran has issued a statement of the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly with regard to the language issue in our educational system that the policy of the two language formula was the policy of the All India Anna DMK and also of the previous government. Also it was the policy of the late lamented Dr. Arignar Anna. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has issued a statement on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly just two days back with regard to this language issue and the two-language formula. What is the necessity on the part of the Prime Minister of this country to comment and criticise the two language formula submitted on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Assembly by the concerned Chief Minister of the State? There is a convention. Is there any necessity on the part of the Prime Minister to criticise and give a press report saying that Mr. M. G. Ramachandran is not correct, how could he issue that statement and how can he raise the two language formula on the floor of the Assembly. Can the Prime Minister being a Member of this Parliament and a Member of this House criticise a statement made before the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly? I want to know that. Is this not a matter of privilege?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, what is your point of order?

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: I want your ruling. Because almost all the leading newspapers of Tamil Nadu have discussed it and there is a flare-up in Tamil Nadu . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to invite your attention....

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Kindly hear me. You always allow old faces.

MR. SPEAKER: Except your complaint here, I have no notice before me.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: I have given call attention notice and I have exhausted everything and we are not able to raise on the floor of this House this important issue.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): With your kind permission, may I submit.

The Speaker can find some time and see that there are Members who are agitated on this very sensitive issue and also there are members who have given notice under Rule 377. I would like to know whether we can get some time to discuss this issue. A lot of controversial statements were made by the Prime Minister and also in sending and collecting information from the State, that is, Madras. It is, therefore, very necessary that the issue may be thrashed.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order that you are raising?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: There are two Governments—Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. As a leader of my party here in Parliament, I would submit that this is a matter which may be noted. To make a statement like that in a very peculiar manner against a particular Chief Minister and to keep quiet against another Chief Minister—that is, the Chief

Minister of Bihar when he said only Hindi is the language of the State is not encouraging. This matter is agitating the minds of the people of Madras.

We have given notice to the Chair three times. I am not blaming you. You came only today.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not deprive me of one day's salary.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You came yesterday. We will be pressing this matter once again. You ask for an explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: After I consider the matter, I will call upon the Prime Minister, if necessary.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to draw your kind attention to Rule 54(1). It is regarding Short Notice Question. Rule says—

“A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion, that the question is of an urgent character he may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply, and, if so, on what date.”

I have sent many short notice questions. I do not know what is the fate of those questions. Questions were sent a fortnight back. It is clearly stated that Member is supposed to give ten days notice. What is required is this—that the Speaker's Office should ask the Minister whether he is in a position to reply or not. We must know what is the fate of our question. We do not know. This is for the first time....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. If you want, you can come and meet me in the Chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I shall take half a minute.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): It is a very bad precedent to give notice through you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know the rule. I am a Member of this House. I should come prepared with all the relevant information so that I can.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Ugrasen. Let him finish.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में हमारी बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं। हम नये सदस्य यहाँ बनकर आये हैं, अगर आप इसकी उचित व्यवस्था कर दें तो ठीक हो।

मेरा आपसे और आपके द्वारा मंत्रियों से निवेदन यह है कि हमारे प्रश्नों का जवाब गोलमोल आता है, जिससे बड़ी कठिनाई होती है।

मैंने एक मवाल दिया था कि ऊर्ध्व प्रदंश की सरकार न बढ़ यात्राओं—करनाली, जखुडी, भालूवांग—के लिये केन्द्रिय सरकार से पैसे का मांग के सम्बन्ध में योजनाएं भेजी हैं। तो मेरे पास यह लिखकर आ गया है कि यह फलड कंट्रोल, बाढ़ नियंत्रण का विषय राज्य सरकारों का है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय यह नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि क्या आपके विभाग से कोई सेमिनार होगा कि यह किस का विषय है? राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पैसा मांगा। बिना केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता के राज्यों की बाढ़ योजनाएँ चल नहीं सकती हैं। तो इस तरह के सवाल के बारे में आप कोई व्यवस्था कर

दें जिससे कि हमारी सवाल पूछने की कठिनाई दूर हो सके ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Being in the opposition I am very happy if this kind of a thing takes place. I am very happy about restoring certain things. But, I wish to say this. Just now the Questions are over. There are Papers to be Laid on the Table. Then there is the Calling Attention Motion. Then only the "Zero Hour" will come. No one should go on interrupting in the middle and make speeches. It is not in order and it is not covered by the rules of the House. I want to help you. It is more a problem for the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: You are quite right but you must apply it to yourself also!

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, A
STATEMENT AND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD
FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHAR-
IA):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.

(b) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General

thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—788/77*].

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975.

(b) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—989/77*].

(2) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—989/77*].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board for the year 1975-76, under section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—790/77*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 838 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 895 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 896 to 898 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—791/77*].

bay. These complaints are being looked into.

Aware of the relatively shorter availability of groundnut oil during this year, Government have taken some measures to meet the situation. The most important of these was the decision to ban use of groundnut oil for vanaspati manufacture and import of rapeseed oil for direct consumption. As I have informed the House on a previous occasion arrangements have been made through the State Civil Supplies Commissioners to distribute refined imported rapeseed oil through the fair price shops at an end retail price not exceeding Rs. 8.50 a kg. in important centres.

Arrangements have been made through the STC import 20,000 tonnes of groundnut oil for distribution during the festival season.

Owing to various measures taken, some of the private traders are utilising their licences to bring in imported oils. Till 11th of July a little over 106 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 70 crores have now arrived in Bombay Port, through private firms. STC has been asked to import edible oil as per requirement of the country and the Corporation has initiated necessary action. A tentative plan for the next oil year (1st November, 77 to 30th October, 78) has also been prepared and necessary measures including imports to meet the need of the country are being taken.

State Governments are advised to take stern measures against hoarders under The Essential Commodities and other Acts. A conference of Chief Ministers has been convened on 30th July, 1977 to consider the present price and economic situation.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Sir, will you kindly permit me to put one or two questions?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Call Attention and so one will do.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Kindly allow me to put one question as a mover. Sir, it is surprising to see the hon. Minister's statement that as against the production of 16.2 lakhs tonnes of groundnut oil in 1975-76, in the succeeding year, the production is estimated at only 12.50 lakhs tonnes. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is not a fact that in 1975-76, that is, last year, exactly the same situation prevailed in Maharashtra—Bombay? If it is the fault of the shortfall in production, then what about his figure of 16.2 lakhs tonnes now? The situation is exactly the same in these months.

Last year, when there was a shortfall, they took some immediate measures so that situation is not repeated again. My question is: the hon. Minister said that he had banned the use of groundnut oil for the manufacture of vanaspati so that there is no possibility of similar scarcity in the coming season in the groundnut stock, especially, in those States that consume vanaspati.

If vanaspati scarcity takes place, would that not result in blackmarketing. Is this not a policy of *ad hocism*?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As already stated, on so many occasions, we have stepped into the shoes of the earlier Government and, after entering into the office, immediately whatever steps could be taken have been initiated. Regarding vanaspati shortage even though the apprehension of the hon. Member is right, I would like to inform the House that today, we are giving 90 per cent of the raw materials required by the vanaspati industry out of the imported edible oil by the S.T.C. and we have taken care to see that the usual production of vanaspati, that is, of the order of 6 lakhs tonnes every year is maintained. Perhaps the stock will be a little bit more and not less than this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I am sorry to say that my call attention motion was not only relating to groundnut oil but that included other edible oils as well. I hope the hon. Minister will help me by giving answer about other oils as well. It is not the case that only groundnut oil disappears from the market and so there is an abnormal rise in price. In the case of mustard oil, vanaspati, coconut oil and other oils also on an average it is found that in just one month, there is nearly a 25 per cent price rise when it comes in the market everywhere.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): The prices have gone down now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It may be so in the case of Kerala. That is not so in the case of West Bengal. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the basic reason why this has vanished in the rural area and the price there is abnormal. We are drawing your attention to this only. I do not know whether they have developed some kind of self-complacency. They are not coming out with an adequate statement to convince the people that they are carrying not only the backlog but they have also inherited the bunglings of the last Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, now put your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The prices of oils in different parts of the country appeared to fall but in the middle of April there was sharp rise in the prices of mustard oil and edible oils. I would like to know the reason. Is there any hoarding? From a sudden fall in prices, why there is a sudden rise? If there is hoarding, what steps are being taken by the Government. Government has said that there was a scandal in regard to licences for importing edible oils from outside. I want to know whether Government have applied cer-

tain substantive laws to haul them up and also taken stringent measures against them? I would also like to know what positive steps have been taken to see that edible oils are available to the people not only in the urban areas but particularly in the rural areas?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: On a number of occasions I have narrated the reasons for shortages. I have also said where there are shortages there is a tendency of hoarding. So far as bungling in respect of import licences for edible oil is concerned, I have already informed the House that certain cases have already been referred to the CBI. It is for them to investigate. After the investigation is complete whatever action is required to be taken the same would be taken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to meet the situation we asked the STC to immediately go into action and we prepared the plan not only for this year but also for the next year. So, from that point of view, all possible care has been taken. Imports have already been allowed and STC is going ahead. It may not be fair on my part to disclose the figures of import. Further, Sir, a Committee has been constituted to take immediate measures in respect of crops of groundnut, oil-seeds, cotton, pulses and also jute. Some measures could be undertaken even during this monsoon. The Committee went into it, immediately the money was sanctioned and we are taking certain steps so that we could bring in additional acre under cultivation and we could have better production. We have also taken one more care. We have introduced distribution of refined rapeseed oil and it is available at the point of consumers at Rs. 8.50 per Kg. Now, it is argued that it is available only in cities. But, as I have said, if we could give this oil in cities, it will stop the flow of domestic oils to cities to some extent and that will be available for the rural areas. So, what-

ever steps are possible have been taken and regarding further measures, I can assure the House that this point will be discussed in the Conference of the Chief Ministers to be convened by the Prime Minister on 30th July 1977.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I can only sympathise with the hon. Minister, Mr. Mohan Dharia.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the groundnut oil has played certain role in politics in different States. Everyone knows it. Nobody can blame anybody. Gujarat is also one of the major groundnut producing States. But there also, there is a problem. The farmers are not getting proper price for their produce. The hoarding takes place at the mill owners level, not at the farmers' level. The farmers are always complaining that they are not getting remunerative price.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a Calling Attention Motion. It is not a debate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not out of the purview. It is a mini debate. I am only explaining that groundnut produced by the farmers does not fetch a remunerative price. The farmers are not getting proper price, but the mill-owners are the real culprit. They are hoarding this item and controlling the whole market. They are encouraging more speculation. So, to set it right, you have to invoke certain acts. In your own statement, it is stated that the price of the groundnut oil in the market was Rs. 211.9 in March 1976, in February 1977 it was Rs. 423. The groundnut oil, the price of which was Rs. 213, had gone up to Rs. 400. You can see the steep rise in price of this oil. It has gone up more than the average. Recently there was a press report stating that among the total oils, groundnut oil seems to be the worst affected oil and a steep rise

has been accompanied by shortages in Southern States and the mustard oil which is the main cooking medium in the Eastern belt, is selling at a price of the 75 per cent to 100 per cent higher than the price prevailing during the last year. Pulses are also very much affected. The worst affected pulses are *Arahar* and *Rajma*.

MR. SPEAKER: You are only to deal with oil. You confine yourself to oil.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am confining myself to the price rise of groundnut oil.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is making a comparative study.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): My hon'ble friend was right in raising a point of order at that time. But he does not apply it to himself. How can he raise all these points? He cannot do that. It is not a debate. I would request you, Sir, in future, kindly to see that the discussion on the Call Attention Motion does not become a debate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I do not make it a debate. It can be discussed in the Rules Committee. It is not a matter of my being impatient. I think the Prime Minister is equally concerned with the price rise. We are also affected because of this. If you go to market, you will find the price increase at the interval of one or two hours. It is a serious situation and we are all concerned about it. The hon. Prime Minister himself would agree that a discussion on the price rise, in this House is necessary. I would be very happy if the House discusses this matter separately. (*Interruptions*). Do not think that it is against you. (*Interruptions*). I know how to do it. Don't try to teach me. I am an old Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Please address the Chair. And What is the information that you are calling for?... (*Interruptions*). Please put your question.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: What I have said already answers the hon. Member's question.

SOME MEMBERS: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: In calling attention, nobody else is allowed.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, item No. 8—Statement to be made by Shri Ravindra Varma, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

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 25th July, 1977, will consist of:

(a) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(b) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:-

(i) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(ii) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(iii) The Insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(c) Consideration and passing of:

(i) The Petroleum (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(ii) The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(d) Discussion on:

(i) 20th, 21st and 22nd Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Report of the Union Public Service Commission for 1975-76.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this connection I would like to include one more item, and that is this. It is widely reported in the press that the Prime Minister sent a letter to Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu regarding the statement on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Assembly on the language question. The Prime Minister told Mr. Ramachandran not to ventilate his feeling on the language issue in public and asked him to discuss with him privately. I believe that it is not a private matter to be discussed between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister and the people of the country are very much concerned with it. Moreover, I feel it is an inroad into the freedom and it is a virtual chaos and intimidation to a State and the State parties, especially the political Party ruling a State. So, I would like to include this item also for a debate next week as it is a matter of public importance and concern by all the people of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The gist of the Business Advisory Committee's Third Report has been circulated on the 21st of July. There the time for discussion for....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are now discussing only the Government business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But I want to clinch it today, if possible. Since it has been circulated, I feel so because a firm decision was taken in the Business Advisory Committee

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

that the time would be from 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p. m.

श्री गोरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : मान्यवर, 1960 में प्लानिंग कमीशन की एक स्टडी टिम ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल की गरीबी और उसके पिछड़ेपन पर अध्ययन कर के एक रिपोर्ट दी जिसको पटेल कमीशन के नाम से कहा जाता है। उस कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए एक साल तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पैसा दिया, फिर वह बन्द कर दिया। मैंने पहले ही दिन पार्लियामेंट में यह प्रस्ताव रखा था और मांग की कि पटेल कमीशन की जो रिकमण्डेशन हैं उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार रुपया दे और इसको पूरा करे। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा प्रस्ताव है। मैंने कई बार निवेदन भी किया, और मेरी आप से तथा संसद कार्य मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना होगी कि 25 तारीख से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में इसको स्थान दें ताकि इस पर चर्चा हो सके।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to an important matter. I have given notice of a Calling Attention motion. If that is admitted, then I do not want to raise the matter, i. e., in today's papers it is reported that according to the reports of foreign correspondents, Sanjay Gandhi had a monopoly of some film agency in USA and UK. If the Calling Attention Motion on this is admitted, then it is all right. If it is not admitted, then I would make a request to the Government to make a factual statement about the position as it appeared in the press. Secondly, I would like to state that about the motion on the Netaji Enquiry Com-

mission only two hours' time was given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is again the same thing as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the statement that I made before the House refers to the items with which the Government is concerned and which the Government wants the House to consider. As for what Mr. Ravi said, there are other means of raising the question which he has raised now. I would say this to my distinguished and hon. friend, Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai too that there are other occasions on which such a matter can be discussed, but I do not think it would be possible for us to include any of these items in the Government's quota during the next week.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I move:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st July, 1977."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I consider that because of a printing error, they have shown it as 2 hours, against the debate on unemployment. In the BAC meeting held last week—you, Sir, were presiding over the meeting then and you will remember it—we have taken a firm decision that we will devote 4 hours on the ensuing Wednesday for the discussion on unemployment. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to place it on record that the time fixed for the debate on unemployment would be 4 hours, and not 2 hours.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have also got a submission to make, about this motion on enquiry commissions. If the time allotted is 2 hours, it will be too little. In the course of the deliberations of the enquiry commission, the lawyers take 25 days to build up the case. I have been informed by so many friends that they want to participate in it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This item may come up for discussion during the last week of the session: and I do not think we will get any other Wednesday, to which we could spill it over. Or, may be we can have 2-1/2 hours for it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As far as we are concerned, our understanding was that these Motions may be taken up on the respective dates at half-past-two. If it is the pleasure of the House, the House can sit for a few more hours and thus extend the discussion.

14.13 hrs.

**INLAND STEAM-VESSLS (AMEND-
MENT) BILL***

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I beg to introduce the Bill.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Contd.**

THIRD REPORT—Contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, You did not put the Motion of Mr. Ravindra Varma to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was missed by over-sight. I will do it now. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st July, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

14.13 hrs.

**DEMANDS† FOR GRANTS (NAGA-
LAND), 1977-78**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up the Nagaland Budget—

Demands for Grants for 1977-78.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 1, 3 to 9 and 12 to 54."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-7-1977.

†Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

Demands for Grants (Nagaland), 1977-78 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	State Legislature	17,08,000		23,92,000	
3.	Council of Ministers	3,57,000		5,01,000	
4.	Administration of Justice	5,43,000		7,61,000	
5.	Election	9,90,000		13,85,000	
6.	Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration	6,88,000		9,62,000	
7.	State Excise	3,33,000		4,67,000	
8.	Sales Tax	3,96,000		5,54,000	
9.	Taxes on Vehicles	2,10,000		2,93,000	
12.	Civil Secretariat	49,29,000		69,01,000	
13.	District Administration, Special Welfare Scheme and Tribal Council	81,67,000		1,14,33,000	
14.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	4,50,000		6,30,000	
15.	Special expenditure on maintenance of law and order including contribution for pensions and gratuities	4,17,000		5,83,000	
16.	Village Guards	20,00,000		28,00,000	
17.	Civil Police and Fire Service Unit	2,97,48,000	4,17,000	4,16,48,000	5,83,000
18.	Jails	20,00,000		28,00,000	
19.	Stationery and Printing	14,58,000		20,42,000	
20.	Vigilance Commission	3,33,000		4,67,000	
21.	Workshop Organisation	4,55,000		6,37,000	
22.	Nagaland Houses	2,29,000		3,21,000	
23.	Administrative Training Institute	1,54,000		2,16,000	
24.	State Lotteries	7,48,000		10,48,000	
25.	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	7,08,000		9,92,000	
26.	Education	2,91,03,000		4,07,43,000	
27.	Art and Culture and Gazetteers Unit	4,98,000		6,97,000	
28.	Medical, Public Health and Family Planning	1,60,15,000		2,24,21,000	

1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
29.	Urban Development	6,31,000	..
30.	Information, Publicity and Tourism. .	14,88,000	..
31.	Employment Exchange	1,08,000	1,52,000
32.	Labour	53,000	..
33.	Community Development	35,42,000	19,58,000
34.	Social Welfare	21,48,000	..
35.	Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board .	50,000	70,000
36.	Social Security, Welfare and Community Services	7,50,000	..
37.	Evaluation Unit	67,000	..
38.	Co-operation	13,88,000	15,79,000
39.	Statistics	6,08,000	8,50,000
40.	Weights and Measures	1,92,000	..
41.	Supply Office at Calcutta	71,000	..
42.	Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Fisheries, etc.	97,35,000	1,36,29,000
43.	Soil Conservation	33,24,000	..
44.	Grain Supply Scheme	20,71,000	1,16,40,000
45.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Develop- ment	60,70,000	83,000
46.	Forest	1,18,29,000	1,65,61,000
47.	Industries	58,98,000	13,54,000
48.	Mineral Development	12,90,000	..
49.	Power Projects	1,61,12,000	79,58,000
50.	Road Transport	32,08,000	12,91,000
51.	Housing Loans and Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	5,83,000
52.	Public Works, Housing, Roads and Bridges	6,60,11,000	2,60,56,000
53.	Functional Buildings and other Develop- mental Schemes . . . . .	..	81,59,000
54.	Water Supply Schemes	1,75,00,000	55,83,000

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I support the Budget demand for Nagaland, I would like to make a few observations. The people of Nagaland are very simple, straight-forward and perhaps one of the most unsophisticated. They are proud of their own traditions and culture. It is the influence of the Christian missionaries that brought them education, and also new hopes and aspirations for a better life. That way, among the tribals they had an advantage—most of them—of having a better education and perhaps greater acquaintance with the problems of the world.

I do not know whether it is true, but we hear disturbing news sometimes that there are efforts to re-proselytize them; and I do hope that no such effort will be made for political reasons, because Christianity is one of the religions in our country, as much respected as Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism or any other religion. So, I don't think that creating one more problem in an area where we have enough problems already, should be considered a legitimate activity. In fact, this should be suicidal, because it would have its repercussions in the rest of the country, where people would feel a sort of injustice is done to them. We did not like the original conditions, where we felt that the missionaries were also interfering politically in the Nagaland trouble. It has taken a long time and a painful process to bring the Nagas into the mainstream of Indian politics, people who refused to sing our national anthem. It was quite heartening and pleasing to see them, when I visited Nagaland some time ago, singing the national anthem in chorus and feeling that they are a real part of India, thanks to the imaginative and constructive attitude taken by the civil servants there, who have taken considerable pains to bring about normalcy in a region which for many years has been troubled on account of a lot of rebellion. Now, in order to bring them to a better understanding with

us, the Government have made commitments to the rebel Nagas for their rehabilitation. I am not sure whether these rehabilitation programmes have been implemented as seriously as one would wish.

Because, while it has been a part of our character to be very much concerned when we are in a crisis, once the crisis passed on, then we forget about what we have committed ourselves to, and we think everything is normal. In fact, in certain areas of our country, these things cannot be normal. It requires extraordinary patience and perhaps greater effort on our part to bring them into normalcy, of what they would consider as normalcy and not we.

These are areas where you have very considerable natural wealth. It is reported we have silver, lead and coal. I think we require very intensive survey of these potentials. The main problem would be to build up the infrastructure that can help us to develop them.

They have great forest wealth. As a result, we had decided to start a paper factory in Tuli. Having been acquainted with this project, I know what great problems we had to face there. The cost of civil constructions are necessarily higher than for another paper factory anywhere in the rest of the country. The conditions of work are very different there. With heavy rainfall, in an area which is prone to earthquake, a lot of steps have to be taken to prevent any calamity in future. Now, this necessarily increases the cost of the plant, compared to the paper plants in the rest of the country. I would like the Government to see to it that the project is completed in time, because it is a matter of national prestige for us in that area, which is prone to propaganda from our neighbouring countries like China, to show that we are competent to complete the project that we have taken on hand.

Apart from this, now that the Nagaland Government have also contributed capital to this project along with HPC, I am afraid that this cannot be treated as another public sector, where we can afford to bear losses for some years. Possibly, the resources of Nagaland would not permit it. In fact, the paper manufactured in the Nagaland factory is going to be much more expensive than the paper manufactured elsewhere. Therefore, I would suggest that the additional cost of the expansion of the railway line to the paper factory and the infra-structure cost that are necessary to make this project viable are given as a grant by the Central Government, and the paper factory start making profits right from the beginning. I am afraid, unless such subventions are given, it would be extremely difficult to open up backward areas.

Even as it is, for the paper produced in that factory for some years there should be complete exemption from excise. If the Government thinks that it should be treated on par with another paper factory, because the new paper factories are entitled to investment allowance and 25 per cent rebate on excise for production for a period of three years, that again keeps this factory at a disadvantage, because these are concessions which are applicable to the entire paper industry. In fact, it may require complete exemption from excise for some years in order that the factory may be able to create its own resources. It is absolutely necessary that these steps are taken because the people there should have confidence in the industry to which they had looked forward.

Naturally, these industries would be based on the raw materials available locally. In fact, at one stage we used to refuse licences for some of these industries like plywood based on forest resources on the plea that we had surplus capacity in the country. It is not the fault of these areas that they once used to supply raw materials to the industries in West Bengal or other

parts of the country. For that reasons they should not be denied the right of using their resources when the time comes and when they are prepared for it. This exactly is the problem which affects Meghalaya and Manipur in that area. Therefore, I suggest that we think of developing these industries with the abundant raw material that is available there. Development of infra-structure also becomes a part of it.

Again, I have seen the difficulties that the small-scale industries started in Nagaland suffer from. It is easy for educated boys to enter this field, but when it comes to the question of getting raw materials or meeting problems of power, it is not easy for them because, first of all, they are new to this kind of entrepreneurship and they are not able to come to Delhi and get their problems solved. In fact, even regarding the essential commodities of everyday life. I realise that even if we have controls and we allocate cement to Nagaland, if the prices of cement go up in Bombay or Calcutta, the people of Nagaland will not be able to buy because their purchasing power is so low that they cannot afford to pay a higher blackmarket price for the commodity.

So, I hope Government realises the problems of the people living in this part of the country and in meeting their requirements of essential commodities, it is not enough if the normal distribution system is taken care of. I think we should go a little cut of the way to see that these things are ensured.

This Nagaland paper project has been so planned that it will get its supplies of power from Assam. I am afraid that as things stand, it would be extremely difficult for this plant to get its power supply from Assam. But near Naginamara there are coalmines. So, we should see that a captive power plant is provided to this project, so that it does not suffer from want of power.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

Again, the difficulties of marketing for the products of this area are very considerable. We had provided for subsidies for freight, but I was shocked to find after two years that no subsidy had been availed of. Subsidy was provided in order that these inaccessible areas do not suffer for want of raw materials or marketing facilities, but the fact that it was not availed of proved that the subsidy was unimaginative and that it did not serve the purpose. So, I would very much like that we should not be satisfied merely with the formulation of schemes, but should also carefully watch and see whether the objectives with which we had formulated the schemes are achieved.

I may tell you that a handloom saree which costs Rs. 22 in Manipur is sold in Delhi at Rs. 60. If it is sold at Rs. 22 at the retail level, the handloom weaver would not be realising more than Rs. 15. What does it mean? I was surprised to find that merely because the railways do not make arrangements to lift these goods from these far-off areas, they are transported over 1500 miles by trucks all the way to Delhi and, therefore, the diesel and freight charges are added to it, but the man who produced this does not get much. Therefore, when you talk of small-scale industries, I would like to emphasize the importance of the handloom industry in Nagaland. Every woman is supposed to weave in those areas, and it is a part of the traditional occupation of the women. Whereas in the South the handloom industry is specialised by certain communities, in the north-eastern region it is a part of the family occupation. Anything that we do to develop this would immediately increase the income of these families. Therefore, a greater attention will have to be given to the special development of the handloom industry in that area and also to see that their main difficulty of getting yarn is also removed. There are plenty of other activities like horticulture, in having the essential oil pro-

duced in those areas, where you can help them. I am sure, given the opportunity, the people of those areas will do very well. So, I think if you really require integration of those parts with us, it is no use of having a National Integration Committee which admit that there are difficulties in integrating our people, it would be worthwhile trying to integrate them by looking to their problems much more realistically than we have been able to do.

Before I conclude, I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the functioning of the banks in those areas. In fact, if banking is to be an agency of development, it is not enough if a branch of the bank is opened. I think, it should be manned by people with imagination, with a sort of missionary zeal in overcoming the problems that they face in those areas. But unfortunately because the living conditions are difficult there, the officers who are sent there, feel that they are sent on punishment and they do not involve themselves with the objectives that we have in mind.

Again, in Meghalaya, I was surprised to find that the total deposits mobilised by the banking system was 22 crores and the total advance given was only Rs. 2.5 crores. I had a discussion with the bankers who are operating in that area. I asked them: "When you are able to collect money, why do you not give money for all development whether it is agriculture or small scale industry." The answer that I got was that the people do not have the absorption capacity. This is something which is silly. I think, as long as the men are there, the absorption capacity will be there. In fact, money is an instrument to raise the standard of living of the people. Perhaps, there is a traditional attitude that it is only the rich people in the country who are in a position to absorb the money and can make use of it. Unfortunately, the money lender in this country is the only person who has realised that there is enough absorption capacity in our people. The Banking system is yet to

think of it. So, with these observations, I hope that the Government will give special attention to Nagaland because we are aware that after the new Government came at the Centre, recrudescence of trouble is taking place or is expected; the rebellion is again raising its head. What is most important is to integrate the attitude of the people, their dedication that they are part of India. India has to own them and take the responsibility of solving their problems.

SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are heirs of a legacy left behind by the Congress. During the past 30 years of Congress rule, in all fairness, let us admit that they did make spectacular progress in all fields of endeavour both internally and internationally. But in the later part of the Congress rule, we have seen the country drifting away from Gandhian values to a state of chaos and despotic rule particularly after the Allahabad High Court judgment. The individual freedom and democratic ideals which every individual citizen of this nation so dearly cherished were wantonly mauled and mutilated without any sense of proportion. The experience of the recent two years, we all felt intolerable, and the result was a total rejection of that policy by the people of India as evidenced by the 1977 parliamentary election results.

Since the outbreak of political conflict in Nagaland, the people there have seen and experienced for over 20 years a situation far worse and painful than what we all experienced during the emergency under Congress Rule.

I am not going to touch controversial issues as to go into the question of who is right and who is wrong. I want us all to search for an answer and do what is right so that the unfortunate past is not repeated.

I have gone through some of the reports of performance by the Nagaland Government during the President's

rule in the State. There are, indeed, commendable attempts towards betterment of the State. But I must also tell you frankly that it is a typical Congress-style of presentation which have little relevance with actual performance and achievements. That is the reason why I have always appealed for a change in the State. The people of India gave a mandate not for the old but for the new. If we are to continue as the old one, we may as well call ourselves Congress. I am asking for a more imaginative and indigenous method for tackling its various problems that face the State of Nagaland, today. If anyone here or there can boast for restoration of peace in Nagaland, the credit goes to the Nagaland Peace Council whose combined effort with the UDF policy of reconciliation made it possible for the representative of the Government of India, Mr. L. P. Singh and the representatives of the underground organisation to reach an Accord in November, 1975.

Now, the question before the new Parliament and the new Government is whether to destroy our opponents or to turn our opponents into powerful friends. Since my time is limited, I cannot go into details but I can tell you without hesitation that the problem which had defied solution for the past 20 years can be solved without resort to mutual destruction and preconditions for confrontation. Human problem must find an answer that is human. It will be a futile exercise to go into any discussion without adequate ground being prepared. As a Naga, permit me to say what the people want. We want no special treatment, no special protection, but we do appeal to you as our elder brothers and sisters for your goodwill and understanding to recognise what we are, just as we are our right to that, to live our way of life in this enormous country of ours. What is wrong if we have *Swadharma* for answers to our various national problems? Is that not what we all cherish and strive for regardless of our political and religious affiliations? We surely can have peace

[Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza]

in Nagaland if we pursue the right course of action. Our Prime Minister has a fountain of wisdom and I wish that wisdom employed rather than depend on those who brought down the fall of the former Prime Minister

Let us have a totally different outlook and approach in a very dispassionate manner. It will be wrong to simplify the gravity of a human problem as some did in the past. We have a new Parliament and a new Government committed to the people to redeem our election pledges. We have a new team in the Government with leadership who have records of sacrifice in the service of the nation. Let us use the new mandate to re-shape the destiny of this nation. Nagas will become a happy and proud partner of this great country when that vision of modern India is projected.

The new Government has a special responsibility as I have said, we are heirs of the great legacy both good and evil. There must be a changed attitude and outlook. The people of India have voted for a new national life rejecting the old national life.

Nagaland needs planned economic development to preserve its classless society and not to suit the whims of political stooges which have created economic disparity and political feudalism. We need a very good hospital in the capital for training both doctors and nurses and for treatment of diseases for which facilities are not available in the State. The present hospital in the capital at Kohima is a gift from the British for the services rendered by the Nagas during the Second World War. May I request our new Government to consider making a gift of a new hospital in the capital of Nagaland for which plans have already been submitted.

The Nagaland employees in the lower pay structure are very agitated over its issue of "Dearness Allowance". Their grievances are genuine and

therefore, may I appeal to the hon. Home Minister and the Finance Minister to look into the matter sympathetically so that there is no cause for resentment leading to agitation. I have also observed that replies to questions raised in the House with regard to allotment of land to non-Nagas and other questions are evasive and wrong. I hope this abuse will not be repeated in the future. I forgot to mention above one point regarding dearness allowance of the Nagaland employees. They claim nothing more than the rate now allowed to Assam Government employees with effect from 1st April, 1974.

In September-October, 1975, some Naga educated youths unable to bear the harassment moted out to them by the authority left Nagaland. This happened at a time when the Congress were on their hey days. The relations, friends and all well wishers made appeals and conducted searches. The State authority gave assurances of welcome and said that nothing would happen to them if only they would return home. To these exercises, some responded and returned, and after interrogations, were released, while some others are still detained at Kohima jail since arrest, the authorities having turned a deaf ear to all kinds of petitions.

A large number of political workers including Ministers of Vizol's UDF Ministry were arrested and detained under MISA outside our State at Nowgong and Shillong since November, 1976. They were released only after Janata Government were installed at the Centre. Besides these, Mr. TOULHOU, a Kohima village elder who is also a prominent G.B. (Gaonbura—village administrator) was arrested in the early part of December, 1975, detained at Shillong special jail in Meghalaya State from 10th December to 24th March, 1977. While in detention, he was subjected to most inhuman tortures starting from electric shocking with strong enough current to render him unconscious, red hot iron placed before his eyes for 20 minutes together. When he could not open his eyes, the

interrogator opened his eyes by force. This continued for 20-30 minutes. As a result of this, his eyesight is damaged today. They stripped him naked (the body portion)—except his short pant—and made him stand the whole night in that cold weather in Shillong. All his nails were pricked with sharp pins. These miseries continued for days together. They were reported to the authorities concerned, but there has been no response of any kind till today.

If they were not arrested for political reasons, for political motivations, then they deserved to be tried and convicted. Whether one was a villager or a former Prime Minister, if one was not guilty on this count, one should not have been touched at all. Those people should not have been arrested in this way. Why should they not come out boldly and admit facts?

In spite of the former Adviser's active participation in Congress Party election campaign in Nagaland, nothing has been done; nothing has been done, no action has been taken against government servants indulging in such unwarranted activities. How are we to bring about a change when we fail to reprimand the guilty? I only appeal that the villagers should not be victimised because of their failure to attend to the immediate requirements there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On seeing the budget papers, I feel that, perhaps, these were drafted and prepared earlier; they, perhaps, thought that the same Government would come back to power. I will tell you the reasons for the same. If you see the Annual Administration Report, you will find that it has been drafted in keeping with the attitude of the former Prime Minister of the Congress Government. It says on page 3:

"After declaration of emergencyfour persons of banned Anand Marg Organisation who were running a Primary School were also

arrested and detained under DIR. The School was later taken over by the Lions Club of Dimapur."

"For the purpose of securing public safety and maintenance of public order, the State Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 69 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 restricted the holding or taking part in public processions, meetings or assemblies and further prohibited any person from taking part in demonstrations, *vide* notification dated 30th June, 1975."

Then we come to 'General Administration' in that Report:

"The authorised IAS cadre strength of Nagaland is 45 out of which 38 posts are for direct recruits and 7 for promotees from State Civil Services and other services."

According to the latest Home Ministry's decision, the quota has to be 33 1/3 per cent. Previously they had said that it would be 25 per cent. Certainly, when you have 45 or so, seven is not 25 per cent of that. This is how they have been treating the Naga people, the Naga employees, the Naga officials, etc. I would not go into the number of plains people they have imported. Why should the Nagas be treated with utter suspicion? They are our own people; they are our own flesh and blood; they are all Indians. Why is it that you have been treating them with utter mistrust and distrust? This is most unfortunate. You have come to a sort of Police State in Nagaland, a Police State within a police country.

"The Inspector General of Police exercises overall control of the entire...."

The population is 5-1/2 lakhs.

"The Inspector General of Police exercises over all control of the entire Police Force in the State. Besides, five Nagaland Armed Police Battalions and 3 District Executive Force...."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

etc., etc. It is a long list. The total strength of Other Ranks comes to 2,492. Besides that, you have the vast security forces. What are they doing there?

Shrimati Shaiza has quoted one case. I have got another. This is about one Mr. Toulhou, L. Khel, Kohima Village, Kohima District, Nagaland.

Now, Sir, this man was detained under MISA from 10th December 1976 to 26th March 1977. Thanks to the people of this country and thanks to the people who mobilised the people, today at least we are living in a democratic state: otherwise, this country would have gone the Hitlerian way or worse. This is an example. The statement, which is under his signature—I can show it to you if you like—says:

"On the 17th January 1977, I was taken out of the Shillong Special Jail to another office at Shillong and I was interrogated again by some officers in civil dress reported to be SIB officers. I was interrogated day and night but I was not physically tortured till 19th January 1977. On the 19th January, 1977, at about 6.00 P. M., when others left, four persons whom I can identify started interrogating me. One of them knows a little bit of Angami language (my mother tongue) also. One of them, with fair complexion, tall and emaciated figure, a bit long and slanting forward chin with a female-like voice started torturing me at about 7.00 P. M. with electric shock. I was shocked six times with high power and I was made to fall down heavily every time, causing me almost unconscious. He is the only man who tortured me all alone. At about 7.30 P.M. my garments were stripped off from my body except my short pant. Then with a fully heated red iron rod he tortured me on the knee and on the arm. The

iron rod was reheated and put close to my eyes while his other hand held my hair forcing my head close to it. I closed my eyes due to intolerable pain. The officer then forced open my eyes two times causing irreparable damage to my eyesight. This torture continued about 30 minutes. He then thrust a pin into my nail on every finger and every time he wanted to make me confess an offence of which I am ignorant. They then made me stand naked in the cold night (it was winter in Shillong). I was not allowed even to lean against the wall".

As a result of this, this man has almost gone blind and he cannot make a living. Earlier he was making a living by working in the fields. He has a host of children—about seven of them. So I want an assurance from the Hon. Minister that he will find out who the SIB official was who had tortured this gentleman and others and, at the same time, I would like this Government to come forward with a liberal compensation to those persons who have been victims of this barbaric treatment by the Indira Government. That is the minimum demand I can place before the House.

At the same time, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how many persons were kept in prison and how many prosecutions were launched against those connected with some political movement, beginning with the commencement of Emergency on 25th June, 1975 up to 25th March, 1977. It was on the 25th June, 1975 that the black days of India started. I would like to have the fullest details of all persons who were detained or were harassed through prosecutions—of those persons who have a political background—and the number of those who are now detained or are being prosecuted on political grounds.

Now, coming to the Demands, Page 23, last paragraph of the Administrative Report says that during

the financial year 1976-77 it is proposed to increase the revenue by intensified taxation measures, and continuing with the Family Benefit scheme and that the Department also proposes to increase GPF etc. etc. This has now been crossed out. Now, since the Janata Government has taken over, they have crossed it out—and that is why I said that it is what it is.

We see that during the last three years there has been no increase in tax collections. Why is it so? It is because there is a corrupt bureaucracy functioning there: they are hand-in-gloves with the traders. Tax evasion is more or less a recognised thing. In 1973-74 it is Rs. 3 lakhs,

in 1974-75 it is Rs. 3 lakhs and in 1975-76 it is Rs. 3 lakhs. I would like this to be elaborated.

Now, I would go to the budget papers. The Head of the State in Nagaland, that is, the Governor, is a retired Home Secretary from the Centre. These people never retire till they have a State funeral. The Head of the State of Nagaland is the Governor of five States in the North-Eastern region. In the Bill, a sum of Rs. 7.38 lakhs is being provided for him. Let us multiply it by five and we would get an idea of the total amount. I would like to give to the House certain other figures; foodgrain output 2,000 metric tonnes increase and in respect of area under

		Rs.
Servicing of Debt	Revenue	2,75,40,000
	Capital	5,70,60,000
Civil Secretariat		1,18,30,000
Special expenditure on maintenance of law order including contribution for pensions and gratuities		10,00,000
Village guards		48,00,000
Civil Police and Fire Service unit	Revenue	7,13,96,000
	Capital	10,00,000
Jails		48,00,000

All this is for a population of five and a half lakhs. Does this give you an idea that we are living in a welfare State? Further, the administrative services non-plan expenditure is Rs. 1266.17 lakhs and its percentage of the total expenditure is 20.36 per cent. For a population of five and a half lakhs, it works out to Rs. 200 per head. How can you do any developmental work and welfare work when all your money is being eaten away by police, security services, administrative services, jails etc?

If you see page 26 of the brief report highlighting the important measures after 30th June, 1977, we see for agriculture, the gross cropped areas growth rate is 2000 hectares,

terracing, the increase is only 1.2 per cent etc., this presents a very miserable picture. The developmental programme has been, more or less, very unimpressive and the performance has been next to nothing.

The Governor of Nagaland enjoys a special power under Articles 371(1) (b) of the Constitution. Why is it so? Are we trying to suspect the elected people in Nagaland? Would it not be keeping the peoples' elected Government under a dense cloud of suspicion? It is in a way an insult that is being inflicted on the peoples' elected Government in Nagaland.

Now, I would like to tell the House about one gentleman, who was very much unwanted there. He is Mr. Ramunty the present Adviser to the Nagaland Government. He is a

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

former Special Secretary to the Government of Nagaland and attained the age of 58 years on 15-9-1973. He was given four extensions in service each of six months upto 14.3.1976. He was subsequently appointed on re-employment basis for a period of one year. On completion of this term of re-employment, he relinquished charge on 31-3-1977. Shri Ramunny's services were extended from time to time because of his long experience of Nagaland administration. In view of the uncertainty regarding the period for which the President's rule was to be continued, it was considered advisable not to change the Adviser dealing with the development departments. Advisers to the Governor, when a State is under President's rule, are often appointed from among the retired officers. There are numerous instances of such appointments in various States.

So, Mr. Ramunny is an indispensable character for Nagaland and if you take an opinion poll in Nagaland you will find that he is the most unwanted, the most undesirable persons who has been dabbling in politics and taking recourse to all sorts of wicked methods. I would demand that this gentleman, Mr. Ramunny, be immediately recalled and sent back to his home. We have plenty of people in this country who can do real service to the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon Member's time is up. Now, please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would not take much time.

I would like to say that we are a multi-national country and we must have unity in diversity. The Nagas have their own distinct culture, heritage and tradition and their village economic system is something very useful. Therefore, we do not want to

steamroll them and bulldoze them in the name of bringing them into the mainstream. We should allow them to retain their cultural heritage and habits and that is how we could have unity in diversity.

We should not send security forces, one battalion after another, to bring repression and send CIB officials to torture these Nagas because we do not want our own people to be converted into our enemies.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): I beg to remind both the ruling party and the former ruling party that we had acceded statehood to Nagaland.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Get rid of Mr. Ramunny. Otherwise there will be trouble in this House.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: And I consider that it is a political crime to continue the President's rule in Nagaland when all indications are that the people of Nagaland have changed drastically in favour of our country.

There is no question of an independent Nagaland. It is part of our country and it should continue to be so. On that issue there are no two opinions. But I strongly feel that instead of bringing this Budget to this House, the proper place where this should have been discussed was the elected Assembly in Nagaland itself. When we had Assembly elections in a number of States recently, we could have conducted elections there also. Unfortunately, that was not done.

Now, I have to remind the government that the condition in Nagaland is entirely different from what it was in 1954 when Mr. Phizo had announced his idea of an independent Nagaland or when he formed the Naga Central Government in 1956. By 1975 when we had the Shillong agreement, by that time the armed forces

of the underground Nagas, most of them, had come up the upperground and they have been absorbed either in the Border Security Force or in the Armed Police Force or in the Railway Security Force. I am mentioning this to show that these underground Nagas had given up armed action but they have joined the government in such a way that you could put them in the very strategic and important places.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Border Security Force is one who was once a leader of the underground Armed Forces. At the Shillong Conference when negotiations were taking place the Generals of the underground Nagas had informed the negotiators that they will honour whatever agreement the negotiators make. True to their word, all of them have come over ground and now they are in the peace camps.

15 hrs.

This change of attitude in the underground people was mainly because the villagers who earlier supported them are now persuading them to give up armed activities. So, an entirely new situation exists in Nagaland. There is normalcy and you can have normal procedures. Normal procedure according to me is to restore democratic rule in that area.

Earlier election was conducted there. But that Government was toppled by the wisdom of the people of the then Home Ministry. I see no reason why election could not be conducted now.

As my friend Shri Pai pointed out—when there is a crisis, all of us pay attention and when the crisis is over and normalcy is restored, we forget them. As he pointed out, they are militant people but they are very honest and to them the word is law and they expect all of us also to behave in that manner.

There is absolutely no justification for continuing President's Rule now in Nagaland. This is only helping those people who want to create problems there. My feeling is that the recent call for revival of armed struggle for independent Nagaland by Phizo was because you were indifferent to the democratic rights of the people in Nagaland.

The other day when this question was discussed in this House, the Prime Minister promised that he would deal with the loyal Nagas with respect, consideration and equality. These three words mentioned by him are very important. I want this Janata Government to consider whether they are treating these people with respect, consideration and equality.

You are their rulers now. Strong words and even military might can never be a substitute for political sagacity and mature statemanships. Unfortunately that is what is wanting in the present situation and unless we correct ourselves, I am afraid, the situation in Nagaland may worsen, and we will have to repent for it later. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many chits which hon. Members are sending to me. We have allotted only one hour for this. There have been already four or five speakers. I do not think we can spend much time on this. At 3-30 P.M. we have to take the Private Members' Business.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): I was the first to give my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not about you. I am talking about the chits that are coming.

Shri Shinde.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on Nagaland Budget.

Sir, when the interim budget was moved by the hon. Minister I also took the opportunity to make certain observations.

As is very well-known to the House, the entire North Eastern region, especially, the region of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have special political and economic problems. They have got special social problems also. Therefore they deserve all sympathy from all sides of the House.

Sir, I have been one of those who have been taking interest in the North Eastern Region.

Unfortunately, we are discussing the Budget in the background of the threat advanced by Phizo. He is now threatening us. Our Prime Minister had given a reply to him and I am quite sure the entire country will be with the hon. Prime Minister because many things have changed. As my colleague Mr. Govindan Nair has said, many things have changed and now Phizo will not find that much support which he once had. Politically many things have changed. Persistent steps have been taken by the Government to find political solution to their problems. Therefore we should not attach too much importance to what he has said. The Prime Minister himself referred to the fact that he has even tape-recorded his speech and he has distorted that speech. That is to say, some words have been omitted and that tape is being read-out to the Naga people in order to mislead them.

Sir, I am not surprised about this. Even during Panditji's time Phizo has played the same game. On 28-8-62 at the time of the passing of

the Constitution Thirteenth Amendment Bill conferring statehood for Nagaland Pandit Nehru said:

'We have always made a political approach, the approach to make these people friends and citizens of India. And yet, in spite of all this, in spite of the care that we have taken, the kind of propaganda that has been made by Phizo and some of his Lieutenants has been quite extraordinary and quite outrageous in its character.'

What has been the experience of the Prime Minister recently has been corroborated by what Panditji has said at that time in 1962. Therefore, I don't think we should really bother about it too much. We have to find economic solutions to the problems of Nagaland.

As far as political solutions are concerned, Nagaland has been given Statehood. Not only Statehood, but special protection has been given. Article 46 gives special protection to tribal areas. It says:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Our Constitution has gone further as far as Nagaland is concerned and Article 371(A) is very explicit.

Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza referred to some of the problems of Nagaland and said that some non-Naga people have grabbed land in Nagaland.

Then, there is a specific provision in our Constitution to provide for

special treatment to the people of Nagaland. Article 371A says:—

“(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) no Act of Parliament in respect of—

(i) religious or social practices of the Nagas,

(ii) Naga customary law and procedure,

(iii) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law,

(iv) ownership and transfer of land and its resources, shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides;”

We have created Nagaland with special status.

Many of the special rights normally vest in the Nagaland. As far as the people of Nagaland are concerned, they have been given special status. I have no quarrel with that. For instance, Shrimati Shaiza said that they require a hospital; the Local Government employees want D.A. I have no quarrel over that. If there are genuine difficulties they should be solved by finding a solution to their problems. The problem of Nagaland can be solved only by development of agriculture and by developing their economy. Unfortunately, the development of agriculture and the economy is not being done satisfactorily. Last time, on the budget, while I was speaking I mentioned some points about the productivity of rice in Nagaland which was the lowest as compared to other parts of the country. It is only 550 kg per hectare. I would not like to cover the ground over and over again. Nagaland consists of only 15 per cent forests. This is one of the most beautiful places in the country. The forests

are denuded. According to the National Forest Policy, Resolution sixty per cent forests are required. Coffee and tea plantation is also possible there. I do not want to cover all the points. I am sorry to say that while the hon. Minister was replying to the budget I put a specific question to which he said that he had no time to attend to this area and that when he comes before the House with his budget he would try had no time to attend to this area. He actually said that when he comes before us with his budget he would be in a position to attend to their problems. I am sorry to say that on looking into the budget in details I find that what has been done by the Janata Government does not get reflected in the budget. I have got the figures with me but I do not want to take much time of the House. For instance taking agriculture, minor irrigation and fishery, the hon. Minister argued that Rs. 2.33 crores had been provided for agriculture and minor irrigation as also for development of fishery. If we look into the budget, we will find that not a substantial provision has been made at all. Look at the figure for 1975-76. Rs. 2.26 lakhs have been provided for. I can go on giving you figures like this. Take for instance cooperation, soil conservation, animal husbandry etc. The position remains the same. I wish the Finance Minister is in a position to attend to these areas; they deserve our special sympathies. I know the Finance Minister is having pressure from all sides and from all sectors. I know it. After all these require special sympathies and we should be generous in making provisions as far as these areas are concerned.

I won't go into all aspects of agriculture. But, I would like to touch upon more important aspects of agriculture. In this region that is very vital from the point of view of development of this area. For instance, a large amount needs to be invested for training the farmers. If we go round

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

about Kohima there are good rice fields which are as good as Punjab rice fields. Beyond that region, we find jhuming cultivation—poor rice crops rising. Even the modern tools have not been introduced in this area. There are certain unsettled things. I raised the point last time. My colleague Shri Patil also raised the same point last time. I do not want to raise the question from the point of view of any dispute or controversy. My point is that there are very many special problems which are to be attended to. To my mind the most important one is the development of agriculture. Most important thing is development of man; then comes soil conservation. For all this, a substantial provision will have to be made. A number of suggestions have been made by an expert committee. I am making my observations based on the study of that report. I quote:

"In primitive economy, very often, the constraint of new tools is much more significant than the skill to handle it.

"...This is clearly exemplified in the complete changeover from shifting cultivation to permanent terrace cultivation among the Angamis. To acquire the skill to use a spade, among people used to slinging the dao would have taken very little time and effort. And since labour, and a social system, which could organise labour into cooperative action, was available the introduction of the spade would have triggered off the innovator, provided of course, that the innovator had the status or persuasive capacity to overcome the formidable forces for conformity."

So, Sir, what is required is to introduce practices of modern agriculture. In this connection I may point out that the present set-up of the Agriculture Department there is not desirable. As far as Government of

India is concerned if anything comes from Nagaland it goes to Home Ministry. I would like to suggest that as far as development aspects are concerned a special development wing should be organised with experts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, jhuming cultivation is a very very primitive practice in this area. This practice has to be changed gradually by persuasion. There is a fertile land there and the productivity there can be higher than that of even Punjab. The water resources in this area require to be harnessed. Though this area has a very heavy rainfall, yet 90 to 95 per cent of the water goes waste.

Sir, very bold decisions are required to be taken for bringing about improvement in this area. I will sum up:

"The realisation of this objective would as much depend on a co-ordinated and properly worked out programme as on two other contributory factors. First, a determination that growth has to be fostered. So far as considering the development of tribal societies in India, Government policy has been vacillating between promotion of progress and preservation of the past. As a result the effort has been half-hearted and the results far from satisfactory. It is essential to do away with this vacillation and take an unequivocal stand for progress. Once this is done, it will not be difficult to find such means of bringing about progress which do not conflict with the cultural growth of the people."

Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit that Government should adopt an altogether different approach to the problems of the people in this area. Their problems require different solutions as compared to the problems of the people of the plains. I am quite sure if their problems are attended to they will be able to play a fuller

part and also contribute to the improvement of our national economy.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we do not minimise the importance of undertaking development work in Nagaland. The people there should be persuaded to leave Jhum cultivation and adopt terrace cultivation. Exploration of Nagaland for natural resources should be boosted up. A bold step has to be taken in this respect also.

At the same time, Sir, you will appreciate there is resurrection of the insurgency movement in Nagaland after the failure of talks between Mr. Phizo and our Prime Minister in London. Some of the emissaries of Mr. Phizo, namely, Mr. Khotao and Mr. Imakanganshi have come from U.K. and they are organising insurgency across the border. Last month across the border inside Burma there was a conference of the Shan, Kachin rebels and Naga underground tribes. They have a plan to establish an Asian Mongolian State. The freedom seeking Nagas of Nagaland and Manipur are preparing to infiltrate into India with 600 young educated Nagas trained in Communist China in Guerilla warfare. They are preparing for insurgency in Nagaland and they are getting ready for a show-down for final settlement of the Naga problem, since negotiation has failed. As is the philosophy of a certain political party, they are resisting the Nagaland citizens joining the national mainstream. Therefore, Sir, I would submit that the Government of India should pay greater attention for the security of this land by posting more Intelligence men in Nagaland at the village guard level so that the underground activities of the guerillas could be checked. At the same time in the Eastern part of Manipur, across the border, one mobile underground leader, Shri Muiboi, with a large number of trained insurgents is waiting to enter into Manipur and then to Nagaland. Already the District Magistrate of Ukhrul has promulgated curfew in 23 villages mostly inhabited by Naga people. This is the political situation

in Nagaland. We must not shut our eyes. The remaining part of the country cannot shut its eyes to what is happening in Nagaland at the moment.

I would therefore suggest that the Government should give a very deep thought over this situation which is serious). Some immediate steps are to be taken for the security of the people of Nagaland who are desirous of remaining in the main-stream of the nation. Previously, the number of voters enumerated in the Parliamentary Constituency of Nagaland for the March election were 4.5 lakhs. For the ensuing election, it had come down to 9.6 lakhs; almost 80,000 voters had not enumerated for their right of franchise. They have some of the supporters of the independent Nagaland movement. They have already dissociated themselves from the right of voting and got their names removed from the voters' list. They are now preparing themselves for other activities.

My friend, Mr. Shinde, who has just now spoken about the necessity of developing Nagaland, should have gone to Nagaland as Lt. Governor, instead of getting himself elected to this House. Sir, there are many other things to be looked into. Time allowed I would elaborate. There is one Governor for 5 States in the North-Eastern part of India. He has to look after Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, and Tripura. Is it possible for one man? Each State has got its own problem which has to be solved in a different way. The present pattern therefore, of administration is to be changed in the whole of North-Eastern part of India. There should be a separate Governor for each of these States so that the administration of these States can be done more intimately, efficiently and quickly. The development of these States can also take place more speedily. Thank you for calling me up to speak.

श्री उप सैन (देवरिया) : माननीय
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी

[श्री उग्र पैन्]

ने नागालैंड के लिए अनुदान की जो मांगें पेश की है, मैं उन के समर्थन में कुछ कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड का राज्य हमारी सीमा पर है, भारत के पूर्व-उत्तर छोर पर है। उस की एक विशेष स्थिति है। अंग्रेजों का एकीकरण का शासन था, उन के कलक्टर, उन के गवर्नर राज्य किया करते थे, इस तरह से काम चल जाता था। लेकिन जब से कांग्रेस का सरकार आई, इन्होंने उस मामले को बहुत बिगाड़ दिया। आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि जितनी भी कोशिश हमारी सरकार की तरफ से की गई कि नागालैंड की जनता, वहाँ के प्रशासक, वहाँ के बुद्धिजीवी लोग हमारे साथ एकाग्रता का व्यवहार करें, हम एक हो जायें, वे हमारे देश को अपना समझें, हम लोग भी उन को अपना समझें—लेकिन ये सब बातें हो नहीं सकीं। अन्त में क्या हुआ? उन की यु० डी० एफ० की सरकार बनी थी, यहाँ से मलिकाये-आजम का हुक्मनामा गया और उन की सरकार गिरा दी गई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से छोटे-मोटे लोग वहाँ जा कर छोटा-मोटा धन्धा करते हैं। उन का यह कहना है कि हम जनता सरकार से यह चाहते हैं कि जनता सरकार हमारी कुछ मदद करे और जो हमारी जनतन्त्रीय परम्परायें हैं, जो प्रशासन वहाँ टूट गया है और जिस की जगह हिटलरशाही का प्रशासन वहाँ पर लागू हो गया है, उस को जनता सरकार तोड़ दे। वे हमारी जनता सरकार से इस तरह की आशा लगाये बैठे हैं। श्री एल० पी० सिंह साहब, जो वहाँ के गवर्नर हैं, मैं उन को बहुत समय से

जानता हूँ। जब वह पढ़ते थे, मैं तब से उन को जानता हूँ, वह उस समय मुझ से ज्यादा ऊँची क्लास में पढ़ते थे। जब वे होम मिनिस्ट्री से वहाँ जाने लगे, तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि जिस राज्य का प्रशासन दिल्ली के आधार पर रखना हो, वहाँ एल० पी० सिंह साहब को भेज दिया जाय। मैं समय समय पर अखबारों में पढ़ा करता था कि एल० पी० सिंह साहब कभी वहाँ से कूद कर यहाँ आते थे, कभी यहाँ से कूद कर वहाँ जाते थे। मैं चाहता था कि वहाँ पहले चुनाव हो जाय, लेकिन पता नहीं, हमारी सरकार को क्या राय दी गई कि चुनाव नहीं हो सके। मैं अब गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ—उन्होंने मेरे ही एक सवाल के जबाब में कहा है कि वर्षाकाल समाप्त होते ही वहाँ चुनाव हो जायेंगे, फिर नागालैंड की जनता को पूरी छूट होगी कि वह अपने चुने हुए लोगों के द्वारा अपना शासन स्वयं चलाये। यहाँ एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—वहाँ जो अधिकारी राज-काज करते आ रहे हैं, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि वे किस चीज के विशेषज्ञ हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इन कांग्रेसी राज के अधिकारियों को हटा दिया जाय और जनता राज के अधिकारियों को वहाँ भेजा जाय। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय देश और प्रदेश की जनता एम० एल० ए० को बदल सकती है, एम० पी० को बदल सकती है, राष्ट्रपति को बदल सकती है, उपराष्ट्रपति को बदल सकती है, मगर नौकरशाही को बदलना मुश्किल है, जनतन्त्र इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और डा० राधाकृष्णन् साहब ने जब यह राज्य बना था, उस समय जो मैसेज दिया था, उस में कहा गया था—जनतन्त्र का सिद्धान्त क्या है? जनता के अधिकारों को, जनता के विचारों को उद्घोषित करने के लिए

जनता की छूट हो। लेकिन ऐसा वहां नहीं हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे क्रिश्चियनिटी से भी बहुत प्रेम है, मैं जब जेल में था तब मैंने इस के बारे में काफी पढ़ा था। आज बहुत सारे मिशनरीज वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। उन के द्वारा जिस तरह की ट्रेनिंग वहां दी जा रही है, या जिस तरह के पब्लिक स्कूल वहां बनाये गये हैं, उन के जरिये किस तरह की शिक्षा-दीक्षा उन को दी जाती है, मैं इस के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं जानता हूं, लेकिन तब, मैं जरूर समझता हूं कि देश-काल और पात्र के अनुसार शिक्षा वहां नहीं दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन के एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट को रिआर्गेनाइज किया जाये और उन को सही शिक्षा दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

आप देखिये—वहां कितने प्राइमरी स्कूल थे—1975-76 में 1052 प्राइमरी स्कूल थे, 1976-77 में 1056 हो गये, इस का अर्थ है कि एक साल में केवल तीन प्राइमरी स्कूल बढ़े। इसी तरह से मिडिल स्कूल वहां 1975-76 में 248 थे, लेकिन 1976-77 में 258 हो गये—कुल 10 स्कूल बढ़े—इस प्रगति से हम नागालैंड के जनतंत्र की भावनाओं के अन्दर रहने की आशा करते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं—नागालैंड में चुनाव के बाद वहां के प्रशासन को इतना पैसा दे कि उन की सही ढंग से डेवलपमेंट हो सके, उन का विकास हो सके और वे महसूस करें कि हम भारत देश के वासी हैं, उन के प्रदेश में उनका अपना राज्य है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन्ने मांगों का समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister will reply on Monday. Now, he may make the statement which he wanted to make.

15.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE RE-PAYMENT OF SECOND INSTALMENT OF ADDITIONAL DEARNESS ALLOWANCE DEPOSITS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): A Bill to further amend the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11th June, 1977 and was passed by the Lok Sabha on 18th June, 1977. The bill sought to replace the Ordinance issued by the Vice-President acting as President on 9th May, 1977. It provided that (i) compulsory deposit of additional dearness allowance would cease from 6th May, 1977 and (ii) repayment of the second instalment of additional dearness allowance deposits due from 6th July, 1977 would not be in cash but would be, by credit to provident fund accounts of employees. During the course of the debate in the Lok Sabha, it was suggested that the rate of interest on the proposed accretions to the provident fund should be the same as payable on the deposits impounded under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. In order to protect the interests of employees, I readily accepted this suggestion. It will thus be seen that in bringing forward this bill, Government's intention was to meet all genuine demands of employees, consistent with the need to prevent resurgence of inflationary pressures.

A large number of representations have been received by Government from employees, employees' associations, trade unions etc. welcoming the decision of Government to discontinue the impounding of additional dearness allowance from 6th May, 1977 but requesting Government to reconsider the decision to credit repayments due from 6th July, 1977 to provident fund accounts of employees. These representations have been sympathetically considered by Government. Informal consultations have been held with representatives of trade unions to see if a way could be found to meet the de-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

mands of workers consistent with the continued need to curb undue expansion in money supply. In the course of these consultations, we also considered a suggestion that instead of accretion to provident funds, repayments under the CDS could be made in the form of bonds carrying an attractive rate of interest. However, as no consensus emerged on any alternative scheme, Government have concluded that the most practical course of action would be not to go ahead with the amending bill.

Accordingly as a further gesture of goodwill towards the organised working classes, it has now been decided by Government that repayment of the second instalment of additional dearness allowance deposits due from 6th July, 1977 will be made in cash, and not credited to provident fund accounts of employees. In view of this decision, it has been decided not to press ahead with the Bill to amend the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 now before the Rajya Sabha for consideration. This Bill will be allowed to lapse in the ordinary course. Consequently, the Ordinance issued on 9th May, 1977 will also lapse on 23rd July, 1977.

I must point out that the abolition of the C.D.S. and the decision to honour past commitments of repayment in cash will add significantly to the money supply during the current year. Government's decision to go ahead with the now proposed course of action, notwithstanding the expansionary effects on money supply, is due to their ardent desire to seek active cooperation of the organised working classes in solving the many difficult problems currently facing the economy. The price situation continues to remain a cause of serious concern. To contain inflationary pressures, we need to maximise production, promote savings and also restrain unproductive expenditure to the maximum extent possible. In this endeavour, Government hopes that full cooperation will be forthcoming from all sections of the people, including the workers.

15.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRD REPORT

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th July, 1977."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I wish to raise just one point regarding this report. This House will be glad to see that in para 7 of the Report, there is a reference to a fourteen year old resolution. That resolution was that of the Committee of 1963, a predecessor Committee. That resolution requested the hon. Members to exercise restraint—I mean, self-restraint—so that they might not give notice of more than four Bills in a session. I am glad that this has been resurrected. It seems to have been lost sight of for fourteen years. I would like to know whether during the last fourteen years, this was heeded at all by hon. Members of the Third Lok Sabha, Fourth Lok Sabha and Fifth Lok Sabha and whether any restraint was exercised by them as suggested.

Secondly, this committee has fixed a ceiling of 4 Bills during a session. I would suggest that there should be two ceilings—one for a short session and another for a long session. For a short session you may have 4 Bills, and for a long session you may have 6 or 8 Bills. This may be considered by the committee during its next sitting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Actually during the last sitting, we did consider this matter. By and large, hon. members have exercised restraint on themselves, as recommended by the committee, by giving notice of not more than 4 Bills during a session during the third, fourth and fifth Lok Sabha, with very few exceptions. In all during the third, fourth and fifth Lok

Sabha only three members during 5 sessions exceeded this limit. Even so, as I said, we did discuss this matter in the last sitting and we decided that we will give exemption especially during the beginning of a new Lok Sabha and during budget session. Generally what happens is when new members come, they give a number of Bills and later on it adjusts itself. Therefore, we made that exception and we shall continue to make such exceptions. You do not have to be worried on that account.

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th July, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

15.38 hrs...

RESOLUTION RE. SUBVERSION OF DEMOCRATIC NORMS BY THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion on Mr. Kamath's Resolution moved on 24th June 1977. About 2 hours 42 minutes have already been taken on this Resolution, exceeding the time limit of 2 hours fixed by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions and further extended by the House by half an hour on 8th July. So, the House has to allot further time now for further discussion of this Resolution.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

"That the time for discussion of the Resolution moved by me in the last sitting be extended by one and a half hours."

SHRI PRASANBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I support this motion.

श्री सुबराज (कटिहार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है उस पर जरूर गौर होना चाहिये और जिन्होंने संशोधन दिया है इस प्रस्ताव पर उन्हें बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो घंटे का समय बढ़ाइये ताकि हम लोग भी बोल सकें।

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास (सीतामढ़ी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब श्री कामत साहब के प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही थी उस समय आपने पूछा था कि कौन लोग उपस्थित हैं जिन्होंने संशोधन पेश किया था। उस समय कुछ लोग उपस्थित थे। प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य साठे साहब को समय दिया गया। बहस अधूरी रह गई है, इसलिए श्री कामत साहब ने जो कहा है वह ठीक है। चूंकि मेरा भी संशोधन है तथा और भी सदस्यों के संशोधन हैं, और आपने कहा था कि हम को बोलने का अवसर मिलेगा। लेकिन जिन लोगों का संशोधन था उन में से एक या दो आदमी ही बोल सके। अधिकांश ऐसे ही लोगों को बोलने का अवसर दिया गया, जिन को संशोधन देना चाहिए था और जो संशोधन नहीं दे सके। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय श्री कामत का जो प्रस्ताव है उसको सभी स्वीकार करें, ताकि हम लोग भी बोल सकें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there is a motion before us moved by Mr. Kamath. The question is:

"That the time for discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Kamath in the last sitting be extended by one-and-a-half hours."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Before I submit my points on the Resolution, I would like to draw your kind attention to an important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, the issue before the House is the Resolution.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, on the same Resolution, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that the Resolution is not in conformity with the Rules of Procedure. My friend, Mr. Kamath, is a senior Member of Parliament and I had an occasion to be with him for a long time in the political field. I think his arguments and his reasons on various subjects are noteworthy because when we were discussing the Anti-Defection Bill, he gave certain good reasons. I do not know what happened to him now because such wisdom would not prevail in bringing a Resolution of this nature and under the Rules of Procedure it is out of order because the Resolution says that there was a subversion of democracy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now he is speaking on the Resolution. I have already ruled it out on the point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: At any stage I can bring the matter to your notice so far as the Rules of Procedure and the Conduct of Business are concerned. In this Resolution it is very clearly mentioned that "the House deeply deplores the cynical subversion of democratic norms, the steep erosion of ethical standards and spiritual values, engineered by the then Prime Minister". Sir, this matter substantively relates to the terms of reference of the Shah Commission. It is very clear that the terms of reference given to the Shah Commission comprises all the relevant points that my friends are going to make while speaking on the Resolution. I want to ask: Does this not influence the Commission? In

your anxiety to make suggestions or make comments or criticise on the basis of your Resolution you are indirectly influencing the findings of the Commission. The Central Government announced on May 18 the terms of reference of the Shah Commission on Emergency Excesses. Then, what is the substance in this Resolution? What is it that Mr. Kamath is asking the House to do? What does he want to impress upon the government, this House and the country at large? Does he want the government to take a certain action. But action has already been taken by his own government. Is this not an act of encroachment upon the functioning of the judicial system of this country, for which you have always said that you have got respect? A commission of enquiry has been constituted on this question—I mean the Shah Commission. According to its terms of reference, it will enquire into the facts and circumstances relating to specific instances of acts of subversion of lawfully established forces and well-established administrative processes, resorted to during the period when Emergency was in force.

Therefore, I would like to impress upon the Chair and the House that the entire Resolution is against legal norms. It is not a proper resolution. This Janata Party leader has completely violated all such norms by bringing in such an illegal resolution before this House.

On an earlier day, I was attentively listening to the speeches made from this side. Mr. Sathe was very much heckled by the other side. They did not even allow him to speak.

Is it the intention of the mover of the resolution to distort and twist the history of this country by bringing in only the names of 4 persons, viz., Lokamanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narain? This looks very funny. Is it not

necessary to mention the name of the great architect of modern India, viz., Jawaharlal Nehru? Do you think that you can minimize the contribution of Nehru? Is it the thinking of the Janata Party men to distort and re-shape our history?

Democracy has been built up in our country during the last so many years by many leaders. We have in our midst Morarjibhai and Shri Jagjivan Ram. What happened to people like Dr. Ambedkar? He upheld the rights of the down-trodden Harijans of course, Mr. Charan Singh has no belief in Harijans and minorities. He has already shown it. Why have you not brought in the names of Dr. Ambedkar and Acharya Narendra Dev? You have used the word 'socialist' in your resolution, as also 'socio-economic change'. What type of socio-economic change in this country can you bring in, when there are the para-military organizations like R.S.S.? They are already creating trouble in the Hindu University, killing people, creating chaos and indulging in atrocities etc.

Why did you omit the names of these men? Was it wilful or negligent? Why did you omit the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Abul Kalam Azad? You have no respect for minorities or for anybody. I know how this government is running. Where is the representation for minorities, Muslims and Harijans in your Ministry? Even in the Ministry there is no representation for them. Of course, some sentences in the Resolution are very relevant. But, how can you bring about socio-economic change when you hesitate to mention the names of those who fought for socialism in this country, a new social order in this country?

You talk of excesses of emergency. After all, there must have been some mistakes here and there. But do not create a bad impression about the Congress organisation, which is a hundred-year old organisation, which has brought leaders not only into

this country but even into the Janata Party. Without Congress where is the Janata Party? Do not try to malign a party which fought for the freedom of this country, for the moral regeneration of this country, which brought a new social order in this country and also certain reforms.

Then, what happened during the short period of Janata rule? Doctors are being kept in jail. There is trouble in Kerala. About the Belchi incidents there was a privilege motion. Your Government had no face to accept it. 11 people have died. Then, after the Assembly elections, there were many incidents where the harijans were killed or harassed. Many atrocities were perpetrated on them. Is your Home Minister not a despot and tyrant? Has he got any sympathy for the minorities?

You have got no democratic norms, because you have toppled legally constituted governments. You have promised to bring the Anti-Defection Bill. But your Shri Charan Singh is engineering defection, while Shri Raj Narain is engineering a language controversy and Shri Patel is bringing the policy of *laissez faire*.

Shri Kamath is talking of the authoritarian rule. Recently some of the students who fought valiantly during the emergency in Bihar wrote a letter to the Home Minister(Interruptions). He is not Shri Charan Singh but Shri Chairsingh. He is the first defector in the country. That is how he became the Chief Minister in UP.....(Interruptions) Even then I was in Parliament....(Interruptions). Do not forget the depressed and suppressed student community. You have not protected the journalists, Harijans and labour, and they are shot dead for demanding their rights. And now you have arrested 800 doctors in Bihar. What is the answer?

You say: tyranny, black law. What tyranny, black law was brought at the time of emergency, I am asking.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Do you condemn the socialist measures, action taken by this country? We brought Education into the Concurrent List. That is the substance of the Forty-second Amendment. You made a sweeping remark that the entire Forty-second Amendment was a black law. When we brought about the abolition of bonded labour, you call it a black law. We said that the Harijans and the landless should be given land, that agrarian reforms should be brought, you call it a black law. We said that rural indebtedness should be wiped out in this country, you call it a black law. Do you know that lakhs of people have been benefited by it in Karnataka?

What has happened to your party? Has your party got a composite character? Please tell me. What is the character of your party. You cannot call it the Janata Party. You must know that we are responsible to the nation. What has happened? (Interruptions).

I know what happened in your time, what happened in West Bengal, what is happening there now. There is the composite character of the Janata Party in West Bengal, on the China border. What happened in Goa, Punjab?

I agree that Mr. Kamath stands for certain principles of social justice, social orders, socialism, secularism, democracy. Democracy is going to be murdered by.... (Interruptions). Sometimes you may tell the truth, not always. You bring a document here and Mr. Patel says that it is forged. The responsible Home Minister says there was a conspiracy on the basis of imagination. He wears a white cap. Why? In order to cover all his defects. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to wind up because we have allotted only 1½ hours to this, and there are 18 names already.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We brought certain measures in this country. We stand for certain principles. My leader has said so very clearly. So, this has been engineered by Mr. Kamath to denigrate a political party, the Congress Party.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): On a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: When I speak the truth, there is a point of order. (Interruptions) Not only is he perpetuating crimes on Harijans, he is engineering defections.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, please wind up.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I regret, I oppose this Resolution because it stands to no reason.

16 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way to raise point of order. You are trying to create more disorder than point of order. . . (Interruption) Nothing will go on record.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Lakkappa, during the course of his speech, made certain observations and an hon. Member from this side, raised a point of order. Now, Sir, the rule, the practice and the convention is very clear that when any Member of the hon. House rises on a point of order, the Member should, first, be allowed to make his point of order and the discussion should be stopped and the Chair must be pleased to hear the Member who has raised the point of order. But I am sorry to say that no member from this side, was given any chance to make his point of order which is against the rule, convention and practice. So, I want your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There can be no point of order by 20 members at the same time. That is my ruling.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): If one Member wants to raise a point of order and the Chair is not pleased to call that Member to make the point of order, then others rise. This has been happening. So, I request you that when a Member rises to make a point of order, please allow him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been allowing points of order. Even since I set in the Chair as the Deputy-Speaker, I have allowed innumerable points of order. But the way of making a point of order is also there. Twenty Members cannot get up and simultaneously raise a point of order.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: You can ask one of them to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the hon. Member was standing alone, I allowed him to raise a point of order. There is no cause for complaint; there is no need for complaint. When a proper point of order is made, it is allowed. But when there is a lot of disorder, there can be no point of order.

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पहले से खड़े हों उन को तो मेहरबानी करके बात कहने की इजाजत दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I was trying to make the Member sit down and if twenty Members rise at this stage and there is a lot of disorder, how am I to deal with that?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक: भले ही 20, 25 लोग खड़े हों, लेकिन जो सबसे पहले से खड़े हो गये उन को तो अपनी बात कहने का मौका देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When there was one Member standing, I allowed him to raise a point of order.

श्री सारणी भाई (सलूमर): जब आपने पहले ही से आर्डर दे दिया था तो बीच में खड़े होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I am listening to you because you are the only Member standing up. But when when there were twenty Members standing up, I was dealing with that situation and I was asking them to take their seats.

श्री मुस्तयार सिंह मलिक (सोनोपत): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले मोशन के मूवर श्री कामथ का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने हमारे जैसे ज़रूमी लोगों के लिये एक ऐसा मौका दिया जो हम अपने जज़्बात का इज़हार कर सकें और जो जुल्म इमर-जेंसी के अन्दर हुए उन को लोगों को बता सकें। जब यह लोग मुझे दिखाई देते हैं, और खास कर माननीय लाकप्पा, जो चले गये, लेकिन मैं कुरेशी साहब जैसे शरीफ़ आदमी से कह सकता हूँ कि "आप नज़र आये तो दर्द दिल नाशाद याद आया," और अर्से से भूले हुए ज़रूमों का पता याद आया। इमरजेंसी लगा कर इन्दिरा गांधी ने देश के अन्दर डेमोक्रेसी का प्रेवियार्ड बना दिया। इस इमरजेंसी ने देश के अन्दर गुलाम, चापलूस, चमचागिरी और नामर्दी पैदा की। यह लोग सामने बैठे हुए थे, जितनी गलत कार्यवाहियाँ होती थीं उन सब के ऊपर अपनी मुहर लगाते थे एक खामोश तमाशाई की तरह। इन्होंने कभी चैलेंज नहीं किया। और आज जब हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने साफ़ अलफ़ाज़ में कहा कि इन लोगों की नियत देश के अन्दर लीडर्स को शूट कराने की थी तो यही नहीं कि गुस्सा करें, बल्कि ब्लड प्रेशर तक की नौवत आ गई। माननीय चन्नाण साहब तशरीफ़ ले

[श्री मुक्तयार सिंह मलिक]

आये मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जेलों के अन्दर लोगों को मरवाने की नियत नहीं थी ? हरियाणा के एम० एल० ए० श्री हरद्वारी लाल की बाबत आप जेल से पूछें। हार्ट पेशेंट होते हुए भी उन को 14 रोज तक सौलिटरी सेल में रखा गया और डाक्टरों को 14 दिन तक उन के पास नहीं जाने दिया। पंडित श्री राम, जो पहले यूनाइटेड पंजाब में मिनिस्टर रहे थे, 76 साल के वृद्ध आदमी ने भूख हड़ताल कर के उन की सौलिटरी सेल से निकलवाया। इसी तरह से पं० विष्णुदत्त शर्मा जो सिटि-जन्य और डेमोक्रेसी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी थे, हम दोनों एक ही वार्ड में थे, जब 4 बजे सुबह उन को हार्ट अटैक हुआ और उन की हालत नाजुक हो गई, जिसका जेल के कर्मचारियों और डाक्टरों ने कोई नोटिस नहीं लिया, तो उन्होंने हमें बुलाकर कहा कि मेरा अन्न आ गया मेरे बच्चों को कहना कि सन्न करें। लेकिन किसी डाक्टर ने, किसी जेल के अफसर ने, बावजूद मेरे प्राइमिनिस्टर और मुख्य मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखने के, कोई उस चीज का नोटिस नहीं लिया। क्या उस को मरवाने की सलाह नहीं थी ?

हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री चौधरी देवी लाल को महेन्द्रगढ़ की जेल में इस तरह से सौलिटरी कंफाइनमेंट में डाला गया कि उन के तमाम जिस्म पर फोड़े हो गये, सूजन आ गई, चेहरा सूज गया, आंख से दिखाई देना बन्द हो गया, लेकिन उन को अस्पताल में नहीं पहुंचाया गया। जब उन्होंने भूख हड़ताल की और बाहर लोगों ने शोर मचाया, तो उन को नार-नील के हस्पताल में भेजा गया। मैं इस इतिहास को यहां बताना चाहता हूँ। गिन्होंने होम मिनिस्टर के यहां कहने

पर बाबेला किया है, उन को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

चौधरी स्त्रिकराम, एम० एल० ए० को तकलीफ थी, मैं और वह दोनों एक स्पेशल सेल में सेंट्रल जेल अम्बाला में थे। डाक्टर उन की दवाई देने आया। जब डाक्टर से उन्होंने कहा कि तुम्हारी दवाई लेने को तैयार नहीं तो डाक्टर ने कहा कि तुम्हारे लिये मेरे पास कोई ऐसी-वैसी हिदायत नहीं है इसका क्या मतलब था ? मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डाक्टर का यह कहना कि आपके लिये मेरे पास कोई ऐसी-वैसी हिदायत नहीं है, क्या जाहिर करता है ? इस से साफ जाहिर है कि कप्तान लोग जेल में ऐसे थे, जिन को दीदा-दानिश्ता मरवाना चाहते थे। इसमें ज्यादा और क्या हो सकता था ?

यही नहीं, जगाधरी, जमनानगर और अम्बाला के सत्याग्रहियों पर जितने जुल्म हुए हैं, आज तक की तारीख में उन की कोई मिसाल नहीं मिल सकती। उन सब के बारे में मैंने जेल से हरियाणा के राज्यपाल को चिट्ठी लिखी थी। लेकिन मुझे गुस्सा आता है कि आज तक उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन सत्याग्रहियों के मुंह में टट्टी और पेशाब तक डाला गया। जमनानगर में उनके कुनबे के लोगों को बुलाकर खड़ा किया गया, औरतों और बच्चों को खड़ा किया गया और उनके सामने, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यहां औरतें बैठी हुई हैं, मुझे कहते हुए शर्म आती है, सत्याग्रहियों को नंगा किया गया और उनके आजाए तनासुल पर गुलाल लागाकर, उनको मजबूत किया गया कि वह दूसरे सत्याग्रहियों के साथे पर टीका लगायें। क्या इस तरह की मिसालें किसी देश की तारीख में मिल सकती हैं ? इस एमर्जेन्सी में इतने जुल्म किये

गये कि सत्याग्रहियों के प्राइवेट वाटर्स में डंडे चढ़ाये गये। जब सेंट्रल जेल-घरवाला में सेशन जज ग्रंडर-ट्रायल को देखने के लिये आये अपने ध्यान दिये, लेकिन कहीं किसी भी क्वार्टर्स से कोई किसी किस्म की पनाहूट क नहीं मिल सकी, कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। मुझे समझ नहीं आता आज इस तरह की दलील देते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने कहना चाहते हैं कि यह कांग्रेस को बदनाम करने की बातें हैं। जब हम कहते हैं तो इन्हें गुस्सा आता है। वैसे ये अपनी तारीफें करने लगते हैं। एक मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में यह हुआ।

“हमने आपके हर किरदार की तारीफ सुनी,

जखे जिगर हमने दिखाया तो बुरा मान गये।”

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अगर इन्कवायरी कमीशन बैठायें और कानूनी तरीके से आपके खिलाफ कायवाही की जाय तो आपको एकदम ब्लडप्रेसर क्यों हो जाता है? आप गुस्से में आ जाते हैं, चिल्लान लगते हैं।

“तूफानों से क्यों घबराते हो, मौजों को सदा देने वालो,

आग से क्यों कतराते हो, शोनों को हवा देने वालो।”

समाज और जम्हूरियत के इन ठेकेदारों ने कुतब मीनार और राजघाट पर खड़े हो कर इन्सानियत और इन्साफ का खून किया था। आज भी इन के हाथ मासूम बच्चों के खून से रंगे हुए हैं। जब डेटेन्युज, के बच्चे उन से मिलने के लिए जेल में जाते थे, तो उन के आंसुओं में उन के गम की तस्वीर नजर आती थी। बदकिस्मती यह थी कि उन आंसुओं

पर भी पावन्दी थी। जब वे हमारी तरफ देखते थे, तब उन आंसुओं को पी जाना पड़ता था। उन के चेहरों पर मुस्कराहट नहीं आ सकती थी। सी० आई० डी० के इन्स्पेक्टर हमारे चेहरों की तरफ देखते थे कि बच्चों के आंसुओं को देख कर हमारा क्या रीएक्शन होता है।

मैं श्री चव्हाण से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम आग और बिजली से खेदित नहीं हैं, हम इन शोलों से डरने वाले नहीं हैं। हम डरते नहीं थे। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने औरतों की तरह तानाजनी की कि मेरे एक साथी ने मुझे कहा था कि अगर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण और देश के दूसरे लीडरों का गिरफ्तार करने का इरादा किया, तो देश में आग लग जायगी, लेकिन जब उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया, तो यहां एक चिंगारी भी नहीं भड़की, चू तक नहीं हुई।

और जोकर बरूआ आज कहा है? वह क्या कुछ कहते थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम ने इन लोगों को जेलों में ही तो डाला है, कोई समुन्दर में तो नहीं फेंक दिया और यह भी कि जम्हूरियत में आपोजीशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। यह बात बरूआ साहब ने कही, जो कांग्रेस के प्रधान थे। क्या यही जम्हूरियत थी? उन्होंने कहा था, “इन्दिरा इज इंडिया”। अब वह क्या कहते हैं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): On a point of order. He is referring to an hon. Member of this House, an hon. Member, elected by the people, as ‘joker’. He cannot refer to an hon. Member of this House in such a term. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Malik, you referred to an hon. Member of this House as a joker....

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Sir, he can make a personal explanation, if he wants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a question of explanation. You should not use words like 'joker'. That does not add to the dignity of the House.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, that should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is unparliamentary, it will be expunged.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह बलिक : अगर वह समझते हैं कि मैंने उन की शान के खिलाफ कोई गलत लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किया है, तो मैं उसे वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

— वह कैसे बिहेव कर रहे थे ? कहते थे कि "इन्दिरा इज इंडिया"। अब वह क्या कहेंगे ? — "इन्दिरा इज साउथ इंडिया" या "इन्दिरा इज ईस्ट इंडिया" ? अब तो वह इन्दिरा को देखना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। वह हमें चेलेंज करते थे कि **बी बिल मोट वंस इन बि इट्रीट्स**। उस वक्त जम्हूरियत कहां गई थी ?

जब श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने दिल्ली के रामलीला मैदान में कहा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट के वाद स्टेप डाउन करना चाहिए, तो उस को गैर-जम्हूरी कार्यवाही कहा गया। लेकिन जब इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड के लोग पटना के बाजारों में श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के पीसफुन प्रोमेशन पर गोलियां चलाते थे, और कलकत्ता में कांग्रेस के मेम्बराने-पार्लियामेंट और कांग्रेस के वजीर श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की कार पर खड़े हो कर कुदने थे, उस वक्त जम्हूरियत कहां थी।

मैंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को जेल में चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि वह अपने स्टेप्स को रिट्रेस करें, वरना बंगलादेश वाले हालात इस देश में पैदा हो जायेंगे। इन लोगों ने जनता को भयभीत करने की कोशिश की। इन्होंने

देश के नेशनल कैरेक्टर को तबाह कर दिया। देश के अन्दर डीमारेलाइजेशन ला दिया और इन्होंने यह समझ लिया कि देश के अन्दर अब किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि हमारे खिलाफ राय दे। यह एलेक्शन क्यों हुआ—केवल इसलिए कि इन्होंने यह समझा कि लोग इतने डिमारेलाइज्ड हो गये हैं कि किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि कांग्रेस के खिलाफ राय दें। लेकिन यह कुदरत की, भगवान की लाठी कभी शोर नहीं करती, यह चुपके से ऐसी मार देती है जिससे कि एक नाकाबिले बर्दाश्त दर्द पैदा होता है और यही कुछ हुम्मा है। जैसे ही इलेक्शन का एलान हुआ देश की जनता एकदम बाहर आ गई। जो लोग दबे हुए बैठे थे, जिनके ऊपर इन्होंने बुलडोजर चलाये थे, जिन को इन्होंने बिना किसी गुनाह के जेल में ठंस दिया था, जिनकी कोई खता नहीं थी, उन्होंने अपनी राय उसके खिलाफ दी। सारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को इन्होंने डिमारेलाइज और टेरेराइज करके रख दिया था। कोई बस के अन्दर या और कहीं कुछ बोल नहीं सकता था। क्या यूनिवर्सिटी क्या और जगह, कोई भी इदारा इन्होंने बखशा नहीं था। ये समझते थे कि एलेक्शन जी जायेंगे। लेकिन देश की जनता ने ऐसा सबक दिया कि सारे जुल्म को खत्म किया और जम्हूरियत को देश के अन्दर कायम किया जिस के अन्दर कि आज जनता पार्टी यहां पर ताकत में बैठी हुई है। बहुत से लोग हैं, शराफत के साथ हमारे साथ बात करते हैं तो वे मंजूर करते हैं इस बात को। मैं कहता हूं आप एक दफा एलान कर दें कि हम से गलती हो गई। आप सारी चीजों को रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी अपने ऊपर क्यों लेते हैं ? आप अपनी पार्टी के अन्दर रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दें कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने अकेले यह सब किया था। उस ने देश के अन्दर तानाशाही अपने लड़के और बंसी लाल के कहने पर लागू की थी। आप से पूछा नहीं गया और इसी वजह से मैं कहता हूं कि वह देश के अन्दर नामर्दा लायी। आप लोग

खामोश बैठे रहे। आप लोग बोल नहीं सकते थे। आज आप क्यों उन की हिमायत करते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आप एक दफा जनता में ऐलान कर दें कि इन्दिरा गांधी जो कुछ करना चाहती थीं वह उन्होंने किया। वह वाकई में यह सब करना चाहती थीं, देश के लोगों को मरवाना तक चाहती थीं, शूट तक करवाना चाहती थीं। आप क्यों उन की मलत बकालत करते हैं पब्लिक के अन्दर और यहां पर भी? आपको बदनाम करने की बात कहाँ है, कांग्रेस पार्टी को बदनाम करने की बात कहाँ है? आप तो मजबूर हो कर बैठे थे और बहुत से लोग चमचे बने बैठे थे। मैंने जेल के अन्दर एक बार असिस्टेंट जेल सुपरि-टेन्डेंट से कहा कि मुझे एक चमचे की जरूरत है तो उस ने हंस कर कहा कि लोक सभा के अन्दर क्या चमचों की कमी है? तो छोटे-छोटे अफसरान के अन्दर इस तरह की बातें आ जायें कि लोक सभा के अन्दर चमचे बैठे हुए थे, और जो कुछ इंदिरा गांधी करना चाहती थीं वह करती थीं, इस से क्या साबित होता है? उस समय देश के अन्दर क्या हो रहा था और क्या नहीं हो रहा था? संजय गांधी किस तरह से शहजादों की तरह निकलते थे? क्या स्टैंट्स था? पंचायत तक के तो मੈम्बर नहीं और किस तरह से गवर्नर हवाई अड्डे पर उस का इम्तकबाल करते थे? हर प्रदेश के अन्दर लाखों रुपया उस पर खर्च किया गया। एक बार वह करनाल की बाजारों से गुजर रहा था तो सारे करनाल और पानीपत को पिक कलर में रंगवाया गया। बाहर से कोई बहुत बड़ा डिगनिटरी आता है, अमेरिका का या रूस का प्रधान आता है तो शायद उस के स्वागत के लिए भी इस किस्म की बातें गवर्नमेंट नहीं करती है। लेकिन यहां तो सारे शहर को पिक कलर में रंगवा दिया।

मैं जिस वक्त गुजरा उधर से तो मैंने देखा जैसे झंडे यहां जगह जगह लगाए जाते हैं जब कोई फारेन डिगनिटरी आता है वैसे ही पांच मील तक झंडे लगवाए गए थे। कितना

रुपया उस पर खर्च किया गया।... (अव-धान)।... मैं कभी हुकमउदूली करना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मैं क्या करूं, हमारे जजबात भड़के हैं, जो कुछ भी हमारे साथ और देश की जनता के साथ हुआ है वह आप के सामने है। मैं इन्हीं अलफाज के साथ यह कहूंगा कि कामत साहब ने जबर्दस्त कर्म-फरमायी की है। लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण अगर हम उन को लोकनायक कहते हैं तो इन को हंसी आती है, ये मजाक उड़ाते हैं और लकप्पा साहब ने इतने-इतने नाम ले दिए—पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और फलां—यह कहाँ किस किताब में उन्होंने पढ़ लिया? इन को तो कभी पढ़ना आया नहीं, कभी उन की आइडियोलोजी को देखा नहीं, कभी उन की हिदायत की कभी पढ़ा नहीं, उनकी तवारीख को पढ़ा नहीं उन की जिन्दगी के हालात को नहीं पढ़ा। आज इन को इस रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलना था, इस वजह से उन का नाम ले दिया। लोकनायक जय प्रकाश जी ने इस देश के अन्दर वह मिसाल कायम की है, उन के त्याग और तपस्या ने देश की जम्हूरियत के रास्ते पर ला कर खड़ा कर दिया हमेशा, हमेशा के लिये अब किसी की हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती कि इस देश के अन्दर कोई तानाशाही को लाने की कोशिश करे। यह हमारे देश के लिये कितनी बड़ी बात है।

15.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mhandrappan.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह रेजोल्यूशन हमारे श्री कामथ जी ने पेश किया है और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने संशोधन दिये हैं। कन्वेन्शन यह है कि जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता है, वह उस पर बोलता है और उस के बाद जिन्होंने अमेण्डमेंट दिये हैं, उन को पेश करने का मौका दिया

[श्री युवराज]

जाता है। मेरा व्यक्त था का प्रश्न यह है कि हम लोगों में से जिन्होंने अमेण्डमेंट दिये हैं, उन्हें बोलने की इजाजत दी जायेगी या नहीं?

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : जिन्होंने अमेण्डमेंट नहीं दिये हैं, वे लोग ही बोलते चले जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पहले बोल लेने दीजिये।

अभी कुछ देर पहले हमारे सामने जो विरोधी बैन्चेज पर लोग बैठे हैं, उन लोगों ने काफी गैर जिम्मेदाराना बातें कही हैं। मैं तो एक ही बात बतलाना चाहती हूँ—लोग कहते हैं कि सुबूत दो, कुछ बातों के सुबूत कागज पर इस लिये नहीं है कि ता० 20 से 24 तक इन्होंने 2800 फाइलें जलवा दीं। अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब इन बात की इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे तो उन को मालूम होगा कि उन तारीखों में 2800 फाइलें जलवाई गईं। इन लोगों का राज करने का तरीका मिडीविल-एज के तरीके का था, जवानी हुकम चलता था। मैं आप को बतलाती हूँ—हमारे यहां लखनपाल जी थे, जो हाई कोर्ट की वार के प्रेसिडेंट थे, उन को जेल में मार दिया गया और उसके बाद दिखलाने के लिये उन को अस्पताल लाया गया। ये लोग कहते हैं कि मरवाने का इरादा नहीं था—मैं आप को बतलाती हूँ—ये लोग जो भी बातें करते थे, हरियाणा के लोगों के पास इन की बातें सब से पहले पहुंचती थीं। इन के ड्राइवर, गन-मैन अपने घरों में जा कर चर्चा करते थे। हरियाणा में यहां तक बातें चलती थीं 15 अगस्त, 1975 को बाबू जगजीवन राम और चव्हाण साहब भी जेल में जाने वाले थे, सब नेताओं को शूट करने वाले थे, लेकिन इस लिये डर गये कि डाका में कूप हो गया था, जिस की बजह से पीछे हट गये, वरना देश में इतने लोगों का मारने वाले थे, जिस की कोई

हद नहीं है। एक्स-प्राइम मिनिस्टर के जो हाउस-होल्ड के लोग थे, छोटे रूपे के लोग थे उन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी प्रोपर्टीज बना लीं, अगर आप इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे तो आप को सब मालूम हो जायेगा।

मैं आप को एक और उदाहरण देती हूँ—हमारे यहां एक प्रोफेसर थे, मझे उन का नाम इस वक्त याद नहीं है—वे क्लास को पढ़ा रहे थे, यूजेज एण्ड एड्यूजेज आफ दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर आफिस। वहां एक यूथ कांग्रेस का लड़का भी बैठा था, उस ने कहा कि आप इन्दिरा गांधी को गालियां दे रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा—मैं तो इतिहास पढ़ा रहा हूँ। रात को पुलिस आई और दो लड़कों को जिन्हें ने प्रोफेसर को बचाया था, उन को पकड़ कर ले गई। प्रोफेसर पर दफा 107 का मुकदमा चलाया गया। किस्मत से उन में एक थानेदार का लड़का था, उस ने कहा कि मैं थानेदार का लड़का हूँ, मैंने तो ऐसे ही कह दिया था। वाइस चांसलर ने प्रोफेसर को बुला कर उस का इन्क्वीन्ट बन्द कर दिया, उस को सस्पेण्ड कर दिया। इनको वाइस चांसलर ने कहा कि तुम्हें क्या पड़ी है इतिहास पढ़ाने का तुम पढ़ाओ ही मत। क्या कभी ऐसा भी आपने होता हुआ सुना है। जहां पर नंगा डिक्टेटर-शिप है वहां पर भी ऐसा होता हुआ आपने सुना नहीं होगा। कामरेड धर्म सिंह का लड़का था। उसको ब्रेशर्मी और बेरहमी के साथ पीटा गया। आज वह कैसर का मरीज है। यहां पर ये कहते हैं कि श्रत्याचार नहीं किए गए। धर्म सिंह राठी के मुंह को टट्टी से बांध कर गधे पर उसको नंगा करके उसका जलूस निक ला गया था। कप्तान सिंह ट्रांसपोर्टर के कर्मचारों को उलटा लटका कर उसको इतनी बुरी तरह से मारा और पीटा गया कि बयान नहीं किया जा सकता है। एक ड्राइवर था कप्तान सिंह। बच्चे जो गोलियां खेलते हैं उनको उसके हाथों के नीचे दे कर और उसको पलंग के नीचे लिटा कर और पलंग के ऊपर चार-चार जबानों को बिठा कर और उसके मुंह पर गंदगी बांध कर उसको बहुत ही बेरहमी के साथ पीटा गया।

मेरे घर के सामने ही था। उसको कोड़ों से पीटा गया। बंसी लाल के लड़के ने उसके बार में यह कहा था कि उसकी आवाज, उसकी चीखों की आवाज उसको टेलीफोन पर भिवानी तक पहुंचनी चाहिये। गांव-गांव में अगर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब पता करेंगे तो उनको पता लगेगा कि कितने जुल्म हुए हैं। कोई भी अगर सरकार के खिलाफ बोलने की हिम्मत करता था तो उसको उठा कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता था। पता नहीं कितने लोगों को जेल में भेज दिया गया था। कोई घर हरियाणा में नहीं बचा जिस घर के लोग जेल में नहीं डाले गए। फिर आप कहते हैं कि मरवाना नहीं चाहते थे। आपने इतने हजार लोगों को क्या जेल में इसलिए भेजा कि उनके पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं थी, हेल्थ डिपार्ट के ख्याल से आपने उनको जेल भेजा था, अच्छा पालिटिक्स सिखाने के लिए, उसकी ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए उनको वहां भेजा था, क्या इस ट्रेनिंग की वहां पर संस्थाएं आपने खोल रखी थीं। डेमोक्रेसी पाठ पढ़ाने के लिए आपने उनको वहां भेजा था? विधान सभाएं क्या हो गई थीं। जिस किसी को चाहती थी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी चीफ मिनिस्टर बना देती थीं। उनमें किसी को बोलने नहीं दिया जाता था। सिर्फ बात बोलने की इजाजत थी तां इंदिरा गांधी की बढ़ाई करो या मुख्य मंत्रियों की। बाकी लोगों के हित की बात बोलने की इजाजत नहीं थी। हमारे जैसे एकध लोग बोलने की हिम्मत करते थे तो उनको वहीं गालियां दिलवाई जाती थीं। क्या यह डेमोक्रेसी थी जिस में हमारे जैसे लोगों को और जनता को सांस लेना भी मुश्किल हो गया था? आज कोई उनको स्पोर्ट करता है तो मैं समझती हूं अन्याय और जुल्म उसने बरदास्त नहीं किया है। मास्टर सोहन लाल एक देवता आदमी हैं। उसके ऊपर झूठा 376 का मुकदमा चलाया गया। मास्टर होशियार सिंह को जब उसकी अपनी बेटियों की शादियां हो रही थीं बरात घर में थी तब उनके खिलाफ 354 का झूठा मुकदमा बनाया गया और उसको घर से पकड़ कर ले गए। इस तरह के जसील

काम उस वक्त की सरकार ने किए। उस सरकार के पास कोई एथिक्स नहीं था, कोई धर्म नहीं था, कोई पालिटिक्स नहीं था। एक ही बात उसके सामने थी कि अपने राज्य को, अपनी पीढ़ी के लिए कैसे कायम रखा जाए। उनको अगर कोई स्पोर्ट करता है तो मैं समझती हूं कि बुराई को पाप को, अधर्म को वह स्पोर्ट करता है, बुराई को प्रोत्साहन देने का काम वह करता है। बहुत ही बर्बर किस्म के जुल्म हम लोगों के ऊपर ढाए गए। मैं उनको भूल नहीं सकती हूं। कुछ बातें ऐसी भी हैं जो सभा में बोली भी नहीं जा सकती हैं। इस तरह के जुल्म और अन्याय हम लोगों के ऊपर हुए हैं। मैं अन्त में यही कहती हूं कि जो जुल्म देश में हुए उनकी जांच गांव के स्तर पर, म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी के एक वार्ड के स्तर पर बल्कि समिति स्तर पर होनी चाहिये और उस स्तर पर कमिशन बिठाए जाना चाहिये। ऐसा करेंगे तभी इन लोगों की लूट और इन लोगों ने इकोनोमिक, पोलिटिकल और सोशल अपराध किए हैं वे नोटिस में आ सकते हैं। दो चार कमिशन बिठाने से इनके अपराध नोटिस में नहीं आ सकते हैं। इनके द्वारा जनता को उतना न्याय नहीं मिलेगा कम न्याय मिलेगा। इस तरह के बहुत से कमिशन बिठाए जाएंगे तभी अपराधियों की सूची तैयार हो सकेगी और उनको सजा मिल सकेगी। तभी देश की जनता को हम न्याय दे सकते हैं और आगे आने वाले जो विधायक होंगे, एम पी होंगे उनको अन्याय करने से, इस तरह से डेमोक्रेसी का गला घोटने से, मौलिक अधिकारों को सस्पेंड करने से और विधान को फाड़ फेकने से रोका जा सकता है, इस तरह की हिम्मत करने से रोका जा सकता है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I am happy that one of the veteran parliamentarian Shri H. V. Kamath has brought forward a Resolution which gives us an opportunity to discuss some of the very fundamental issues posed before the country. In this Resolution, if I understood him correctly, he says that the country

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

should denounce the excesses committed during emergency by Mrs. Gandhi and a gang of her people.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: You too Brutust.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I think, there are no two opinions when I say that all the excesses committed under the emergency stand condemned after the two elections are over. The people expressed their verdict in clear terms. Another part of the Resolution hails the restoration of democracy. In the next part he hails the role that people have played. In the last part he says that a great socio-economic revolution should take place in this country.

Broadly speaking these ideas are very good. I have no quarrel with Shri H. V. Kamath on these points. But I think a little deeper thought is necessary when we discuss about these problems in relation to our future.

After the election what has emerged now in this country should be properly understood. In this country today the monopoly of power which had been enjoyed for the last thirty years by the Congress Party is broken. But Janata has not got the monopoly. That is the reality.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: They are nowhere now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There are various types of political processes which are taking place in our country. In West Bengal, left alternative has emerged. In Kerala there is Congress, Communist, other democratic and leftist parties. They are successfully carrying on an experiment. In the North, in the Hindi speaking areas, Janata has consolidated their power and in the centre too. In Panjab it is not Janata. It is Akali. In Goa there is another experiment and in several States Congress is still continuing

in power. In Kashmir the party of Sheikh Abdulla has come to power. In Tamilnadu it is AIDMK.

I am narrating all this because this reality has to be accepted by everybody when we think of the future. There is no use denying that this is a new situation which is emerging in our country. If we want basic socio-economic changes to come about in this country, in my opinion, we have to do a lot of work. No amount of passions let loose will solve the question of socio-economic problems.

MR. SPEAKER: Extended time is 5.10 when the Minister will speak.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: If you do not take away my time, I will conclude.

If you want to bring about a socio-economic change which Shri H. V. Kamath wants to, I think certain basic changes in the economic policy are necessary. There should be fundamental structural reforms in our economy. Without land reforms, without giving employment to millions of people, without providing facilities for education, without eradicating poverty, any amount of talking about a socio-economic revolution is not going to serve any purpose.

(Interruptions)

I will try to bring to your notice certain changes. It is true that excesses have taken place under emergency. I once again say, I condemn it. But certain fundamental reforms should be there. Otherwise these excesses will continue. We have to see what happened in Belchi and Behur. We have seen how people have been killed by the landlords with the connivance of the police in jails.

AN HON. MEMBER: What happened in Kerala? Rajan has been murdered.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Rajan has been killed. Naxalites have been attacked. Brutality was perpetrated.

Let us think about this: Is it the first time that such a thing happening? I request you to have the patience to hear me. In 1947, 1948, and 1949 any amount of repression was let loose against the communists. What happened today under emergency happened earlier in 1947 in this country. Mr K. A. Rajan, a Member in this House now, was then arrested, beaten, nails were put under his finger-nails on all his fingers. He was a prisoner in jail in Kerala in 1948. In 1949 a mother and son were forced to indulge in sexual intercourse. Why I am saying all these is this. Unless you bring about the necessary reforms, what happened under congress will continue under Janata rule. This will happen unless you bring about democratic changes in the administration and the police. Administration should be democratised. Police should be democratised. What is the police today? Whether it is under Janata or under Congress their understanding is, that they are a professionally qualified instrument for suppressing the people. There should be a radical reform in administration and police. Democratisation is necessary. Structural reforms are necessary. Land reform is the crux of the problem. Monopoly should be broken. You have to find out employment for the people. You have to distribute land equitably. You should not allow the flood-gates of our economy to be opened for multinationals to come and exploit us.

If these things are done, I think, social and economic revolution will be possible and it will be a good lesson not only for them, but for everybody. These things which have happened yesterday, should not be allowed to be repeated tomorrow.

We have to provide institutional guarantee. We have to provide constitutional guarantee. We have to provide social and economic guarantee.

AN HON MEMBER: The Constitution was murdered by you.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Let us not murder it gain. These are some of the things I would like to bring before this House. I have no quarrel about the Resolution.

If these things are accepted, I think, Mr. Kamath's dream will become a reality. Otherwise, passionate speeches denouncing this or that will not help us.

श्री उपसैन (डेवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, वह प्रस्ताव क्या है, यह मैं अपने शब्दों में सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश में लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धान्तों का हनन किया, नैतिक मान्यताओं की हत्या की, संविधान का सत्यानाश किया, समग्र क्रान्ति की शुरुआत में ही उस पर डंडे नहीं, बल्कि गोलियाँ बरसाई, नेताओं और शहीदों की कुर्बानियों और बलिदानों पर अट्टहास किया, समाजवादी आदर्श नष्ट किये, जब सामाजिक आर्थिक क्रान्ति का मार्ग प्रशस्त हो रहा था, तो शुरुआत में ही उसे नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर दिया। और भूतपूर्व प्रतान मंत्री ने सब से बड़ा पाप यह किया कि गांधी और लोहिया के इस देश में जनतंत्र और मानवता की जगह पर तानाशाही लागू कर दी।

मेरा सशोधन यह है कि जिन लोगों ने इतने अनाचार, भ्रष्टाचार और पापाचार किये, उन्हें, कोर्ट में लाया जाये। गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि उन लोगों पर कोर्ट में मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा, उन्हें सफ़ाई देने का अधिकार होगा और जुर्म साबित होने पर उन्हें परिणाम भुगतने पड़ेंगे। इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान में बरेली सेंट्रल जेल में था। मैं तिहाड़ जेल में नहीं रहा। लेकिन मैं ने सुना है कि तिहाड़ जेल में अच्छा इन्तजाम था। मेरा सुझाव है कि सजा मिलने पर उन लोगों को तिहाड़ जेल में रखना चाहिए।

[श्री उग्रसेन]

मैं अपने मित्रों से क्या कहूँ ? मेरे सामने तो बड़ी परेशानी है कि जब हम जेल में पड़ते थे कि . . . (व्यवधान) मैं श्री रवि को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो इतना दृढ़ है, होता है क्या, आगे आगे देखिये, होता है क्या ।" हमें माननीय श्री चव्हाण से परेशानी नहीं है । हमें श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी से भी कोई परेशानी नहीं है, जो मेरे खानदानी गुरू हैं । हमें तो इन नये लोगों, इन मुसलमानों, से परेशानी है, जो बेवक्त नमाज पढ़ते हैं और ज्यादा प्याज खाते हैं ।

"दुकानदार तो मेले में लूट गये यागो,
तमाशबीन दुकानें लगा कर बैठ गये ।"

1942 में मैं विद्यार्थी था, नौजवान था ।

मैं ने नेवी रेवैलियन में भी भाग लिया 1942 के आन्दोलन में कोई 50, 60 हजार लोग जेल में गये थे । लेकिन गृह मंत्री के अनुसार समग्र क्रान्ति के सम्बन्ध में डेढ़ लाख लोग जेल गये ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akola):
Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the hon. Member used the word 'tamashgir' and, under Rule 352, a Member shall not make any unparliamentary remarks. If the hon. Member thinks that the word 'tamashgir' is all right, we will use it for them. Sir, rule 380 says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the meaning of this word?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: One who indulges in all sorts of indecent things. (Interruptions)

जो लोग ऐयाशी करते हैं वे तमाशगीर हैं । जो लोग कोठियों पर जा कर नाचगाने और तमाशे करते हैं वे हैं तमाशगीर । यह अनपार्लियामेन्ट्री है । (व्यवधान)

श्री उग्रसेन : मैंने साठे साहब का नाम नहीं लिया (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. Whenever a point of order is raised the Chair has got to hear it and decide it. Why do you take over my responsibility? I know how to decide it. I have heard Mr. Sathe and I understand from my Secretary it has many meanings but the general meaning is 'just sight-seer'. In the context, I do not think any indecent word has been used.

श्री उग्रसेन : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था सन् 42 के आन्दोलन में कुल 60-62 हजार लोग जेल गए थे जब कि इस आन्दोलन में गृह मंत्री के आंकड़ों के अनुसार डेढ़ लाख लोग जेल में बन्द किए गए जिन में 38-40 हजार लोग मिसा में बन्द थे । मिनजानिब खाकसार उग्रसेन को पहले डी आइ आर में बन्द किया गया था । फिर जब मुझ को मिसा में बन्द करने लगे तो मुझसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि चूँकि आप पी एम की लिस्ट में हैं इसलिए आप को मिसा में भेजा जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह पी एम की लिस्ट क्या थी ? क्या उस लिस्ट के बनाते समय आप भी, नेता विरोधी दल, बैठे होते थे और आप के सामने हमारा नाम लिखा जाता था ?

और एक धटना बताता हूँ । हमारे यहां के राम सागर मिश्रा जी सन् 42 के क्रान्तिकारी थे । डिस्ट्रिक्ट जेल लखनऊ में उन की मौत हो गई । उन की लाश ठेले पर लादकर जब सिविल हास्पिटल में आई तो

मजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि लाश चूँकि कैदी की है इसलिए इस लाश का पचनामा होगा तब दी जायगी। यह रेकार्ड है और इस के गवाह माननीय चन्द्रभान गुप्त हैं। मैं खुद अपनी बताऊँ, मेरा ट्रांसफर जब बरेली हुआ था, मुझ से कहा गया कि बरेली जाना है लेकिन रास्ते में कहा गया कि नहीं अम्बाला जाना होगा। उस समय मुजोव साहब का काण्ड हो गया था और लोग बहुत डरे हुए थे। कई लोगों ने तो अपने यहां पहरें बैठा रखे थे। और कई लोगों ने रात में अपनी डायरी लिख डाली कि उन के मरने के बाद क्या होगा।

मेरा अंत में एक सबमिशन है। मैं चन्द्रप्पन साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लेनिन ने लिखा है कि क्रान्ति हो ही नहीं सकती है दुनिया में यदि लोगों में क्रान्तिकारी विचार-धारा न फैलायी जाय। पिछले 30 सालों में कांग्रेस की राजनीति का जो ट्रेंड चल रहा था उसीका तो नतीजा था तानाशाही। उसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं? हमारे बाप जिम्मेदार हैं? नहीं, उस के लिए आप जिम्मेदार हैं, आप के बाप जिम्मेदार हैं। हम ने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और कितनी कितनी उस के लिए कुर्बानियाँ की और यह आई० टी० आई० पाम करने वाला सजय गांधी, मैं उस का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, जो इज्जत उसको दी गई, वह किसी भी हालत में उसको नहीं मिल सकती थी।

“चमन को जब खूँ की जरूरत पड़ी,
सब से पहले ही गरदन हमारी कटी
बावजूद इस के कहते हैं अहले चमन,
यह चमन है हमारा, तुम्हारा नहीं।”

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दण्ड होना चाहिये, इसके बगैर तानाशाही खत्म नहीं हो सकती है। जब तक इन्दिरा गांधी और इस कांग्रेसी विचाराधारा को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट

समूल नष्ट नहीं कर दिया जाता, तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है।

चन्द्रप्पन साहब को भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—लेनिन ने क्या कहा है—

“Destroy everything which is bourgeois in art, culture and what not”.

जब तक ये बुर्जुआ माहौल खत्म नहीं होंगे, सर्वहारा क्रान्ति नहीं होगी, इस देश में समाजवाद नहीं आयेगा। मेरे गुरु लोहिया साहब के शब्दों में—न लोकभोजन मिलेगा, न लोकभाषा होगी, न लोकभूषा होगी और न लोकभवन होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कामथ साहब के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन कुछ इस प्रकार है कि कामथ साहब के प्रस्ताव के दो अंश हैं—एक प्रस्ताव का सगुण अंश और दूसरा निर्गुण अंश। प्रस्ताव का सगुण अंश वहां तक है, जिसमें इन्होंने भूतपूर्व सरकार की निन्दा का प्रस्ताव किया है। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मेरी दूसरी राय है—जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने कांग्रेस पार्टी को इन्कार कर दिया, उसको परास्त कर दिया तो इस तरह उस ने कांग्रेस पार्टी की निन्दा कर दी। मैं इस सवाल को नहीं उठाता कि भारत के किन हिस्सों में वह परास्त हुई और किन हिस्सों में नहीं हुई। लोक सभा में बहुमत का शासन है, 51 प्रतिशत के शासन का नाम ही लोकतंत्र है। देश की 51 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जनता ने कांग्रेस को इन्कार कर के कांग्रेस की निन्दा कर दी, हमें यह शासन नहीं चाहिये। उसी जनमत के गर्भ से यह लोक सभा निकल कर आई है और जब जनता के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह फैसला दे दिया कि वे कांग्रेस की निन्दा करते हैं—इससे बढ़ कर और क्या निन्दा हो सकती है। कामथ साहब ने

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

निन्दा का जो प्रस्ताव दिया है —यह तो भारत की जनता पहले ही पास कर चुकी है, लोक सभा तो उस पर केवल मोहर लगाने का काम कर रही है ।

प्रस्ताव का दूसरा अंश—जिस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि गांधी, लोहिया, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, इत्यादि, तमाम लोगों के नाम उन्होंने लिये हैं, जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता रहे हैं—उनके आदर्शों पर भारत का निर्माण हो । जब तक उन आदर्शों को लागू नहीं करेंगे, देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह निर्गुण अंश है । इस देश के लोगों ने महात्मा बुद्ध की पूजा की, इस देश के लोगों ने कबीर की पूजा की, कबीर मूर्ति पूजा विरोधी थे लेकिन बाद में कबीर के शिष्यों ने मूर्ति की पूजा की । गीतम बुद्ध वर्ण व्यवस्था के विरोधी थे परन्तु अनेक शिष्यों ने उनके मरने के बाद वर्ण व्यवस्था की जड़ को मजबूत बनाने का काम किया । महात्मा गांधी ने जाति व्यवस्था का विरोध किया, इसको नाश करने का ऐलान किया, हरिजन उथान का नारा दिया, लेकिन उनके शिष्य सत्ता पाने पर उनके मरने के बाद वे हरिजनों का कल करने वाले हुए—इस तरह का निर्गुण पंथ इस देश में चल रहा । बाणी और कर्म में न कहीं मेल नहीं रहा ।

17 hrs

हमारा देश कैसा रहा है—राम बन को चले जा रहे हैं, जनता रोती है, राम लौट आओ, तुम्हारे बिना हम नहीं रह सकते, लेकिन जनता ने राजा दशरथ के आदर्श के खिलाफ विद्रोह नहीं किया । औरंगजेब ने इसी दिल्ली शहर में अपने भाई की आंखें फोड़कर सड़क पर घुमाया, लेकिन यहां की जनता ने विद्रोह नहीं किया —हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा देश रहा है । क्यों रहा है ? इस के पीछे हिन्दुस्तान की वर्ण-व्यवस्था रही है

आज देश की जनता ने सम्पूर्ण उत्तर भारत में इन्दिरा गांधी का तख्ता पलट दिया—क्या यह वर्ण-व्यवस्था इसका कारण नहीं है ? जहां कांग्रेस ने बाहुमणवाद का नारा दिया था—वहां कांग्रेस का तख्ता पलट गया, लेकिन दक्षिण भारत में जहां हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्ग के हाथों में कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व था वहां कांग्रेस मजबूत रही । क्या इस बात से इन्कार किया जा सकता है ? यह सच्चाई है, तथ्य हैं, इसी ने कांग्रेस को समाप्त किया, इन्दिरा गांधी की सत्ता को समूचे उत्तर भारत से उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया । कांग्रेस के असली नेता चन्हाण साहब, ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी हैं जो उभर कर आये, उन के नेतृत्व को, माना, लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व को नहीं माना, जगन्नाथ मिश्रा, शुक्ला, तिवारी, मिश्रा, ओझा, पण्डित, ये सब लोग जो सत्ता पर छाये हुए थे, जनता ने उन सब को उठा कर फेंक दिया, उन स्थानों पर कांग्रेस का नाश हो गया । वर्ण व्यवस्था ने हिन्दुस्तान की जड़ों को हिलाया है । इसको हमें समाप्त करना होगा । हिन्दुस्तान की 85 प्रतिशत हरिजन पिछड़ी जातियां इतिहास की मुख्य धारा से अलग रखी गई, उनको राजनीति से अलग रखा गया । मैंने संशोधन दिया है कि आने वाले दिनों में अगर आप भारत को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं तो आपको इनको जागरूक करना होगा चाहे आप नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का नाम लें, लोहिया जी का नाम लें, विवेकानन्द का नाम लें, गीतम बुद्ध, महावीर, कबीर का नाम लें उन्होंने राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी के माध्यम से ही प्रसिद्धि प्राप्त की थी । सुभाष चन्द्र बोस व स्वामी विवेकानन्द बंगाल में पैदा हुए थे जहां की मिट्टी क्रान्ति उगलती है लेकिन उन्होंने हिन्दी को अपनाया, बंगाला को अपनाया, और सम्पूर्ण देश के वे नेता बने । हम को राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी को अपनाना होगा, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को अपनाना होगा, उनको प्रोत्साहन देना होगा । हम सभी हिन्दुस्तानी भाषाओं को आदर का स्थान दें । बिना हिन्दी भाषा के हमारे इन नेताओं

की पूजा नहीं हो सकती थी, इनके प्रति जो श्रद्धा आज है वह नहीं हो सकती थी। आने वाले दिनों में आदिवासियों, हरिजनों, पिछड़ी जातियों, धार्मिक अल्प संख्यकों को आपको विशेष स्थान देना होगा। सरकारी नौकरियों, राजनीति, व्यापार और पलटन में उनके वास्ते साठ प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जगह आपको देनी होगी ताकि ये लोग मजबूत हों, इनका मन मजबूत हो और बतानाशाही का विरोध कर सकें। अगर इनको आप मजबूत नहीं करेंगे तानाशाही देश को विभक्त करती रहेगी और करती रही है, हम गुलाम होते रहें हैं, होते रहेंगे। इनको आप मजबूत करें, नौकरियों में, राजनीति में, व्यापार में और पलटन में इनको आप विशेष स्थान देंगे तभी देश में तानाशाही नहीं आयेगी। जब तक ये मजबूत नहीं होंगे देश मजबूत नहीं होगा। हरिजनों, आदिवासियों पिछड़ी और अन्य धार्मिक अल्प संख्यकों को इतना मजबूत बनाना होगा कि वे सीना तान कर चल सकें और हर प्रकार के अन्याय का विरोध कर सकें। अतः तमाम राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के आदर्श को साकार करने के लिए इन शोषितों को विशेष अवसर देना होगा। यह उनके आदर्श का सगुण रूप है। नाम जप से कुछ नहीं हुआ है और न आगे होगा।

श्री युवराज (कटिहर) : अपने संशोधन के समर्थन में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब एमरजेंसी में कुछ लोगों की रिहाई हुई तो हमारे पूज्य नेता लोकनायक जय प्रकाश जी भी रिहा हो कर जब पटना आए जहां उनका इलाज होता था, और जहां वे रहते थे आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि उनके दरवाजे पर पुलिस के अफसर, डी एस पी, सी आई डी अफसर आर्मंड पुलिस तैनात रहती थी और जो लोग उन से मिलने आते जाते थे उनके नाम लिखे जाते थे। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि किस कानून के तहत यह सब होता था? जब आदमी के खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई होती है तबतो इस

तरह की चीजें होती हैं या जल में जब होता तब तो तरह तरह की बंदिश लगती हैं लेकिन जब वह जेल से मुक्त हो जाता है तो किस कानून के तहत इस तरह की कार्रवाई होती थी? और भी सुन कर आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि 6 अक्टूबर को जब वह बीमारी के इलाज के लिए बम्बई ले जाए जा रहे थे तो कार से उनको पटना के एयरपोर्ट पर ले आया गया लेकिन उनको एयरपोर्ट पर जगह नहीं दी गई जहां उनको बिठाया जा सके और वह कार में ही पड़े रहे। एयरपोर्ट में जो सामान्य फैसिलिटी दी जाती है वह भी उनको डिनाई की गई। इससे बढ़ कर और कौन सा अन्याय हो सकता था।

महाराष्ट्र के सर्वोदयी नेता श्री प्रभाकर शर्मा वर्धा के बाहर सुरगांव गांव में अपना आत्मदाह करने पर मजबूर हुए। उन्होंने एक पत्र लिखा श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को जिसमें महात्मा गांधी के यंग इंडिया का हवाला देते हुए उन्होंने उस में लिखा था कि "अगर हमें आजाद इन्सान की तरह नहीं रहने दिया गया तो हम मौत को गले लगाना पसन्द करेंगे। इसके बाद उन्होंने आत्मदाह कर लिया। यह आत्मदाह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की तानाशाही के विरुद्ध में था।

इस इमरजेंसी में बहुत ज्यादातियां हुई हैं। उन सब का वर्णन मैं नहीं करना चाहता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो अनबलैस्ड पोलिटिकल सिस्टम है जब तक यह रहेगा और पूर्ण लोकतांत्रिक देश में जब तक काउंटरबैलिंग फोसिस खड़ी नहीं होंगी जो एक दूसरे को काबू में रख सके और जिस देश में प्रतिपक्ष प्रबल नहीं होगा, वहां इस तरह की बातें होती रहेंगी। जनता पार्टी ने एक काम किया। पांच दलों को मिला कर एक दल बना, एक प्रबल दल बना, एक नई शक्ति का सृजन हुआ। और जो इन्फास्ट्रक्चर जनता और सत्ता के बीच में होना चाहिये था वह भी नहीं हो सका था, जो अब धीरे

[श्री युवराज]

धीरे होने लगा है। यूनिवर्सिटी का शिक्षक समुदाय जिनका वैचारिक और नैतिक असर होता है वह समाप्त हो गया था क्योंकि हमारे यहां जो सिस्टम है उससे शिक्षक लोग आतंकित थे। अमरीका में किसिन्जर आया और जब सत्ता से वापस गया तो हरवार्ड यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफसरी करनी शुरू कर दी। इस तरह से गेलब्रेथ आये थे यहां राजदूत बन कर, जब वापस गये तो यूनिवर्सिटी में गये। लेकिन हमारे यहां की यूनिवर्सिटी एस्टेबलिशमेंट का एक हिस्सा है और सरकार पर आश्रित है, वह स्वतंत्र रूप से कुछ नहीं कर सकते। विद्यार्थियों ने जब आन्दोलन किया तो सभी टीचर्स लोग आतंकित थे कि हमारी नौकरी चली जायेगी। तो जिस समाज में, जिस लोकतांत्रिक देश में काउन्टरवोलिंग फोर्स न हों, इफास्ट्रक्चर और प्रबल प्रतिपक्ष न हो वहां लोकतंत्र नहीं चल सकता है। मैं मानता हूं कि इन्दिरा गांधी के राज्य में बहुत जुल्म हुए। क्या स्थिति होती है पार्लियामेंटरी सोवरेन्टी में? क्या कैबिनेट की डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं होती है? क्या नेता डिक्टेटर नहीं बन जाता है? फर्क केवल यह है कि अच्छे लोग आयेगे तो अच्छा प्राधान चलैगा और बुरा नेता आ जाता है तो बुरा शासन चलता है। इसलिये मैंने संशोधन दिया है इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ ट्रीजन का मुकदमा चलना चाहिए। एक नहीं हजारों आदमी मारे गये। पटना सिटी इस बात का गवाह है कि सैकड़ों लोग वहां मारे गये, इसीलिये इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ राजद्रोह का मुकदमा चलना चाहिये जिसके चलते देश में लोकतंत्र की हत्या हुई और प्रतिपक्ष के नेता, जिनकी मैं इज्जत करता हूं, वह उस मौके पर चुपचाप तमाशा देख रहे थे। इसलिये मैं ने कहा है कि लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिये जो प्रभावी शक्तियां हैं वह विकसित हों और इन्दिरा गांधी तथा भूतपूर्व कानून मंत्री, श्री गोखले पर मुकदमा

चलाया जाय। मान्यवर, आप स्वयं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज रह चुके हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पहले मीसा में ग्राउन्ड दिये जाते थे और पटना हाई कोर्ट ने 1000 मीसा के मुकदमों में से 990 मुकदमों में बंदियों को मुक्त कर दिया नजर बन्दी गैर कानूनी करार दे दी गई। तब फिर प्रशासन ने एम०आई० एस०ए० रूस को अमेंड किया और यह व्यवस्था की गई कि बगैर ग्राउन्डस दिये हुए किसी भी आदमी को डिटेन किया जा सकता था। हम सभी लोग राजद्रोही कहलाते थे, लेकिन आज वही लोग भारी बहुमत से जीत कर लोक सभा में आ गये।

अतः मेरा संशोधन इस बात पर है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ और कोई मुकदमा चले या न चले, कमीशन बैठे या न बैठे, लेकिन उन पर राजद्रोह का मुकदमा चलना चाहिये ताकि आगे कोई भी हिम्मत न कर सके राष्ट्र की जनता के साथ और उसकी इज्जत के साथ खिलवाड़ करने की। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना संशोधन पेश करता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing only those who have given notices of amendments. (Interruptions) Time fixed is 5.10 p.m. and I have now to move for a little extension. Sufficient debate has taken place. I am merely giving chance only to those who have moved amendments.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): All the amendments have been moved by the other side. This side should be given a chance. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Kindly extend the time by half-an-hour and give us five minutes each.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this Resolution?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kundu.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): My Resolution comes immediately after this. I should get at least one minute to move it.

MR. SPEAKER: You will get one minute to move your Resolution.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We are opposing the Resolution. So, we have not moved any amendment. We should be given an opportunity to speak.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Cherayinkil): Extension of time cannot be indefinite. Let us decide up to what time this will go on.

MR. SPEAKER: Up to 5.59.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: My hon. friend, Shri Deo is anxious and I agree with him, that he should get time to move his resolution. But fortunately we have got a Direction by the Speaker which ensures that even on the next day Mr. Deo's resolution will be alive and kicking and it would not lapse.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, I rise to thank Mr. Kamath for bringing a very important resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have five minutes.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Mine is a very big amendment. I would not repeat the things which have been told here nor am I going to repeat individual instances of torture, police excesses and tyranny because if I begin doing it, we may have to carry on till late into the night. And, Mr. Sathe will get up on his feet always and try to somehow hold up the proceedings of the House by raising frivolous points of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Who are you to say that? The Speaker will decide it.

SHRI S. KUNDU: They are still thinking there is no democracy in this country.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Democracy does not mean abuse as you do!

SHRI S. KUNDU: What you did was abuse of democracy. Sir, as I said, I do not want to give chance to Mr. Sathe to get up...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: None of you has any personal experience about torture. Talk about your tortures. Come along. You came out with added weight! (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you should not interfere in his speech. Mr. Kundu, please do not address him. Address the Chair.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I am addressing you, Sir.

I do not believe in the theory:

शठं शाठ्यम् समाचरेत्

I am not referring to Mr. Sathe nor do I believe in the theory

शठं शाठ्यम् समाचरेत्

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): Sir, I rise on a point of order. You have to first expunge the insinuation against the Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. S. DAS: My friend Mr. Sathe who is a bully always rises on a point of order and creates disorder. I am placing one or two points before you. Please allow me a few minutes for it and then you give your order whether I am on a point of order or not...

MR. SPEAKER: My order is that you may please sit down.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would appeal that this House will give consideration to the amendments which I moved. The crux of the entire discussion in this House on this very important Resolution of Mr. Kamath is, what form of decision we are going to take in this

[Shri S. Kundu]

House so that nobody hereafter how great or how high or how mighty he may be, can trample democracy in the State. That is the problem. We do not want that human rights should be crushed just to the benefit of 1½ persons. After what we have seen in this dark chapter, in the nineteen months of horror that was practised here in India within the internal emergency period, we do not want to see that anybody however great he may be—he may be a king or a Prime Minister or a President—would not have an opportunity to completely trample democracy or to crush human rights. The problem is how we are going to see that the idea that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty is strengthened, not only strengthened but nourished in such a manner that nobody, not even the Janata Party leaders or whoever comes into power, would get an occasion to repeat this dark, horrible chapter that was there for nineteen months. That is the problem and that is why I have given my amendment.

The other day my friends here got up on their feet because the Home Minister said that there was 'thinking' to shoot people in the jails and somebody from there—I do not want to name him because he will take up my time—got up and said 'what is the documentary evidence? Will anybody keep any documentary evidence for this? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been an eminent jurist. Please tell this House that if there is a plan to murder or shoot people or finish top leaders, whether everything regarding that will be written in the files.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): How do you know what is in his mind?

SHRI S. KUNDU: I know that (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been a brilliant judge. Would you not tell this House from your experience that substantive evidence or much more... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, have you ever convicted any man on hear-say?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, you can tell the House that circumstantial evidence is much more weighty. Please tell this to these people who completely murdered democracy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Circumstantial evidence, 'yes'; not imagination and hear-say. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. KUNDU: You shut up a man inside a room, knocked him out and deprived him of any kind of privileges. You knew nobody could get in there. We know what sort of food you gave; and whether you gave any medicines or not. Gradually and slowly you wanted him to die; and now you say that there was no attempt to shoot down people.

I met Jayaprakash Ji a few months back. I asked him what was his feeling when he came to the Jaslok hospital. (*Interruptions*)—It is a question of democracy; it is a question of our basic values, for which we fought; why are the Members on the other side laughing? They should go and move around Indira Gandhi's house. It will pay them—Do you know what JP told me in reply? He said: "When I came to Jaslok hospital and when I regained consciousness, I thanked Dr. Mani. I told him that because of him I got back my life. Dr. Mani replied that no doctor could have saved me. It was my will-power or the blessings of God that gave me my life back." Had there been a delay of one day in releasing JP, we would perhaps not have seen him alive. Therefore, I make this charge. Arrangements had been made for his cremation at Patna. The Home Minister had replied to one of my questions that cremation arrangements had been made at Patna.

These gentlemen should not associate themselves with Mrs. Indira

Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi. They are unable to dissociate themselves from Sathe, Indira and Sanjay. I know they have difficulties. I am sorry that the lion of Satara had not opened his mouth. But whenever somebody speaks in defence of democracy, liberty and freedom, these gentlemen get up and try to say something as if they were going to defend something which they were going to demolish.

MR. SPEAKER: You should leave it to the Home Minister.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Therefore, whenever these important things are discussed, we should not waste the time of the House by insinuations (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I have so much material to give to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be on another occasion.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I want to tell something about how the Press was asked to function. The attitude to it was worse than that adopted by Goebbels or Hitler. Hitler and Goebbels completely destroyed democracy. What Sanjay and Indira did here was worse than that. Somebody who was a top man somewhere else was brought into the Press here. At that time there was a meeting of the national committee of the Socialist Party. The news about it could not get published. One correspondent wanted to put in that news. Immediately a phone call was put through to the 7th floor. On the seventh floor sits an IPS officer, who is enforcing censorship of the press. Had it been the British days, that young man would have been shunted to the Andamans, as we were despatched to the Andamans, because we were fighting for the freedom struggle against the British.

For want of time, I will come to my amendment, which is three-fold. Firstly, it wants to make adequate arrangements by suitably changing the Constitution. The Constitution should be suitably changed so that there will

be no chance for these people to repeat their performance. Secondly, we have to awaken a spirit of vigilance in the minds of the citizens by providing education on the values of democracy, liberty, human rights, secularism, nationalism and socialism. Thirdly, we have to compile a history of the black era of the internal emergency and make it a syllabus in the schools and colleges and adopt any other methods which may be suggested by a Committee formed by 21 Members of Parliament for this purpose, consisting of both Houses so that the dark days of tyranny and terror, as witnessed during the period of internal emergency will never recur.

I would very much like Shri Kamath to accept this amendment. I feel he should not have any hesitation to accept this operative part of the amendment. I would conclude by saying that this is the time when we have to see that this sort of debauchery and butchery of freedom and liberty is not allowed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I rise on a point of order before the hon. Home Minister starts his reply. Sir, I would invite your kind attention to rules 173, 175 as well as rule 352. Rule 173 says:

"In order that a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—

* * *

(v) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India."

Rule 175 says:

"No resolution which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved."

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Sir, even then you have discretion to allow it. You have allowed this; I mean, your predecessor has admitted this. It was discussed. Rule 352 says:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;"

Here a Member includes a Minister also. So, I want to say..

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have made your point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, let me complete it. You have a sharp mind and you have got the point. Let me explain it.

The Central Government announced on May 19th the terms of reference of what is called the Shah Commission on the Emergency. This Commission was appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. It says here:

"An official Press Note made it clear that the former Chief Justice would not only enquire into the excesses committed during the Emergency, but also into whether Mrs. Gandhi's regime abused authority."

It further says:

"The Shah Commission, which was given the task of carrying out the most comprehensive probe into the misuse of power since Independence, would enquire into the subversion of lawful processes, misuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during the Emergency."

This is what is mentioned here. What I am saying is that the hon. Home Minister, while making his reply, should at least not violate these rules, particularly rule 352 about facts which are pending before the Shah Commission—I do not want to un-

necessary put him in the wrong—by trying to frustrate the Shah Commission.

Secondly, I want to submit that this Resolution should not come to the stage of passing for the simple reason that if you pronounce here a judgment on certain things done during the Emergency, it will bypass and render the entire Shah Commission nugatory and frustrate the entire proceedings of the Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as admissibility is concerned, that stage is past. It has already been admitted and that matter is no more open for discussion. My predecessor admitted it, I cannot reopen it. So far as the speech of the hon. Home Minister is concerned, we are yet to hear him. I am quite sure he will not break any rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One minute.

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, I must allow others.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am on a new point of order. Not only do I support Mr. Sathe. If the Home Minister of this country, who is responsible for appointing the Shah Commission with such wide-ranging terms of reference, should give a reply to the same subject, it will prejudice the Shah Commission's enquiry. That is most important. You have been in the Supreme Court. You have a judicial frame of mind. Would you allow such as thing to happen in this House, being the Speaker? I hope in your wisdom you will protect the rights of the Members and the Rules of Procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order arises.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I have nothing much to say because I accept the Resolution moved by Shri Kamath in its entirety. There is no question of a reply from me. Only, I have some difficulty about the

amendments. I think the amendments are not necessary, If my friends on this side agree with me. I request them to pass the Resolution as it stands.

MR. SPEAKER: Are any Members pressing their amendments?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is he pressing for passing this?

MR. SPEAKER: He does not say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He says it should be passed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We cannot allow it to be passed.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath has to reply.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I want to make a submission. It is not merely a point of order but I am very sorry to say that the Home Minister ought to have responded to your suggestion that he would not break the rules. Here, the Resolution of Mr. Kamath takes a decisive view of what has happened regarding matters which are referred to the Shah Commission. I think, we are putting Parliament in a very wrong position. The Home Minister, I thought, would take the responsibility to say that we can consider or that we can keep the resolution pending. This Parliament is sitting all the time. If it wants to take a view after the Shah Commission's report, it can certainly do that in the light of the report. But when the commission is appointed, the terms of reference are precisely the same and, at the same time, the Home Minister says you can certainly pass the resolution if you want. It is simply misleading the Parliament, misleading the people and suverting all the judicial processes. We do not want the Parliament to be a party to it. We would like to make our position clear that we do not want to be a party to such a subservion and this sort of wrong tactics. I request you

also not to become a party to it. If the ruling party, because it has a few more members wants to pass a resolution then the only alternative thing that is left for us is to walk out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not make a mockery of the Shah Commission.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have heard the Leader of the Opposition. While I do realise the sense of anger of the Opposition, I am strictly on the technicality of the Resolution. What happens if this Resolution is passed by the House? I want your guidance on it. The Home Minister, in his wisdom, decided not to speak. Perhaps, that was his best reply. He asked his colleagues to withdraw the amendments and then vote the Resolution of Mr. Kamath. I want the Leader of the Opposition to kindly, coolly and calmly re-read the Resolution. I want to say that the operative phrases are only two. In the first sentence, it says: 'This House deeply deplores'. It is not asking Government to do anything by way of speedy action. Further half-way of the paragraph, it says: 'and solemnly pledges'. This House can say that it deeply deplores something, and it certainly in the same breath, solemnly pledges something. In doing so, it does not tell the Government to do this or that. It is merely expressing the opinion of the House to which, I think, this House is fully entitled.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is a point of order. But the difficulty is that whatever objections you have to take, should have been taken at the time of its admission. Now it has been admitted; it has been discussed. There is no provision in the rules whereby I can withhold placing it before the House for acceptance or for rejection. You have neither pointed out any rule nor have I found any rules under which I can refuse permission for the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You kindly reconsider... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My decision is final. I have not found a single rule under which I can withhold the Resolution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I may tell you the rule. It is within your discretion. Under rule 389, you have got the residuary powers.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you have made your point. I have given my decision.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the decision?

MR. SPEAKER: My decision is that I will not withhold the Resolution from the House. It is not proper for me to withhold the Resolution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What I am trying to tell you is to consider this. As my leader has said.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry you are withholding the proceedings of the House. Please sit down. I am on my legs. I am not allowing you. Mr. Kamath.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order, Sir.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You have to go by the rules. You have to hear the point of order. You cannot shut us out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 388 is about the suspension of rules. How can you stop me from doing it? I am moving it. You can oppose it. I am moving for suspension of rule which relates to passing of the resolution.... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): The rules cannot be suspended unless the Chair permits.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 388 says:

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended...."

I am not giving consent; I am refusing it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can you refuse in advance? You have to hear us.

MR. SPEAKER: The House has discussed it for so long.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Listen to me before you refuse it.

MR. SPEAKER: How many times have I to listen to you?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have not heard me on this point. I beg of you to consider that the rule relating to which you are helpless be suspended. I submit, rule 176 on moving of resolution and rule 183 on passing of resolution be suspended for the time being because if you pass this Resolution, you will make a mockery of the Shah Commission by pronouncing the verdict on whatever happened during the Emergency which you are condemning. You will be passing a verdict and you will be saying that there was cynical subversion of democracy.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We have been elected by the people on the issue of emergency. (*Interruptions*). In the name of points of order, they are creating disorder. How long are you going to allow this? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down (*Interruptions*). This is what the earlier ruling says, "After a motion under a particular rule has been made, a motion for suspension of that rule cannot be moved."

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The motion has not yet been made.

MR. SPEAKER: Even you cannot make the motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: After he makes a motion. He has not moved it.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion has been moved. (Interruptions). Shri Kamath.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Rule 181 says, "When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, the Speaker may divide the resolution and put each or any point separately to vote as he may think. This is a resolution involving various points which have been covered by the Commission. How can this resolution be put to vote?"

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Mr. Kamath. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you asking him to move the resolution under 176 because that is precisely where I come under? I have a right to move under 388 before he moves the motion not after. Once he moves it, then I cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion has been moved:

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The motion has not been moved.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman says it has been moved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It has not been moved. He has only submitted.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the proceedings. (Interruptions). Mr. Kamath.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Rule 181 is very clear. There are several points being discussed. It is very clear. It says, "The Speaker may divide the resolution and put each or any point separately to vote as he may think. Do not by pass rules; respect the rules. Uphold the dignity of this House."

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. Rule 389 provides to deal with a particular situation. This has certain importance in the rules of procedure to deal with any contingency or any particular situation arising which may not be presupposed by the rules of procedure. The discretion has been given to the Speaker to deal with such a situation. Here, I do admit and appreciate your difficulty as the Speaker to rule that your predecessor's resolution is out of order though it violates rule 175 and rule 172. I appreciate your difficulty in ruling it out of order. At the same time you have to use your discretion under 389 which has given full powers to you. This resolution violates 175 and it will prejudice the Commission, the Shah Commission, especially the decision of Parliament. To declare means that it is a decision of Parliament, the opinion of Parliament, anything which happened in the Parliament. (Interruptions). Deplore means the decision of Parliament. It is the opinion of Parliament. The decision of the Parliament is usually binding on every citizen of this country. Now, what are we going to do? I will tell you what will happen. We are taking in advance a decision while the Home Minister has appointed a Commission to go into the same matter (Interruptions). Already the Shah Commission has been appointed. If we pass such a Resolution here, it will prejudice the Shah Commission inquiry. Therefore, I would request you to use your discretion under rule 389 (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go anywhere except to me, and I cannot go anywhere outside the rules. I am sorry I cannot accept it. Mr. Kamath (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have to uphold the honour and dignity of this House. If you allow this Resolution to be passed, you can take it... (Interruptions) that this House will

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

be going to mud and we will be making a mockery of the Shah Commission (*Interruptions*).

श्री विजयकुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
पहले हाउस का टाइम बढ़ा दोजिए ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: (Barrack-pore): On a point of order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. There must be a limit I have allowed some points of order. There cannot be hundreds of points of order. I am not allowing any more point of order. (*Interruptions*). No, you cannot go on like this obstructing the work. Mr. Kamath. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You can name me and throw me out (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not doing that (*Interruptions*). Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: (Hoshangabad): Sir, I shall be very brief. I shall emulate the laudable example set by the Home Minister... (*Interruptions*). I am grateful to all the Members... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow you. Please sit down. I am not allowing any more point of order (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the hon. members have made submissions to you. They have quoted the rules. But you have not given them your reply. The question is very simple. In your opinion, do you think, if the Resolution is passed in this House, it will or will not prejudice the Shah Commission inquiry? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for me to decide now... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can you say that this will not prejudice the inquiry? I am sure you cannot say that. As a former Judge of the Supreme Court, you can never say that (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: You can postpone it.

बेगुसराय मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I express no opinion (*Interruptions*). If your idea is merely to obstruct the proceedings, I will not be a party to it. (*Interruptions*). I have understood your point (*Interruptions*). I have given my ruling (*Interruptions*) I have given my decision (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Please extend the time.

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, I am going to extend the time (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do not want to speak (*Interruptions*). Please put it to vote (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not be a party to a mockery of justice (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not a dictator in this House. Please sit down, Mr. Sathe. I am on my legs.

Now, are those Members who have moved amendments going to press them? (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We withdraw them (*Interruptions*).

All the amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House deeply deplores the cynical subversion of democratic norms, the steep erosion of ethical standards and spiritual values, en-

gineered by the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her gang during the dark days of tyranny and terror that followed the Proclamation of emergency on June 25, 1975, pays its heartfelt homage to the innumerable victims and martyrs in the crusade for liberty and freedom which the Proclamation sparked throughout the country, places on record, humbly yet joyfully, its profound appreciation of the historic role played by our fearless people through the ballot-box, in ousting a vile authoritarian regime, and solemnly pledges its earnest endeavour for the speedy accomplishment, in close cooperation with the people and by peaceful, legitimate methods, of a socio-economic revolution, illumined by democratic standards, vivified by socialist ideals, and firmly founded on moral and spiritual values, for which Lokmanaya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose suffered and sacrificed, lived and died, and for which Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Naryan, three years ago, called the nation to battle."

(Interruptions)

Those who are in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are against will please say 'No' *(Interruptions)*.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it; the Ayes' have it.

The Motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

[At this stage, some hon. members left the House]

(Interruptions)

18 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG MEN IN NATION BUILDING

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

"This House recommends to Government that all young men before graduation or being eligible for employment should serve in the Territorial Army as Jawans' or work in any Government farm or factory or irrigation project, to have a sense of participation in building the nation and requests Government to take appropriate steps in this regard".

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 25, 1977/Sravana 3, 1899 (Saka).