

Friday, May 12, 1978  
Vaisakha 22, 1900 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol XV contains Nos. 51-58)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

### LOK SABHA

2

### Opening of Branches of Bank of America and other American Banks

\*1089. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has given sanction for the opening of the new branches of Bank of America and other American Banks on a large scale; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Bank of America was originally granted a licence for opening a branch at New Delhi on June 8, 1969. The Bank did not open this branch during the period of validity of its licence. In June, 1977 this licence was revalidated and the Bank was permitted to convert its representative office at New Delhi into a branch.

No other American Bank has been given licence for opening branches in India in recent years.

### Opening of Branches of Foreign Banks

\*1090. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign banks have been allowed to open their branches in India and at what places;

Friday, May 12, 1978/Vaisakha 22, 1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking Q. No. 1089 and Q. No. 1090 together. Both are almost similar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Both are different in character.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow more supplementaries.

भी हृष्ण जन्म कथायः मूँसे भी दो मूर्खोंमेटरी अनाउं कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: You have come back!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Apart from these two questions there is another question which is also similar. That may also be taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER: Two are good enough for the time being.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is also on the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Two are enough for the time being.

(b) the names of the foreign banks which have been allowed to open their new branches in the country, and

(c) the extent to which this will affect the functioning and profits of the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No new licence has been issued in recent years to a foreign bank to open a branch in India. However, in

June, 1977 the Government revaluated the Bank of America's licence for opening a branch at New Delhi, which was originally given to it in June, 1969. A list of foreign banks and the location of their branches in India is given in the attached statement.

(c) The branch of the Bank of America is not likely to make any perceptible dent in the profits of the nationalised banks or affect their functioning in any other way.

Gutentag

*List of foreign banks and the location of their branches is as under*

British Banks:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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*Japanese Banks :*

8. Bank of Tokyo Ltd. 1 1 1

9. Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. 1

*French Banks :*

10. Banque National  
de Paris . 3 2

*Netherlands Bank :*

11. Algemeen Bank  
Nederland N.V. 1 2

*Bangladesh Bank :*

12. Sonali Bank . 1

**GRAND TOTAL :** 10 43 36 11 3 1 1 3 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 19

**NOTE :** Excludes an office each of the Habib Bank and National Bank of Pakistan at Bombay and Calcutta respectively; these Banks are now administered by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Sir, as has been stated by the Minister in his reply that already there are a large number of foreign banks including the American Banks in India, there are 56 branches of National and Grindlays Bank, 20 branches of Mercantile Bank, 24 branches of Chartered Bank, 8 branches of National City Bank, 3 branches of American Express and now 4 branches of the Bank of America have been opened. Sir, these branches are a danger to the economy of India because now the Nationalised Banks of India have opened their branches in foreign countries and we expect that the foreign exchange conversion regarding import and export trade will be channelled through them. The fact that new branches are being opened—even if they are small in number—means that a large part of foreign exchange conversions will be through these foreign banks. Now, my main question is that for eight years the Bank of America did not choose to open its branches here. In March 1977, the Janata Party Government came to power. In June 1977, the Bank of America was allowed to open a branch in New Delhi, the capital of India. The applications of the Bank of Oman and Middle East Bank, and Banks from the Arab countries are pending with the Government for a long time. But the Bank of America are suddenly given the licence. May I know from the hon. Minister what were the compulsions under which the Bank of America was allowed to open a branch in Delhi, eight years after the original licence was given to them?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Previous Government gave the Licence.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** The previous Government has not given it. The Janata Government has given it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It is the disbursing authority for C.I.A.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The hon. Member has made a number of con-

nected observations. I presume that he thinks that the Bank of Oman and other banks should be given licence. If he does not think so, it is all right. In fact, in the case of Bank of America, as already pointed out, it was not a new licence that was being given. It was a licence that had been given to it in 1969. But it had not started a branch within the period for which the licence was valid. The licence was revalidated in June 1977. It had already at that time opened a representative office in New Delhi. It is not as if its presence was not here. Its presence was here at that time.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** As it has already come out in the American newspaper that the Bank of America is the disbursing bank for C.I.A. operations in different countries, it is reported in the US Press that through these banks C.I.A. funds pass into various agencies which in turn offer the funds clandestinely, to different countries where they are working. If you see on the 6th July, 1976, the Government of India gave a press hand-out regarding the 70 unauthorised foreign banks accounts detected by the Enforcement Directorate in India. Now, in view of all this and in view of the fact that now our nationalised banks have expanded their operations sufficiently, they are free to operate all foreign exchange transactions. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance to this House that all the foreign banks in India that are operating and who are draining our economy and the foreign exchange reserves, will be taken over within the next one or two years?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** My answer is definitely 'no', so far as taking over is concerned. I must point out to the hon. Member that when nationalised banks are opening branches abroad, they must realise that when we want to open branches abroad, those countries also have a say and there has got to be some reciprocity.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** They are private banks; ours are nationalised banks.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Hon. Members must realise that so far as foreign country is concerned, it is a bank; so far as we are concerned whether it is a nationalised bank or private bank, it still is a bank and has to function as a bank. When we want to open a branch in another country and that country has the right to give permission, we must recognise that some day or the other we may have to reciprocate if a demand comes from them, or they may even make a condition.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr. Patel is slightly incorrect. In a foreign country when they hear that here is a nationalised bank they immediately.... (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not called you.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** There is no question; our nationalised banks have had no difficulty in obtaining permission for opening branches in whichever country they have asked permission from this country to open a branch and securing permission from those other countries concerned. We have today 130 foreign bank branches in this country and a vast majority of them were here before Independence. Foreign banks are now given permission very sparingly and indeed with great restraint. From the very face that for the last several years except for one exception....

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Why this exception?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** In 1969 the licence was given and it was revaluated. Except for that no other branch has so far been given permission. It does not mean....

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** On a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no point of order during Question Hour.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** On a point of clarification.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not called you and there is no point of order. I am going to call you to ask your supplementary question.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Please listen to me....\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not record anything.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I was only trying to point out that in this matter of opening of branches we have to bear in mind that we also want to open branches in other countries and that consideration has to weigh at times in considering applications which come from foreign banks; there is great restraint in the matter of granting permission.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** The foreign banks operating in India are guilty of many omissions and commissions. Firstly the foreign banks are representing most of the multi-nationals. their Indian representatives and their subsidiaries in India. I would not go into those things. Part (c) of my question has not really been answered. Is the Government of India aware that most of the multi-nationals and their subsidiaries and Indian representatives operate through these foreign banks which become good media for subverting and circumventing the provisions of our Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and indulge in our-invoicing and under-invoicing in foreign trade, in manipulations and if so, what are the measures the Government proposes to take to check this?

\*\*Not recorded.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as I know, the Government has not received any complaint that these banks are disregarding the foreign exchange regulations. There is no information to that effect. In fact....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious matter. This would affect the country's economy. The famous National Grindlays Bank's case...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.\*\*

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The supplementary question related to the disregard of foreign exchange regulations and to that my answer was so far as we know that is not the case. If any complaint comes, it will certainly be taken notice of. The Reserve Bank is supposed to watch over this matter and I shall be only too happy if there is any evidence to this effect and we will pursue the matter.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: The Minister in his answer to part 'c' has said that the branch of Bank of America is not likely to make any perceptible dent. This relates to Mr. Saugata Roy's question and in fact this is a wrong assessment of questions and they have been bracketed. I have asked about all the banks.

The facts at my command are contrary to what the hon. Minister has said. The total deposits of foreign banks in India in December 1969 was of the order of Rs. 487 crores as against the disbursement of Rs. 403 crores only. By December 1976, the total deposits of foreign banks has gone upto Rs. 903 crores, a fantastic figure, an increase of 86.4 per cent against the disbursement of Rs. 630 crores only. In 1976, their net profit was 5.9 per cent as against the Indian Banks' net profit rate of 1.8 per cent only. The foreign banks earned net profits after tax in

1976 to the tune of Rs. 5.03 crores, an average of Rs. 4 lakhs per branch whereas Indian Banks' net profit was Rs. 22.7 crores, the number of branches being 16,718, and average profit was Rs. 13,500 per branch. The asset formation in respect of foreign banks is very high. It is from 13 to 33 per cent. Answer to the 'c' part of my question should be given as to how it is going to affect Indian Nationalised Banks, which has not been given and unfortunately my question has been bracketed with that of Mr. Saugata Roy. He has asked only in respect of Bank of America. (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Member has again and again been saying that part 'c' of his question has not been answered, but the 'c' part of the Question printed against his name is different from what he is reading out. I would like to know how it happened like that.

MR. SPEAKER: He is only reading a supplementary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: This is what the hon. Minister read out in respect of my question also. I understand that the result is that the deposits of big Indian monopoly businessmen multi-nationals and elites are going to these foreign banks. I will elaborate 'elites' deposits—the deposits of public sector undertakings of Indian origin, Ministers, Ex-Ministers, business people and Government Officers. Their deposits are channelled through these banks.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you come to the question? You are making a speech.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister consider all this and will he admit that this is a high rate of growth of asset formation of foreign

\*\*Not recorded.

banks and will he take some definite positive steps to check this imbalance and see that these foreign banks' operation is limited to the nearest minimum.

Will he assure the House that, in regard to public sector undertakings, multinationals and their subsidiaries and elitist people who for obvious reasons will have some foreign deposits abroad, he will take the necessary measures in this direction?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. member asked, "Will the coming in of branches of foreign banks in this country affect the profits of nationalised banks?" The answer I had given was quite correctly given and it related to the Bank of America because it is the only new branch of a foreign bank that has come in. He said the deposits are larger and he read out the deposit figures. What I would like him to bear in mind is that the share of the foreign banks in the total deposits of the Indian commercial banking has been constantly declining. From 9.8 per cent in 1969 today it is 4.9 per cent at the end of December, 1977. Similarly their share in the total advances of commercial banks declined from 11.3 per cent in 1969 to 4.1 per cent at the end of December, 1977. This is so far as business is concerned. The nationalised banks' business is growing large. He then asked whether the profits being made by the Indian banks are lower than the profits that are being made by the foreign banks. That is perfectly correct. Their profit is larger for certain reasons. One is, their branches are mainly concentrated in metropolitan cities and towns. The other reasons are their high credit deposit ratio, the relatively larger share of foreign exchange business in their total business and certain other operational advantages which they have. Our banks have to open large numbers of rural branches. Rural branches mean a great deal of loss that has to be borne by those banks. In fact, it has been worked out that

a rural branch at a place which has a population of less than 10,000 means an annual loss of somewhere about Rs. 3 lakhs or so. When you have thousands of rural branches which have been opened by nationalised banks it is inevitable that the rest of their business has to carry those losses. It is not because the foreign banks are functioning more efficiently or they are doing something which is not proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't give such certificates!

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not giving any certificate at the moment. I explained the differences in the figures which he mentioned. It is far from me to say that A is good or B is bad. I am trying to say that both are functioning as far as we know reasonably efficiently.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister has chosen to say something which is far from correct. The National Grindlays Bank was caught red-handed evading payment of income-tax and making remittances far beyond the scope of the law. Mr. Patel was a member of the PAC at that time when they were caught. The PAC recommended the re-opening of their case for as long a period as possible. Besides that, there were specific cases when the National Grindlays Bank executive, Mr. McDonald, if I remember aright, conspired with foreign exchange racketeers and was sending out foreign exchange from this country to Hong-kong in the name of fictitious medical students of Indian origin. For that, the National Grindlays Bank chaps were prosecuted and put in prison. Mr. Patel has misled the House. Mr. Patel forgets that he no longer belongs to the ICS. He now represents the people of India. If you see their balance sheet...

MR. SPEAKER: Many members have given up their Civil Service.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have also forgotten that I was a commissioned officer.

From the deposit figures we find that the growth rate of deposits in foreign banks is increasing alarmingly at the cost of nationalised banks. The figures I have got for Grindlays Bank are these. In 1973, it was Rs. 352 crores and odd lakhs, in 1975 that has come to Rs. 394 crores. Now, at whose cost is the deposit increasing? At the cost of the nationalised banks.

MR. SPEAKER. Kindly come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question is, will the hon. Minister kindly tell this House as to how much is the profit per branch for a foreign bank and how much is it in the case of a nationalised bank?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I cannot give that information immediately because that is not an information which I keep about each bank.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying, it is Rs. 13000 for nationalised banks and Rs. 5 lakhs for foreign banks.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you know it, then why ask information from me? I think my hon. Friend wishes to give information to the House which is not asked in the question. If there was action to be taken against Grindleys Bank for any income-tax evasion action will undoubtedly be taken by the Government and the Department will be pursuing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My grievance is that it is not being taken. There was a powerful lobby in Delhi.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My hon. friend will at least permit me, now for once I would have to say that he is not quite correct in his statement because I would know this that there is an income-tax matter under investigation against the Grindleys

Bank, which was formulated by the hon. Member himself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when is it pending? Five years have passed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. A. PAI: To put the record straight, will the Finance Minister inform the House the number of branches of Indian banks operating outside and the number of branches of Indian banks operating in the United States? So far as the information that he has given is concerned, that for a branch of a rural bank or a rural branch of a bank in India with a population of less than 10,000, the losses come to Rs. 3 lakhs. It is something which indicates a serious state of affairs. Will he kindly look into this?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: About the second part, undoubtedly we will look into these things. Whoever it is, it is always our endeavour to see that the losses are minimised. I was only giving information as to the reasons why the nationalised banks were not as profitable as the others. The particular figure, as I said, I am speaking from my memory. I have read from a study that was made. It may be that it is not quite accurate. Nevertheless it is not a profitable line of business at the moment.

So far as the other point is concerned, I can certainly give the information. We have 95 offices outside; 28 more are sanctioned, which will be opened shortly. We have four branches, I think, in the United States at the present moment and four more are likely to be opened in the near future.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, question No. 1091.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Before that, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, I told you I have looked into the matter.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I have drawn your attention. In the House also I am drawing your attention.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have met me. I have talked to you.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** What I want to draw your attention to is that it has been admitted as Unstarred Question.

About the question of secret loans, particularly about the United Commercial Bank, I do not know what has happened. Whenever there is a question about the United Commercial Bank, either that question is being shifted or not being given proper reply. There is a suspicion arising in my mind that there is a lobby working.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Guha, after you complained, I have looked into the matter. There is a rule which provides that if you ask for statistical information, that must be put down as Unstarred Question. That is one of the rules of the House. Therefore, you wanted only the statistical information. Probably you are not aware of the rules.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I did not ask for the statistics only.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have asked for them. Any way, let us not take the time of the House on that subject. Please ask your question.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Please look into it, because there is something wrong in its.

#### Agreements between India and Bangladesh

\*1091. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India entered into agreements on trade and

commerce with the Bangladesh Government for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) if so, the salient features of these agreements;

(c) the extent of implementation of such agreements by India and Bangladesh Governments;

(d) whether the Government of Bangladesh are showing reluctance or are delaying implementation of these agreements; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

No Trade Agreement was entered into in 1977-78 or 1978-79. The Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement of 28th September, 1973 is valid upto 27th September, 1978. Article XII of this Agreement provides for trade reviews at regular intervals. The last Trade Review was held in New Delhi in February, 1978. It was agreed at these talks that subject to price and quality being satisfactory India shall agree to import the following items upto the quantities mentioned against each:

(i) Newsprint	10,000	tonnes
(ii) Naptha	20,000	tonnes
(iii) Furnace oil	40,000	tonnes
(iv) Molasses	15,000	tonnes
(v) Chloroquin diphosphate	20	tonnes

Bangladesh also agreed on the same basis to import 3,00,000 tonnes of steam coal and consider the purchase of 75,000 tonnes of Assam Coal. Both sides are endeavouring to encourage trade exchanges between them and we have, at the request of the Bangladesh delegation, appointed a Focal Point within the Ministry to help Bangladesh's exports to India.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** It is only about the agreement between Bangladesh and India. I also wanted to know the extent of implementation of this agreement. That has not been given. Let us know how far it has been implemented.

They are not fulfilling that agreement. There have been purchase of some amount of coal and other things from other countries than India. Is it a fact? If so, I want to know the reason thereof.

**श्री शारिफ बेग :** श्राद्धक महोदय, जहाँ तक बंगलादेश और भारत के बीच में आपारिक सम्बन्ध का ताल्लुक है, 28 मित्रवर, 1973 को जो एप्रीमेंट हुआ था उसकी अभी 27 मित्रवर, 1979 तक अवधि बाकी है। जहाँ तक इसके इम्लीमेंटेशन का ताल्लुक है, दोनों सरकारें बगाबर प्राप्ति में सम्बन्ध बनाए हुए हैं और व्यापार में प्रगति हो रही है।

**श्री समर गुह :** किस हद तक प्रगति प्राप्त है, यह तो बतायें।

**श्री शारिफ बेग :** बंगलादेश की हुक्मत ने हमसे कोयला लेने की बात कही थी, उसमें से हमने श्राद्धकांग कोयला उनका सल्लाह किया। इसके अलावा हमने उनसे कुछ सामान लेने लिए तथा किया था। उसमें न्यूज़ प्रिट बड़ी मात्रा में उनसे मांगा था। जहाँ तक दूसरे सामान का ताल्लुक है, बगाबर उनसे हमारा सम्बन्ध है और उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रगति हो रही है। कहीं कोई कठिनाई है तो उनमें बातचीत कर रहे हैं लेकिन किसी प्रकार की रुकावट हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I do not know what is the reason for suppressing facts. That is known to everybody. I thought the senior Minister will intervene. You should give some credit to me. I know what is happening between India and Bangladesh. All these things are coming and going. And I know it. Why are you suppressing facts? Why are you not coming out? What are the constraints or developments? That is the question I have put. After you reply, I will ask my second supplementary.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are designating a particular Minister to reply.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** It is true that there were certain handicaps so far as the mutual trade between Bangladesh and India is concerned. Both the teams met here in Delhi in the month of February 1978; and they have taken stock of the situation, as to what are the difficulties. And it is in this context that it has been decided that so far as coal is concerned, their team will be visiting India to find out how they can have better purchases from our side.

Regarding newsprint and other articles we purchase from their side, we are making similar efforts. There were certain constraints because there was a feeling in Bangladesh that the goods that were being supplied, were not of proper quality and the pricing was not correct, and all that. We have gone into it. Similarly, there were complaints from our side as well. Our teams have gone into it, and now in the new negotiations that are to take place, I am sure they will pave a new way for better economic ties between the two countries.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I think the Government of India had a trade pact with Bangladesh, not only recently. The other pacts were there. And those pacts were not, I should say, cancelled. In that background, fish was one of the major items.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Particularly 'Hilsa'.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** That fish is to feed the West Bengal market, and the prices are to be kept at a reasonable level. What has happened is that there was not a single item of fish imported from Bangladesh. I also want to know whether it is known to the Government that very recently, 4 tea gardens which were owned partly by Indian citizens and partly by the minorities there—their families were divided—leaving aside all the

European tea gardens, all the Indian owned and minorities-owned tea gardens have been confiscated and forcibly occupied.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not arise.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** This Government has to deal with enemy property. This Ministry deals with enemy property.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not arise. The first point may arise, because—Mr. Sathe may not be interested in it but—undoubtedly you will be interested.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** So far as part 1 of the question is concerned, Government is well aware of the taste of my friends from Bengal. That is why in the matter of imports from Bangladesh, fish was given the first priority. Unfortunately, Bangladesh do not have surplus fish to export to our country. Whenever that possibility arises, we shall take the first opportunity to satisfy the hon. Member and the other hon. Members from Bengal.

**श्री राजवनोदी:** भाजननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जो कोयला हिन्दुस्तान से बंगलादेश को जाता है, उसके बारे में बंगलादेश से कीमतों तथा क्वालिटी के बारे में जिकायत नहीं है। इसी तरह से जो न्यूज़-प्रिंट बंगलादेश से आया है, उसके बारे में हमारे आपारियों ने जिकायत की है। इन सबके बारे में जांच भी की गई है। मैं भी महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जांच की गई है, उसके स्थापरिणाम निकले हैं? क्या जो कोयला बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, वह पटिया भेजा जा रहा है? इसके साथ ही जो न्यूज़प्रिंट वहाँ से आ रहा है और जिसके लिये हमारे आपारियों ने जिकायत की है—उसकी जांच के लिए क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

**श्री मोहन धारिया:** जहाँ तक कोयले का तालिका है—जबाब में बतलाया गया है—उनकी टीम आयेगी और वह कोयले के बारे में देखेगी। जहाँ तक न्यूज़प्रिंट का तालिका है, हमने मांग की थी कि 20 हजार टन न्यूज़प्रिंट यदि अच्छी क्वालिटी का हो और साथ ही प्राइस इटनेबनल हो, तो हम से सकते हैं; ऐसा तात्पुर्य है कि 15 हजार टन न्यूज़प्रिंट इस साल बंगलादेश भारत को देगा, जिसमें से 10 हजार टन तो हम लेंगे ही, लेकिन 5 हजार टन यदि उसको ज्यादा चाहिए तो

लेंगे। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमको जिस तरह भी क्वालिटी चाहिए, उसको व्यापार में रखकर वे समझ भेजने की कोशिश करेंगे।

**श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय:** प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगलादेश से करार 1973 में हुआ था। आपके इस वक्ताप्य के अनुसार जो माल हम लेने वाले हैं, उसमें क्वालिटी भी दाय यदि संतोषजनक होंगे, तो लेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीजों के मानेने के जो आकड़े आपने दिए हैं, उनमें से कोन-कोन सी चीज कितनी-कितनी मंगाई है, यदि नहीं, मंगाई है, तो उसका मूल कारण क्या है?

इसी के साथ में यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीजें हम वहाँ से मंगा रहे हैं: क्या उनको कोमते हमारे पांह उन्पादन होने वाली चीजों में कम है या उनके दामों में कितना अन्तर है?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय प्राप्त ज्यादा सवाल पूछ रहे हैं।

**श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय:** मैंने, प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यही पूछा है कि उनके दामों में कितना अन्तर है?

**श्री बोहूल धारिया:** प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने जबाब में बतलाया है कि हमें उनमें न्यूज़प्रिंट, नेश्च, फरनेस-मायल, मानेसिंज और फास्टेंट लेना है, इन सब चीजों की जरूरत हमारे देश में है। यदि जरूरत न होती, तो हम न लेते, इसी तरह से बंगला देश भी जिन चीजों की जरूरत उनको होती है, वही लेना है।

So far as the neighbouring countries are concerned, we would like to give them the most favoured and friendly treatment. To that extent, with a view to have import trade, some sort of mutual sacrifice is equally called for.

**श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय:** प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं पाया . . .

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: प्राप्त एक-साथ दस तबाल पूछते हैं।

**श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय:** मैंने यही पूछा था कि 1973 के करार के अनुसार कोन-कोन सी चीज कितनी ली है और उनके दामों में कितना अन्तर है।

**Permission to Government of West Bengal to starts its own Bank**

\*1092. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have sought the permission of the Government to start a Bank of its own; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India are the competent authority to grant licences for transacting banking business. Reserve Bank have reported that they have not received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for starting a bank of their own.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know whether there are State Governments who have already obtained licence from the Government to have their own banks and, if so, which are the States?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If they want to start a bank, they can apply to the Reserve Bank.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether any of the State Governments are having their own banks.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No; Sir. No State Government has got its own bank.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not know how he has answered like that. The object of the Government of West Bengal is to have a bank of its own to broad-base the Essential Commodities Corporation, which is a public distribution channel, for the purpose of distributing all essential commodities, right from rice to edible oils. In view of this, would the Government of India advise the Reserve

Bank to offer that kind of licence at the earliest possible time so that the Government of West Bengal can pursue its object of having the public sector distribution system sufficiently broad-based?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I said, no such request has come to the Government of India from the Government of West Bengal. Only the hon. Member says that this is the intention of the Government of West Bengal. I would have thought that the Government of West Bengal would have communicated that intention and sought the advice, if you like, of the Government of India. Speaking off-hand, I would say that the object with which the hon. Member says the Government of West Bengal desires to start such a bank can be served without any difficulty by the existing banking system, but, as I said, I will be very happy to receive any request for examination.

**Qualifying years for a Central Government Pensioner**

\*1094. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum number of qualifying years for a Central Government pensioner is 33 years;

(b) whether Government propose to increase this to 40 years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the yearly pension rate is 1 $\frac{1}{80}$  which has been fixed by the Government some years ago;

(d) whether Government intend to increase the yearly pension rate from 1 $\frac{1}{80}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{60}$  per year due to hardships faced by pensioners; and

(e) whether the dearness allowance and additional dearness allowance now received by Government employees will be merged with

basic pay for the purpose of fixation of pension for the Government employees retiring henceforth?

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

(b) A request received from the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) for the removal of the ceiling of 33 years qualifying service is to be discussed in the next meeting of the National Council of the J.C.M.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The matter is under discussion with the Staff Side of the National Council (J.C.M.)

**PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:** Is the Minister aware of the rule making it obligatory on the part of the Government to release pension and gratuity of the Government servant immediately after he goes into retirement?

**MR. SPEAKER:** How does it arise?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Certainly, the pension is released as soon as possible, but how does it arise out of this?

#### **Rural Development Investment Scheme**

\*1095. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the rural development investment scheme by private industry was launched when its guidelines were prepared and what is the progress on it;

(b) how many proposals have come and how many of them have been processed;

(c) is it a fact that the guidelines are not liberal enough to invite desired investment;

(d) is it a fact that there is no non-official member on the screening board; if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to nominate some non-official members also?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Section 35CC relating to the grant of rural development allowance was inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977 with effect from 1st September, 1977.

Keeping in view the objectives underlying this incentive and the requirements of the statutory provision, guidelines were issued by the Committee as a Public Circular in November, 1977.

(b) As on 1st May, 1978, 73 companies had filed applications for approval of programmes of rural development. Some or all the programmes of rural development furnished by 44 companies have been approved by the Committee. Applications filed by 11 companies were rejected. Applications of 18 companies are pending. Though I may add that they have also been decided, 17 of them having been given permission.

(c) The guidelines explain the legal position and contain an illustrative list of projects for rural development to be considered for approval by the prescribed authority. The question of guidelines being not liberal enough therefore does not arise.

(d) and (e). There is no non-official member in the Inter-Ministerial Committee, which has been notified as the prescribed authority for the purposes of section 35CC of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Approval of programmes of rural development has to be made in the context of Government's plans and priorities. Being virtually an approval on behalf of the Government, the prescribed authority must appropriately be constituted of the officers of the Government.

**डा० रामचंद्र तिहः** : मध्यक महोदय, काफी विस्तार से वित मंडी महोदय ने इस प्रधन का उत्तर दिया है लेकिन क्या वित मंडी जी को यह मालम है कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उद्योगपतियों को जो टैक्स में राहत दी गई है, उसके हाथे हुए भी उद्योगपतियों की प्रतिक्रिया निराकाजनक रही है और इसलिए प्रधान मंडी जी ने उनसे समीक्षा की है कि वे बहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योगों को बढ़ा करें ?

क्या मैं वित मंडी जी से पूछ सकता हूँ कि उद्योगपतियों को जो टैक्स से राहत दी गयी है, उसके बाबजूद क्या उनमें ग्रामीण विकास के प्रति निराकाजनक प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हो रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसको पूर करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे ?

वित मंडी जी यह भी बताने की हुपा करें कि घरी तक उद्योगपतियों को टैक्स में कितनी राहत दी गई है और जिनको यह राहत दी गयी है उनके द्वारा घरी तक कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिल सका है ?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** It is quite true that the number of schemes which have come forward and which have been approved, is relatively smaller than what we thought might be coming forward. There are reasons for that. It took time to explain the schemes and to formulate them. There were certain difficulties in the company law, the article of association and so on which precluded them from actually setting up organisations for doing the rural development work. To get over one of them at least, in this Finance Bill, we have made a proposal that if an organisation has been set up to do rural development work, the company could contribute money to such an organisation. If that organisation has received approval for rural development scheme, the contribution to that organisation would be eligible also for income-tax concession. The question as to what steps we would take, I am afraid, is not possible to say just now. How much labour employment has been created by these particular authorisations. I should imagine that where schemes have started, certain amount of employment would be provided anyhow. But it is much too soon to be able to give any idea. To say how much benefit has been given that will

arise later. As to what amount of money the firms concerned will be spending on these schemes in lieu of Rs. 4 crore or so tax concession, it will be some time hence that the tax benefit will actually accrue to them.

**डा० रामचंद्र तिहः** : मध्यक महोदय, बार करोड़ हपर की टैक्स में राहत दी गयी है लेकिन प्रारम्भिक विवरण में मंडी जी यह नहीं बता पा रहे हैं कि घरी तक कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है। ग्रामीण विकास के इंटीमिस एंप्रोकल्बरल रिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रोप्राप्ट, इंसेव एंप्रोकल्बरल एरिया प्रोप्राप्ट और हाई ईल्डग वै रायटी प्रोप्राप्ट हैं इन गूँही कार्यक्रम में और भी इच्छिता कार्यक्रम हैं। लेकिन, मध्यक महोदय, इनमें से एक भी ऐसा कार्यक्रम नहीं है जिससे ग्रामीण स्तर पर रोजगार दिया जा सके और जब तक ग्रामीण स्तर पर रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकेगा तब तक ग्रामीण विकास नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में वित मंडी जी क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** There are many schemes which are being taken up for rural development including the schemes in the new Plan that has been adopted. About 2000 development blocks are going to be taken in hand which will certainly create a good deal of employment. I do not know whether the hon. Member wanted information about the nature of these schemes that were approved.

**डा० रामचंद्र तिहः** : मध्यक महोदय, इस नी सूत्री कार्यक्रम में प्रौद्योगिकी, प्रारम्भिक निकाय, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य जैसे कार्यक्रम हैं लेकिन इसमें एक भी ऐसा प्रोप्राप्ट नहीं है जिसके द्वारा ग्रामीण स्तर पर लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा सके। इस नी सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जब तक आप रोजगार देने का कार्यक्रम नहीं रखेंगे तब तक ग्रामीणों का विकास कर्मे हो सकता है ?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I do not know which are the nine programmes. I think, that does not relate to this. But there are so many schemes that will certainly provide employment.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The rural development investment scheme as explained by the hon. Minister requires certain explanations from him. May I elicit the following information from him. I want to know whether he has created any infra-structure in the rural areas for such an investment

either by private industrialists or by the public sector and also to exploit the natural resources available to see that the rural investment scheme succeeds and, if so, what are such scheme, what are such plans, envisaged and the money allocated for such schemes and, if so, what is the implementation done in the last one year.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has mixed up the schemes....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have not mixed up. He is confusing and misleading the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He says, I am confusing the House. It is not so. He referred to rural investment under certain schemes. Where an industry is established in rural areas, so far as this matter is concerned....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, you heard my question?

MR. SPEAKER: I heard your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please direct him to give a proper answer.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In spite of the fact that his question is not very clear. I will try to give him an answer. As I understood, he asked, has the Government created infra-structure, etc in the rural areas where they want development work to be done....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is about the rural development investment scheme launched by private industry. He is not answering properly. Please protect me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to protect you and him both. You hear the reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Question reads:

"(a) when the rural development investment scheme by private industry was launched...."

So, I asked, what is the infra-structure built for such people to make investment in the rural areas. He is not answering that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I was explaining that there is no need for the Government to make any arrangement about infra-structure necessary for the execution of any rural development scheme by the industrialists concerned because they would select the area where they can do work appropriate to the particular scheme they want. For instance one firm has said that they want to start a scheme for teaching of modern farm techniques, arrangement for marketing of village products, setting up of cottage craft industries, literacy and a health centre. These are the various objectives with which they will set up a centre in a certain area....(Interruptions) I do not know what Mr. Lakkappa wants. I am giving the answer that here is one company which has taken up a rural development scheme of which the objectives are as I mentioned....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is not giving a proper answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know what he wants.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He should answer my question; he has not answered my question. I am entitled to a full answer to my question. I am requesting you to protect the rights of the member.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister mentioned a particular figure in reply to part (b) of the Question. Would he now be good enough to indicate to what period does this figure relate and what is the territorial distribution of these proposals?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: About the territorial distribution, I cannot really say.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: To which period does the figure relate?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The schemes started some time in September, 1977.

श्री युवराजः 1 मई, 1978 तक 78 कम्पनियों ने एलोकेशंज काइल की थी कार एवं लग्जरी प्रोटोटाइप आप हरल डिवेलपमेंट। इनमें से 44 की दरवाजास्तों को सरकार ने मंजूर किया और 11 कम्पनियों की दरवाजास्तों को इन्होंने नामंजूर किया।

MR. SPEAKER: He said, another 18 have been approved.

श्री युवराजः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कम्पनियों की दरवाजास्त इन्होंने नामंजूर भी उसका क्या आधार था?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंटर मिनिस्टीरियल कमेटी है उसमें कोई नौन-प्राक्षिपिक लम्बर नहीं रखना चाहते? यह ग्राम विकास की योजना भीर है। ग्राम में जो संगठन है, जो समाजसेवी संगठन है उसके कोई लम्बर नहीं रहेंगे तो इसमें क्या तुक है कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ग्रामीण संस्थाओं के सदस्यों को नहीं लिया जाएगा इसका क्या कारण है? तो क्या भड़ी जी बतायेंगे कि ग्रामीण विकास के लोगों को इस ग्राम में ग्रामीण सेवी संस्थाओं के लोगों को इंटर मिनिस्टीरियल कमेटी में जो ग्रामीण विकास तो प्रोग्राम से सम्बन्धित है उसमें लिया जायेगा?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I explained, the objects have been clearly put down in the guidelines for the kind of a programme which would be considered eligible for tax concession. The officials have been kept on the committee only because they have to see whether—whatever proposals they bring in—they fall within these guidelines. For instance, I will give you some schemes which are there. There is a scheme called assistance in the setting up of the rural industries in selected areas by the rural weak to provide them self-employment. A scheme should be of that nature. Then there is a scheme called nutrition pro-

gramme for school children; establishment and running of educational and vocational training centres. There are about 20 odd different items. These have to be fulfilled in the programme that has been worked out. The programme again has to be of such a nature; it is of a continuing nature. It has to see the manner in which the company is going to provide management for it because the Government itself has many schemes of their own. It is endeavouring through these schemes to bring in, to induce private management also to come in, and speed up the whole process of rural development. I think there is a scheme.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as big houses are concerned, if they want to go in for a particular sector for rural development, is there any limit on the financial investment that they may make and what advantages would such houses get if they invest certain funds for rural development in a particular area?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I don't think there is any question of any company deriving any financial benefit out of whatever money it is going to spend through rural development schemes. But there is no limit. Out of the schemes which are approved, I will give you one scheme. One particular organisation has the following schemes in mind and they set aside Rs. 1 crore to be spent over period of time in carrying through these schemes. If you like, I can point out these schemes. They are: village industry centres, dispensary, maternity centres, rural link roads and drinking water facilities—but in certain areas—and in that, it is proposing to spend Rs. 1 crore over a period of time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will it be exempted from income tax?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: For this particular Company, Rs. 1 crore will be considered as eligible for relief in taxation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is over.

**MR. SPEAKER:** How, we take up the Short Notice Question...

(Interruptions) \*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not record. That is not a point of order. You are missing your privilege. I have allowed a Call Attention on Monday. It will come up on Monday.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### **Acute Scarcity of Drinking Water in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions**

**S.N.Q. 9. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government brought to the notice of Government of India about acute scarcity of drinking water in almost all drought-prone areas of the State especially in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions;

(b) whether the State Government requested Government of India to supply immediately atleast hundred rigs of 4" diameter from the various agencies under the control of Government of India to sink new bore-wells and to deepen existing open cut wells wherever it is possible; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India to combat this unprecedented situation in the State?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

\*\*not recorded.

(c) Other State Governments which have got such rigs are being requested to spare some of their rigs for Andhra Pradesh.

Efforts are also being made to procure additional rigs from the UNICEF.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** I am sorry to say that I am very much disappointed with the Minister's answer. It is a fact that this Ministry was approached by the State Government long back for arranging these rigs. The Minister's answer is that "other State Governments which have got such rigs are being requested to spare...". They are being requested. They have not yet been requested by the Ministry so far! He says that they are being requested. Is this the attitude of the Janata Government? On the one hand, they say that they attach much importance to agriculture and rural development and on the other hand, this is their attitude. Can there be rural development without providing drinking water? What sort of importance are they attaching to rural development? I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many States have been approached by the Ministry to supply immediately rigs to the State Government, what are the names of these States and when they are going to supply if he has received any information from these States.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** I cannot help the disappointment of the hon. Member. I can only produce the facts. The facts are that, earlier, we had received about 115 rigs from the UNICEF and from out of these, the lion's share went to Andhra Pradesh 24 rigs were supplied to them these were four-inch diameter rigs. We had received thirteen six-inch-diameter rigs and out of these, two were supplied to Andhra Pradesh.

He was saying 'long time back'. The hon. Minister, Mr. M. Baga Reddy, of the Andhra Pradesh Government wrote a letter to me on the

15th April and I wrote back to him immediately afterwards. He came and met me on the 28th April, 1978, and I offered him all assistance I could get. We have approached some State Governments. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is no likelihood of the other States sparing their rigs. The rigs that we got from the UNICEF have been supplied to the State Governments. The State Governmentens have control over them; the Central Government have no more control over them. What we have done now is, we have asked all the States to let us know their requirement of rigs, so that we may approach the UNICEF. The result of this, however, cannot be expected to be achieved very quickly.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** My question has not been answered. I wanted to know which States have been approached by the Ministry and whether any reply has been received from them as to when they are going to supply the rigs to Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** We have approached some of the States. I do not have the names right now. We have written to them, but, as I have said, I am not very hopeful because during summer all the States need whatever rigs they have.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He wants to know which are the States which have been approached.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** I do not have the names with me here. I will place the information on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, the second supplementary.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Sir, let me bring it to your notice: what is the meaning of this short notice question? Because there is urgent need we have put this question

and you also, Sir, admitted it with great difficulty. And when it is admitted, the Minister does not come prepared. He mentioned that some States are being requested...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Satyanarayan Rao, let me tell you one thing....

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** I have received the names of the States now. They are Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and there is one more State: I cannot read the name.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** What is it; he cannot read the name? (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yesterday, the Minister was not willing to answer it today because he did not have the full information. But because of persuasion, he agreed. He had said 'I do not have all this information'. So, I cannot completely blame him in this matter. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Satyanarayan Rao wanted to impress upon him the urgency of the matter. Therefore.... (Interruptions).

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I would like to tell the Hon. Minister...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you kindly sit down? Otherwise, I will not call anybody.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** This is very relevant Sir...

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is quite a competent Member, so don't bother about it. He is putting the question. Mr. Lakkappa, you have again started...

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I want to help the House. The question is....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't record.

(Interruptions) \*\*

\*\*not recorded.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** I have got the name clearly written now. The fifth State is Karnataka.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now the second supplementary.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** He has mentioned about neighbouring States. But the neighbouring States are also suffering from scarcity of water—Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and other States also—because, this year, you know that the monsoon has failed completely. Particularly, in our region, that is in Rayalaseema and Telangana, there was no rain at all in September whereas we used to have a downpour. But, unfortunately, we did not have rain and that is why scarcity arose. In view of these things, I would like to know whether you are going to supply these rigs from the Centre. Have you got any rigs with you?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** No, we do not have any rigs with us.

**SHRI SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Then what arrangements are you going to make?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** I have already stated what arrangements are being made.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Sir, I am entitled to ask a question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nobody is entitled to, but your request will be considered.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Sir, no proper answer is coming.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says 'At present we have no spare rigs: we will try to get them'.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** What arrangements are you going to make? You please tell us.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** I will repeat again that we have addressed a letter to the five States which I

have named just now. We are also collecting material from the rest of the States to know what their requirements are and we shall initiate the matter with the UNICEF for supplying these rigs. No other steps are being taken.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** The Hon. Minister has not realised the seriousness of the situation and he has taken it very lightly. It is the duty of the Government of India to provide all they have said in the Five Year Plan and the Election Manifesto—that drinking water will be made available to each village in this country. He has not taken it seriously: now has he got a comprehension of the drinking water scarcity that is prevailing in this country. Now coming to the question, the hon. Minister has not made any assessment of the requirements of rigs. He has only said that he has asked the requirements of the various States, who are in difficult position. Even if he makes an assessment of the requirement of rigs, this problem cannot be solved specially in Rayalaseema; there the rainfall is twenty-two inches and it is erratic. Even if you could go six hundred feet deep, you will not be able to get water.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are making it a debate; please put the question.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** I am giving the background that the problem in this area cannot be solved only by employing the rigs. In view of this, may I know whether the Government will have a scheme for diverting water from Krishna river to Rayalaseema, as it will help to solve the problem?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not arise.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** This is because the underground water potential is very limited. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether he

will make a comprehensive survey about the requirements of rigs in this country instead of depending upon the various State Governments and ask the UNICEF or any other organization to help in providing sufficient number of rigs so as to solve the problem of drinking water which is very acute in drought-prone areas and also in areas which are subject to famines like Rayalseema?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** Sir, the seriousness with which the Government of India is taking the question of drinking water supply is evident from the fact that for the first time in the history of this country, a sum Rs. 40 crores was provided in the Central sector for drinking water to the problem villages during the last year. Even this year, a sum of Rs. 60 crores has been provided in this budget for drinking water supply. This shows that we realise the seriousness of this problem. Earlier, such a thing was never thought of.

As regard the question of survey, I have already said that we have addressed the various State Governments to tell us their requirements and then we will approach UNICEF. (Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER rose

**MR. SPEAKER:** As this question relates to Andhra, I am calling Shri Suryanarayana.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** Why do you say that you will call Members only from Andhra Pradesh? It is not fair: you may call him but not say this.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** There are 3600 villages in Andhra Pradesh without proper drinking water supply. The Minister said that they had provided Rs. 40 crores in the budget for this purpose last year and have made a provision of

Rs. 60 crores this year. I would like to know, how much have they allotted to South India or Andhra Pradesh. The question relates to Andhra Pradesh. How many crores out of this amount have been allotted to Andhra Pradesh either as loan or subsidy?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** A sum of Rs. 152.30 lakhs was provided last year and the requirements for this year for the various States are being worked out.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Construction of Janata Hotel at Darjeeling**

\*1093. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to develop Darjeeling, the Queen of Hill stations in Eastern India, as a premier tourist attraction; and

(b) whether a Janata Hotel with a considerable number of rooms has been proposed for immediate construction?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The Central Department of Tourism has already constructed a youth hostel and added 14 double rooms to the existing Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling. Since this area holds high potential for trekking, it is proposed to develop this activity for attracting both domestic and international tourists to Darjeeling.

(b) No, Sir. The tourist centres for constructing Janata hotels, besides the 4 metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi, will be identified after undertaking a survey.

### Financial Aid from World Bank

\*1096. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any World Bank official had talks with the Government regarding the financial aid for the Sixth Plan proposals; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the informal meetings which Dr. David Hopper, Vice-President (South Asia) World Bank had in the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission in the course of his visit to India in March, 1978. During these meetings the role of external assistance in the context of the draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) came in for a general discussion. However no specific proposals regarding financial aid in connection with the said Plan was discussed.

### Termination of services of Employees/Managers

\*1097. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of many employees/Managers have been terminated by the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Management without assigning any reasons; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Services of seven Department Managers and forty-nine other

employees working on daily wages were terminated as they were found surplus, and in some cases inefficient.

### Recognition of the A.G.'s Office Employees Union, Kerala, Trivandrum

\*1098. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4411 on 22nd July, 1977 regarding recognition to A.G.'s office employees Union, Trivandrum and state:

(a) whether the question of grant of recognition to the A.G.'s Office Employees' Union Kerala, Trivandrum, was being looked into;

(b) whether a decision thereon has been taken and if so, what the decision is; and

(c) if not, the reason for the delay in taking a decision?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and a decision is expected to be taken by him shortly.

(c) There has been some delay in taking a decision, as the question of separation of accounts from audit at the Centre as well as in the States was under consideration, and it was considered necessary to await till a clear picture emerged out of the separation.

जिला नारदेड में कन्धार के निकट शास्त्रियाट में पर्यटन केन्द्र

\*1099. श्री केशव राव घोड़े: क्या पर्यटन और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राज्य के जिला नारदेड में कन्धार के निकट बहादुरपुरा गांव के निकट शास्त्रियाट पर पर्यटन केन्द्र के विकास के लिए केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो यह केन्द्री तथा राज्य सरकार का विचार परियोजना को मिल कर प्रारम्भ करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसका यह कारण है;

पर्यावरण और नागर विवादों में से (को पुष्टोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जो, नहीं !

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा।

### Export of Fish and Fish Products

\*1100. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the multinational companies and other big houses which are exporting fish and fish products;

(b) the quality of fish exported during the last three years and at what rate;

(c) the method adopted to sell marine products to other countries by each concern; and

(d) whether Government have any control on this trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) I. Subsidiaries of Multinational Companies:

1. Union Carbide (I) Ltd.
2. Brooke Bond (I) Ltd.,
3. Britannia Biscuits Ltd.,
4. Cadbury Fry (I) Ltd.
5. Colgate Palmolive (I) Ltd.

#### II. Large Industrial Houses.

1. E.I.D. Parry Ltd.,
2. I.T.C. Ltd.,
3. Konkan Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.
4. Chowgule and Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
5. Binny Ltd.,

6. Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd.,
7. Kothari (Madras) International Ltd.
8. Kamani Gros. Pvt. Ltd.
9. Rallis India Ltd.,
10. Raunaq International Ltd.,
11. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.,
12. Tata Oil Mills Ltd.,
13. Voltas Ltd.

(b) Some of the major items of marine products exported during the last three years and the average unit value realised on their exports during 1976-77 are as under.

Items of marine products exported	(Value in Rs. per Kg.)	Average Unit value realised on their exports during 1976-77
1. Frozen Shrimp .	Rs. 34/-	
2. Frozen Froglegs .	Rs. 24/-	
3. Frozen Lobster Tail .	Rs. 65/-	
4. Frozen Fish .	Rs. 11/-	
5. Dried Fish . . .	Rs. 4/-	

(c) and (d). In the marine products trade business is usually negotiated and shipment effected on the basis of outright sale confirmed by irrevocable letter of credit.

Export of marine products is allowed to exporters registered with Marine Products Export Development Authority on the basis of firm orders/contract with pre-fixed prices and on

outright sale basis. Export of certain varieties of marine products are either restricted on quantitative basis or is canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

**Utilisation of Foreign Exchange Reserves**

\*1101. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has made certain suggestions for the proper utilisation of the country's foreign exchange reserves to increase industrial output etc.;

(b) if so, what are their suggestions in brief and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have evolved any schemes for the utilisation of the foreign exchange reserves as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). No communication has been received by the Government from the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry containing any suggestions for the proper utilisation of the country's foreign exchange reserves. Accordingly, the question of formulating any schemes in response to such suggestions does not arise. However, the Government has taken a number of measures for the utilisation of foreign exchange reserves in a productive manner, which include liberalisation of import policy for the current year and creation of a new facility to provide rupee finance by term lending financial institutions and public sector banks to cover import costs of approved projects.

**Reduction in Indigenous Production due to Liberalisation of Import**

\*1102. SHRI K. GOPAL:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether the liberalisation of import has reduced indigenous production in certain vital items in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to keep up the indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b). The basic approach in formulating the import policy for 1978-79 has been to provide legitimate protection to the indigenous industry on the one hand and to make available the imported inputs to the industry for accelerating indigenous production on the other.

2. Items of raw materials and components which are available from indigenous sources and where the indigenous capacity has substantial development have been included in the banned list. In drawing up the banned list, particular care has been taken to see that the items that are produced in the small scale, tiny and cottage industry sectors are included in the banned list for import. The total number of items in the banned list is 751. Some of these items are of a generic nature which include a number of sub-items. The list of these items is given in Appendix 3 of import policy. A separate list of banned items of iron and steel has been drawn up and included in the import policy; it consists of 12 items which again are of broader categories. The list of these items appears in Appendix 6 of the import policy.

3. From the banned list, certain items have been included in the "absolute" banned list; the number of such items is 96. These are given in Appendix 4 of the import policy. The items included in the absolute banned list are those where indigenous production is available in adequate quantity.

4. A list of restricted items has also been drawn up which includes items having indigenous production but not to the extent to meet the entire domestic demand. Imports of these items are intended to be allowed to fill the gap between the indigenous production and demand. These items will be allowed for import on the basis of actual consumption of actual users engaged in industrial production. The number of items in this list is 498. Some of these items are of a generic nature covering a number of sub-items. These are given in Appendix 5 of the import policy. For restricted items, again, a separate list of iron and steel items has been included in the policy covering 23 items in Appendix 7 of the import policy.

5. There are 65 items the import of which is canalised through public sector agencies. In respect of these items also, the actual quantum of import will obviously be regulated having regard to the gap between the indigenous production and demand. Similarly a number of petroleum products and drugs, although not formally canalised have been provided for import only through designated public sector agencies. The actual import of these items will also be regulated having regard to the availability from indigenous angle so that the imports supplement only the indigenous production. The list of these items is given in Appendix 9. In the earlier years, considerable imports used to take place against REP licences as a result of the flexibility available in the policy. The current policy makes a significant departure from the earlier policies in the sense that the flexibility that was available to REP licence-holders has been withdrawn. The new REP structure pro-

vides a close nexus between the products exported and the items of import allowed against each. Further, the REP Licences will be allowed for import of only those items which are in the banned or canalised lists. In the earlier years, replenishment through REP licensing was additional to what the industry could get under the normal Actual User licensing.

6. In the case of Capital Goods also, the current import policy provides a list of banned items. These are given in Appendix 1 to the import policy. In respect of certain capital goods where the import has been allowed there is a condition that the intending importer should first advertise his requirements so as to give an opportunity to the indigenous producer to meet the demand. Orders for import in such cases can be placed after expiry of 45 days from the date of such advertisement.

7. Apart from the various protective provisions in the import policy as indicated above, the indigenous industry gets protection under the tariff mechanism also.

8. The new import policy gives ample opportunities to the industry to expand production. To this effect the following provisions have been made:—

(i) Import of a number of Capital Goods has been allowed under Open General Licence.

(ii) Imports of raw materials and components which do not figure in the banned, restricted or the canalised lists have been allowed under Open General Licence to Industrial Actual Users.

(iii) Import of spare parts of permissible type has been allowed under Open General Licence.

(iv) Import of raw materials and components in the restricted list will be allowed on the basis of actual consumption plus 10 per cent thereof to take care of the probable growth rate in production. These licences will be issued on an automatic basis without the need for the applicant to obtain recommenda-

tion from the sponsoring authority or clearance from DGTD. Automatic licences will also permit import of non-permissible spares upto a specified extent.

(v) A provision has been made for issue of supplementary licences for raw materials and components and non-permissible spares in cases where the requirements cannot be met under the automatic licence.

(vi) For export production, the import of banned items, canalised items and packing materials will be allowed.

9. In the case of new units the earlier system of issuing the initial licence as a percentage of the value of machinery has been dispensed with. The sponsoring authorities have been given the discretion to recommend an initial licence upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs in value. In the case of units set up in the small scale sector in the backward areas or by technocrats, ex-service personnel and by scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, the value of the initial licence which the sponsoring authority can recommend has been raised to Rs. 5.0 lakhs. These provisions in the policy will encourage creation of new capacity in the country for industrial production. Facilities have been given to the Indians returning from abroad or residing abroad and making investment in India in industrial production. In the case of those Indians who intend to return home for settlement and to set up an industry, the import of machinery upto Rs. 25 lakhs will be allowed without indigenous clearance, purchased out of their own foreign exchange savings abroad. Machinery valued more than Rs. 25 lakhs will also be allowed in such cases but subject to indigenous clearance. Along with the machinery, raw materials upto Rs. 5.0 lakhs in value will also be allowed purchased out of their foreign exchange earnings abroad.

10. With the announcement of the new import policy, Government have set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of

Secretary (Technical Development) to consider representations or suggestions received from industry for banning or liberalising the import of individual items. This will give another opportunity to the industry to receive legitimate protection in areas in which such protection is needed.

#### Exemption of Pension from Income Tax

\*1103. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the provisions of Section 10(10A)(i) of Income Tax Act, 1961 as amended, full commutation of pension received under the Civil Pension (Commutation) rules of the Central Government is exempt from assessment for payment of Income Tax;

(b) whether any rules are in vogue or practices followed under the instructions of Ministry of Finance which contravene the aforesaid provisions of the Act and full pension is not exempted from income tax; and

(c) if so, the reasons for issuing rules contrary to the provisions of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The amount of pension commuted to the extent permitted under the Civil Pension (Commutation) Rules is exempt from income-tax under section 10(10A)(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) Ministry of Finance has issued instructions clarifying that one-third of the pension can be commuted by the employees who have opted for absorption in public undertakings in accordance with the C.P.(C) Rules but in cases where a lumpsum amount in view of pension is opted for, it shall consist of one-third of the amount as may be admissible under C.P.(C) Rules and a terminal benefit equal to twice the amount of the commutation under C.P.(C) Rules for surrendering his right to draw two-thirds pension. These instructions are in accordance with rule 37 and 37A of the Central Civil Services

(Pension) Rules. Under section 10(10A) (i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, what is exempt is only this one-third of the commuted value of pension and the remaining two-thirds being a terminal benefit is not covered by the provisions of section 10(10A) (i) of the I.T. Act, 1961. Thus these instructions do not contravene the provisions of sec. 10(10A) (i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

जीवन बीमा निगम, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया और सामान्य बीमा निगम द्वारा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कम्पनियों के शेयरों में पूँजी निवेश

\*1104. श्री श्रीम प्रकार त्यागी :

श्री अनंत राम जायसदाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगे ;

(क) क्या उन्हें जीवन बीमा निगम, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया और सामान्य बीमा निगम द्वारा 1 मार्च से 15 अप्रैल, 1978 के बीच गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों के शेयरों को खरीदने में पूँजी लगाये जाने के बारे में पता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं, प्रत्येक कम्पनी से खरीदे गए शेयरों की संख्या और उनका मूल्य क्या है और शेयरों की वर्तमान कीमतों के आधार पर उनका अलग अलग "यील्ड पसंचेज" क्या है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त कम्पनियों किन किन बड़े घरानों से संबंधित हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त संस्थाओं द्वारा शेयरों में पूँजी लगाने के बारे में ऐसी नीति निर्धारित की है जो उन्हें एक निश्चित प्रतिशत से कम यील्ड के शेयरों को खरीदने से रोके और वे ऐसे शेयर लाजमी तौर पर बेच दें ;

(ङ) क्या खरीदे गए शेयरों की यील्ड बैंक में फिक्स्ड डिपार्टमेंट पर व्याज दर से कम है और यूनिट ट्रस्ट अपने शेयर होल्डर्स को जो लाभांश देती है वह उससे भी कम है ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उपरोक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाएं गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के शेयर किस आधार पर खरीदती हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (च). जीवन बीमा निगम, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और

भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम तथा उसकी सहायक कम्पनियां गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों के शेयर खरीदती रही हैं ।

2. इन संस्थाओं ने पहली मार्च से 15 अप्रैल 1978 तक जिन कम्पनियों के शेयर खरीदे हैं, उनके नामों और इन संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रत्येक कम्पनी के खरीदे गए शेयरों की संख्या व उनके मूल्य तथा शीर्षक खरीद मूल्य पर "यील्ड" और उन बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगा जिनसे ये कम्पनियां सम्बन्धित हैं ।

3. सरकार ने जीवन बीमा निगम, साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा पूँजी लगाए जाने के तरीके के बारे में निर्देशक सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए हैं । इन सिद्धान्तों के मन्त्रालय, जीवन बीमा निगम गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों में निगम की नियतिवाचनीयों की वायिक प्राप्तियों के 10 प्रतिशत तक ही पूँजी लगा सकत है जबकि साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों इसी क्षेत्र में अपनी वायिक निवेश पूँजी का 30 प्रतिशत ही लगा सकती है । ये संस्थाएं कम्पनियों के शेयर खरीदने के मामले में पूँजी लगाने के संबंध में अपने निर्णय अपने-अपने बोर्डों और निवेश समितियों के माध्यम से इन सीमाओं के प्रदर्श रखते हुए करती हैं । जहाँ तक भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट का संबंध है, वह अपनी पूँजी मुक्त्यातः पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों के सामान्य शेयरों और कृष्ण-पत्रों में लगाता है ।

4. इन संस्थाओं द्वारा शेयर खरीदे जाने का उद्देश्य यह है कि इन्हें अपनी पूँजी पर लगातार और युक्तिसंगत लाभ होता रहे । ये संस्थाएं, विशेष रूप से पूँजी बढ़ि और कम्पनी की विस्तार संबंधी सम्बादनाओं को गुंजाइश को ध्यान में रखती हैं । ये सम्बद्ध कम्पनी के विनियोग परिणामों/उसकी आमदानी की सुसंगति, लाभांश का रिकार्ड, प्रारंभित निधियों के अनुरूप बोनस शेयरों की सम्भावनाओं, प्रबंध की योग्यता, कम्पनी की विविधीकरण/विस्तार/आधानिकी-करण की योजनाओं और शेयरों की विकास-योग्यता के बारे में विचार करती हैं । ये संस्थाएं पूँजी निवेश के प्रबन्ध के एक अंग के रूप में अपनी पूँजी को उचित रूप से अलग-अलग प्रतिभूतियों में लगाने की आवश्यकता पर भी ध्यान रखती हैं ।

5. शेयरों की खरीद के मामले में निःसंदेह "लाभांश यील्ड मूल्य" एक महत्वपूर्ण विचार है लेकिन पूँजी-बढ़ि की गुंजाइश का भी उतना ही महत्व है । जीवन बीमा निगम और साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा शेयरों में लगाई गई रकम से जो पूँजी-बढ़ि होती है, वह इन संस्थाओं द्वारा व्याज प्रतिभूतियों में लगाई गई पूँजी से होने वाले सम्भावित मूल्यहारास से लूका प्रदान करती है । साधारण बीमा निगम के मामले में कर का दृष्टिकोण भी एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है क्योंकि मन्त्रनिगम लाभांश की आमदानी पर कर की जो रकम देय होती है वह सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, कृष्ण-पत्रों, निश्चित अवधि की जमा रकमों, सांवधि शृणों आदि के व्याज की आमदानी पर देय कर की

तुलना में काफी कम होती है। भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट के नेतृत्व में पूँजी की वृद्धि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ताकि ट्रस्ट यूनिट-होस्टरों के लिए एक यूनिटर्सगत लाभांश की बोधाना कर सके।

6. जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, ये संस्थाएं केवल "यील्ड" के बिचार से ही लेयर नहीं लारीदातों बल्कि वे पूँजी-वृद्धि की मुंजाइश जैसे अन्य पहलुओं पर भी विचार करती हैं और इसलिए लेयरों की "लाभांश यील्ड" और लैंकों में निश्चित भविष्य की जगत रकमों के व्याप को दर और भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट द्वारा अपने यूनिट होस्टरों को दिए जाने वाले लाभांश की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती।

#### Liquor served to Passengers by A.I.

\*1105. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that liquor is served to passengers by Air India on its flights;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to advise Air India not to serve liquor on its flights;

(d) if not, the particular reasons therefor; and

(e) if there is a proposal as at (c) since when it is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Air-India serve liquor free of charge to first class passengers and at a compensatory charge to economy class passengers.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

#### Banking operations in Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu

\*1106. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 95 cent of the banking operations of the nationalised banks are carried on only in four Talukas viz., Tiswadi, Salcete, Marmagao and Bardiz out of the thirteen Talukas of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) whether such concentration has not led to unhealthy competitions among the nationalised banks; and

(c) what steps have been taken to diversify the banking operations in the remaining nine backward Talukas of the Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The data on banking operations in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are collected and consolidated by the Reserve Bank for the Union Territory as a whole. Taluka-wise figures are, therefore, not available.

(b) While issuing licences to the banks for branch opening at specific centres, the Reserve Bank of India assess the banking requirements of each centre and no unhealthy inter-bank competition has come to their notice.

(c) In order to ensure that the needs of the small borrowers in the entire Union Territory are adequately met, the Lead Bank Scheme has recently been extended to the Union Territory. The State Bank of India have been given the lead responsibility in respect of Goa and Daman and the State Bank of Saurashtra in respect of Diu. The Lead Banks have been advised to formulate District Credit Plans for these areas. With the implementation of the credit plans, the flow of credit to small

borrowers in the Union Territory is expected to improve.

period of the preceding year, is given below:—

(In crores of rupees)

**Development Officers of L.I.C.**

\*1107. SHRI SHYAM LAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India had gone on strike in March, 1978;

(b) if so, the number of days the strike continued and what were their demands;

(c) the extent of loss of business suffered by the Government due to this strike by Development Officers of L.I.C.;

(d) whether this strike of Development Officers of L.I.C. is likely to have any effect on the bonus payments to the policy holders for the year;

(e) if so, the extent thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to avert such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India had gone on strike during the month of March, 1978 in support of their demand for withdrawal of the Scheme of cost norms introduced by the LIC in 1966 and restoration of guarantees relating to grant of automatic increments, employment security and protection of emoluments irrespective of performance. Their strike lasted from 8th March, 1978 to 27th March, 1978.

(c) The new business under individual assurances during the period of strike in 1978 compared to the new business during the corresponding

8-3-77 to 27-3-77 8-3-78 to 27-3-78

Sum proposed . . . . . 116.50 80.88

Sum assured . . . . . 120.85 107.73

(d) and (e). Bonuses are declared by the LIC on the basis of the biennial actuarial valuations and the next valuation is due as at 31st March, 1979. The actuarial valuation takes into account the experience during the inter-valuation period in the matter of mortality, yield on investments and expenses of management. It is not possible to quantify in precise terms the likely effect of the Development Officers' strike on the bonus which would be declared at the next valuation. The relative costs on the Development Officers during the inter-valuation period would, however, be reflected in the results of that valuation.

(f) Negotiations are being held with National Federation of Field Workers with a view to evolving norms for appraising the performance of Development Officers.

**Restoration of D.A. Forced on the Employees during Emergency**

\*1108. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1/2 per cent D.A. cut was forced on the employees during emergency;

(b) whether Government propose to undo this gross excess of emergency by restoring the D.A. cut; and

(c) when is it proposed to restore this D.A. cut?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). According to the Dearness Allowance Scheme recommended by the Third Pay Commission, an instalment of Dearness Allowance (DA) at the following rates

was payable to the employees after every 8 point increase in the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960 = 100) beyond 200 points of the average.

Pay range . . . . . Amount of dearness allowance admissible for an increase of 8 points in the index average (1960 = 100)

Up to Rs. 300/- . . . . . 3.5% of Pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 7/- per mensem and a maximum of Rs. 10/- per mensem.

Above Rs. 300/- . . . . . 2.5% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 10/- per mensem and a maximum of Rs. 20/- per mensem.

While accepting this recommendation, Government had improved the rates by 1/2% as follow :

Pay range . . . . . Amount of dearness allowance admissible for an increase of 8 points in the 12-monthly average of the index (1960 = 100)

Up to Rs. 300/- . . . . . 4%

Above Rs. 300/- . . . . . 3% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 12/- and a maximum of Rs. 27/-

Government sanctioned 9 instalments of D.A. on this basis to cover the index average of 272 points. The Pay Commission had also recommended that should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272 (1960 = 100), Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. The Government discussed the matter with the Staff Side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery and ultimately decided to sanction 5 instalments of additional D.A. in accordance with the D.A. scheme already in force, but at the rates recommended by the Third Pay Commission. D.A. instalments falling thereafter have been sanctioned on this basis.

The question of restoration of higher DA rates which had been adopted in the case of the first nine instalments of DA has been raised by the Staff Side

of the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery and is at present under discussion with them. The discussions are expected to be completed by the end of June, 1978.

Number of Members/registered exporters with export promotion Councils

10135. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALLHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state the number of members/registered exporters with the following Export Promotion Councils registering authorities as on 1st January, 1978:—(1) Basic Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals E.P. Council, (2) Chemicals and Allied Products E.P. Council, (3) Engineering Export Promotion Council, (4) Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, E.P.

Council, (5) Marine Products Exports Development Authority, (6) Plastics and Linoleums, E.P. Council, (7) Processed Foods, E.P. Council, (8) Sports Goods, E.P. Council, (9) Wool and Woollens, E.P. Council, (10) Textiles Export Promotion Council (ready made garment panel)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The number of members/registered Exporters with the following Export Promotion Councils as on 1st January, 1978, is given below:—

Export Promotion Council.

Number as on  
1-1-1978

Members      Registered Exporters

1. Basic Chemicals, Pharm. & Cosmetics E. P. Council	..	..	2748	1605
2. Chemicals & Allied Products E.P. Council	..	..	1898	1523
3. Engineering E.P. Council	..	..	6044	5652
4. EPC for Finished Leather & Leather Mfrs.	..	..	1369	1369
5. Marine Products Export Development Authority	..	..	*	1034
6. Plastics & Linoleum E. P. Council	..	..	1302	1220
7. Processed Foods EPC	..	..	673	640
8. Sports Goods EPC	..	..	425	425
9. Wool and Woolens EPC	..	..	349	*
10. Cotton Textiles EPC	..	..	4088	3890
(Ready made garments Panel)				(3929)

\* Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विभिन्न कम्पनियों की ओर कर्ते की बकाया है राशि

10136. और हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यू० पी० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, दरभंगा मार्केटिंग कम्पनी, बिहार, साले मार्केटिंग कम्पनी, बिहार, बिनय कृष्ण भवान, बिहार, लिवनदन प्रसाद भवान, गोपी पोद्दार, महावीर राइस मिल, भवारकी महसेठ, दरभंगा, बिहार, गोपी शंकर बद्री नारायण सकदी, छबडा मिल स्टोर, दरभंगा, परमेश्वर पंसारी, दरभंगा निर्मली ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, दरभंगा (सब बिहार में की ओर प्रायकर, सोमा शुल्क तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय कर्ते की कुल कितनी बनराजी बकाया है और यह बनराजी कब से बकाया है और इसको बसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ब) इन वाणिज्यिक कर्मों में से प्रत्येक की आरम्भिक पूँजी कितनी थी और वर्ष 1977 के अन्त तक उनकी पूँजी कितनी थी और इन कर्मों पर बैंक ऋण की राशि कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (ओर जलकिकार उल्लास) : (क) और (ब). इस मंत्रालय के पास किलहाल उपलब्ध सूचना के अन्तरार, प्रमाण के भागमें (क) में विनिविष्ट दस वाणिज्यिक कर्मों में से प्रत्येक के पास प्रारम्भिक तथा अन्तिम पूँजी को दर्शाने वाला एक चार्ट संलग्न है। इन कर्मों की ओर प्रत्येक कर प्रधान केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शूलक की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है और इन कर्मों की ओर सीमा शुल्क को कोई रकम बकाया है अब वह नहीं इस बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

इन कम्पनियों को बैंकों से दिये गये ऋण की रकमों के बारे में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि साहूकारों में प्रचलित परिपाठी तथा प्रधान के भानुसार और बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपरांतों का अज्ञन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 के उपरांतों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुरूप भी बैंक के अलग भालग घटकों के मामलों से सम्बन्धित सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती।

## विवरण

क्रम कर निर्धारिती सं०	का नाम	प्रारम्भिक पूँजी (इ०)	नवीनतम उपलब्ध (वह तारीख कोष्ठक में दी गयी है जिस तारीख तक सूचना का सम्बन्ध है)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1. विवरणदाता भवाल	67,077	189,205	
	(13-9-68)	(31-12-77)	
2. गोपी पोदार	87,978	97,412	
	(19-10-70)	(31-12-77)	
3. महावीर राइस प्राइंट भायल मिल्स	42,035	90,487	
	(7-11-61)	(22-10-76)	
4. छावड़ा मिल स्टोर	1,83,148	2,33,856	
	(31-3-65)	(31-12-77)	
5. परमेश्वर पन्सारी	35,967	1,00,062	
	(2-11-56)	(22-10-76)	
6. मरार्फी महासेठ	19,056	77,418	
	(10-10-59)	(24-10-74)	
7. निमंत्र ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी	49,717	1,18,522	
	(1962)	(31-12-77)	
8. गोरी शंकर बड़ी नारायण सकरी	83,258	41,248	
	(1957-58)	(31-12-77)	
9. विनय कृष्ण भवाल (हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार)	6,55,407	15,53,395	
	(1966-67)	(1977-78)	
10. विनय कृष्ण भवाल (विभिन्न)	17,815	4,94,348	
	(1-4-64)	(1977-78)	

Maintaining of Secret Fund by  
Government

10137. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether a secret fund running  
into crores of rupees is maintained  
by the Government of India for some  
secret national causes;

(b) whether there is a scope for  
manipulations in the use of these  
funds; and

(c) whether any such case has  
come to knowledge where the money  
has been wrongly withdrawn and  
used?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c).  
Under Article 266(3) read with Article  
114(3) of the Constitution, no money  
can be withdrawn from the Consolidated  
Fund of India without Parliament's  
approval. There are, therefore, no  
secret funds with the Government.  
The Budget grants of some Ministries,  
however, include provision under  
certain heads for expenditure of  
secret or special nature. Separate Rules  
and accounting procedures have been  
prescribed for regulating such ex-  
penditure to ensure proper utilisation  
of the budget provision.

## Third Level Feeder Services

10138. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether he has appointed a  
committee to prepare a project report  
for third level civil aviation feeder  
services; and

(b) if so, what led him to appoint  
such Committee and what are its  
precise terms of reference?

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

(b) The question of connecting  
small towns and cities of tourist and  
other interests by third level opera-  
tions is engaging the attention of the  
Government for quite some time. In  
this connection, a preliminary project  
report was prepared by Indian Air-  
lines. A Committee has been consti-  
tuted, who would go into the various  
aspects like phasing of the scheme

keeping in view the requirements of different regions etc., type of aircraft, the agency that would operate, the administrative structure, rate structure, pay structure, route pattern etc., and such other relevant details. The Committee would submit its report by the end of June, 1978, and a decision will be taken in the matter soon thereafter.

बचत लिंग अधिकारी के विषय सेवीय निवेशक, राष्ट्रीय बचत, अनुप्रवासन को सम्बन्धित

10139. श्री अर्मसिंह जाई पटेल : इसा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यसा गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में पोरबन्दर नगर में महिला प्रशासन लोकीय बजत योजना के एंडेंट ने लोकीय निवेशक, राष्ट्रीय बजत, भारत सरकार, प्रधानमंत्री को दिसम्बर, 1977 में एक अध्यावेदन भेजा था जिसमें जमाकाताओं के लिये समय पर कमीशन न मिलने और अपेक्षित काम लोटी पेटियां तथा अन्य कार्रवाई न उपस्थित होने के कारण बजत योजना अधिकारी के विरुद्ध शिकायत की।

(क) यदि हाँ, तो किकायतों का व्योरा क्या है प्रथम उनमें किन मांगों का उल्लेख किया गया है :

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है: सौर

(ब) क्या उसी एजेंट ने जिला राष्ट्रीय बजत कार्यालय तयी बजत योजना (बजत योजना) प्रोटोकॉल

के विद्यालय शोलीय निवेशक, प्रमहमदावाद, से प्राठ बार शिक्षात्मक की थी और यहि हाँ, तो तिथिवार की गई शिक्षात्मकों का अध्यारा क्या है और इन सभी शिक्षात्मकों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई या करते का विवार है और क्या?

पिता गंगाराम ने राज्य भंडी (श्री चुलिकार उस्ताह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ब) और (ग). महिला प्रधान एजेंट की शिकायत मध्यम सिलिंजिट बातों के संबंध में थी :—

(1) जिला बचत अधिकारी आवास्यक मार्ग-इलाज नहीं दे रहा था और राज्यीय बचत संगठन भी एजेंट को अपेक्षित सहयोग नहीं प्रदान कर रहा था, तब

(ii) जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर 1977 के महीनों के कमीशन दिनों की आवायगी में देशी ।

जहाँ में कमीशल लिलों की घटावागी में कुछ देर हो गयी थी । इसका कारण यह था कि इनमें कुछ पीर बाटों की जांच की जानी थी । बाद में इन लिलों का भगतान कर दिया गया था । उनकी घटना किंवदंती में कोई जान नहीं है और एकेट को इस शर्ते में उपयुक्त सलाह दी गयी थी ।

(क) जी, हाँ ; दिसम्बर 1977 में एजेंट द्वारा भेजी गयी लिकायत के भासावा उसी एजेंट से सात अन्य लिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। तारीखद्वारा लिकायतों का संक्षिप्त व्योरा तथा उन पर की गयी कार्रवाई नीचे

विकायत की तारीख	उठाये गये विषय	उन पर की गई कार्रवाई
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10-3-77 एजेंसी आई फरने में प्रधान डाकघर में देरी होती

पहले जो आवेदन-पत्र भेजा गया था वह सम्पूर्ण चित्र कार्म पर नहीं था और एजेंट को संक्षेप में विवरित प्रतिश्वास भेजने के लिए कहा गया था और 2 मार्च, 1977 को प्राप्त हुया था। आवेदक को एजेंट के रूप में विवरित करने का आवेदन 5 अप्रैल, 1977 को जारी कर दिया गया था। इस कार्य के बाद मालार में कोई अनावश्यक देरी नहीं हई।

17-9-77 कमीशन बिलों की प्रदायकी में दैरी तथा कामों प्रारंभ पठन सामग्री की परीक्षा में पूर्ति न

मृग में कमीशन विलों की अवायवी में कुछ देरी हो गयी थी व्योंगि कुछ बातें पूछना जरूरी था । परन्तु बाद में इन विलों की अवायवी कर री गयी थी । अपेक्षित काफी तक पठन सामग्री वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए जेज दी गयी थी ।

जिकायत की  
तरीका

## उठाये गये विषय

## उन पर की गई कार्रवाई

17-10-77 जिला बचत प्राधिकारी की अनुपस्थिति में सितम्बर 1977 के कमीशन विल पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

27-10-77 इसमें केवल यहिता प्रधान केन्द्रीय बचत बोर्डना एजेंटों को बातावारियों की मुद्रित सूचियां, पासबूकों के कवर तथा अस्य बचत बक्सों की पूर्ति संबंधी सुमात्रा दिये गये थे।

27-1-78 यह जिकायत भी कमीशन विलों की अदायगी में देरी होने से संबंधित है।

22-2-78 इस आवेदन पत्र में कोई नई बात नहीं कही गयी थी।

16-3-78 जनवरी द्वारा करत्वरी 1978 के कमीशन विलों में इन विलों को चुका दिया गया है।

—

जिला बचत प्राधिकारी मुक्ति: एक दोरा प्राधिकारी होता है और जब वह प्रधान कार्यालय में होता है तभी इन विलों को देखता है। इस संबंध में कुछ देरी हो गयी होगी परन्तु बाद में इन विलों को चुका दिया गया था।

पहले सुमात्रा को माना नहीं गया। पासबूक के कवरों तथा अस्य बचत बक्सों की पूर्ति डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध मण्डार के ग्राम्पार पर की जाती है।

कुछ मामलों में बंस जेलीय निवेशक, राष्ट्रीय बचत के पास सीधे प्राप्त हो गये थे जिन्हें जिला बचत प्राधिकारी के पास जांच के लिए बापत सेवना पड़ा।

जयपुर राज्यवाराने द्वारा किये गये सोने के तोड़े

की जाने पर उसे छुड़ा लेने की अनुमति भी प्रधान की गई। समाहर्ता ने केन्सल भवानी तिह, पर जयपुर के भूतपूर्व शाही परिवार के प्रविभागित हिन्दू परिवार के कर्ता होने के ताते, 5 लाख रुपये का वैयक्तिक दण्ड भी लगाया।

10140. जी चतुर्भुज: क्या विस मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या उनका ज्यान राजस्थान परिका दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 1978 में 'जयपुर राजवाराने ने बज्जी में 6 करोड़ सोने के सोडे किये हैं' शीर्षक समाचार की ओर था है; और यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्यों का पता लगाने की कोई कार्रवाई की है तब यदि हाँ, तो अब तक क्या जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) क्या तस्वीरों की प्रति समा-टटन पर रुकी जायेगी ?

विस लंबालम्ब में राज्य संघों (जी लंतीस अधिकार) :  
(क) और (ख). फरवरी से जून, 1975 तक की मवारियां, आयकर/स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, जयपुर के भूतपूर्व शासक परिवार के विभिन्न परिसरों पर पारे गए कुछ छापों के परिणामतः स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों ने, स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) प्राधिकारियम के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई करने की दृष्टि से, 895 किलोग्राम बजन का लुढ़ सोना, सोने के सिक्के, गहरे/बहुते पकड़ी थीं। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के समाहर्ता द्वारा नवम्बर 1977 में इस मामले पर न्याय-नियंत्रण की कार्रवाई की गई जिसके अन्तर्गत सोना जलत कर दिया गया और 1.50 करोड़ रुपए के बुमनि की अदायगी

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गए सोने तथा सोने की बस्तुओं को, आयकर विभाग द्वारा, आयकर विभाग 1961 की बारा 132(3) के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए पालनी शादेश के अनुसार देका गया था। समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, जयपुर द्वारा मामले में न्याय-नियंत्रण की कार्रवाई किये जाने के बाद, कर-निवारिति ने आयकर विभाग से पालनी शादेश हटाने के लिए अनुरोध किया ताकि वह सोना बेच कर देनदारियों के सम्बन्ध में आयकर और स्वर्ण-नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों को प्रयोगित रकम की अदायगी कर सके। उसने 289 लाख 60 की एक बैंक-गारंटी, 269.69 लाख 60 का एक व्यक्तिगत बंध-पत्र तथा पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, जयपुर का एक पद प्रस्तुत किया जिसमें कहा गया था कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा लोड़ जाने वाले सोने की बस्तुओं की देखरेख में की जायगी और जिकी से ग्राप्त होने वाली रकम में से स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों को देय 155 लाख रुपये की रकम, आयकर विभाग को देय 289 लाख बाएँ की रकम तथा बैंक प्रब्रह्म आदि बटा कर लेचे रकम को बैंक द्वारा इसपर पास रख दिया जायगा। बैंक ने इस बात का भी बताया दिया कि सोना मुक्त किये जाने की तारीख से 40 बहुने के बाद बहु कर भी ऐसी देनदारियों

की द्वायायगी करेगा जो उसके हारा घपने पात रोक रखी मई विक्री की सेव माय की सीमा तक उस समय बकाया हुयोगी। इस पर आयकर विभाग ने पारंदी हुटा सी।

पार्टी ने, जुमानी की रकम तथा वैयक्तिक दण्ड की रकम जमा करके 6-2-78 को सोना छुड़वाया। रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि फरवरी और मार्च, 1978 के बीच, स्वर्ण-व्यापारियों को, लगभग 5.7 करोड़ रुपए का कुल 884 किलोग्राम सोना, आमूचन और बस्तुएँ भारि बेची गईं।

सोने की विक्री सेप्राल रकम में से 315.69 लाख रुपये (289 लाख रुपये तथा 26.69 लाख रुपये) आयकर विभाग हारा बहुल किए गए हैं।

#### Tobacco seizures in Masjid Moth Area (Delhi)

10141. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tobacco seizures were made in Masjid Moth Area (Delhi) between 25th September, 1974 to 8th October, 1974 in which 797 bags and 1168 bags in total 1965 bags of tobacco involving excise duty to the tune of Rs. 1,06,766/- and Rs. 2,43,000/- in total Rs. 3,49,766/- was being evaded;

(b) if so, what effective steps, namely Departmental action including revocation of licence, if any, prosecution, inter-departmental references and such other appropriate action were taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) what is the present stage of these cases?

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

(b) and (c). The first case involving seizure of 797 bags of tobacco was adjudicated by the Deputy Collector of Central Excise, Delhi confiscating the tobacco and imposing a Personal penalty of Rs. 750 on the party. The party was allowed to redeem the tobacco on payment of a fine of

Rs. 5,000. The party paid the personal penalty, redeemed the goods on payment of the fine and rewarehoused the same. Since the party was involved in fraud cases and demands of Government dues were pending against him, it was not considered appropriate to revoke the licence of the party at this stage.

The second case involving seizure of 1168 bags of tobacco was adjudicated by the Collector of Central Excise confiscating the tobacco and imposing personal penalty of Rs. 2,000 on the party. The party was however, given an option to redeem the tobacco on payment of a fine of Rs. 10,000. Personal penalty was paid by the party but the tobacco was not redeemed by him. The tobacco was subsequently sold by auction. This party did not hold any Central Excise licence. Prosecution proceedings were also launched against the party and the same are in progress.

#### Construction of Airport at Ratnagiri

10142. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build an airport at Ratnagiri; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to permit private air companies to start a shuttle service between Bombay, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. There is an aerodrome constructed by the Government of Maharashtra at Ratnagiri.

(b) A permit has been issued to Goldenson Aviation, a non-scheduled operator for operation on the routes Bombay—Kolhapur—Nasik and Bombay—Ratnagiri. Such operations on Bombay—Ratnagiri route have already commenced.

**'Travel as you like tickets' to Indians without paying foreign exchange**

10143. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Travel as you like tickets' are available to tourists against payment of foreign exchange;

(b) whether these tickets will be made available to our people also without paying foreign exchange so as to encourage tourists?

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

(b) The scheme has been devised with a view to attract international tourists, keeping in mind the requirements of international tourists.

For domestic tourists, keeping their requirements in view, concessional rail fares are available for hill stations and on pre-determined circular tours.

**Equity participation in cash in Joint ventures abroad**

10144. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to permit equity participation in cash in joint ventures abroad on a select basis 'depending on the merit of the case; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Cash assistance

is allowed for meeting equity contribution in hard and deserving cases on merits and on consideration of the fields of collaboration. For example, cash remittance may be considered in cases of consultancy and other service ventures. Such cases are considered if substantial exports of capital goods and services are envisaged over a long period of time. In this connection, attention is invited to the Guidelines governing India's Joint Ventures abroad attached with the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8568 answered on the 28th April, 1978.

**Domestic Tourism for Common Man**

10145. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to develop domestic tourism; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this matter particularly to promote tourism among youth and also to bring it within the reach of the common man?

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

(b) For providing inexpensive accommodation and to encourage youth travel, tourist bungalows and youth hostels have been constructed by the Central Department of Tourism in the various Plan periods. The Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages the construction of Janata hotels (Yatri Niwas) in the 4 metropolitan cities of New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and smaller units at other selected centres which will be identified after a survey is undertaken. The

1250-bed Janta hotel project at New Delhi has been cleared by the Government, and its foundation stone was laid on 4-5-1978. It will be completed in phases by 1980-81.

For providing facilities for the large number of pilgrims, it is proposed to set up a Society under the Societies Registration Act which will receive grants/donations from the Central & State Governments, religious/charitable trusts, institutions, individuals, etc. From the fund so created the proposed Society will give grants for the maintenance improvement/expansion of dharmshalas/sarais/musafirkhanas at pilgrim centres of national importance.

**Reduction of foreign shareholdings by I.T.C. Ltd., Calcutta**

**10146. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ITC Limited, Calcutta has not yet brought down the strength of its total foreign shareholdings to the tune of 40 per cent of total paid-up and subscribed capital;

(b) if so, the facts thereof along with details of present shareholdings of persons or group of persons from abroad in the company;

(c) whether any application has been made for share-dilution; and

(d) action being taken to see the reduction of foreign shareholdings in accordance with the provision of FERA?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) No. Sir. The company has already reduced its non-resident equity to 39.9 per cent.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Enquiry to find out actual and Benami assets of I.T.Os. in Faridabad**

**10147. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy laid down by Government for transferring Income-tax Officers from one place to another;

(b) whether it is alleged that there is corruption in the offices of Income Tax Officers in Faridabad;

(c) whether it is a fact that the assets of the Income Tax Officers in Faridabad are disproportionate to their known sources of Income;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry is being instituted to find out the actual and benami assets of Income Tax Officers in Faridabad; and

(e) whether it is proposed to have a declaration of Income periodically from all the Income Tax Officers and other employees and higher officers working in the Income Tax Offices?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) Income-tax Officers are ordinarily transferable from one Income-tax Circle/Word to another and from one station to another within a Commissioner's charge after a period of 3 or 4 years. While Class II officers are generally not transferred from one State to another, Income-tax Officers (Class I) are liable to such transfer after 6 or 7 years' stay in a particular State. A departure is made from this policy in exceptional cases, taking into consideration the personal difficulties, if any, of the concerned officers. Transfers are limited to the minimum, in conformity with this policy, for reasons of economy.

(b) An anonymous complaint against an Inspector of Income-tax posted in Faridabad has been received by the

Commissioner of Income-tax, Haryana & Chandigarh, alleging corruption.

(c) Income-tax Officers are required to file immovable property statements every year. No case has come to notice in which an officer posted at Faridabad is found to hold assets disproportionate to his income.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Apart from his obligation to file a return of his income in accordance with the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, no employee of the Income-tax Department is required to file a separate return of his income. There are, however, Rules/Instructions calling for annual submission of immovable property returns by officers of the rank of Income-tax Officer and above. No other return is proposed to be prescribed specially for employees of the Income-tax Department.

#### Direct Air Service between Delhi to Bhubaneshwar

10148. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTA SINHERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for introducing air service from Delhi to Bhubaneshwar; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and when is it likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The work of resurfacing runway at Bhubaneshwar Aerodrome has been taken in hand and is likely to be completed by March, 1979. Indian Airlines would consider introducing air service to Bhubaneshwar as soon as the work of resurfacing is completed.

"स्टार" होटलों की दरों में समानता

10149. श्री हुकम सिंह चक्रवाच : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग जीवी होटलों को "स्टार" लेणी में रखने के आदान पराने के बारे में 2 दिसंबर, 1977 के तारीखिक प्रश्न संख्या 247 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में 280 "स्टार" होटल हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या ये होटल देश की आवश्यकता पूरी करते हैं और यदि नहीं, तो सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी लोटों में कितने होटल बनाने का विचार है और ये होटल किन-किन राज्यों में बनाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि "स्टार" होटलों में कमरों, बाथ पक्ष्यों और अन्य बस्तुओं के मूल्यों की दरों में समानता नहीं है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त बस्तुओं के मूल्यों में समानता साने के लिये सरकार कोन से विभिन्न कदम उठा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभाग नंगी (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग की सूची में 288 ग्रन्थालयों दल हैं जिनमें से 152 को स्टार लेणी वाले में रखा गया है तथा सेव 136 को उस समय बर्गीकृत किया जाएगा जबकि बर्गीरण समिति फिर से बालू हो जाएगी और जिसके बहुत ही लोधि बालू हो जाने की मांग है। बन्दरवार्डीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिये घण्टेश्वर स्टारों के होटल मालास की कमी है। 1982 तक कुल 39710 कमरों की मन्त्रालयालयकरण के भवित्व में, फिलाहाल 17,851 कमरे हैं। गैर सरकारी लैंड में 77 होटल विवेकनाथार्डों को मंजूर किया गया है तथा ये नियमण की विभिन्न घटवस्थाओं में हैं। इनके पूरा हो जाने से बर्तमान मालास में 5,979 कमरों की ओर बढ़ि हो जाएगी।

जहाँ कि सरकारी लैंड का सम्बन्ध है, भारत पर्यटन विभाग नियमण की 1978-83 की पर्यटकीय योजना के दौरान नियमित उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में कुल 790 कमरों की समता बालू से 9 होटल बनाने की योजनाएँ हैं, होटल कार्पोरेशन बालू ईंविंग का सम्बर्दी में एक 355 कमरों वाला होटल तथा लीनगर में एक 275 कमरों वाला होटल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। नई नियम, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास के 4 महानगरों में जनता होटलों के नियमण का भी प्रस्ताव है जिसके बालू जाने के बाद 2260 कमरे और वह जाएंगे। होटल परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या तथा उन स्थानों की जाही उम्मका नियमण किया जा रहा है, विवाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यलग द्वारा जाही एवं परियोजनामेंक तथा लीनगर तथा बालू तथा योजनामेंक तथा बम्बई एवं कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास ही तथा विविध जनता होटलों के नियमण की विभिन्न घटवस्थाओं में हैं, यह लंबाई नहीं है कि समान स्टार लेणी करने वाली होटलों में हैरिकी वी दरें समान हों। तथापि, होटलों की दरें एक घटनाकालीन लंबाई पर विवार किये गये थे और

मनुसार नियत की जाती है जिनमें परिचालन लागतों पर उचित लाभ की व्यवस्था है। पर्वटन विभाग किसी बाटें भकाटैट हारा यथोचित रूप से प्रमाणित किये गये हैं इसी फार्मले के पासार पर बनायी गयी होटल दरों का मनुमोदन करता है। इसके पश्चात होटल दरों में हर संबोधन के लिये विभाग का मनुमोदन लिया जाता है। होटल दरों का एक दृष्टा तैयार करने के लिये एक उपयुक्त कामूल निर्वाचित करने की दृष्टि से एक अव्ययन पूर्ण बनाया जा रहा है जो विभिन्न श्रेणियों के होटलों की निर्माण तथा परिचालनात्मक लागत की गहराई से जांच करेगा।

## विवरण

निची लेख में निम्नांक के लिए प्रस्तावित होटल परियोजनाएं

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6. मारगोदा (गोवा) . . . . .
7. मासिक (महाराष्ट्र) . . . . .
8. कोंडा (गोवा) . . . . .
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4. कोचीन (केरल) . . . . .
5. कोयम्बतूर (तमिलनाडू) . . . . .
6. हैवराबाद (पांच प्रदेश) . . . . .
7. किकिंडा (पांच प्रदेश) . . . . .
8. करीम नगर (पांच प्रदेश) . . . . .
9. मद्रास (तमिलनाडू) . . . . .
10. उत्तरनगर (तमिलनाडू) . . . . .
11. तिहविरापत्ती (तमिलनाडू) . . . . .
12. तिहपर्ता (पांच प्रदेश) . . . . .
13. विशाखापत्तनम (पांच प्रदेश) . . . . .
14. विजयवाडा (पांच प्रदेश) . . . . .
15. वारंगल (पांच प्रदेश) . . . . .

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## कुल योग

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1978-83 को पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सरकारी लेख में निम्नांक करने के लिए प्रस्तावित होटल परियोजनाएं

## भारत पर्वटन विकास नियम

## संख्या

1. नई दिल्ली (दिल्ली) . . . . .
2. आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) . . . . .
3. चण्डीगढ़ (चण्डीगढ़) . . . . .
4. गोहाटी (आसाम) . . . . .
5. गुलमर्ग (जम्मू और कश्मीर) . . . . .
6. गोवा . . . . .
7. बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) . . . . .
8. भ्रह्मदाबाद (गुजरात) . . . . .
9. भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) . . . . .

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## होटल कारपोरेशन बाल इंडिया

1. बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) . . . . .
2. भीनगर (जम्मू और काश्मीर) . . . . .

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## कुल योग

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**Lowering rate of interest by banks to accelerate development**

10150. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investments for lift irrigation in Madhya Pradesh has not shown encouragement during the 5th Plan period and as a result the development was not expected in this regard due to high rate of interest by the Banks;

(b) if so, exact assessment by the Government;

(c) whether Government are considering to lower the rate of interest in order to accelerate development; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Direct financing of composite minor irrigation schemes which includes lift irrigation project, by commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh during the 5th Plan period showed significant progress, as reflected by the following table indicating the position in Madhya Pradesh vis-a-vis the All-India figures:—

As at the end of	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)			
	Madhya Pradesh	All India	No. of A/cs.	Amount Outstanding
March 1974	425	20.51	17208	1578.85
March 1975	2581	133.26	27248	1510.01
March 1976	10127	416.99	46153	2370.70
March 1977	22024	819.38	61362	2800.18

(The above figures do not include advances for sinking /deepening of wells, installation of oil engines/pumpsets. )

It can be seen that such advances increased by almost 40 times between March 1974 and March 1977 in the State whereas in the entire country such advances less than doubled over the same period.

(c) and (d). Where refinance is availed of from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the rate of interest is normally 10½ per cent. However, to keep in line with the rates agreed by the State Government in case of loans issued by the Land Development Banks, the rate of interest charged in Madhya Pradesh is 11 per cent, this being the normal rate fixed by the State Government.

**Victimisation of office bearers of I.F.C. Employees' Association**

10151. SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the General Secretaries/ branch secretaries and other active office bearers of Industrial Finance Corporation Employees' Association have been victimised by way of transfer to other places on their promotions as Officers in spite of the fact that they could have been posted at the place where they were posted before promotion;

(b) if so, why; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to avoid such victimisation in future?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). Out of 17 Industrial Finance Corporation of India Employees' Association office-bearers promoted in the officers' grade, only 8 employees had to be transferred on account of exigencies of work. As officers are liable to be transferred anywhere in India on account of promotion, creation of additional posts, retirement, resignation, for gaining experience etc, the question of victimisation, as a result of these transfers, does not arise.

बिहार में प्रामोश बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को छह

10152. श्री मुरेन लाल सुमन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में किसानों को प्रामोश बैंकों द्वारा कितनी राशि के छह दिये गये और उन पर व्याज दर क्या थी ; और

(ख) छहों के लिये बैंकों ने क्या शर्त निर्धारित की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). बिहार में कार्यरत 7 लोकीय प्रामोश बैंकों ने छोटे तथा सीमान्तिक किसानों पर हुवि मजदूरों को अपने कार्य लेतों में काम कर रही सहकारी समितियों द्वारा ली जाने वाली व्याज की दरों पर ही वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में क्रमशः 10 हजार, 41.34 लाख तथा 122.68 लाख रुपयों के छह स्वीकृत किये। बिहार में सहकारी समितियों और लोकीय प्रामोश बैंकों के व्याज की घोसित दरें अस्पष्टकालीन और मध्यकालीन छहों के लिए क्रमशः 13.25 प्रतिशत और 13.75 प्रतिशत हैं। ये बैंक घन्य लोकीय प्रामोश बैंकों की तरह केवल छोटे तथा सीमान्तिक किसानों, हुवि मजदूरों, प्रामोश लिलियों तथा प्रामोश समवाय के घन्य कर्मजोर बगों को उदार शर्तों पर जैसे समूह गाराटी बोजाना, फसल को बूटि बन्धक रखने प्राप्त शर्तों के प्रतिर्गत छह स्वीकृत करते हैं।

वित्त मंत्री व्यापक समिति

10153. श्री मुरेन लाल सुमन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 28 वर्षों में रपवे की क्या व्यापक वृद्धि 25.64 पैसे रह गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी की क्या व्यापक वृद्धि राशी रही राशी रोकने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई करने का प्रताप है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके बाबा करण है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) (क) जी, हां ; अताराकिंत प्रवन संख्या 5093 के उत्तर में, जोकि 31 मार्च, 1978 को दिया गया था, इस संबंध में जानकारी दे दी गई है।

(ख) क्या व्यापक में कमी होना, भूस्यों में होने वाली बृद्धि के समान ही है। इस संबंध में सरकार सदा ही जागरूक रही है और भूस्यों में होने वाली व्यापक वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए, जब कमी प्रावश्यक हुआ है, सरकार ने उचित कदम उठाए है।

#### Indianisation of Coca Cola Export Corporation

10154. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that on the Confidential Secret report of 1975 or 1976 the group of Ministry had decided on the Indianisation of Coca Cola Export Corporation;

(b) when did Reserve Bank of India ask Coca Cola Export Corporation to Indianise;

(c) why was there such a long delay; and

(d) is it true that the Personal Private Secretary had suppressed the file on request from a Coca Cola bottler?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) In its meeting held on the 22nd July, 1976, the Group of Ministers considered the application of Coca Cola Export Corporation under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India issued the letter of intent to the company on the 29th April, 1977.

(c) The finalisation of the minutes of the Group of Ministers took some time since some related issued had to be sorted out through inter-ministerial consultations. The minutes were finalised in March, 1977, and the RBI was advised on 22nd March, 1977.

(d) The record shows that the file in question was in circulation amongst the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Law only.

**Number of branches of Super Bazar opened in Janakpuri**

10155. SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Super Bazar opened in Janakpuri so far and their locations; and

(b) the reasons for not opening a similar branch in Block A of the colony in spite of the persistent demand of the residents of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Two branches of Super Bazar have been opened in Janakpuri area and their location is as follows:—

(i) D.D.A. Shopping Centre,  
'B' Block, Janakpuri.

(ii) Shopping Centre,  
'C' Block, DESU Colony,  
(Pankha Road), Janakpuri.

(b) The existing branches at Janakpuri area can cater to the requirements of the residents in Block A colony of Janakpuri. Opening of an additional branch in the same area is not commercially viable according to the Management of the Super Bazar.

**Setting up of committee to implement automation in G.I.C.**

10156. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI S. G. MURUGIAYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Insurance Corporation has set up a Committee to find out ways and means as to whether automation could be implemented in General Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the Composition of the said committee and terms and reference given thereto;

(c) whether the committee has submitted interim or final report;

(d) if so, its recommendation and action taken by the Government thereto;

(e) whether the General Insurance Employees All India Association has represented against introduction of automation; and

(f) if so, the salient features thereof and action proposed to be taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Government have appointed an Expert Group to examine the Computer requirements of the L.I.C., G.I.C. and its subsidiaries.

(b) The Expert Group consists of the following:

Shri M. N. Gandhi, Member  
Assistant General Manager,  
Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd., New Delhi.

2. Shri M. S. Gokhale, Member  
Director, Computer Centre,  
New Delhi

1. Shri R. K. Mahajan, Member  
Controller of Insurance,  
Department of Economic  
Affairs, Ministry of Finance,  
New Delhi.

4. Dr. N. Seshagiri, Member  
Director, Electronics Com-  
mission, New Delhi.

5. Shri S.G. Subramanyan, Member  
Zonal Manager, Northern  
Zonal Office, Life Insurance  
Corporation of India,  
New Delhi.

6. Shri K. M. Tripathi, Member  
Joint Director,  
Ministry of  
Labour, New Delhi.

The terms of reference of the Expert Group are:—

(i) To study the accounting, administrative and management needs of the Insurance industry at the Central level, as well as at the Regional/Zonal and the Divisional levels.

(ii) (a) To examine the feasibility and limitations of using mechanised aids including computers and unit record machines for proper fulfilment of these needs, and

(b) to recommend the extent to which the use of computers is essential for operational efficiency and general public benefit.

(iii) To recommend (a) keeping in view the jobs already mechanised, and the need for mechanising additional jobs (like provident fund schemes, gratuity schemes, investment analysis, valuation of life insurance business, staff analysis and research projects), and (b) taking into account the mechanised aids available in the industry at present, a phased programme for utilisation of computers by the industry, indicating separately the transitional as well as the final arrangement for installation of computers.

(iv) To suggest guidelines for selection of hardware, taking into account all relevant factors such

as cost, foreign exchange requirements and the availability of indigenously manufactured products.

(c) The Group has not yet submitted any report relating to the Computer requirements of general insurance industry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The salient features contained in their representation are that there is no need to use costly sophisticated electronic computers, since there is no area of work which cannot be manually done efficiently and that the scheme of computerisation in nationalised General Insurance will inevitably lead to shrinkage of employment potential and eventual joblessness and retrenchment of employees without any benefit either to the clients or the country.

The position will be examined in all aspects on receipt of the Report of the Expert Group.

#### **Weights and measures Inspectors in Urban Area of Delhi**

10157. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) in the urban area of Delhi how many Inspectors of the Department of Weights and Measures have been assigned the duties of calibrating and stamping petrol pumps as well as stamping of Weights and Measures;

(b) what is the justification for allotting the whole of rural areas surrounding Urban Delhi to one Officer only and not to any Inspector for calibrating and stamping of petrol pumps; and

(c) whether the Officer assigned the above work of stamping petrol pumps in Rural Area, had been punished earlier for lack of Integrity?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):** (a) The Delhi Administration, which is directly responsible for the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Laws in the Union Territory, have assigned the duties of calibrating and stamping of petrol pumps and also of the stamping of weights and measures in the urban area of Delhi to six Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

(b) The justification for allotting the whole of rural areas surrounding urban Delhi to one officer, the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, is to ensure strict vigilance on the operation of pumps which are mostly located on the borders of Delhi.

(c) The Officer to whom the work has been assigned had not been punished earlier for lack of integrity. However, administrative action was taken on an earlier occasion for certain lapses under Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules.

#### Credit deposit ratio in rural areas

**10158. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Credit-deposits ratio in rural areas continued to be low even after the nationalisation of banks; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof and what measures are being taken to improve the position?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). The Credit-Deposit ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in rural areas has increased from 37.5 per cent as at the end of June, 1969 to 57.4 per cent as at the end of December 1976.

To increase the flow of bank credit into the rural areas, Government has

set a target for the public sector banks to endeavour to achieve a credit-deposit ratio of at least 60 per cent for their rural and semi-urban branches by the end of March 1979. Banks have also been advised to enlarge the flow of credit to the small borrowers in the neglected sectors to 33.3 per cent of their total advances by March 1979.

Under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest, the public sector banks are extending assistance to the weaker sections of the community at a rate of 4 per cent per annum. To ensure that rural areas get adequate benefits of the Scheme, it has been stipulated that banks will have to ensure that at least 2/3rd of their credit under the Scheme is extended through the rural and semi-urban branches. The present imbalance in this regard is to be rectified by March 1979.

The increasing operations of the Regional Rural Banks are also contributing to a larger flow of bank credit in the rural areas. As at the end of December 1977, 48 Regional Rural Banks had established 1187 branches. Since inception, these banks had disbursed credit to the extent of Rs. 43.2 crores involving about 5 lakh borrowal accounts.

#### Loan from I.D.A.

**10159. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled '305m I.D.A. loan to India' published in the National Herald of 20th April, 1978; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof?

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

(b) Negotiations have been completed in Washington for obtaining

an IDA Credit of \$ 200 million for Korba Thermal Power Project and IBRD loan of \$ 105 million for Third Trombay Thermal Power Project. Board of Directors of IDA/World Bank have approved the above Credit and loan. Agreements are expected to be signed by end of June 1978.

The Korba Project envisages construction of three 200 MW turbo-generating units at the Korba Thermal Power Station, together with ancillary equipment and related works, and about 880 circuit km of associated transmission lines.

Third Trombay Thermal Power Project provides for construction at Trombay of a 500 MW power generating unit, together with boiler, electrical and mechanical equipment and associated works.

**Import of gold for export of gold ornaments**

10160. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since worked out the scheme for import of gold for export of gold ornaments;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken so far in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). The simplified scheme for encouragement to export of gold ornaments by allowing importation of gold free of Customs Duty or by sale of gold from Government stocks at international price is under finalisation and will be announced soon.

**Cases registered against ration card holders and Depot holders in Delhi**

10161. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered in Delhi Circle-wise against ration card holders and Depot holders under Essential Commodities Act during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of cases against the ration card holders regarding their misuse were sent to the courts, the number of cases proved and the number of cases in which Officials and Inspectors were held guilty of harassing and manoeuvring during the same period; and

(c) the number of cases withdrawn after the report being lodged in the Police Station and the steps taken to eradicate corruption among the Food and Civil Supplies Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) 91 cases against ration card holders and 35 cases against Depot holders (Fair Price Shops) were registered under the Essential Commodities Act during the last three years. The break-up of these cases, circle-wise, is attached.

(b) During the last 3 years, 155 Officials of Food and Supplies Department of Delhi Administration were found guilty of mis-conduct and negligence in performance of their duties. As regards the number of cases against the ration card holders regarding their misuse sent to the courts, and the number of cases proved, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Three cases against ration card holders and another three cases against Fair Price Shop holders have been withdrawn. The steps taken to

eradicate corruption among the Food and Civil Supplies Department in the Delhi Administration are indicated in the Statement attached.

**Statement**

*Circle-wise Gear-wise break up of cases registered in Delhi against Ration Card holders; and Depot holders under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during the last three years.*

Sr. No.	Circle No.	Ration Card Holders			Deposit holders (Fair Price Shops)		
		1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
1.	1	..	..	..	4	2	..
2.	2		2	1	..	2	..
3.	3		6	2	1	..	2
4.	4		4	1	1	1	..
5.	5		..	..	..	..	..
6.	6		2	..	..	..	..
7.	7		..	1	..	..	..
8.	8		1	..	..	..	1
9.	9		2	2	2	..	..
10.	10		1	1	..	..	..
11.	11		..	1	..	1	..
12.	12		..	2	..	1	..
13.	13		1	2	1	2	..
14.	14		..	..	..	1	..
15.	15		..	2	..	..	..
16.	16		1	1	2	..	2
17.	17		1	1	2	..	..
18.	18		..	..	..	1	2
19.	19		2	..	..	..	..
20.	20		3	2	..	..	..
21.	21		2	..	..	2	..
22.	22		2	1	2	1	..
23.	23		2	..	..	..	..
24.	24		1	2	..	1	..
25.	25		..	..	..	..	..
26.	26		..	..	..	..	1
27.	27		1	..	..	..	..
28.	28		2	1	..	..	..
29.	29		..	..	..	..	..
30.	30		..	..	..	1	..
31.	31		2	..	..	..	..
32.	32		1	..	..	..	..
33.	33		3	..	2	1	..
34.	34		2	..	..	1	..
35.	35		..	1	..	1	..
36.	36		2	..	1	1	..
37.	37		..	..	..	..	..
38.	38		..	1	..	..	..
39.	39		2	..	1	1	..
40.	40		3	..	..	..	..
Total :		51	25	15	28	9	3

**Statement II**

Following important steps to eradicate corruption among the Food & Supplies Department in the Delhi Administration have been taken:

Procedural delays and bottlenecks are generally the main cause of harassment to the Public and corruption among the officials. However to avoid unnecessary delay, time limits have been fixed for disposal of various types of cases/licences, for example:

- (i) New Food Cards are delivered at home of the applicant within 7 days of the receipt of applications.
- (ii) Duplicate cards are issued on the spot.
- (iii) Amendments/additions/deletions in the food cards are done on the day of receipt of application.
- (iv) Time limits have been prescribed for the circle offices for the processing of applications for grant of various types of licences issued by the Department.

### **Other measures taken**

- (i) A committee has been formed for the scrutiny of applications for grant of New Fair Price Shops and Licences.
- (ii) Surprise and detailed inspections are carried out with a view to keep a strict watch and surveillance over the working of circle offices and branches.
- (iii) Special attention is also being paid to sensitive areas of corruption.
- (iv) Specific complaints received against the officials of Food & Supplies Department are processed and scrutinised intensively to curb the tendency leading to corruption.

### मेषाल के साथ व्यापार सम्बोधन

10163. ओ रामसेवक हजारो : क्या बालिम्ब, नामदिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपाल के साथ हुए व्यापार समझौते के अन्तर्गत क्या विवायतें दी गई हैं ;

(ख) तीसरे विश्व के देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ;

(ग) नेपाल से किन वस्तुओं का मायात किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) इस समझौते की मरम्मत क्या है ?

वाचिक्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जो नागरिक बोग) : (क), (ग) और (घ), एक विवरण संस्थन है।

(क). (ग) और (घ). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(क) भारत तीसरी दुनिया के देशों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के मामले में प्रमुख भूमिका नियम करता रहा है। वह बहु-पक्षीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चंचों के मध्यसंगत अब तक सम्पन्न किये गये प्रधिकारानी व्यापार प्रबन्धों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेता रहा है जैसे विकास-लील देशों में व्यापार वारांशों से सम्बन्धित गाट संलेख, भारत-यूरोपस्तानिया और यू.ए.०.०.८ के बीच व्यापार विस्तर तथा भार्याक महाद्वीप करार तथा विद्युत तथा अन्य उपकरणों के लिये भार्याक एवं सामाजिक व्यापार के विकास-लील सदस्य देशों के बीच व्यापार वारांशों का प्रयोग करार। प्रसंगवास नेपाल ने इनमें किसी भी प्रबन्ध पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये हैं।

三

(क), (ग) और (ब). मोटे तौर पर भारत सरकार और नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार के बीच आपार संघ और उसके सलेख में निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई है :

(1) भारतीय या नेपाली उद्भव के सभी माल के क्रमशः नेपाल या भारत में बिना हकावट के जाने की प्रमुखता होती और उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई भी माला सम्बद्धी प्रतिवाद, लाइसेंसिंग या परमिट प्राप्ताती लागू नहीं करा जाते। हाँ, उनके सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित प्रवाप होते हैं।

(क) तीसरे देशों को नियंत्रित के लिये प्रतिबन्धित माल;

(क) घरेल बाजार में वितरण या संबलन के लिये कीमत पर नियन्त्रण के अध्यधीन माल ; भौतर

(ग) एक दूसरे के प्रदेश को नियंत्रित के लिये निषिद्ध माल तकि तीसरे देशों को ड्रासक भेजा जाना सोका जा सके ।

(2) ऊपर बताई गई निविद या प्रतिबन्धित वर्गों के अन्तर्गत माल के सम्बन्ध में और ऐसे मामलों में जिनमें एक संविदाकारी पकाकार को उसकी आवश्यकता ही तो दूसरा पकाकार विशिष्ट वार्षिक कोठा शाविटों के अव्यवधीन उप-माल का नियंत्रित प्राप्तिकृत करेगा।

(3) भारत सरकार नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार को उस राशि के भगतान किये जाने को अनुमति देगी जो भारत में निविद और नेपाल को नियंत्रित माल पर भारत सरकार उत्पादन तथा अन्य शुल्कों के रूप में एकत्र करेगी, परन्तु:

(1) यह भगतान किसी अन्य देश से आयातित इसी प्रकार के माल पर नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार द्वारा लगाये गये आयात शुल्कों और उसी प्रकार के प्रभारों की राशि से अधिक नहीं होगा।

(2) नेपाल की महामहिम की सरकार उत्तर भारतीय माल के आयातक से उतना आयात शुल्क तथा उस प्रकार के प्रभार वसूल नहीं करेगी जो भारत सरकार द्वारा भगतान के लिये अनुमति दी गई राशि के बराबर हों।

(4) संविदाकारी पकाकार परस्पर आधार पर एक दूसरे के देश से उन प्राचीनकृत उत्पादों के आयात को आधारभूत सीमा शुल्क और साथ ही माल सम्बन्धी, प्रतिबन्धों के लगाये जाने से मुक्त रखने के लिये राशि हो गये हैं जिनके बारे में परस्पर सहमति हो जाये।

(5) भारत सरकार सामान्य रूप में आधारभूत सीमा शुल्क और माल सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों के बिना ऐसी सभी विनियम वस्तुओं के, जिनमें 80 प्रतिशत नेपाली माल या नेपाली और भारतीय माल से कम न हो, भारतीय बाजार में प्रवेश की अवस्था करेगी।

(6) अन्य विनियम वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में जिनमें नेपाल में वर्दित नेपाली और भारतीय माल और अम का मूल्य कारखाना निकलती कीमत का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत है, उनके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार भारतीय बाजार में कुछ अधिमानी अवहार के लिये पाल वस्तुओं का नियांरण प्रति मामले के आधार पर करेगी।

(7) व्यापार संघ के साथ संलग्न संलेख में ऐसी अवस्था की गई है, उसके अन्तरार जिन प्राचीनकृत वस्तुओं का आदान-प्रदान दोनों देशों के बीच किया जा सकता है, वे इस प्रकार है:—

1. कृषि, बागबानी तथा बन उत्पाद तथा वनिज जिन्हें साधित नहीं किया गया है,
2. चावल, बलहन तथा आटा,
3. टिम्बर,
4. गृह (गृह तथा घरकर),
5. पन, वकी तथा मछली,

6. मधु मक्की, मधु मक्की का मोम तथा गहर,
7. कच्ची जन, बकरी के बाल, तथा हिंदूओं जो हृदी के चूरा बनाने में प्रयोग की जाती है,
8. दूध, दूध तथा अन्धों के बरों में बने उत्पाद,
9. घानी के तेल तथा तेल,
10. मायूरेंदिक तथा जड़ी बूटियों से बनी प्रोटीन,
11. प्राचीण दस्तकारों द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुएं जो विशेषकर गांवों में प्रयोग की जाती हैं,
12. कोई अन्य प्राचीनकृत उत्पाद जिसके सम्बन्ध में परस्पर सहमति हो जाये।

जिन और विनियम वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में यह सहमति हुई है कि भारत द्वारा अधिमानी आधार पर जिन किसी प्रतिबन्ध के उनके प्रबोध की अवस्था की जायेगी, देखें:

- (1) खाद्यान्न तथा माटे से बनी वस्तुएं,
- (2) तेल तथा तेल निस्सारण,
- (3) बनस्पति उत्पाद,
- (4) फल उत्पाद,
- (5) हेंडी उत्पाद,
- (6) मांस से बनी वस्तुएं,
- (7) जीनी तथा जीनों से बनी वस्तुएं,
- (8) पेय पदार्थ,
- (9) मिठान,
- (10) तम्बाकू उत्पाद,
- (11) बन उत्पाद,
- (12) आस तथा भूसी,
- (13) चमड़ा तथा चमड़ा उत्पाद,
- (14) छनन कार्य,
- (15) हस्तशिल्प तथा कलासंकलन कामान,
- (16) पशु आश तथा चारा,
- (17) कांच तथा कांच का सामान,
- (18) साबुन,
- (19) पटसन उत्पाद,
- (20) मार्चिम,
- (21) बातु उत्पाद (कांचर, कैंबिनेट मार्द)
- (22) वस्त्र,
- (23) निस्सारित कैल्सियम काबोनेट तथा
- (24) दूध पेस्ट।

#### Development of Sareswar Bill (District of Goalpara near Dhubri)

10164. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government do not consider it appropriate from the point of development of Tourism to develop Sareswar Bill (a pleasant lake in Assam); and

(b) how in view of the above, the Government propose to take action for the development of this place and set up a tourist Centre/tourist resort and a hotel for foreign tourists near Sareswar Bill in the district of Goalpara (near Dhubri)?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) In view of the large number of places of scenic beauty in the country which the Central Department of Tourism alone is not in a position to develop due to constraint on resources, and since Sareswar Bill is mainly of local importance, its development would be the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Import policy of Capital goods**

**10165. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Import Policy of capital goods worth less than Rs. 10 lakhs;

(b) what is the importer to do if an indigenous supplier replies to the advertisement quoting prices higher than the import (C.I.F. Value plus duty);

(c) what is the importer to do if delivery is too long; and

(d) what is the importer to do if he feels the indigenous supplier's quality of performance does not meet his requirement?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) Import applications from eligible Actual Users will be considered on merits having regard to indigenous angle and essentiality for import. However, import of Capital goods appearing in Part 'B' of Appendix 2 to the Import Policy, 1978-79, valued upto Rs. 10 lakhs, can be made by eligible Actual Users under Open General Licence after following the advertisement procedure as laid down in Chapter 3 of Import Policy, 1978-79.

(b) to (d). The choice whether to import or to buy from indigenous supplier will lie with the Actual User, in cases covered by the aforesaid Part 'B' of Appendix 2.

#### **Promotions and Demotions of Officers in Bank of Baroda**

**10166. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been promotions and demotions of officers in the Bank of Baroda; if so, the officers involved, their designations, designations after promotion/demotion and the provisions under which these promotions/demotions were effected;

(b) is it a fact that there has been flouting of the recommendations of the Pillai Commission by the Bank of Baroda which Government was proposing to implement from July, 1978; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue a stay order against the decisions of the Chairman of Bank of Baroda, which are not in conformity with the spirit and nature of Pillai Commission recommendation if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). Bank of Baroda has reported that the Chief General Manager's post has been filled in by the bank by promotion of the existing General Manager. 11 Assistant General Managers have been promoted as Deputy General Managers, 22 executives promoted as Assistant General Managers and 80 executives promoted to the Chief Officer's rank. The bank has denied any demotions of officers.

The bank, like public sector banks, has been advised to implement Pillai Committee's recommendations. The bank has been further advised to

consider whether the bank should not adopt a method whereby no special benefit will accrue to those promoted recently to senior positions, at the time of implementation of the Pillai Committee's recommendations.

**Proposals of Bank of Baroda for supporting New Undertakings in Backward Areas**

10167. SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals of Bank of Baroda for supporting new undertakings in backward areas of the country; how many proposals of backward areas have been kept pending by this bank, for how much time and reasons for doing so;

(b) in how many cases, *ad hoc* approvals were granted at the instance of Central Board and reasons for doing the same; names of the parties where approval for more than Rs. 50 lacs have been given, details of financial allocations approved during the last three years; and

(c) in how many cases term loans have been approved by Bank of Baroda in backward areas, in how many cases they have been reduced and in how many rejected with reasons of rejection during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) To ensure larger flow of bank credit in support of small productive ventures in the neglected sectors particularly in the rural and backward areas, banks have been asked to formulate district credit plans and implement them jointly with all the other financial institutions. The Bank of Baroda has lead responsibility in respect of 30 districts in the country. The Bank has taken up the credit plans for implementation in all these districts. It is also participating in the imple-

mentation of the credit plan programmes even in other districts. Besides, to ensure speedy disposal of loan applications, all the public sector banks have been directed to dispose of credit proposals within a period of 4 weeks if applications involve limits of less than Rs. 10,000/- and within 3 months if limits asked for are larger.

(b) Loan proposals are appraised and sanctioned at various levels viz. branch office, regional office, zonal office and central office. Zonal offices have powers to sanction loans upto Rs. 25 lakhs. Beyond this limit the proposals are referred to the Central Office of the Bank.

The Bank has reported that no *ad hoc* approvals have been given at the instance of the Board of Directors.

(c) The statistical reporting system does not provide for maintenance of data in the manner asked for. However, the Bank of Baroda has reported that it provides need-based credit to all viable ventures.

**Policy followed by I.F.C. for Recruitment of Clerks, Assistants and Officers**

10168. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed by Industrial Finance Corporation for recruitment of clerks, Assistants and Officers;

(b) whether the recruitment is on All-India basis and the publicity for requirements of staff is given in all newspapers of the country; and

(c) the recruitment made in respect of each category during the last two years, the number of candidates who applied and the number selected?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The recruitment for the posts of clerks, assistants and officers in Industrial Finance Corporation of India is regulated by the provisions of IFCI

(Recruitment of Employees) Rules, 1975. The recruitment which is based on written test and interview of eligible candidates to various posts is normally done on all-India basis, for which advertisements are inserted in the leading English/Hindi newspapers on an all-India basis and also in the "Employment News". However, when

a vacancy of clerk/assistant is to be filled up on urgent basis, the concerned office notifies the vacancy to the local employment exchange and/or advertises in local newspaper(s).

(c) The following table indicates the position for the years 1976 and 1977:—

S.N.	Post	No. of candidates		
		Appeared	Empanelled	Recruited
1.	Clerks . . . . .	1409	73	31
2.	Assistants . . . . .	83	20	5
3.	Officers . . . . .	173	51	24

**Policy followed by L.I.C. Recruitment of Clerks and Officers**

\*10169. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed by Life Insurance Corporation for recruitment of clerks, Assistants and Officers;

(b) whether the recruitment is on All India basis and the publicity for requirement of staff is given in all newspapers of the country; and

(c) the recruitment made in respect of each category during the last two years, the number of candidates who applied and the number of candidates selected?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Recruitment to the cadre of Assistants is made on a Divisional basis by inviting applications through advertisements in two local dailies, one in English and the other in regional language having wide circulation in the Division and by simultaneously intimating the Regional Employment Exchanges as well as the recognised Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Associations.

Recruitment to the cadre of Class I Officers is made on All India basis through a written competitive examination followed by an interview. Wide publicity is given about the recruitment in the leading newspapers of the Country.

(c) From 1-4-76 to 31-3-77	No. of candidates applied	No. of candidates selected
Class I Officers (AAOs) . . . . .	20,224	152 (Out of these 95 were retained by LIC and 57 were sent to G.I.C. )
From 1-4-77 to 31-3-78		
Class I Officers Stel Asstt. Engineers . . . . .	97	5 6
Actuarially qualified officers in the Cadre of AAOs . . . . .	86 applied of which only 16 were the eligible.	
Architectural Assistants and Engineering Assistants Gr. II . . . . .	95	3 (These 3 candidates were selected in Grade III)

**Hurdles faced by entrepreneurs in backward areas**

10170. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that entrepreneurs in backward areas face many hurdles in the matter of finances by Central and State subsidy institutions;

(b) how do the Government propose to simplify the subsidy rules for the new undertakings in backward areas; and

(c) how would Government get preferential/concessional treatment for new undertakings in backward areas by Excise, Labour, Factories, Industries department so far as they affect financially the interests of new undertakings and development of backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

**Recruitment made by Ministry and by Service Commission**

10171. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the posts in the Ministry and attached and subordinate offices for which recruitment is made directly by the Ministry and made Service Commission;

(b) the recruitments in each category during the last two years, the method of recruitment, the number of candidates who applied and the number selected; and

(c) whether it is ensured that proper publicity is given in all newspapers of the country for staff requirements of the Ministry?

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 Lok Sabha.

**Export of Onions and Potatoes**

10172. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of onions and potatoes exported during the last three years and the names of countries to which exported and the quantity exported to each country; and

(b) what was the market and consumers price of these commodities during the last three years and their exported price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2322/78.]

**Loan wheedle by one Shri Krishna Gopal Singh**

10173. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that one Shri Krishna Gopal Singh was able to wheedle a loan of Rs. 13500 out of the Patna Urban Cooperative bank by pledging 3.5 acres of the famous Gandhi Maidan and platform No. 1 of Patna Junction in May, 1971;

(b) is it a fact that he could do so because of the political patronage and shelter of one of the then important Ministers;

(c) did Reserve Bank of India come to know of this irregularity ever;

(d) what steps were taken by the Reserve Bank of India in this respect; and

(e) the reaction of the Government to it?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):** (a) Shri Krishna Gopal Singh was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 13,500 on 22nd February, 1970 for purchase of a jeep by the Loan Committee of the Patna Urban Cooperative Bank Limited. The amount was allowed to be drawn in full on 17th May, 1971 by hypothecating a jeep although insurance cover for the same was not available, and not the Gandhi Maidan or platform No. 1 of Patna Junction.

(b) Although it was not so evident at the time of the sanction of loan, delay in filing of criminal case by the concerned authorities against Shri Krishna Gopal Singh supports the apprehension.

(c) Yes, Sir. During the course of the first Statutory Inspection of the Bank with reference to its financial position as on 31st May, 1971.

(d) The irregularities detected were duly communicated by the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Bihar, through its statutory inspection report in October, 1971 and the subsequent inspection reports. Further, the Reserve Bank of India ordered moratorium of the Bank with effect from 19th October, 1975.

(e) Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Bihar, who is the competent authority to deal with the matter has taken the following action:—

(i) ordered liquidation of the Bank with effect from 20th April, 1976;

(ii) criminal cases have been filed against the Chairman, Secretary and Manager of the Bank, and Shri Krishna Gopal Singh and others;

(iii) surcharge orders have been passed for Rs. 8.24 lakhs against the Directors and the officers of the Bank.

**Investigation into the Allocation of Garment Quotas by Cotton Textile Export promotion council**

**10174. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered thorough investigation into the affairs of the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council in the matter of allotment of garment quotas; and

(b) if so, when is the report likely to be submitted by the Council to Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) and (b). Commerce Secretary has looked into the affairs of the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council in the matter of allotment of garment quotas. He has given his suggestions based on his enquiry.

हिन्दुस्तान सेनेटरी बेयर एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज में  
20 करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला

**10175. श्री शरद यादव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से निकलने वाले 15 मार्च, 1977 के हिन्दी पारिक पत्र "युवावतन" में प्रकाशि यह समाचार सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान सेनेटरी बेयर एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज पर 20 करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले का आरोप है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाही कर रही है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (धो सतीश अध्यक्ष) :  
 (क) और (ब). उक्त समाचार के अनुसार, जब बिकी कर विभाग ने सन् 1975 में कम्पनी पर लापे भारे थे तो इस बात का पता चला था कि कम्पनी के कोश में से लगभग 20 करोड़ रु. 0 का गबन किया गया है। संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II की प्रविधित 54 के अनुसार राज्य के अन्दर भाल की बिकी तथा छारीद पर कर लगाना राज्य सरकार का विषय है। इसलिए इस मंदालय के पास उक्त समाचार के उल्लंघित पहलू के सम्बन्ध में तत्काल कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह भी पता लगाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो के पास भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम का सम्बन्ध है प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा की गयी जांच पड़ताल से विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के किसी मामले का पता नहीं चला और इसलिए जांच पड़ताल बन्द कर दी गयी।

#### Genuineness of Heavy Deposits made in Post Offices

10176. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has Government verified the genuineness of the heavy deposits made in Post Offices during 1974, 1975 and 1976;

(b) in how many cases the deposits were found bogus so far and what was the total amount of such deposits;

(c) the names of the officials and the amount against whom deposits were found bogus;

(d) why the case has not been handed over to CBI so far;

(e) in how many cases Government found out the real persons who deposited the money; and

(f) has any action been recommended against the officials of Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). Enquiries conducted so far by the Income-tax Department show that, in respect of deposits made in 1974 in 734 cases involving deposits of Rs. 375 lakhs, the persons in whose names the deposits were made were the real persons who deposited the money. In the following three cases involving deposits of Rs. 145 lakhs, the deposits could not be regarded as belonging to the persons in whose names the deposits were made:

Amount of Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	5
Shri R. P. Singh, (the then Distt. Industries Officer at Panipat),	5
Shri N. K. Garg, (the then Joint Director of Industries in Haryana Government)	5
Shri Kashmiri Lal, (then a student of Delhi University).	135

Further investigations by the Income-tax Department are continuing.

As regards handing over the case to the CBI: the State Government has been approached for causing enquiries to be made into the transactions involving State Government Servants. If the State Government feels that the assistance of CBI is necessary and makes a request in this regard, the matter will be considered.

(f) No decision has been taken so far.

सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, कानपुर के प्रधिकारियों द्वारा भेटल कर्मन्वर टेक्टो आटो कर्म पर छापे मारा जाता

10177. श्री दया राम शास्य: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, कानपुर के प्रधिकारियों ने भेटल कर्नेन बताने वाली भेटल कर्नेन टेक्टो आटो कर्म के घटना 4 मित्तम्बर, 1975 को छापे मार कर प्रवैध सामान और ग्राम कर अपवर्तन के संबंध में कागजात जब्त किए थे;

(ख) क्या इस कर्म ने टी० ४० नाम की जाली कर्म के नाम से लाइसेंस लिया था जब कि टेक्टो आटो फैक्ट्री उग्र सामान का निर्माण कर रही थी और इस प्रकार इसने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्रधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई रियायतों का दुरुपयोग किया और बाद में इसके पते और रिकाउंट में जान बूझ कर हेरा-फेरी की;

(ग) क्या इस कर्म ने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कानपुर के प्रधिकारियों के साथ साठ-गांठ से लालों गंधे के आयकर का अपवर्तन किया और प्रधिकारियों ने इस कर्म के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कोई जांच करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अपवाल): (क) कानपुर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहृतलय के प्रधान कार्यालय के निवासक प्रधिकारियों ने 4 मित्तम्बर 1975 को कानपुर में मेसर्स टेक्टो आटो इण्डस्ट्रीज के परिसरों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित परिसरों पर छापे मारा। प्रधिकारियों के द्वातु के बने दिये तथा कर्म के बहुत से रिकाउंट पकड़े।

(ख) उक्त छापे से यह पता चला कि द्वातु के दियों का निर्माण करने के लिए 17-11-72 से 6-11-73 तक की अवधि के लिए टी० ४० इण्डस्ट्रीज के नाम से ग्राम से एक लाइसेंस भी प्राप्त किया गया था। यह ग्रामीण लागाया गया है कि कर्म, मेसर्स टेक्टो आटो इण्डस्ट्रीज, कम व्यापार करने वाले निर्माताओं का केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में दी जाने वाली छूट का लाभ उठाने की दृष्टि से 1971 से मार्च 1975 तक की अवधि के दौरान अपने उत्पादन को छिपाती रही। ऐसा करने के लिए उक्त इण्डस्ट्रीज द्वारा एक तरीका यह अपनाया गया कि वह अपने उत्पादन को गप्पे रूप से मेसर्स टी० ४० इण्डस्ट्रीज के नाम दिखाते रही जिसके नाम निर्माण करने के लिए कोई परिसर नहीं था।

ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के रजिस्टर में 335-डी में दर्ज मेसर्स टी० ४० इण्डस्ट्रीज के पते में रद्दोबदल की गयी है।

(ग) और (घ) आयकर विभाग केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्रधिकारियों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं।

यदि कर अपवर्तन हुआ है, तो वह किस सीमा तक हुआ है इस बात का पता केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्रधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गयी लेखा पुस्तकों की जांच तथा आवश्यक पूछताछ पूरी हो जाने पर चलेगा।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा नमक प्रधिनियम 1944 के उपबन्धों का उलंघन किये जाने के मामले में मेसर्स टेक्टो आटो इण्डस्ट्रीज को कारण बताओ नार्टिस जारी किया गया है। इस बात की जांच को जा रही है कि इस मामले में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्रधिकारियों की साठ-गांठ किस सीमा तक रही है।

### Use of Commercial Aircrafts by the Prime Minister

10178. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2344 on 2nd December, 1977 regarding security measures to prevent skyjacking of plane occupied by the Prime Minister and state:

(a) whether there is any change in the Prime Minister's desire to use the commercial aircrafts for his travel;

(b) is there any change in the policy; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). There is no change in the Prime Minister's desire to travel by Commercial flights but as a result of subsequent threats to security by certain violently disposed elements and certain acts of violence perpetrated by them, security measures had to be strengthened and it was considered advisable that he should travel by IAF planes as far as possible.

### Fare of I.T.D.C. Air Conditioned Car due from the Former Defence Minister

10179. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the fare of ITDC air conditioned

car which ex-defence Minister, Shri Bansilal used in Calcutta sometime before the last General Election is still pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The payment of the bills for the cars from ITDC Transport Unit booked at Calcutta for the use of the then Defence Minister on 19-6-1976 and 23-11-1976 has been received by the Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

**Employees in State Bank of India, Gujarat**

10180. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees in the State Bank of India and its branches in the Gujarat State; and

(b) break-up of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Muslims?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that as on 31st March 1978 the total number of employees in its branches in the Gujarat State was 6532. There were 123 employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and 147 employees belonging to Muslim community amongst them.

**Concentration and Power of Black Money in Dhanbad (Bihar)**

10181. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the concern expressed by the Daily of Dhanbad (Bihar) *Awaz* dated 9-4-1978 in

the editorial 'Chowkidar Se Korpatti' on the concentration and power of black money in the district; and

(b) if so, what step is contemplated to stop this?

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

The article is couched in general terms and does not refer to any particular person(s).

(b) Survey is being conducted to detect new assessees. As per information presently available, the number of new assessees detected in Dhanbad District during 1977-78 is 1,051. So far as contractors are concerned, tax is being deducted from payments made to them in accordance with section 194C of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Enquiries as called for, are being made in all cases of suspected tax evasion.

**Slip in Notification changing Excise Duty to Customs Duty on Woollen Yarn**

10182. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a slip in the notification changing excise duty to customs duty on woollen yarn has cost considerable loss of revenue to the Exchequer;

(b) if so, the extent of loss due to this in the budgetary provision;

(c) how many units dealing in woollen yarn and rags have exploited this loop-hole; and

(d) what steps Government propose to recover the lost revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). In the 1977 Budget, the excise duty on

wollen yarn and a part of the excise duty on wool tops was shifted to the imported raw wool by increasing the import duty on raw wool from 45 per cent *ad valorem* to 75 per cent *ad valorem* and on woollen rags and waste from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. This measure was expected to reduce evasion of excise duty and make fabrics using indigenous wool cheaper. After this duty adjustment, the estimates of customs revenue for 1977-78 under the head 'Wool raw and wool tops' were fixed at Rs. 26.37 crores. But, on the basis of the available figures, the customs duty realisation for 1977-78 is likely to be only Rs. 18.5 crores in 1977-78 showing a shortfall of around Rs. 7.8 crores. This shortfall in revenue estimates is on account of the lower imports of raw wool in 1977-78 compared to the imports of 1976-77. As the shortfall in revenue was on account of the lower imports, it cannot be considered as revenue lost; the question of taking steps to recover this revenue does not arise.

**Foreign Equity Share of M/s Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd.**

10183. SHRI R. R. PATEL:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have allowed M/s. Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd., to dilute its foreign equity to 51 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor while the other multi-nationals are only allowed to dilute their foreign equity to 40 per cent;

(c) whether any other condition has been put on this concern;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether this concession will also be given to other companies who are dealing with food products;

(e) the use of an Indian brand name is considered by the Government as a step in the direction of fulfilling the objectives of FERA; and

(f) does FERA contain any clause to the effect that if foreign multi-nationals use Indian brand names reduce its non-resident interest equity to 40 per cent?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) No, Sir. The company has been directed to reduce its non-resident interest equity to 40 per cent?

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No permission is given for the use of foreign trade marks in the domestic market if that involves direct or indirect consideration for the use of the trade marks, except in the case of life saving drugs and pesticides. The use of foreign trade marks on exports is, however, allowed.

(f) No, Sir.

**चीनी के फालतू स्टाक का निर्यात**

10184. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या वाचिक्य, नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस समय फालतू चीनी का भारी स्टाक उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या इस फालतू चीनी के निर्यात का कोई प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है;

(ग) यह चीनी किन दरों पर निर्यात करने का विचार है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक देश को कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में चीनी का निर्यात करने का विचार है?

वार्षिक तथा नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता संस्थानों में राज्य लंबी (भी जारी रहेंगे) :  
(क) जी, हाँ । ।

(क) सरकार ने 1978 के दौरान 6.50 साल में ८० टक्की की मात्रा का नियंत्रित करने का पहले ही विनियोग कर लिया है ।

(ग) नियंत्रित विक्रियाएँ किन दरों पर की जाएंगी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है । तथापि, उच्चतम सम्भव कीमत प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रत्येक उपाय किया जाएगा जो कि बाजार स्थिति पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(घ) भारत से नियंत्रित की जाने वाली लंबी का वास्तविक गन्तव्य स्थान इस प्रवस्था में नहीं बताया जा सकता है । यह प्राप्त होने वाले क्षयदारों पर निर्भर करेगा और नियंत्रित ऐसे किसी भी दशा को हो सकता है जिसके साथ हमारे व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध हैं ।

#### Benefit Companies operating in the Country

10185. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that various small and big so-called benefit companies operate in the country luring the ignorant and innocent citizens into investing small or big amounts with an attractive proposal for large interest or big gift benefit;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to put a firm hand to stop such operations; and

(c) if so, how and when?

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

(b) and (c). A Bill to ban the conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament during its current session.

#### Filling up of Posts of Section Officers in IAAI

10186. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 11 posts of Section Officers (General) have been filled

up from November, 1976 to February, 1978 by International Airports Authority of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that no such post in the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was filled up during the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and the action being taken to give promotion to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in proportion to the reserved quota?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) 10 posts of Section Officer (General) and 1 post of Private Secretary (in the same grade as Section Officer) were filled during the period October, 1976 to February, 1978 by the International Airports Authority of India.

(b) and (c). The above appointments were made on the basis of a panel drawn up after a written test and interviews conducted for the eligible Assistants Grade I, the condition of eligibility being 3 years service in the grade. There was no eligible Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Assistant Grade I for appearing in the test and inclusion in the panel. However, efforts will be made to make up the shortfall while filling up future vacancies of Section Officer (General).

पूँजी निर्माण की दर

10187. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में पूँजी निर्माण की दर बचत दर से कम भी जिसका प्रतिकूल भाव शैक्षणिक विकास और रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने पर पड़ रहा है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में अलग-अलग बचत और पूँजी निर्माण की दर क्या है ।

(ग) क्या सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में बचत की दर से पूँजी निर्माण की दर में कमी होने के कारणों के बारे में जांच की है और यदि हाँ, तो इस जांच का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ब) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पूँजी निर्माण की दर में इस तरीके से बुद्धि की जाये कि वह बचत की दर से कम न हो भर्पतु उससे अधिक हो?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एस० पटेल): (क) जी हाँ। देश में निवेश के मुकाबले घरेलू बचतों का प्राधिकार, हमारे जैसी धर्य व्यवस्था में अधिक प्रौद्योगिक विकास लया रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए सहायक सिद्ध नहीं होता।

(ख) जबकि 1975-76 और 1976-77 में आजार मूल्यों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में अवैध सकल घरेलू बचतों का अनुमान कमातः 19.7 प्रतिशत तथा 21.1 प्रतिशत लगाया गया था, उपर्युक्त दो वर्षों में सकल पूँजी निर्माण क्रमातः 19.6 प्रतिशत तथा 19.2 प्रतिशत था जो कम रहा। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) 23-2-78 को सभा-पटल पर रखी गई 1977-78 की आर्थिक समीक्षा में उन विभिन्न कारणों का विश्लेषण किया गया है जो 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के वित्तीय वर्षों में पूँजी निर्माण की धीमी गति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहे हैं।

(घ) इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए कि चालू वर्ष में पूँजी निर्माण की दर घरेलू बचत की दर से नीचे न गिर जाए सरकार द्वारा ये कदम उठाए गए हैं। वायिक आयोजना परिव्यय में 17 प्रतिशत की बुद्धि, कच्चे माल, फालतू पूँजी तथा मशीनी हिस्सों, पूँजीगत माल आदि के संबंध में आयात लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली को उदार बनाना; पूँजीगत उपस्कर्तों की विशिष्ट मर्दानों पर, सीमा शुल्क में कमी; किसी एक वर्ष में नई प्रौद्योगिक कार्यनियों के समान शेयरों में 10,000 रुपये के निवेश की गणना करते समय 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती करना, परिसम्पत्तियों की बिक्री से होने वाली आय को नयी प्रौद्योगिक कार्यनियों के समान शेयरों में पुनः नियन्यित कर दिये जाने की स्थिति में उसको पूँजी लाने कर से छूट; बैंक को व्याज से प्राप्त होने वाली रकमों पर लगाने वाले कर को समान करना तथा बैंकों द्वारा सार्वाधित उधार की दरों में कमी। निवेश छूट, जिसकी घोषणा पिछले वर्ष की गई थी को अधिकांश उद्योगों पर लागू करने के साथ, कुटीर, प्राम तथा लघु उद्योगों को नियमी राजकीयी प्रेरणा और प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों को लाभान्व के अनिवार्य वितरण से कृप्त दिए जाने के कारण धर्यव्यवस्था के लिए घरेलू बचतों को चालू वर्ष में, पूँजी निर्माण के लिए इस्ते माल करना सम्भव होगा।

### Interest paid on loans by Public Sector Undertakings

10188. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the public sector undertakings are paying high interest on the loans secured from the Government affecting their financial structure;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking of converting such loans extended to units into equity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The public sector undertakings generally obtain loans from Government at rates lower than the market rates. In spite of this, some undertakings have very high interest burdens on account of the large loans taken by them to make good their past cash losses.

(b) and (c). The policy of Government is to examine each case on its merits. Where the heavy burden of loan has affected adversely the financial position of the enterprises, and the undertakings seek relief from Government, suitable measures, including conversion of loan into equity, are considered.

### Disappearing of 60 crores worth of High Denomination Notes after devaluation of High Currency Notes

10189. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after devaluation of high currency notes, 60 crores worth of high denomination notes have not been traced

so far and have completely disappeared;

(b) is it a fact that the syndicate of five people from a metropolitan city took Rs. 4 crores, to Kathmandu for depositing there and a lady who accompanied the gang was held at the airport and was found to be carrying 2.4 crores worth of notes along with some foreign exchange--mostly South African currency with Mauritius markings; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government is taking in the matter?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The total value of the high denomination currency notes which have not been tendered for exchange is approximately Rs. 16 crores and not Rs. 60 crores. These untendered notes have become valueless.

(b) Apart from an unsuccessful attempt made by a lady on 19th January, 1978 to take out to Nepal, demonetised high denominations notes amounting to Rs. 50,000/- no other case has come to the notice of the Government. The premises of the actual owner of these notes were searched during the course of which high denomination notes of a further value of Rs. 29,000/- were seized. During investigation and interrogation it came out that the entire amount of Rs. 79,000/- (including the amount seized from the lady) was undisclosed income. Further action as permissible under the law is being taken.

(c) The Ordinance does not provide any penal action, if any high denomination currency notes are not tendered for exchange. If, however, the same are detected as undisclosed income, in the course of any investigation, the cases are dealt with under the provisions of the Income-Tax and other relevant direct tax laws.

#### Guidelines to Financial Institutions and Banks regarding Industrial Credit

10190. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new guidelines are proposed to be given to the financial institutions and banks regarding the industrial credit priorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government had issued in September, 1977 revised guidelines for the year 1977-78 for the internal use of all-India public financial institutions with the objective of ensuring that assistance sanctioned for projects are in line with the overall national priorities. The Reserve Bank of India has recently issued similar guidelines to the scheduled commercial banks with the same objective. The salient features of the guidelines which also indicate priority among industries, are:

(i) in sanctioning assistance to new or expansion projects, financial institutions/banks should invariably examine employment implications of the projects to be financed by them and with a view to promote employment in such projects, the possibility of substituting automatic and capital intensive processes by labour intensive processes should invariably be explored;

(ii) it should be ensured that adequate finance is provided for the development of rural and village industries as well as for projects where a large part of benefit flows to rural areas; and

(iii) in view of the need to reduce the domestic costs and prices, financial institutions/banks should examine

the cost of production in comparison with international prices of similar products and avoid setting up uneconomic high-cost capacities in non-strategic areas.

These guidelines are still in operation.

**Prospective Tea Market in the World for Indian Tea**

10191. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a prospective tea market is expected in the world for the Indian Tea.

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Growing demand for Indian tea has been noticed in areas like West Asian and North African Countries, Japan and South East Asia Region, Pakistan and Chile. With the reopening of trade with Pakistan, Indian Tea export to this region has started and during 1976-77 tea valued at Rs. 5.74 crores was exported to Pakistan.

There is also a rapid growth in the marketing of value-added products like packet tea, tea bags in some of these regions as also in other conventional markets.

(c) Does not arise.

**Price Index of Edible Oil**

10192. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price index of edible oil during the last five years; and

(b) has Government any scheme for selling edible oil at cheaper rates in the public distribution system by Fair Price Shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The annual average wholesale price index number during the last five years are given in the attached statement.

(b) For more than a year, imported refined rapeseed oil is being sold through public distribution system. To start with it was being sold at a retail price of Rs. 8.50 a kg. to consumers. The retail price was reduced to Rs. 7.50 a kg. with effect from August 25, 1977 and further reduced to Rs. 7.00 a kg. with effect from May 1, 1978.

**Statement**

*Annual Average Wholesale Price Index Numbers*  
(Base : 1970-71-100)

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<i>Edible Oils</i>	.	.	.	.	.
Vanaspati	147.9	172.4	134.9	142.8	175.7
Groundnut oil	131.8	171.5	160.0	148.0	167.5
Mustard oil	154.4	173.5	133.7	134.2	170.7
Coconut oil	148.1	176.4	110.2	144.9	209.0
Gingelly oil	146.0	162.4	121.1	153.7	157.9
Cottonseed oil	157.2	174.3	153.6	162.2	179.4
	145.1	164.3	128.7	131.7	149.9

मंत्रालय तथा उससे सम्बद्ध और उसके विभिन्न कार्यालयों के अधीन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

10193. श्री नवाब तिरु चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करें कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय उससे सम्बद्ध तथा उसके विभिन्न कार्यालयों के प्रत्यार्थी कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं ;

(ब) उनमें कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम चलते हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने-कितने हिन्दू तथा अंग्रेजी माध्यम में पृष्ठक-पृष्ठक चलते हैं ; और

(घ) इस समय अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से चल रहे पाठ्यक्रमों को हिन्दू माध्यम से चलाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बारांक बेग) : (क) से (घ) . वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय के प्रधीन तीन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हैं। वाणिज्य विभाग के प्रधीन भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान (आई पार्स एफ टी), नई दिल्ली में स्थित है और भारतीय पैकेजिंग संस्थान (आई पार्स पी) बम्बई में स्थित है। नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता विभाग के प्रधीन राजी में भारतीय बैंक मिशन संस्थान है जो माप तथा तौल नियंत्रणके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है।

भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान व्यापार, उद्योग तथा सरकार के विविध स्तरों से संबंधित प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 20 अल्पावधि कार्यालयों के अलावा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के संबंध में दस मिशनों का एक नियमित डिप्लोमा कोर्स आयोजित करता है। इसी प्रकार, भारतीय पैकेजिंग तथा संस्थान उद्योग में मिडिल तथा सीनियर प्रबन्ध स्तरों के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 10 से 20 अल्पावधि तक की कोर्सों के अलावा पैकेजिंग के संबंध में एक नियमित तीन महीने का सटीकिंट कोर्स आयोजित करता है। हालांकि नियमित कोर्स इन संस्थानों के मुख्यालयों में आयोजित किये जाते हैं परन्तु अल्पावधि कोर्स प्रमुख लेदारों के केन्द्रों में भी आयोजित किये जाते हैं। इस बात को देखते हुए, कि जिन कोर्सों का आयोजन ये दोनों संस्थान करता है वे तक नीरंग, प्रकृति के हैं और उनमें देश भर के और कभी-कभी विदेशों के व्यक्ति आग लेते हैं, इसलिए इन कोर्सों के शिक्षण का माध्यम अंग्रेजी रहा है। तथापि चर्चावाले प्रादि के दौरान हिन्दू और अन्य लेदारों आयोजनों का भी आवश्यकतानुसार प्रयोग किया जाता है। भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान ने उद्योग के विविध लेदारों के लिए हिन्दू में प्रशिक्षण कार्यालय की शुरूआत की है, उदाहरण के लिए प्रलीगड़ में

लाक मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन के लिए नियात बाजार के संबंध में आयोजित किये गए प्रशिक्षण कार्यालय के संबंध में ऐसा किया गया।

रांची स्थित भारतीय बैंक माप विभाग संस्थान केवल एक कोर्स चलाता है। इस कोर्स में भी देश भर के और साथ ही विदेशों से व्यक्ति आग लेते हैं और इस लिए विदेश का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है। तथापि यह संस्थान हिन्दू भाषी लेदारों के प्रशिक्षणाधियों द्वारा अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए संस्थान में विशेष ट्रूटोरियल कक्षाओं की व्यवस्था करता है।

#### Interest Paid and Charged by Central Government on World Bank loans and other Industrial Loans

10194. SHRI BALWANT SINGH, RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government gets money from World Bank and other countries or inter-national institutions at the interest rate of fifty paise per cent per annum only and advances the same amount at the interest rate of Rs. 8 to 10 per cent per annum; and

(b) if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The external assistance received from the World Bank carries interest at about 8 per cent per annum while assistance from its soft lending affiliate IDA carries a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum. Assistance from foreign countries carries interest at varying rates.

All external assistance enters the Consolidated Fund of India. Interest rates on loans advanced therefrom vary for different agencies and also with reference to the purpose and period of loans granted. Central loans to State and Union territory Govts. mostly carry interest at 5-1/4 per cent per annum whereas loans to statutory bodies, financial institutions, industrial and commercial undertakings and other parties are charged comparatively higher rates of interest.

**Rent Paid for Office Accommodation by Income-tax and Central Excise in Orissa**

10195. SHRI GANANATH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rent paid for accom-modating the Offices of income tax and Central Excise in Orissa during the last two years; and

(b) steps taken by Government to construct its own buildings to accom-modate these offices in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Rents paid for office accommodation in respect of Income-tax and Central Excise and Customs Departments in Orissa are given below:—

Name of the Department	Year	Amount of rent paid
Rs.		
Central Excise and Customs	1976-77	1,91,841.20
	1977-78	1,95,022.20
Income-tax	1976-77	2,88,544.00
	1977-78	2,92,560.00

(b) Land has been acquired for construction of office buildings for Central Excise and Income-tax Departments at Bhubneswar, Cuttack, Alimanda and Rayagadda and plans and estimates are being got prepared so as to undertake construction as early as possible. In addition Income-tax Department has purchased land at Rourkela for construction of office buildings. Purchase of buildings along with land for locating Income-tax Offices at Dhenkanal and Bolangir is being pursued. Action is also in hand for acquiring land at Sam-balpur for construction of office accom-modation.

वर्ष 1977-78 में दुहरे (दुप्लोकेट) नोटों का पकड़ा जाना

10196. श्री लुरेन्ट तिह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 में कुछ जाली और दुहरे नोट पकड़े गए थे;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) ये नोट कहां छापे थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुल्लिकार उस्लह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ब) जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

1977	1978 (30-4-1978 तक)
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भारतीय जाली करेसी नोट . .	9125 (संख्या)	317 (संख्या)
विदेशी जाली करेसी नोट	89 (संख्या)	—

(ग) केवल 48 नोट छापनी, दुर्ग (मध्य प्रदेश) में छापे गए बताए जाते हैं। इस बायले में एक प्रिंटिंग मशीन, और 100 रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के 48 जाली नोट और बहुत से घासिक स्पष्ट से छापे गए जाली नोट उपर से पकड़े गए। ये भी भारतीय विदेशी जाली करेसी नोटों के छापने का स्थान या छापने के स्थानों का प्रभी तक पता नहीं चल सका है।

**Allegations against Senior Hindi Offi-  
cer of Ministry of Finance**

10197. SHRI R. L. KUREEL:

SHRI MAHMOOD HASSAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some time ago a Senior Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance was alleged to be involved in a smuggling racket with a foreigner;

(b) whether the basis of this allegation was a communication purported to have been written by a foreigner in Bangkok to the said officer of his Ministry, if so, whether a copy of the said communication will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether this allegation was investigated into by the Director General of Revenue and Intelligence as well as the C.B.I., but the case had not been pursued further by his Ministry and the case has since been dropped; and

(d) whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House showing the comments made by the DGR&I, the C.B.I. and his Ministry, in justification of the action of the Government, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The basis of the allegation was a letter written by a foreigner acquaintance in Bangkok to the senior Hindi Officer and produced by the latter to the Department prior to the receipt of the allegation in connection with his request for permission to permit his son accepting invitation from the foreigner in question to spend vacation in Bangkok.

(c) This allegation was investigated by the Director General of Revenue Intelligence & Investigations, a Senior Officer of the Indian Police. The DGR&I reported that there was no information or any material to suspect the foreigner in Bangkok, referred to in para (b) of the question, to be engaged in smuggling, espionage or any other activity. He also did not find anything incriminatory in this letter. Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs while allowing the request of the Senior Hindi Officer earlier did not find anything suspicious in this matter. The C.B.I. was then asked to look into the assets of the Senior Hindi

Officer with reference to his source of income. On the basis of the C.B.I. report and in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Central Vigilance Commission, Ministry of Finance absolved the Senior Hindi Officer of being involved in any manner with any foreigner inimical to the National interests. They also held that his assets were not disproportionate. However, Government's displeasure was communicated to the Senior Hindi Officer on the following grounds:

(i) for carrying on, without previous sanction, a fairly regular side business as astrologer or a priest and earning substantial income therefrom.

(ii) for not including the additional income referred to above in the income-tax return till March, 1973; and

(iii) for trying to bring pressure on the Central Vigilance Commissioner more than once.

The Officer concerned has represented against this communication.

(d) It is not desirable to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the comments of the DGR&I, the C.B.I. etc. as it is considered that it will not be in the public interest to do so.

**Foreign Companies whose remittances of profits and dividends have been withheld**

10198. SHRI D. G. GAWAI:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign companies operating in India whose remittances of profits and dividends have been withheld because of their not complying with the directives of the Reserve Bank regarding Indianisation or dilution of foreign equity;

(b) whether any of the above companies have since been allowed to remit the profits and dividends;

(c) if so, the amount involved in each case; and

(d) the reasons for giving them such permission?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Supply of Goods and Services on Economic prices by Public Undertakings**

10199. **SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to see that Public Undertakings supply goods and services on economic prices;

(b) what is the amount of losses that some undertakings have incurred for not selling their products economically looking to the huge investments made in these undertakings; and

(c) the names of such undertakings?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Government had laid down the following guidelines in regard to the pricing of products/services of public sector undertakings in order to ensure that they are available at economic prices:

1. For enterprises which produce goods and services in competition with other domestic producers, the normal market forces of demand and supply will operate and their products will be governed by the prevailing market prices.

2. For enterprises which operate under monopolistic or semi-monopolistic conditions, the landed cost of

comparable imported goods would be the normal ceiling. Within the ceiling, it would be open to the enterprises to have price negotiations and fix prices at suitable levels. If the landed cost is found/believed to be artificially low or in other exceptional circumstances, it is considered necessary to have higher prices, then the matter is referred to Government for decision.

3. In case of essential goods/basic commodities like coal, fertilizer, oil etc., prices are administered or controlled by Government.

4. Price preference allowed to public sector enterprises with regard to purchases by Government Departments and public sector organisations since June, 1971 has since been withdrawn from June, 1977.

(b) and (c). Some undertakings in whose cases prices of products are determined by the Government and which have incurred losses are as follows:

Name of the Public Sector Undertakings	Loss Rs. in crores 1976-77
1. Coal India Ltd. with its subsidiaries . . .	46.94
2. Bharat Gold Mines . . .	1.24
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India	34.45

**Development of Tourism in South Indian States**

10200. **SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise expenditure incurred by the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., for the development of tourism in various States in the country during 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) what are the schemes executed by the Corporation to develop tourism in South Indian States?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A statement showing capital expenditure in-

curred by ITDC in different States/Union Territories during the last four years is attached.

(b) ITDC is operating the following units executed/acquired in South Indian States for the development and promotion of tourism.

#### ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Sl. No.	Schemes	Star rating	Present capacity		Remarks
			Rooms	Beds	
1	Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore	*****	183	366	
2	Kovalam Hotel	****	88	176	
3	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	****	28	44	It is intended to augment accommodation at LMP Hotel Mysore.
4	Kovalam Beach Resort	***	40	80	
5	Temple Bay, Mahabalipuram	**	28	56	
6	Travellers' Lodge, Bijapur	*	4	6	Two beds are being provided in each room where there is only single bed. This will add to the existing capacity of the Travellers' Lodges.
7	Travellers' Lodge, Kanchi Ruram	*	3	4	
8	Travellers' Lodge, Madurai	*	10	14	
9	Travellers' Lodge, Tanjore	*	4	6	
10	Travellers' Lodge, Tiruchirapalli	*	4	6	
11	Hassan Motel	*	28	56	ITDC is intending to increase dining room facility in Hassan Motel.

#### Restaurants

1. Mahabalipuram
2. Hampi

#### Transport Units

1. Madras
2. Hyderabad
3. Bangalore
4. Kovalam

#### Duty Free Shops

1. Meenamakkam Airport, Madras
2. Trichy Airport

In addition to the above, ITDC is promoting South India as a destination through publicity and personal exposure to travel writers, travel agents and tour operators, recommending coach tours to the tourists. ITDC themselves run coach tours to Madras—Mahabalipuram—Kanchipuram—Madras. In addition, local sight-seeing tours are also conducted by the Corporation at Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

## Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78**
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..
2. Assam	..	..	..	0.06
3. Bihar	..	13.70	36.30	11.26
4. Gujarat	..	..	..	..
5. Haryana	..	..	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	1.87	0.16	..
8. Karnataka	..	67.49	39.15	18.60
9. Kerala	..	34.87	55.21	3.58
10. Madhya Pradesh	..	0.76	0.13	..
11. Maharashtra	..	14.04	34.20	32.48
12. Manipur	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	..	..	0.12	5.88
16. Punjab	..	..	..	..
17. Rajasthan	..	0.28	..	28.87
18. Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	..	1.24	3.89	..
20. Tripura	..	..	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	..	10.95	16.26	..
22. West Bengal	..	105.29	46.95	15.53
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1. Delhi	..	58.85	52.64	96.72
<i>Unallocable Schemes</i>				
1. Establishments and expansion of transport units*	9.31	18.96	20.45	63.11
2. Other small misc. schemes	..	..	6.96	14.81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318.65</b>	<b>393.37</b>	<b>240.33</b>	<b>294.30</b>

\*The expenditure on establishments and expansion of transport units relates to various States. It cannot be correctly allocated to different States as the vehicles are deployed and withdrawn from time to time as per requirements.

\*\*Figures for the year 1977-78 are provisional and subject to audit.

£The Statewise breakup of the amount under this head is to be finalised for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78.

10201. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the price of the important items of spices sold at Home market and foreign markets; and

(b) what step is being taken to ensure adequate supply of spices at fair price at domestic market and to check rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) Month-end wholesale prices of important spices for April, 1978 at selected centres in India and at London are given in the attached statement.

(b) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and National Consumer Cooperative Federation (NCCF) have been directed to make larger purchases of spices. Exports of turmeric (except a limited quantity of alleppey finger variety which is mainly grown for export purposes) and cuminseed were banned with effect from January 4, 1978.

#### Statement

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Principal Spices at selected centres in April, 1978

Centre (Variety)	Month-end Wholesale Prices in April, 1978 (Rs. per quintal)
<i>Black Pepper:</i>	
Alleppey (Palai)	1715
Cochin (Ungarbled)	1750
Madras (Office)	1900
London (Surawak spl. Black)	1899 (21-4-78)

#### Turmeric :

Cochin (Nadan)	950 (7-4-78)
Duggirala (Fingers)	628
Sangli (Rajapuri)	700
London (Madras Finger Spot)	1448 (21-4-78)

#### Chillies :

Cochin (Guntur)	800
Nagpur	670 (21-4-78)
Hyderabad	700
Singapore	1100 (21-4-78)

#### Ginger :

Hyderabad (Barik I)	200
Cochin (Unbleached)	1375
Bombay (Bleached)	1450
London (Nigerian Split)	1678 (21-4-78)

#### Setting up of a Cooperative Training College at Madurai

10202. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu people have demanded setting up of a Cooperative Training College at Madurai by the Central Government; and

(b) whether the college will start functioning in the year of 1978-79 and if not, when Government will take a decision on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Such a proposal has not been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Visit of Foreign Delegation**

10203. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEH-TA:

SHRI G. S. REDDI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of delegations of trade from foreign countries visited India during January to April, 1978;

(b) if so, the total number of such delegations;

(c) whether any agreements of trade between the countries which visited India have been signed;

(d) if so, how many trade agreements were signed with whom; and

(e) to what extent they will be benefited?

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

(b) 19.

(c) and (d). Four trade agreements were signed as a result of visit of foreign delegations to India during January to April 1978. The countries with which trade agreements were signed are:—

1. Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.
2. Peoples Republic of Mongolia.
3. Syria.
4. Nepal.

(e) A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the country with which trade agreement was signed	Extent of benefits
1	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.	The conclusion of trade agreements by India with Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and Peoples Republic of Mongolia will greatly help in economic cooperation and trade expansion between India and the concerned countries. In particular, the switching over of trade from rupee payment into convertible foreign currency between India and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea will provide greater flexibility in the diversification of trade.
2	Peoples Republic of Mongolia	
3	Syria	The trade agreement with Syria is beneficial in the sense that it can play a catalytic role in increasing trade, by promoting bilateral contracts etc. These trade agreements provide for periodical review of the flow of trade between the Contracting Parties at official discussions which provide an opportunity to identify measures for expansion of trade.
4	Nepal	Under the provisions of the new Treaty of Trade there will be a greater flow of goods of Nepalese manufacture containing Nepalese and Indian materials. This will also lead to a greater flow of goods from India to Nepal.

**MMTC Allows margin in fob price of Iron Ore**

10204. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MMTC allow a margin of one per cent in f.o.b. price of iron ore payable to mine owners to cover pilferage in transit;

(b) whether this allowance amounts to Rupees 3 crores per annum;

(c) whether this allowance is justifiable; and

(d) if not, will Government have the matter examined by Government Auditors?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Agreement between India and Sweden re: India's exports of Textile Items**

10205. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Sweden reached an agreement on fixing levels for India's exports of various textile items;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) to what extent the agreement will benefit the Indian Government; and

(d) when the implementation of the agreement is likely to be started?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The Agreement has become effective from March 1, 1978 in respect of restraint groups IV, V, IX and the rest group (consisting of Groups I, III, VI-VIII, XI XII and XIV) and will apply from July 1, 1978 as regards restraint groups II, X and XIII. The Agreement has provided for an adequate increase over our past performance and assures exports in respect of the textile products covered by it up to the levels established thereunder.

## Statement

Quantitative levels established under the India-Sweden Agreement for exports of textile products of cotton, wool, man-made fibres or blends thereof.

(a) Group No.	(b) Description	(c) Swedish Tariff Classification No.	(d) Unit	Level for period 1-3-78 to 28-2-79
II	Men's and boys' shirts, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	60.04.102-106 61.09.102-106, ex 109	Pieces	(for period 1-7-78 to 30-6-79 ) 700.000 160.000
IV	Knitted underwear, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres, other than shirts, nightwear and tights (including underwear T-shirts)	60.04.702-706 802-806 902-906	Pieces	
V	Knitted sweaters, pullovers, jumpers and cardigans etc. (including outer wear T-shirts), of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	60.05.302-306	Pieces	1.100.000
IX	Costumes, dresses and skirts, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	60.05.602-606 61.02. ex 008 202-206 302-306 402-406 ex 992-996	Pieces	520.000
X	Women's, girls' and infants' blouses of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	60.05 ex 803-804 ex 809 822, 825, 826	Pieces	(for period 1-7-78 to 30-6-79) 900.000
XIII	Bed linen*, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	62.02.110 ex 190 ex 792-793	Kilograms	(for period 1-7-78 to 30-6-79) 575.000 In addition, and on an ad-hoc basis another 102.000 kilograms of bed linen may be exported by India during this period).

\*The denomination "bed linen" refers to bedsheet, pillow cases, pillow slips, bolster or eider-down cases, mattress covers, quilt or blanket covers.

(a) Group No.	(b) Description	(c) Swedish Classification No.	(d) Unit	(e) Level for period 1-3-78 to 28-2-79
Rest Group	Stockings, under stocking, socks, ankle-socks, socks and the like, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres, other than ladies' stockings of continuous synthetic fibres	60-03-003, 102-106 ex 109, 902-906 ex 909	Kilograms	138-000
I, III, VI, VIII, XI, XII, XIV	Nightwear, panty hoses and tights, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	60-04-212-216 252-256 602-606	Kilograms	138-000
Outerwear, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres, Other than sweaters, pullovers, jumpers etc (group 7), costumes, dresses and skirts (ex group 9) and blouses (ex group X)	Outerwear, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres, Other than sweaters, pullovers, jumpers etc (group 7), costumes, dresses and skirts (ex group 9) and blouses (ex group X)	60-05-102, 105, 202, 205, 802, ex 803- 804, 806, ex 809, 812 ex 892, ex 895-896	Kilograms	138-000
Men's and boy's woven outer garments of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	Men's and boy's woven outer garments of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	61-01-003, ex 008, 104, ex 109, 304-306, 414-416, 454-456, 504-506, 705-706, ex 709, 904-906	Kilograms	138-000
Women's, girls' and infants' woven outer garments, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres other than costumes, dresses and skirts (ex group 9) and blouses (ex-group X)	Women's, girls' and infants' woven outer garments, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres other than costumes, dresses and skirts (ex group 9) and blouses (ex-group X)	61-02- ex 008, 112-116 152-156, 602-606 802-806, 902-906, ex 902-906	Kilograms	138-000
Men's and boys' nightwear, not knitted or crocheted of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	Men's and boys' nightwear, not knitted or crocheted of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	61-03-202-206, ex 209	Kilograms	138-000
Women's and girls' nightwear, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	Women's and girls' nightwear, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	61-04- ex 102-109	Kilograms	138-000
Travelling rugs and blankets, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	Travelling rugs and blankets, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	62-01- ex 101-400, 500 600, ex 900 ex 792, ex 793	Kilograms	138-000

**IA Chopper Service to Bombay High**

10206. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in *Indian Express* dated 17th April, 1978 under the caption 'IA Chopper Service to Bombay High';

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

(c) details regarding facts of the matter and progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (c). At the instance of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for meeting the transportation needs of their offshore platforms, Indian Airlines are examining the feasibility of operating helicopter services to Bombay High.

**Rise in prices of CTC Tea**

10207. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of CTC tea have gone up during April, 1978; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to hold the price of tea particularly of these varieties used by the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The average price of CTC teas of 1977-78 season at Calcutta Auctions during the month of April 1978 was Rs. 13.66 per kg. This is lower by Rs. 0.20 per kg., as compared to January 1978 and by Rs. 2.24 per kg., as compared to

April 1977, although it is marginally higher compared to March 1978 by 22 ps./kg.

The Average price of CTC teas of the new season at Calcutta Auctions during April 1978, was Rs. 15.47 per kg. as compared to Rs. 19.58 per kg. during April 1977.

(b) The Government have already taken a number of steps to ensure that tea prices for domestic consumption are maintained at reasonable levels. These include developmental assistance for increasing production of tea, levy of Export Duty on bulk tea and abolition of Export Incentives, sale of larger quantities through Public Auctions, and informal regulation of retail prices of Packet Tea. Steps have also been taken to arrange distribution of tea through the outlets of National Consumers Cooperative Federation and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.

एम०आई०टी०सी०ओ० द्वारा आप्लिक को  
खरीद

10208. श्री क्या लाल सोमानो: क्या बाधित तथा नामरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भंडी यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एम०आई०टी०सी०ओ० ने 1977-78 के दौरान राजस्थान से 20 लाख रुपयों के मूल का भ्रष्टक खरीदने का अपना वायदा पूरा कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि में कितना प्राप्तक खरीदा गया और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उस दिशा में सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है?

बाधित तथा नामरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भंडालय में रास्त भंडी (श्री भारिक बेग): (क) और (ख) 31-3-78 तक 16.70 लाख रु. मूल्य (25.56 में० टन) की खरीदारियों की गई थी। अप्रैल, 1978 के पहले पक्ष-वारे में 4.90 लाख रु. मूल्य (10.38 में० टन) की भ्रष्टरिक्त खरीदारियों भ्रष्टित्यरूप से तय की गई थी। भ्रष्टरिक्त खरीदारियों को भ्रष्टित्यरूप से तय करने में विलम्ब हस्त कारण से हुआ कि भीलवारा के संभरक केन्द्र विक्षी कर के भ्रष्टतान से उत्पन्न विवाद को पहले निपटाये

बिना सौदों को अनिम स्प से तय करने के अनिच्छुक थे।

(ग) मिट्टिकों को राजस्वान अध्यक की बारीद का एक लिंगर स्पर बनाये रखने के लिये कहा गया है। फिर भी मिट्टिकों राजस्वान अध्यक बारीद एक सोमा तक ही कर सकता है, मिट्टिकों ने अनियत मांग से सम्बन्धित है। मिट्टिकों ने घरेलू, 1977 में स्सी, बैंकोस्सोबाको तथा भारतीय अध्यक विलेवाओं के भीतरीबाको के दोरे की अवस्था की भी ताकि सीधी बारीबारियों के लिये राजस्वान अध्यक की उपयुक्तता का आंकलन किया जा सके। "नियत हेतु तैयार" अध्यक बनाकर राजस्वान अध्यक उद्दोग को उसकी बर्तनान कठिन विवरिति से बाहर निकाला जा सकता है। इस उद्देश्य के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि अधिकों को आवश्यक प्रक्रियान दिया जाये। मिट्टिकों पहले ही भीतराक में अध्यक बारीद-सह-प्रतिक्रिया कर लाता रहा है। राजस्वान में प्राइवेट अध्यक आपार तथा उद्योग को इस केन्द्र में उपलब्ध प्रक्रिया सुविधाओं से लाते उठाना चाहिए।

#### Purchase of Equity Stocks by Public Financial Institutions

10209. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that various Public Financial Institutions, more particularly, LIC, UTI, GIC, and its subsidiaries etc. make regular purchases of Equity Stocks in various public sector and MRTP Companies through Stock Exchanges in the country;

(b) what are the details of such purchases made by respective Institutions such as number of shares purchased, the date of purchase and the price in course of one year between 1st April, 1977 and 31st March, 1978;

(c) calculated at the purchase price what is the expected yield based on average three years price; and

(d) how does the Government justify blocking of public funds in buying Equity shares in the old companies

when such funds are needed for more socially desirable activities such as housing construction and road development?

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

(b) and (c). The information desired by the Hon'ble Members is voluminous and the efforts involved in its collection would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. If, however, information is desired regarding investment made by any institution in a particular company, the same could be supplied.

(d) Institutions make diversified investments and do not block their funds in equity shares.

In terms of guidelines for LIC's investments, 75 per cent of its annual accrual to the Controlled Fund is required to be invested in Govt. Securities, other approved securities and other socially oriented schemes including housing, water supply and electricity. The investment in the private corporate sector including equities is limited to 10 per cent of the annual accrual. Similarly the guidelines for investments of the GIC and its subsidiaries provide for investment of 70 per cent of the annual accrual in Govt. Securities and housing. The investment in the private corporate sector including equities is limited to 30 per cent of annual accrual. The main objective of the Unit Trust of India is to maximise the dividend to its unit-holders and for this purpose it invests its funds primarily in shares and debentures of Public Limited Companies.

#### मोंब का विवरित

10210. डा० जल्लीनारायण पाटेल: यह वर्तमान तथा नामांकित दूसरे और नहरारिता भंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह भारत में मोंब का विविध स्पों में नियत किया जाता है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1976-1977-भी और 1977-78 में किसने गोद का नियांत किया गया तथा इसका किस एजेंसियों के माध्यम से नियांत किया गया तथा नियांत बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या इसका नियांत राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से भी किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

आविष्यक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भवानालय में राज्य मंत्री (ओं आरिक बेग) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ब) से (घ). 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 (केवल अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक) के दौरान प्राकृतिक गोद के नियांत निम्नोक्त प्रकार रहे:—

वर्ष	मात्रा	मूल्यः
	में० टन	लाख र० में
1976-77	7809	540
1977-78	3410	370

(केवल अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक)

अप्रैल से सितम्बर 1977 तक के आकड़े दर्शाते हैं। सितम्बर 1977 के बाद के नियांत आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। प्राकृतिक गोद का नियांत किसी भी अधिकारण के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत नहीं है। यह एक नियंत्रण रहित मद है और उस रूप में इसका नियांत नियांतकों के सभी बगों द्वारा किये जाने की अनुमति है।

आनंद प्रदेश में तम्बाकू की भारी फसल

10211. ओं गंगा भवत सिंह: क्या आविष्यक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में इस वर्ष तम्बाकू की भारी फसल हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादकों को तम्बाकू अत्यधिक कम मूल्य पर तथा बड़ी मात्रा में व्यापारियों को कम मूल्य पर बेचना पड़ रहा है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस वर्ष तथा गत वर्ष के उत्पादन और विक्रय मूल्य के तुलनात्मक आकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने तम्बाकू के मूल्य स्थिर रखने के लिये वर्जीनिया कफ्तू तम्बाकू बरीचने के लिये

राज्य व्यापार निगम को निदेश दिये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू बरीचना गया और किस मूल्य पर; और

(घ) क्या सरकार तम्बाकू के मूल्य स्थिर करने के लिये स्थिर प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है?

आविष्यक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भवानालय में राज्य मंत्री (ओं आरिक बेग) :

(क) यह सच है कि इस वर्ष आंध्र प्रदेश में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की बहुत अधिक फसल हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कीमतों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति रही है।

(घ) 1976-77 के लिए वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के आंध्र भारतीय उत्पादन के 94,400 में० टन के सरकारी आकड़ों की तुलना में तम्बाकू बोहं द्वारा 1977-78 के दौरान केवल आंध्र प्रदेश में ही 1,30,000 मी० टन वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया है। पता चला है कि 1977 और 1978 के दौरान वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के कच्चा प्रेडों के लिए उपजकतारों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई कीमतें नीचे दी गई न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम कीमतों के बीच रही हैं:—

(रु० प्रति शिवटल)

कच्चा प्रेड	1977		1978	
	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम
1 व	900	980	650	970
2 व	550	870	400	850
3 व	300	450	250	500
5 व	200	450	250	425
6 व	150	360	100	325
8 व	50	290	100	200

(ग) जी हाँ। राज्य व्यापार निगम को निदेश दिया गया है कि वह प्रचलित बाजार कीमतों पर सरकार के लेबे में 10,000 में० टन वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की बरीद करे। उसने सहकारी खेत तथा किसानों की उन एसेसिएशनों से इस तम्बाकू की बरीद करने के लिए अवस्थायों को अनुमान रूप दे दिया है जिन्हें कच्चा प्रेडों के आधार पर निकाली गई कीमतों पर एगमार्क तम्बाकू डिलीवर करना होगा।

(c) सरकार ने तम्बाकू बोर्ड को सलाह दी है कि वह बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादन प्रभावी क्षम से विनियमित करे ताकि ऐसे बेसी उत्पादन का भावी काल से प्रभाव न पड़े। इसके अतिरिक्त, बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के प्रान्तरिक विपणन को सम्पूर्णतया से विनियमित करने के लिए लोक सभा में 4 नवं 1978 को एक वित्त पहले ही लाया जा चुका है जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ तम्बाकू बोर्ड को अपने नियंत्री नीताओं में स्थापित करने तथा उन्हें बलाने की विस्तृत प्रदान करना है।

#### Feeder Services in Andhra Pradesh

10212. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines will consider starting of feeder services in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether private aviation companies will be allowed to start these feeder services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHK): (a) to (c). The over-all policy of third line operations is currently under consideration by the Government, and a decision will be taken shortly. Proposals by private operators will also be examined after a decision is taken in the matter.

#### Flow of Credit for the Rural Sector

10213. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

streamline the flow of credit for the rural sector; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The more important measures taken so far for streamlining the flow of credit to the rural areas through the commercial banking system are mentioned below:

(1) Conscious efforts have been made to increase the coverage of commercial banks in rural areas. At the end of December 1977, 11092 branches of commercial banks were functioning in rural areas accounting for 41.1 per cent of the total number of branch offices.

(2) Banks have been advised to concentrate in areas where banking facilities are inadequate at present. They have also been advised to select centres for branch expansion during the current year in districts where population per bank office is higher than the national average.

(3) 48 Regional Rural Banks with 1187 branches, as at the end of December 1977, have been set up for meeting the requirements of credit in rural areas, particularly of the small and marginal farmers.

(4) Commercial banks are endeavouring to provide financial assistance to the small and marginal farmers identified by the SFDA set up by Government in 160 districts.

(5) The public sector banks have been advised to increase their lending to the priority sector, including agriculture, to the level of 33.3 per cent of their total advances by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Simultaneously, they have been advised to ensure that 60 per cent of their deposit resources mobilised in the rural and semi-urban areas are deployed in such areas only.

(6) The banks have now to ensure that not less than 2/3rd of their advances under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme are routed through their rural and semi-urban branches.

(7) The banks have been advised to charge rate of interest (i) not exceeding 10.5 per cent on term loans with maturity of not less than 3 years, granted for purposes of minor irrigation and land development and (ii) not exceeding 11 per cent for diversified purposes, which include dairy farming, poultry, fisheries, horticulture, etc. The direct individual loans to small farmers granted after 1st January, 78 not exceeding Rs. 2,500 would be eligible for refinance from the Reserve Bank of India at the Bank rate i.e., 9 per cent. At the same time, banks will be expected not to charge more than 11 per cent on such loans irrespective of whether refinance is obtained from the Reserve Bank or not. The extent of refinance would be limited to 50 per cent of total advances under this category disbursed by the bank after 1st January, 1978.

The Kamath Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India to look into problems created by multi-agency approach in agricultural finance has submitted its report. The recommendations made by the Group are now under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

**Foreign exchange earnings through Non-Trade Remittances**

10214. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in India's foreign exchange earnings through non-trade remittances during last one and a half years;

(b) what was the amount of foreign exchange when the smugglers were taken into custody before the regime of Janata Government and to what extent it has gone up; and

(c) the number of cases of smuggling which were reviewed and of those released and how many persons were taken into custody by the previous Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). There has been an increasing trend in India's foreign exchange earnings through non-export inward remittances during the last one and a half years. However, separate statistics are not available in respect of private remittances exclusively and the aforesaid observations are based on quick estimates of inward remittances for all types of purposes, both private as well as trade other than exports. The figures of non-export inward remittances since July 1975 are furnished at page 2 on a quarterly basis:

(Rs. in crores)

Period	1975	1976	1977	1978
July-Sept. .	301.75	405.51	488.30	..
Oct.-Dec. .	293.03	385.02	573.60	
Jan.-March	211.07	354.81	425.91	634.69
April- June	247.91	368.52	421.07	..

The above figures are gross non-export receipts which include all kinds of receipts, such as, air line receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts, etc., besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term "Non-Trade or Private Inward Remittances" namely:—

- (1) Family maintenance
- (2) Savings of Non-residents
- (3) Migrant transfers, and
- (4) Money order receipts.

(c) As on 20th March, 1977 (i.e., immediately before the revocation of emergency), 2,501 persons were in actual detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. Immediately on revocation of the emergency, 2,043 persons were released from detention under the COFEPOSA Act. Reports received by Government indicate that the released smugglers are generally lying low.

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा अमरीका की एक कम्पनी से जेट विमान बरीदे जाने के बारे में 31 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5151 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जेट विमान बरीदने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रमरीका की संबंधित कम्पनी से सीधी संबंध किया है अथवा भारत सरकार के द्वारा किया है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास कितने विमान हैं तथा उनमें से कितने को बदलने का विचार है और उसका क्या घौषित्य है;

(ग) क्या कुछ ऐसे भी विमान हैं जो मामूली व्यय से ठोक कराए जा करते हैं और इन विमानों का प्रयोग लम्बे समय तक किया जा सकता है?

संबंध और मामूल विमान बंडी (भी प्रबोधन कीर्तिक) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से स्विति की जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है।

(ख) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास सात विमान हैं; जो बीच-काप्ट दो 18 एस, एक बीचबोर्डो 35, एक बीच बैल बी-55, एक बीच किंग एयर ए-90, तथा दो एक्स्ट्रा 111 हेलिकाप्टर। इनमें से, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का बाट विमानों वर्षात् दो बीचकाप्ट दो 18 एस, एक बीच बी-35, तथा एक बीच बैल बी-55, को बेच देने का प्रस्ताव है यद्योंकि इन विमानों का परिचालन बीचीसा समझा जाता है। यद्योंकि इन में पिस्टन इंजन लगे होते हैं जिनमें प्रयुक्त होने वाले ईंधन की सामग्री बहुत घंटिक है।

(ग) बीचकाप्ट दो 18 एस, बीचकाप्ट सुपर 18, तथा बीच बोनाजा 35 को छोड़कर सभी विमान बैच उड़न योग्यता प्रमाण-प्रबंध सहित बालू हालत में हैं। बेकार विमानों को उनके यथारेखित जहरी निरोधन मरम्मत कायं करके काम करने योग्य बनाया जा सकता है।

#### States Representations on Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

10216. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been made to Centre by Punjab for States representations on board of Directors of Nationalised banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The criteria of selection of persons for appointment as Directors on the Boards of the nationalised banks are given in clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. Some of the State Governments including Punjab Government and Union territories had recommended the names of persons for appointment as non-official Directors. Depending on the branch network of a bank in the State and categories to be given representation in accordance with the provisions of the 'Nationalisation Scheme', suitable persons were selected and appointed on the Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks.

### Foreign Exchange Earnings of top travel Agencies

10217. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Foreign Exchange earning of 10 top Travel Agencies in India;

(b) how much amount has been allowed to them for maintenance of their Foreign Office;

(c) what is the percentage of the maintenance amount as compared to the total Foreign Exchange; and

(d) how much amount has been sanctioned for their publicity in Foreign Branches?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The foreign exchange earnings of the 10 top travel agencies in India, approved by this Department was about Rs. 25.00 crores in 1977.

(b) to (d). Three travel agencies had offices abroad in 1977. The amount released for the maintenance and publicity of these offices was Rs. 32.60 lakhs. This works out to 1.3 per cent of the amount of Rs. 25 crores earned in 1977.

सीमानुस्क विभाग हारा ओरी छिये लाये गये  
साक्षात् का लकड़ा बाला

10218. वी सूतकन्द वर्मा :]

वी तुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

स्पा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या हाल ही में सीमानुस्क विभाग ने ओरी छिये लाये गये 50 लाख रुपए के भूम्य का 7 हजार किलोप्राय बाला पकड़ा है;

(ब) यदि है, तो तत्संबंधी सम्पूर्ण तथ्य क्या है;

(ग) बाल की तस्करी रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है; और

(ब) यह यह तिथि हो गया है कि रक्त बाप जैसी गम्भीर रोग के लिए यह बहुत उपयोगी है तो इस बस्तु को आवश्यक बस्तु न माने जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (वी सूतकन्द विभाग): (क) और (ब) जी नहीं। सरकार को विली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बनारस पुलिस अधिकारियों ने 4 अप्रैल, 1978 को बनारस में लगभग 30,000 रु. भूम्य के बाल के 85 बोरे पकड़े और सीमानुस्क अधिकारियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए, संबंधित कागजों और बद्दा-माल को 5 अप्रैल, 1978 को बनारस सीमानुस्क अधिकारियों के सामने पेश किया। परन्तु, पूछाटाल से पता चला कि यह माल, भारत साप्त समाज, नई विली की ओर से कानूनी तौर से भागवत किया गया था। सीमानुस्क अधिकारियम, 1962 का कोई अपराध नहीं बनने से माल पार्टी को सौंप दिया गया।

(ग) बाल मणकों की तस्करी के किसी भी प्रयास को विफल करने के लिए सीमानुस्क कर्मचारी पूरी तरह सावधान हैं।

(ब) इस संबंध में विली रिपोर्ट से पता चला कि मार्युदिक विभिन्नकों द्वारा बाल के इस्तेमाल कुछ पुरानी और अन्यथा असाध्य वीमारियों के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है। लेकिन, इस भीषणी की विविहसीय उपयोगिता पर कोई वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान नहीं किया गया है।

### Emoluments of Class I Officers of Life Insurance Corporation

10219. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gross total emoluments of Class I Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India are less than those of class III officers amounts ranging from Rs. 299 to Rs. 940 depending upon the basic salary and class of city of posting; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove such anomalies?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) The difference in the emoluments (excluding bonus) of Class III employees and Class I Officers at common pay-ranges from Rs. 52 to Rs. 588 depending upon the basic salary and the class of city of posting.

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

**Payment of Natural Calamity Advance to Government Staff in Madras City**

**10220. SHRI A. MURUGESAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph Department and Central P.W.D. Staff etc. working in Madras city have been paid Natural Calamity Advance as per Finance Ministry orders during the Financial year 1977-78; and

(b) whether the staff of Government Medical Store Depot Madras, working in Madras city, have been refused the Natural Calamity Advance, during the financial year 1977-78; if so, why?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). Orders have been issued on 6-5-1978 for the grant of advance of three months' pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 to all non-gazetted Central Government employees whose property, movable or immovable, has been substantially affected or damaged by cyclone/heavy rains in Madras City and its belt areas. These orders will cover the employees of the Medical Store Depot also.

**Expenditure made on Tourist attraction in Maharashtra during last 3 years**

**10221. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Central schemes to attract more tourists to tourist-spots in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the proposed amount of money to be spent on them?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) and (b). There are two continuing schemes of the Department of Tourism in Maharashtra, viz., (i) the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Sewagram at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.75 lakhs; and (ii) the development of the area at the foot of Ajanta caves for which an amount of Rs. 9,36,000 was sanctioned in 1977-78. The State Government has also been requested to prepare a master plan of Elephanta island for considering the schemes that can be taken up in the Central and State sectors. Similarly, the perspective plan of tourism development prepared by the State Government will be discussed while finalising the tourism sector of the State Five Year Plan 1978-83 when it will be determined which new schemes would be taken up in the Central and State sector depending upon the resources made available.

The India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a hotel at Bombay subject to the availability of suitable land and resources.

**Principles of Seniority**

**10222. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3285 on 17th March, 1978 regarding review of cases of seniority of staff in Central services and state:

(a) whether the principles of seniority as contemplated in the Supreme Court Judgement of 4th July, 1972 apply in the case of persons appointed on ex-cadre posts before the issue of the Department of Personnel O.M. dated 22nd December, 1959;

(b) the total number of cases in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat Proper) required to be reviewed for the

purpose of fixation of seniority in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court and whether all these cases have been reviewed accordingly; and

(c) whether any cases have come to the notice of the Government where supersessions have taken place as their cases were not reviewed for the refixation of their seniorities, if so, their number and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The Supreme Court Judgement of 4th January, 1972 (not 4th July, 1972 as put in the Question) is applicable to those cases of persons appointed prior to 22-12-59 in whose cases seniority which was to be determined according to the O.M. of 22nd June, 1949 was subsequently revised according to the 22nd December, 1959 O.M. The revision of seniority is subject to the condition that the employee had continued in the same grade in which he was appointed prior to 22-12-59, and was in position in the same grade on the date of the Supreme Court Judgement namely 4th January, 1972 and also he belonged to a service or, had been appointed to a post, under the Central Government to which the general principles for determining the seniority contained in Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 9/11/59-RPS dated 22nd December, 1959 apply.

(b) and (c). Information regarding parts (b) and (c) is nil.

#### गुजरात से खरीदा गया तम्बाकू

10223. श्री भोतीलाई आर० जौधरी : क्या वायिलय तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तम्बाकू का नियंत्रण करने का नियंत्रण लिया गया है उसके बाद गुजरात से कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू खरीदा गया और वहां तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिए कितने केन्द्र लाले गए हैं;

(ख) देश के प्रत्य भागों में राज्यवार खोले गए ऐसे केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है और वहां से कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू की खरीद की गई है;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू का नियंत्रण किया गया?

वायिलय तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्राप्ति बेन) : (क) मारत परम्परागत रूप से भारी मात्रा में तम्बाकू का नियंत्रण कर रहा है। हमारे प्रधिकारी नियंत्री में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू शामिल होता है जो मूल्यतः प्रदेश एवं कनाटक में पेंडा होता है। प्रतः तम्बाकू नियंत्रण करने की नीति कोई नई नहीं है। गुजरात में मुख्य रूप में बीड़ी तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है जिसकी प्रधिक नियंत्रण मात्रा नहीं है। सरकार ने गुजरात में नियंत्रण के लिए किसी तम्बाकू को सरकारी लेखे पर खरीदने का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं लिया है। प्रतः इस उद्देश्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा गुजरात में खाले गए किसी भी केन्द्र का प्रस्तुत नहीं उठता।

(ख) सरकार ने पिठ्ठे महीने राज्य व्यापार नियम को 10,000 में० टन वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदने का नियंत्रण दिया है। इसकी खरीद प्राप्ति प्रदेश में चालू कसल में से होगी। राज्य व्यापार नियम ने इस तम्बाकू को उम राज्य में सहकारी केन्द्र तथा तम्बाकू उपज वाले केन्द्रों में किसानों के स्थिरीकैटों / समठनों से खरीदने की व्यवस्था को अनिम्न रूप दे दिया है।

(ग) नियंत्रण प्राप्त के समूचे देश के लिए रखे जाते हैं और न कि राज्यवार। पिठ्ठे पांच वर्षों के दौरान नियंत्रण किए गए प्राप्ति तम्बाकू की मात्रा निम्नोंका प्रकार है—

वर्ष	नियंत्रण की गई मात्रा (दस लाख किलो में)
1973-74	78.21
1974-75	74.98
1975-76	74.28
1976-77	80.10
1977-78	71.19 (प्रतिशत)

(प्रति 77 से करवरी 78)

**Hill allowance to Central Government Employees working in Dehra Dun and other parts of U.P.**

**10224. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Hill Allowance has been sanctioned to all employees of the State Government of U.P. residing in hills;

(b) is it also a fact that the allowances applicable to Central Government employees *mutatis mutandis* apply to the employees of the State Government; if so, is the Government aware that the Controller of Defence Accounts Office is situated in District Dehra Dun, which comes within the hill area; and

(c) if so, whether he will consider the justification for sanctioning the Hill Allowances to all Central Government employees working in Dehra Dun and other parts of U.P. in hills?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) It has come to the Government's notice that Hill Development Allowance has been sanctioned by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to its employees posted in the five districts of Almora, Nainital, Dehra Dun, Pauri Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal.

(b) and (c). The Government of India follows its own independent policy in the matter of grant of hill compensatory allowance on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. According to this policy, hill stations situated at a minimum height of 1000 metres above mean sea level qualify for the payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance to the Central Government employees posted there. The staff of office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Air Force) located in Dehra Dun, and staff of Central Government offices located in other parts of U.P. in the hills will be governed by the orders of Government of India in this

regard and not by those of the State Government, Dehra Dun which is situated at a height of approximately 637 metres does not qualify for the payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance to the Central Government employees working there. Regarding other hill stations in U.P., the eligibility of these employees to Hill Compensatory Allowance is determined with reference to the height criterion mentioned above.

#### **Taking over of Pashok Tea Estate**

**10225. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 5129 on 31st March, 1978 regarding proposal to review appointments of Managers of Tea Gardens and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta High Court has given a decision against the taking over of Pashok Tea Estate by the Central Government; and

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

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

(b) Government have filed an appeal in the High Court against the judgement of the Single Judge of that Court.

#### **Selection of candidates in response to I.A. advertisement in employment news on 12th October, 1977**

**10226. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Indian Airlines published an advertisement in 'Emp-

loyment News Weekly' on 12th October, 1977;

(b) how many applications were received and how many were selected out of them, if not, why the delay; and

(c) is it a fact that the age limit mentioned in the advertisement was relaxed upto 33 years in spite of this why some of the pilots below 33 years age received regret letters?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) An advertisement was published in the Employment News on 22nd October, 1977 for the posts of pilots in Indian Airlines.

(b) and (c). 614 applications were received and the selection is under process. The advertisement specified an upper age limit of 30 years, relaxable by 5 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and ex-Defence personnel. The age limit was also relaxable by 3 years in respect of candidates continuously employed as Pilots and in other deserving cases. After a preliminary scrutiny of all cases of candidates over 30 years on the basis of specific criteria of proficiency or experience, regret letters were issued to certain candidates. Later, however, on persistent representations, it was decided that all candidates upto 33 years who were otherwise eligible would, as a special case, be considered along with others. All such candidates are being called for interview.

वैकों में विभिन्न सेवा नियम

10227. श्री राम कंवार बेरका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (केन्द्रीय) के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई सेवा वैकों और नियमों के अन्तर्गत वैकों में विभिन्न सेवा नियम उचित हैं; और

(क) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कायदाहारी करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) श्रीर (क)। सरकार द्वारा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए अप्री तक कोई सेवा नियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं। विकिसा लाभ, प्रवासी वाणिक वेतनवृद्धि आदि जैसे ग्रामलों में, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को सताह दी गई है कि वे जिस राज्य में स्थित हैं, उस राज्य के समकक्ष कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाली सेवा नियमों को प्रदर्शित रूप से घपना लें।

Request made by Karnataka Government to exempt industries from credit restrictions

10228. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government have requested the Central Government to exempt some industries from the credit restrictions as otherwise it would aggravate the unemployment problem; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such industries and the decision taken by Central Government on the request of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of items listed for export under PL-480

10229. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total yearly production of items which are listed to be exported under PL-480 agreement;

(b) what is the demand for these items within the country;

(c) whether there is any surplus production of these items; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative how it is proposed to meet the domestic demand as well as export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). As per para 10(c) in Part-II of the Agreement on PL-480 and other funds between the Government of India and the Government of the USA signed in 1974, goods and services totalling upto 100 million dollars may be purchased for export by US Government Agencies over a period of 5 years with 75 per cent payment in dollars and 25 per cent in rupees from the non PL-480 Rupee Funds. The export of items under this Agreement are limited to items included in the list of items eligible for export under this arrangement as may be agreed to between the two Government from time to time. The list of items currently eligible for exports under this Agreement is given at Statement I.

The value of exports made upto December 1977 under this Agreement amounts to Rs. 13,27,960/- The details of the export are given at Statement II.

Exports under this Agreement has been so negligible so far that they have literally no influence on domestic availability. The time and efforts involved in collecting the statistics called for in the questions may not be commensurate with the results.

#### Statement I

LIST OF ITEMS WHICH COULD BE PURCHASED IN INDIA BY US GOVERNMENT AGENCIES UNDER THE RUPEE AGREEMENT OF 1974.

#### Animal and Vegetable Products

Spices (ground and packaged-ginger root, nutmeg, pepper, turmeric cardamom etc.)

#### Wood and Products thereof

Furniture—home and office

Wood-veneer panels

Plywood and Strawboard

#### Textile Fibres and Textile Products

Furnishing fabrics—handloomed and mill-made.

Bedsheets, bedcovers, pillow-cases, towels made up; handloomed and mill made

Wearing Apparel—of handloomed and mill made cotton, woollen, and synthetic textiles for men, women and children

Woollen blankets

Tents—for army and camping use

Carpets and rugs—handloomed and powerloomed of wool, cotton and jute Tarpaulins

Misc. Textile Products—dusters, cordage, etc.

#### Chemicals and Related Products

Paints and Varnishes

Ultramarine Blue

Tyres and tubes

#### Non-metallic Products

Tableware—earthenware and chinaware

Ceramic Sanitaryware

Ceramic insulation

Glazed tiles

#### Metal Manufactured Products

Buildings hardware—nuts, bolts, screws, angles, hinges, handles latches, shapes etc.

Pipes and tubes

Steel netting, fencing, and barbed wiring

Handtools, axes, pliers, hammers, files and rasps, chisels, screw drivers, spanners, etc.

Garden tools—shears, shovels, etc.	Handicraft novelty items and jewellery etc.
Steel office and camping furniture—filling cabinets, book shelves, swivel chairs, stools, tables. etc.	Automotive Batteries
Stainless steel tableware and flatware—knives, spoons, forks etc.	Auto parts
<i>Other manufactured products</i>	Ceiling Fans—Exhaust Fans
Refrigeration equipment	Electric Irons
Adding machines (non-electric)	Voltage Regulators and Stabilizers
Electric filament and luminescent lamps	Electric supplies
Bicycles	Wire Switches
Footwear—leather and canvas	Plugs
Leather handbags pocket books	Light fixtures etc.
Leather luggage	Computers, software and related services
Sporting goods	Jeeps
	Passenger cars, Trucks and Tractors.

**Statement II**

*Statement showing details of exports allowed under Special US Dollars and Rupee Payment Procedure for US Government purchase under paragraph 10(c) of Part-II of the Rupees Agreement between the Government of India and USA for the period from 30th September, 1975 to December, 1977.*

Quarter ending	Description of goods	Rupee value of goods	Country to which export
30th September, '75 .	57 rugs packed in 17 rolls	Rs. 1,17,810	Kabul, Afghanistan
31st December, '75 .	82 rugs	Rs. 1,56,060	Afghanistan
31st March, '76 .	857 packages furniture	Rs. 3,73,800	Afghanistan
30th June, '76 .	nil	nil	Do.
30th September, '76 .	72 packages furniture	Rs. 1,52,566	Dacca, Bangladesh
31st December, '76 .	19 packages furniture and furnishings	Rs. 58,573	Do.
31st March, '77 .	3-Wheeler Bajaj delivery van.	Rs. 36,904	Do.
30th June, '77 .	10 Jeeps	Rs. 3,46,667	Bangladesh
5th August, '77 .	Drapery & upholstery material	Rs. 53,890	Afghanistan
	Do.	Rs. 8,496	Do.
	3 bales drapery & upholstery material	Rs. 3,181	Do.
	17 wooden screens	Rs. 6,800	Pakistan
	18 wooden screens	Rs. 9,643	Do.
	8 bundles of fabrics	Rs. 3,630	USA
	<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>Rs. 13,27,960</b>	

**Change in timings of Flights between Delhi and Ahmedabad**

10230. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to change the timings of the Indian Airlines flights between Delhi and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, when; and  
(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). It is proposed to effect marginal change in the timings of IC-461 (Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay) flight effective 20th May, 1978. The present and revised timings of the service would be as under:-

Present timings		IC-461		Proposed timings
0635	D	Delhi	D	0615
0750	A	Ahmedabad	A	0730
0820	D	Ahmedabad	D	0800
0910	A	Bombay	A	0850

(c) Marginal change in the timings of IC-461 has been necessitated due to rescheduling of jet aircraft operations with the induction of one additional airbus in Indian Airlines. Airbus will be replacing the Boeing on Bombay/Trivandrum route. As such it has been necessary to change timings of some of the services operated by Boeing 737 aircraft. IC-461 is one of such services where marginal change has to be made in view of subsequent operation of the same aircraft out of Bombay.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A statement showing the information is enclosed.

(b) Foreign aid was utilised for project and non-project imports and assisted the country's development process.

**Statement**

(Rupees in crores)

**Foreign Aid**

10231. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign aid India received annually from foreign countries during the last five years; and

(b) the purposes on which the same was spent during the above period and with what result?

Year	Amount
1973-74	734.85
1974-75	1,102.09
1975-76	1,691.84
1976-77	1,512.86
1977-78	1,410.45

(as per Revised Estimates)

Figures for 1973-74 are at pre-December, 1971, IMF parity rates and from 1974-75 onwards at current rates.

**Grant of Advances from Provident Fund**

**10232. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to liberalise the rules regarding grant of advances from Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) There are no proposals for liberalising the rules regarding grant of advances from the provident fund, under the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules and Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India). 1962.

(b) Does not arise.

तस्करी रोकने के लिये मोटर बोटों का आयात

**10233. श्री सालजी भाई:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने तस्करी रोकने के लिए कुछ समय पूर्व विदेशों में कुछ विशेष प्रकार की मोटर-बोटों का आयात किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन में से कुछ मोटर-बोट खाराब हो गई थीं और उनका उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तस्वीरी व्योरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडो (श्री सतीश अध्यक्ष) : (क) जी, हां। परिवहन पट पर तस्करी की रोकथाम के लिए सीमानुक्रम विभाग के प्रयोगार्थ 1974-75 में मध्यम आकार की तीव्रामी 20 नोकाएं नार्वे से आयात की गयी थीं। इनके प्रतिरिक्ष 1977 में 2 प्रदद फोटो जैट जलयान और न्यूजीलैंड से मंगाए गए थे। बड़ी संख्या में इनकी खरीद के बारे में नियंत्रण से पहले महानों संकरी खाड़ियों और नहरों में इनकी उपयोगिता का जायजा लेने के लिए भी इनका परिवहन टट पर नियोजन किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). नार्वे की 20 नीकाओं में से एक नीका, 10/11 फरवरी, 1975 की रात को एक संदिग्ध जलयान का पीछा करते समय बम्बई से दूर पानी के अन्दर स्थित चट्टान से

टकरा कर दुर्घटना प्रस्त हो गई। जूंक नीका को ही जली की भरमत गैर कियायती पायी गयी, इसलिए इसे पूरा नुकसान भान लिया गया है। लेकिन, मुख्य इंजिन और कुछ पुर्जे बाद में इस्तेमाल के लिए निकाल कर रख लिए गए हैं। अन्य नीकाएं चालू हास्त में हैं।

**Foreign Tours of Ministers**

**10234. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of State who undertook foreign tours with dates, expenses incurred the purpose of visit and the nature of achievements resulting therefrom during the period from 1st April, 1977 to 28th February, 1978;

(b) the visits of the Prime Minister abroad in the same period with similar information as in (a) above; and

(c) whether in any case Member/Members of the family of Minister accompanied him on the visit and if so, in what capacity?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

न्यूली शुगर फैक्टरी, नगरिया तथा जीप फैक्टरी, इलाहाबाद के मालिकों की ओर बर्तों की बकाया राशि

**10235. डा० महादोपक तिह शास्य :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यूली शुगर फैक्टरी, नगरिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) तथा जीप फैक्टरी, इलाहाबाद के मालिकों की ओर आयकर तथा केन्द्रीय करों की भारी राशियां बकाया हैं; और क्या उनको बमूल करने में सरकार निश्चिय रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तस्वीरी तथ्य क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

विसं भूतालय में राष्ट्र भवीती (श्री चूलकिकार उल्लाह): (क) और (ब). जहाँ तक केंद्रीय विभी-कर का संबंध है, इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के मनुसार 17 दिसंबर, 1977 को कोई कर बकाया नहीं थे और इसलिए उन्हें वसूल करने के लिए कोई उपाय करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

जहाँ तक आपकर का सम्बन्ध है, 31 मार्च 1978 की स्थिति के मनुसार अपेक्षित सूचना एकलिंग की जा रही है और यथासंभव शोध सदन-पट्ट पर रख दी जायगी।

#### Demarcation of Areas of Taxation

10236. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu has pleaded for clear demarcation of areas of taxation so as to avoid Centre stepping into the State's limits; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have presented a Memorandum to the Seventh Finance Commission in which *inter-alia* the question of re-appraisal of the Constitutional provisions governing the Centre-State financial relations has been referred to. No request has, however, been received for a clear demarcation of areas of taxation.

(b) The Central Government is of the view that the provisions of the Constitution concerning financial relations between Centre and the States have been designed with great care and circumspection. They have stood the test of time and have enough flexibility for meeting the various problems that may arise from time to time. The fiscal jurisdiction of the Centre and the States has been demarcated on sound economic principles. The Memorandum submitted by the State Government to the Finance Commission will be considered by that body while making its recommendations.

#### Import Licences for M/s Kores India

10237. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Kores India are having licences for direct import of raw material;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to discontinue such practice and ask them to take the material through Government Agencies; and

(c) if answers to (a) is in affirmative and (b) in negative reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) M/s. Kores India have been obtaining licences for import of raw materials as Actual Users.

(b) and (c). Actual Users are required to obtain supplies from public sector agencies, in lieu of direct imports, only in respect of those items of raw materials the import of which is canalised through such agencies.

#### Apprenticeship period extended in S.T.C.

10238. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the period of apprenticeship in the State Trading Corporation of India Limited has been extended by one year after the completion of initial period of one year prescribed in the beginning.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the nature of training they are being imparted;

(d) the future trend of the administration to absorb these apprentices; and

(e) whether they are likely to be turned out even after spending one more year of their life with the organisation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEF):** (a) and (b). The period of apprenticeship in the STC of all categories of Apprentices except that of Export Assistants is one year. The period of apprenticeship of Export Assistants is two years as per the Apprenticeship Rules. No extension of this period is permissible under the Apprenticeship Rules.

(c) They are being provided with two types of training (a) on-the-job training in the office and (b) training in Theory at the Delhi Institute of Management and Services, New Delhi.

(d) and (e). Apprentices on completion of their period of training cease to be Apprentices under the Act and their services automatically end. A fresh set of Apprentices are to be hired in their place under the law and similarly trained again. This process repeats. However, they are given preference in employment against vacancies which might arise in the Corporation.

#### New Export Policy

**10239. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision with regard to the formation of a new export policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) and (b). The Export Policy for 1978-79 was announced by Public Notice,

and a copy thereof was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. A copy of the Policy is available in the Parliament Library.

#### Recruitment of Staff and Officers by I.T.D.C.

**10240. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:**  
**SHRI A. MURUGESAN:**

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

(a) the policy followed by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation or recruitment of staff and officers;

(b) whether adequate publicity is given in all newspapers throughout the country in regard to staff requirements;

(c) the number who applied during the last two years for each category of post, the number who were selected and the method of selection whether through examination or interview; and

(d) whether there is any Central recruitment for staff needs of all the Hotels under the wing of the co-operation?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The policy followed by the ITDC for recruitment of staff and officers by and large is based on the policy guidelines given by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. In brief, the following policy and principles are adopted:—

In the lower categories of staff and also in respect of unskilled workers to be recruited in a particular locality where the unit of the Corporation is situated persons who come from the area of nearabout the place of location of the unit are considered for recruitment.

In the cases of skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff, other things being equal, preference is given to the persons belonging to the area in which the Unit/Office is located.

In the middle and executive levels, both technical and non-technical, recruitments are made on all-India basis keeping in view the qualifications, experience and merit as being the principal criteria.

Vacancies in the lower levels are either advertised or notified to the Employment Exchange concerned and recruitment process is carried out thereafter. In the middle and executive level posts, advertisements are issued in the leading all-India dailies and in cases of such posts arising in a particular region, also in the vernacular or regional languages leading dailies. The advertisements in such cases are also included in the Employment News/Rozgar Samachar, which have all-India circulation.

In respect of vacancies falling against the reserved points for SC/ST and other exclusive categories, separate advertisements are issued like-wise and to the SC/ST Societies and Association, with a copy thereof sent to the Chairman of Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) As mentioned in (a) above, adequate publicity is given in the leading all-India/regional dailies, both English and vernacular, depending upon the region where the vacancy arises. Advertisements are also issued in Employment News/Rozgar Samachar in respect of vacancies advertised on all-India basis.

(c) The requisite information in regard to the number who applied during the last two years for each category of post, the number who were selected and the method of selection,

etc. is being collected from the various units of the Corporation and the same will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) All recruitment of officers in the hotels are centralised in the Headquarters of the Corporation, but depending upon the requirements of staff in non-executive levels, recruitment powers have been delegated to the Unit Heads of the major Hotels, etc.

#### Supply of Railway Wagons and Coaches by P.E.C.

10241. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to refer to answer given to the Starred Question No. 535 on 31st March, 1978 regarding failure of Projects and Equipment Corporation to export Railway coaches and wagons and state:

(a) whether railway wagons and coaches have been supplied by the Projects Equipment Corporation to countries other than Uganda;

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the details of the transactions with them; and

(c) what other goods and equipment have been supplied by P.E.C. and to which countries during the last five years?

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

(b) 2798 wagons and 103 coaches valued at Rs. 41.4 crores have been exported to the countries mentioned below during the last five years:

Poland	Bangladesh
Iran	Malaysia
Zambia	Philippines
Yugoslavia	Tanzania
East Africa	

(c) During the last five years, engineering goods including electrical equipment, machine tools, hand tools, compressors, diesel engines, bicycles and components, auto accessories, general equipment forgings and castings, diesel locomotives and other railway equipment other than wagons and coaches etc., valued at Rs. 89.3 crores were supplied to Australia, Abu Dhabi, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Beirut, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Ceylon, Dubai, East Germany, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, G.D.R., Hongkong, Indonesia, Ireland, Iran, Italy, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Morocco, Mauritius, Nigeria, North Korea, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Pakistan, Panama, Singapore, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, Thailand, Tanzania, Tunisia, USSR, USA, U.K., West Germany and Yugoslavia.

**Crash in Prices of Certain Varieties of Tobacco**

10242. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a crash in prices of fluecure and virginia and some other varieties of Tobacco; and

(b) whether he will immediately arrange cost price determination exercise in order to bring down the price of cigarette in view of a very low price of tobacco this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) There has been a marked downward trend in the whole-sale price of raw tobacco during 1978 as compared to 1977. However, in so far as virginia flue cured tobacco is concerned, it will not be correct to say that there has been crash in prices. On the whole the price of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh were about 10—15 per cent lower this year in comparision to the previous year.

(b) The cost of tobacco is only a minor element in the price of cigarettes and hence any cost price determination exercise in the wake of reduction in the price of tobacco will not lead to any significant conclusions.

**Purchase of Tetracycline Hydro-chloride**

10243. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regular case has been registered by C.B.I. in the irregularities/illegalities found in the purchase of Tetracycline Hydro-chloride in May, 1977;

(b) when was this R.C. registered; and

(c) what action has been taken against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

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

ट्रेकिंग पार्टियों को "पूर्य होस्टलों" में ठहरने सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

10244. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या पर्यटन और बागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रेकिंग पार्टियों और पर्वतारोहियों को "पूर्य होस्टलों" में ठहरने की श्री सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिये राज्यों को कुछ निवेश देने की स्थिति में है ?

पर्दान और नायर विमान मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां।

(ब) नीर (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### Tornado in Delhi

10245. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the report that the recent tornado in Delhi could not have been possible without energy from nuclear fission or fusion;

(b) is it a fact that Shri S. K. Trikha of Delhi University, Physics Department, found radio-activity 50 per cent higher than normal back-ground level at the site of devasta-tion;

(c) is it a fact that no radio-activity is found in tornado; and

(d) will the Government set up a committee of technical experts to enquire into the causes of this tornado?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). There is a newspaper report that Shri S. K. Trikha carried out a radio-activity survey of the area affected by the tornado 25 hours after occurrence and found the radio-activity to be 1½ times higher than the normal back-ground level. Meteorologists do not hold the view that tornadoes are not possible without energy from nuclear fission or fusion. No report that tornadoes are caused only by nuclear fission or fusion is found in meteorological literature.

(d) Government have no such pro-posal.

विद्वान् उद्योग समूह पर करों को बकाया राशि की जाए

10246. श्री हुकमबेद नारायण यादव: स्पा विस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्वान् उद्योग समूह को करों की बकाया राशि की जांच किस प्रकार की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये उनकी सेवा-पुस्तकों की जांच करने तथा फिर तत्संबंधी तुलन-पत्रों को सभा-पटल पर रखने का है; और

(ग) उन राजनीतिक दलों तथा नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनको वर्ष 1973-76 के दौरान विद्वान् उद्योग समूह ने बन्द दिये तथा कितनी राशि के बंद दिए; और क्या उक्त जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलफिकार उल्लह): (क) कलकत्ता तथा बम्बई में विद्वान् समूह के कर-निधारितियों के मामले आय-कर आयकृत (सेप्टल) के अधीन रखे गये हैं ताकि कर-निधारणों और करों की बसूली पर उचित नियन्त्रणी रखी जा सके। दूसरे स्थानों पर भी, इन मामलों को बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के कार्य-भार में रखा गया है।

कर की बकाया रकमों को प्रत्येक मामले में आगे ले जाया जाता है। जो वर्ष में जारी की गई मांग का, ऐसी मांग के प्रति भदा किये गये कर का और भदा नहीं की गई शेष रकम का समूचित रूप से मिलान करने के पश्चात् किया जाता है।

(ख) जैसा कि भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताया गया है, विद्वान् समूह से सम्बंधित मामले, विस्तृत जांच-पटल के प्रयोगनार्थ, इस समय आय-कर अधिकारियों (वैनोदीय अधिकार-क्षेत्र) अथवा अन्य बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा देखे जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विद्वान् समूह से संबंधित आय-कर के मामलों को तथा इस किस्म के अन्य मामलों को देखने के लिए एक विशेष कक्ष बना दिया गया है।

तुलन-पत्र सार्वजनिक दस्तावेज होते हैं, और वे कम्पनियों के रजिस्टर के पास हमेशा उपलब्ध रहते हैं, और इसलिए इन्हें सभा-पटल पर रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) कम्पनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को दिये जाने वाले दानों का तुलन-पत्रों में हमेशा उल्लेख रहता है और विद्वान् समूह द्वारा वर्ष 1973-76 में किये गये दान विविध कम्पनियों के तुलन-पत्र को मुद्रित प्रतियों में उपलब्ध हैं।

**Seizure of Fake Tobacco Permits in raids in Tamil Nadu and Kerala**

10247. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were conducted in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) and Kerala in February, 1975 in which seizure of fake tobacco permits with forged signatures of excise officials and also counterfeit court fee stamps were effected;

(b) if so, what effective steps, namely Departmental action including revocation in licence, prosecution, inter-departmental reference and such other appropriate action, were taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) what is the present stage of different cases?

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

**Wealth and Funds owned by Indian National Congress subjected to Wealth Tax and Income Tax**

10248. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) why wealth and funds both on hand and receipt from time to time owned by the Indian National Congress is subjected to both wealth tax and income tax; and

(b) what effective steps Government have taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) The Indian National Congress is being assessed in the status of Association of Persons and as such is not liable to pay wealth-tax. Hence, no wealth-tax has been charged in respect of its wealth.

The party is, however, liable to pay income-tax on the income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as political parties are not exempt from payment of income-tax.

(b) Assessments for income-tax have been made upto the assessment year 1975-76.

For assessment years 1976-77 and 1977-78 notices calling for return were issued and returns have been filed.

**Source of Capital Investment of M/s. HIMCO Laboratories Sonepat (Haryana)**

10249. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6752 on the 14th April, 1978 regarding the Capital Investment of M/s. HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat (Haryana) and state:

(a) is it a fact that Shri Ved Prakash, (shown at Serial No. 2) is a Government servant, if so, the name of the Department in which he is employed, and his official designation;

(b) the amount of Income-tax paid by him since 1.4.1973 up-to-date year-wise;

(c) whether the Income-tax department had verified the source from where Smt. Krishna Rani and Shri Ved Prakash had invested such huge amounts from 1.4.1973 to 31.3.1977 and if so, what are the said sources; and

(d) if no verification had been made, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Ved Prakash is the District and Sessions Judge of Gurgaon.

(b) The requisite information is not readily available. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(c) and (d). The assessments of M/s. HIMCO Laboratories have been completed upto the assessment year 1975-76 and during the course of the proceedings the source of loans in question shown to have been advanced by Shri Ved Prakash and Smt. Krishna Rani were verified and were explained to have been paid out of the bank accounts of these two persons. No fresh loan is stated to have been given by Shri Ved Prakash during the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77. As regards the loans shown to have been advanced by Smt. Krishna Rani after 31-3-1975 verification has not been made as the relevant assessments are pending.

विला मुकुररुर (विहार) के श्री रघुनाथ पांडे पर कर को बकाया राखि

10250. श्री हृष्ण देव नारायण सिंह: क्या विल मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975 से 1977 तक वर्षदार राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों द्वारा 'मपर टाकीज' और विहार में मुकुररुर क्षेत्र में ज्ञेन की अनेक भौतिकीय संस्थाओं के मालिक श्री रघुनाथ पांडे को कुल किंतनी राशि के रूप दिये गये और उनके विकल्प किंतनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) उन पर विभिन्न केन्द्रीय करों की किंतनी राशि बकाया है और किन-किन तारीखों से बकाया है और सरकार का उसकी बूझी के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विल मंदिरालय में राष्ट्र मंडी (श्री जलफिकार-उल्लाह): (क) साहकारों में प्रबलित परियाई तथा प्रधान के अनुसार और सरकारी लेन की बैंकों पर लागू होने वाले कानूनों के उपर्यायों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुरूप भी बैंकों के अलग-अलग घटकों से सम्बन्धित सूचना सामान्यतः प्रकट नहीं की जाती।

(ख) प्रत्यक्ष करों की बकाया रकमों के बारे में स्थिति इस प्रकार है—श्री रघुनाथ पांडे पर, व्याप्ति के रूप में कर के 15,819/- रु. बकाया है जिसमें 14,983/- रु. भायकर के हैं जिसकी मांग 17-2-78 को जारी की गई थी, धारा 140 क (3) के अन्तर्गत दण्ड की रकम 570/- रुपए है, जिसके लिए मांग 21-3-75 को जारी की गई थी और धन कर की रकम 266/- रुपये है जिसके लिये मांग 10-4-72 को जारी की गई थी। 14,983/- रु. की मांग के स्वरूप जिसके लिए एक याचिका विचारालीन है। याचिका है सेव मांग पन्द्रह दिन में बसूल हो जाएगी।

श्री रघुनाथ पांडे पर एक अविभाजित हिन्दू परिवार की हैसियत से भी कर-निर्धारण दिया गया है जिसकी ओर भायकर के 29,559/- रु. बकाया है, जिनमें 9674/- रुपए की मांग 3-12-77 को तथा 19,885/- रुपये की मांग 18-2-78 को जारी की गई थी। इन मांगों के स्वरूप के लिए कर-निर्धारित द्वारा पेश की गई याचिका विचारालीन है।

श्री रघुनाथ पांडे की ओर यदि सीमा गुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन गुल्क की कोई रकम बकाया हो तो उसके बारे में सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Import of SOFTCIN Paper

10251. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed import of the SOFTCIN paper while only low cellulose wadding is allowed under the import policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to soft and absorbent tissue paper required in the manufacture of toilet paper, paper napkins etc. This item as well as low cellulose wadding are special type tissue papers which are permitted for import under the current policy.

### Tourist Centres functioning in other countries

10252. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Indian Tourism Promotion Centres functioning in other countries;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase such centres during the next two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) There are now 18 Government of India Tourist Offices abroad. A list of such offices with area covered by them is attached.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to open a new Tourist Office at Kuala Lumpur to promote tourist traffic from Malaysia. The proposal is yet to be finalised in consultation with the Ministries of External Affairs and Finance.

### Statement

#### *List of Government of India Tourist Offices abroad*

There are now 18 overseas offices covering the following areas :

1. New York	Function under arrangement of 'Operation America'—cover USA, Latin America, Canada and Caribbean Islands.	Regional Director G. New York, supervises the functioning of these offices.
2. Los Angeles		
3. Chicago		
4. Toronto		
5. London	Function under arrangement of 'Operation U.K.'—covers U.K. and the Eire.	
6. Geneva	Function under arrangement of 'Operation Europe'—cover continental Europe.	Regional Director, Geneva, supervises the functioning of these offices.
7. Paris		
8. Frankfurt		
9. Brussels		
10. Stockholm		
11. Vienna		
12. Milan		
13. Sydney	Function under 'Operation Australia'—cover Australia, New Zealand—Fiji Islands, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.	Regional Director, Sydney, supervises the functioning of these offices.
14. Perth		
15. Singapore		
16. Tokyo		
17. Bangkok	Function under 'Operation East-Asia'—cover Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong and Thailand.	Regional Director, Tokyo, supervises the functioning of these offices.
18. Kuwait	Functions under 'Operation West Asia'—covers countries in West Asia.	

In addition Tourism Promotion Officers attached to some of the above offices are located at Washington D.C., Miami, Dallas and San Francisco in U.S.A. and Tehran (Iran) and Melbourne (Australia).

frame therefore, indicating *inter alia* the investment proposed in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) the present position regarding the development of Goa, Daman and Diu as an important centre of tourist attraction; and

(c) the projects and programmes to be taken up in future for the development of tourism in this territory indicating *inter alia* the break up of details thereof?

#### **Janata Hotel in Goa, Daman and Diu**

10253. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Janata Hotels proposed to be constructed and time.

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages the construction of Janata hotels at the metropolitan cities of New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Other tourist centres for putting up Janata hotels will be identified after undertaking a survey. Hence, no investment at present is proposed on the construction of a Janata hotel in the Central Sector in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

(b) A 46-bed youth hostel has been constructed by the Central Department of Tourism at Panaji at a cost of Rs. 5.08 lakhs to encourage youth travel. A hydrographic survey at a cost of Rs. 7.20 lakhs was undertaken by the Central Department of Tourism along selected beaches in Goa to determine safe beach areas for development. It is also proposed to introduce water sports activities, particularly for the youth in association with the youth hostel at Panaji, subject to suitable water areas being available for the purpose. In this connection the Union Territory Administration has been requested to carry out surveys in selected areas along the Mandovi and Zuari rivers.

(c) The construction of 2/3 star 50-room hotel at Goa is proposed by the India Tourism Development Corporation in the Five Year Plan 1978-83, subject to the availability of funds.

**Offer from World Bank for financing Agricultural Oriented Projects and Rural Development Programmes**

**10254. SHRI AMRUT KASAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has offered to finance the development of agricultural research schemes, agriculture oriented projects and rural development programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much of this amount will be spent in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu?

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

(b) List of possible projects presently under consideration is at statement.

(c) There is at present no specific project for Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

**Statement**

List of possible projects in the Agriculture Sector under consideration for financing by the World Bank Group.

1. Haryana Irrigation
2. Mandwa Fert. Modernisation
3. Punjab Irrigation
4. National Agricultural Research
5. National Cooperative Development Corporation
- 6 Inland Fisheries
7. Composite Agricultural Extension and Research
8. Rainfed Agriculture I
9. Maharashtra Irrigation II
- 10 Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation III
11. Gujarat Irrigation II
12. Marine Fisheries—Kerala
- 13 Gujarat Fertiliser.

**Central Government Pensioners getting Service Retirement Pension and Family Pensions**

**10255. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKARRAO MANE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Central Government pensioners getting service retirement pension and family pensions;

(b) what is the total number of Central Government pensioners who had commuted portion of their pension; and

(c) how many of them are in the age group of 71—75, 76—80 and 81—85?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) The total number of Central Government pensioners (including family pensioners) as on 1-1-1976 was approximately 9.84 lakhs.

(b) Information available in respect of Central Government pensioners who commuted their pensions during 1973 to 1975 is as follows:—

Total number of persons who retired 1,55,000 approx.

Total number of pensioners who commuted their pensions 51,400 approx.

(c) This information is not maintained in the records kept by the agencies responsible for sanctioning and authorising payment of pension. The collection of this information will involve review of all pension payment orders at a large number of treasuries, public sector banks etc. scattered all over the country which disburse pensions. It is considered that the time and effort involved in collecting the information may not yield commensurate results.

**Total number of Government Pensioners**

**10256. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKARRAO MANE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Government pensioners who retired before 1st January, 1964 and were alive on 31st December, 1976; and

(b) how many of them retired on 3/8th pension and were paid DCR gratuity equal to their 15 months emoluments?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** The collection of the information will necessitate reference to a large number of Central and State Government agencies responsible for authorising and paying

Civil, Defence, Railway and Posts and Telegraphs pensioners, who will have to review pension cases of all persons who retired before 1-1-1964 for collecting the desired information. It is considered that the time and effort involved in the collection of this information may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Postings in Central Excise, Farrukhabad Division, Kanpur Collectorate**

**10257. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the policy of Government regarding posting of rankers in field service and rotation of subordinate Officers in Ranges and preventive jobs and how far this policy was actually given effect to during emergency period in Central Excise Farrukhabad Division, Kanpur Collectorate?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL):** The meaning of the expression 'rankers' used by the honourable Member is not clear. It has been presumed that it refers to officers of the rank of Assistant Collector and above, other than those recruited directly to Group 'A' posts. It has also been presumed that 'subordinate officers' refers to the Inspector of Central Excise.

2. Officers of the level of Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Customs and Central Excise are generally transferred from one posting to another after a period of about 4 years. Sometimes, however, this period may vary, having regard to administrative considerations, bonafide cases of hardship, the nature of work in any particular post, etc.

3. So far as Farrukhabad Division of Kanpur Collectorate is concerned, the Assistant Collector in-charge, who was a directly recruited officer, remained

posted there from 13-1-1975 to 8-2-1978, i.e. for about three years

4. As regards Inspectors of Central Excise, Government's general policy is that they should not be kept at the same place for a period of more than four to six years. The detailed policy for transfers is, however, framed and implemented by the respective Collectors, having regard to the type of work, conditions in different stations in the Collectorate, and other relevant considerations. It is reported that in the Kanpur Central Excise Collectorate, the general policy has been that officers should be rotated by the Assistant Collector from one Multiple Officer Range (M.O.R.) to another in the same station after two years. Rotations out of an M.O.R. were to be done by the Superintendent in-charge according to administrative convenience and the nature of work involved. In regard to postings in preventive units, the policy was that Assistant Collectors should decide the postings of officers to the preventive units in the Division, keeping in view the board principles indicated by the Collector. The Collector had desired that officers should not normally be kept in preventive units for more than two years except where the performance of an officer was quite good.

5. As regards implementation of this policy during the Emergency period in the Farrukhabad Division of the Kanpur Collectorate, it is reported that the policy was generally being followed. So far as the M.O.Rs. in Kaimganj (within the Farrukhabad Division) were concerned, the normal period of stay for Inspectors was two years and transfers of Inspectors from one M.O.R. to another in Kaimganj were normally ordered after one year.

6. As regards postings of officers to preventive units in the Farrukhabad Division, it is reported that the Assistant Collector, Farrukhabad, was doing rotations of officers into and out of the preventive units in his Division, ac-

cording to the performance of the officers in these units.

**Claim cases for Bus Accidents pending with Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.**

10258. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of claim cases for bus accident are pending at present with the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., Branch Office, Mandi and Head Office Chandigarh pending for settlement;

(b) whether it is a fact that the claim cases filed by KAISTHA BUS SERVICE Nagrata Bagnan in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh, filed with the Company in 1976 have not yet been settled;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any instructions are being issued to the Mandi Office of the Company for early settlement of all these pending cases; and

(e) by when these cases are expected to be settled?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Number of claims pending at Mandi Branch Office are four. No claims are pending at present with Chandigarh Divisional Office.

(b) The claim in question has been settled on 3-5-1978.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Out of the four claims pending at Mandi Office, in the case the claim cheque is being posted. The other three claims have been reported to the company only in April, 1978 and the same are being processed.

**Holding of Second Indian Exhibition at Moscow in August, 1978**

10259. SHRI R. P. DASS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the holding of the second Indian Exhibition at Moscow in August, 1978 has been finalised;

(b) whether art objects, utensils and wares made of Brass and Bell metal would form the composition of the industrial exhibition in 1978; and

(c) if so, the list of items of art objects, utensils and wares of different metal and alloys?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The art objects to be exhibited include, bronze busts of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, replicas of Vishnu, Nataraja and Parvati, model of Taj Mahal, model of Tanjore temple, model of Raja Rani Temple of Bhubaneswar, Budha in Vyakhananamudra Gandhara Peacock Gandhara, bronze stupas Nalanda and some original paintings and sculptures. Wares and utensils of different metals and alloys include stainless steel household wares, non-ferrous fixtures and fittings, brass aftabas, brass plates, Tanjore plates, brass ashtreys, brass samawar, brass beermugs, brass decenters, brass fruit bowle, brass dhoopdanis, brass flower stands, brass agardan lantern, bell metal Nandi, bell metal Dokra elephant riders, bell metal Dokra Kali, bell metal dinner bells, bell metal lamps, bell metal oil lamps and bell metal hanging lamps.

**Brass and Bell-Metal Wares for Fairs and Exhibitions**

10260. SHRI R. P. DASS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether articles made of Brass and Bell-metal particularly the wares

of West Bengal, U.P. and Tamil Nadu have so far been included in the list of exhibits and have been shown in the Fairs and Exhibitions organised within the country and abroad by the Trade Fair Authority of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The articles of brass and bell-metal made in West Bengal, U.P. and Tamil Nadu were exhibited at Agri-Expo 1977, held at the Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Such items were also shown at the fairs and exhibitions organised at Milan, Melbourne, Poznan, Mozambique, Zagreb, Baghdad, Lima, Khartoum, Tripoli and Leipzig. The wares displayed were mainly in the category of vessels and utensils, lamps and sculptures as also brassware items of decorative nature like flower-vase, bells aftabas, figures and figurines and wall plates.

सहकारी समितियों को सोडियम सिलिकेट पर उत्पादन-शुल्क में राहत देने के बारे में अध्यावेदन

10261. श्री लक्ष्मीतह नार्हि पटेल: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बता ने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को 6 मार्च, 1978 को व्यापार विभाग सिलिकेट प्रोड्यूसर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज लिमिटेड, जूनागढ़ (ગुजरात) से कोई अध्यावेदन निला जिसमें सहकारी समितियों को सोडियम सिलिकेट पर उत्पादन-शुल्क में राहत देने की मांग की गई है; यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या क्या मांग की गई है;

(ख) क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अवधा करने का विचार है; शौर

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आरोग्य व्याकार करनी है, यदि हाँ, तो किस रूप में और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा मार्गों का क्या भार किस रूप में स्वीकार की जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भवी (भी सतीश ब्राह्मणाल) :  
(क) जी, हाँ। भी सौराष्ट्र सिलिकेट उत्पादक सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, जनागढ़ (गुजरात) ने दिनांक 6 मार्च, 1978 की अपनी दरबावस्त में अनुरोध किया है कि 15 लाख रुपए की सीमा, जो लघु निर्माताओं के लिए उत्पादन-शुल्क में राहत की नई छूट योजना के निर्मित लघु निर्माता की पारता का निर्वारण करने के लिए निश्चित की गई है (जो 1978 के बजट प्रस्तावों के खंग के रूप में प्रोप्रियत की गई थी), सहकारी समितियों के लिए हटा ली जाए।

(ब) और (ग). पारता का मापदण्ड सहकारी समितियों के पश्च में हटाने के परिणामतः, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, दुर्योग दूर्योग होने तथा सहकारी खेत के बाहर के वास्तविक लघु एकत्रों के कार्यवालन में कठिनाइयां पैदा होती हैं। इसलिए उपर्युक्त दरबावस्त में की गयी प्रार्थना स्वीकार्य, नहीं है।

नये मूँगफली विलायक निस्सारण संघों (आँडेनट सालवेंट एक्सट्रेनशन प्लांट्स) की मार्गे

10262. भी अर्मांसह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्रालय तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में राजकोट मोड़ल और जनागढ़ वित्त लघु योग सात नये मूँगफली विलायक निस्सारण संघों आँडेनट सालवेंट एक्सट्रेनशन प्लांट्स) ने 18 मार्च, 1978 को उन्हें अध्यावेदन दिया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या-क्या मार्गे की गई हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कौन-कौन सी मार्गे स्वीकृत कर ली गई हैं अथवा स्वीकृत करने का विचार है तथा कब और किस प्रकार;

(ग) अध्यावेदन में 'सीदा' के बारे में क्या कहा गया है और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और कब तथा कैसे ;

(घ) वर्ष 1978 के लिए तेल-रहित खली के नियांत के कितने कोटे की घब तक भंजती दी गई है और इसमें से नये विलायक संघों को कितना टन कोटा दिया गया है और जब नया कोटा भंजत किया जाएगा तो नये विलायक निस्सारण संघों को कितना प्रतिशत कोटा दिया जाएगा ; और।

(इ) 1978 में नियांत की जाने वाली तेल रहित खली की मात्रा को अन्तिम रूप से कब भंजती दी जाएगी और इस पर अन्तिम रूप से कब स्वीकृत दी जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भवी (भी हुम्बुकुम्बर योगेश) :  
(क) से (ग). जी, हाँ। उसमें की गई मार्गे इस प्रकार है :—

(i) कैनालाइजिंग एजेंसी सीदा का वर्ष 1978 की उच्चतम सीमा) से नियांत के लिए दिए गये मूँगफली निकर्वण (एक्सट्रेनशन) के 2.5 लाख मीट्री टन के तदर्य कोटे में से 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षित कोटे के वितरण के लिए अपनाये गये तरीके में अन्यायपूर्ण बरताव रहा।

(ii) उन युनिटों को, जो पहले भी भौजद थीं, कोटे का आवंटन किया गया, जिसके फलस्वरूप उस भा। में कई हुई जो वास्तविक नई युनिटों को उपलब्ध हो सकती थीं।

(iii) अपारी नियांत कर्तव्यों को नियांत की कोई भी पारता नहीं दी जानी चाहिये।

इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(च) वर्ष 1978 की उच्चतम सीमा में से नियांत के लिए मूँगफली निकर्वण (एक्सट्रेनशन) का 2.5 लाख मीट्री टन का तदर्य कोटा भवत तक दिया जा चुका है।

इसमें से नये संघों के लिए आरक्षित भाग 10 प्रतिशत अबता 25,00 मीट्री टन था।

नये विलायक संघों के लिए नये कोटे का प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त कोटे के दिये जाने पर लिया जाएगा।

(क) यह मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

प्रेसीडेंट हाइडेन्शन कन्स्युलर्स एसोसिएशन, राजकोट और भी सोरठ चेम्बर प्राईंस कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज बेरावल ने उनके भंजालय को विष्वृत उपकरणों पर मुक्त के बारे में अध्यावेदन और तार क्रमांक : 6 मार्च, 1978 और 28 मार्च, 1978 को भेजे थे और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या मार्गे की गई हैं ; और

10263. भी अर्मांसह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त भवी यह बताने की कृप करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र खेत के हाई टेन्शन कन्स्युलर्स एसोसिएशन, राजकोट के प्रेजीडेंट और भी सोरठ चेम्बर प्राईंस कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज बेरावल ने उनके भंजालय को विष्वृत उपकरणों पर मुक्त के बारे में अध्यावेदन और तार क्रमांक : 6 मार्च, 1978 और 28 मार्च, 1978 को भेजे थे और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या मार्गे की गई हैं ; और

(ख) इन मार्गों पर सरकार डारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जानी है और कब तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त बंद्वालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अध्यात्म) : (क) जी, हाँ । हार्टिंग्सन कन्यूमर्स एसोसिएशन राइफोट ने अपनी तारीख 6 मार्च, 1978 की दरबारात में सरकार पर विजली पर से केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क हटाने की प्रार्थना की है। श्री सोरेठ चेम्बर्स थार्क कामर्स एड हैंडस्ट्रीज, वेरावल ने तारीख 28 मार्च, 1978 की अपनी दरबारात में सरकार ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि वह विजली उत्पादन एककों से यह गारंटी लें कि वे विजली पर लगाने वाले उत्पादन-शुल्क के भार को उपभोक्ताओं पर नहीं डालेंगे ।

(ब) विजली पर उत्पादन-शुल्क हटाने के बारे में प्रार्थना स्वीकार करना सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है । सरकार के लिए यह भी मुम्किन नहीं कि वह विजली उत्पादन एककों से इस आकाय की गारंटी ले कि वे विजली पर लगाये गये उत्पादन-शुल्क के भार को उपभोक्ताओं पर नहीं डालेंगे ।

श्री रेयन्स फैक्टरी, उत्पादन के वालिकों और भागीदारों द्वारा उत्पादन-शुल्क का अपवर्जन

10264. श्री हुक्म बच्चन कल्याण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन में आगरा रोड पर क्षयोग अस्पताल के सामने स्थित श्री रेयन्स फैक्टरी, जिसका उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश में नई सड़क पर शो-रूम है, के मालिक और भागीदार पिछले तीन वर्षों से उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवर्जन कर रहे हैं और यह हाँ, तो मिल की स्वाप्नाना के बाद इसने कितना कपड़ा बनाया है और उस पर उत्पादन-शुल्क की कितनी राशि लगती है; और

(ब) क्या उत्पादन-शुल्क का अपवर्जन करने के लिए उक्त मिल में निमित्त सारा कपड़ा प्रोसेसिंग के लिए बाब्लैंड ले जाया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो बाब्लैंड में भव तक कपड़ा 'प्रोसेस' किया गया तथा प्रोसेसिंग मिल का नाम क्या है और उस पर कितनी राशि छार्च हुई ?

वित्त बंद्वालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अध्यात्म) : (क) और (ब). टी० बी० अस्पताल, आगरा रोड, उज्जैन के सामने स्थित मैसेस श्री रेयन्स फैक्टरी ने अपनी फैक्टरी में 34 विद्युत कर्पोरेशन के विविध भागों से शुल्क प्रदत्त पोली-विस्कोस और पोली-एस्टर शुल्क लाते हैं और कोरे अप्रक्रियागत कोली-विस्कोस वस्त्रों का निर्माण करते हैं । कोरे अप्रक्रियागत मानव निर्मित वस्त्र को मूल उत्पादन शुल्क और भवित्वित उत्पादन शुल्क से पूरी शूल्क मिलती हुई है । ऐसे एककों को लाइसेंस-नियंत्रण से भी छूट प्राप्त है । इस बात को स्थान में रखते हुये, इस फर्म द्वारा शुल्क के अपवर्जन

किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । यह बताया गया है कि वे बाब्लैंड में खुले बाजार में विभिन्न पार्टियों से प्रक्रियागत कपड़ा खरीदते हैं और उसे उज्जैन में नई सड़क स्थित मपने शो-रूम में विक्री के लिए रखते हैं ।

**Payment of Income Tax by Smt. Indira Gandhi on \$86,000 paid to her for her Lecture at Brandies University, Waltham**

10265. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in 1965 when Smt. Indira Gandhi was I. & B. Minister, she had visited U.S.A. and given lecture on "Nehru's Foreign Policy" at Brandies University, Waltham, near Boston and she was paid \$ 86,000 for the same by the Carnegie Foundation;

(b) was this money ever brought to India; if yes, when, if not, where is it;

(c) did she pay Income Tax on this; and

(d) Government's reaction to this?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) There is no evidence with the Income-tax Department to show that Smt. Indira Gandhi had received \$ 86,000 from Carnegie Foundation. But she had disclosed an income of U.S. \$ 5000 (Rs. 23,700) in her Income-tax Return

• for the assessment year 1966-67 under the head "Income from other sources" (Royalty) as having been received from Brandies University on 2nd April, 1965.

(b) The assessment records do not throw any light on this matter. The records of the relevant period of Reserve Bank of India are also not available with them as per their rules these are maintained for three years.

(c) Income-tax has been paid in respect of the amount of U.S. \$ 5000

(Rs. 23,700) in the assessment year 1966-67.

(d) Government proposes to make enquiries as to the exact amount received by her from the University and whether such amount has been offered for assessment and whether the amount has been brought to India.

मैसर्स जरनेल सिंह एण्ड सन्स, नई दिल्ली द्वारा केन्द्रीय विकी कर और आयकर का भुगतान

10266. श्री हृकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स जरनेल सिंह एण्ड सन्स, नई दिल्ली ने कर्म के ग्रह होने से लेकर अब तक सरकार को केन्द्रीय विकी कर और आयकर का भुगतान नहीं किया है और यदि हां, तो कर्म की प्रीर बया बकाया राशि है; और

(ब) क्या यह सब है कि केन्द्रीय विकी कर और आयकर के भुगतान से बचने के लिए यह कर्म ग्रह से ही अपने द्वारा बनाई गई मशीनरी बिना बिल के बड़े पैमाने पर बेच रही है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन सभी तथ्यों के बारे में जांच करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भवी (भी सोशल अपराईट) (क) और (ब). प्रश्न मैसर्स जरनेलसिंह एण्ड सन्स का पता नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी, फिलहाल उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, जरनेलसिंह एण्ड सन्स, नई दिल्ली के नाम से किसी पार्टी का आयकर आयकल, नई दिल्ली के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत कर निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है। और इन्हिं उसके द्वारा आयकर की किसी प्रकार की भद्रतायी किये जाने आयवा उसकी ओर आयकर बकाया होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय विकी कर का सम्बन्ध है, मैसर्स जरनेलसिंह एण्ड सन्स, 2580/9, गली नं० 15, कैलाश नगर (गांधी नगर) दिल्ली-110031 के नाम की एक कर्म दिल्ली प्रशासन के विकी कर विभाग में पंजीकृत है और उसने 6-12-75 को 105 रु की अपनी एकमात्र अन्तर्राजीय विकी के सम्बन्ध में 10.50 रु के केन्द्रीय विकी कर घटा किया है। रिकांड के अनुसार, इस व्यापारी ने 6-12-1975 को अपनी पंजीकरण कराने के बाद कोई अन्य अन्तर्राजीय विकी नहीं की है। इस व्यापारी के नाम केन्द्रीय विकी कर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है।

मैसर्स जरनेलसिंह एण्ड सन्स, 5/1-ए, कैलाश नगर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली के नाम का एक अन्य व्यापारी विल्सोन प्रशासन के विकी कर विभाग में पंजीकृत वा और उलाई मशीनों के निर्माण तथा

विकी का व्यापार करता था। इस व्यापारी द्वारा की गई भद्रतायी के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :

वर्ष	आयकर विवरणी कर निर्धारण के साथ अदा किया कारण जारी की गया कर गयी अतिरिक्त मांग
1973-74	375/- रु 875/- रु
1974-75	210/- रु कर निर्धारण नहीं किया गया।
1975-76	कुछ नहीं कर निर्धारण नहीं किया गया।

रिकांड के अनुसार, ऊपर उल्लिखित व्यापारियों में से पहले व्यापारी ने 6-12-75 को विल नं० 70486 के जरिए 105 रु की एक मात्र अन्तर्राजीय विकी की जिस पर 10 प्रतिशत की दर से देय कर के 10.50 रु अदा कर दिये हैं। 7-5-76 को भी जांच की गयी थी विसमें किसी विसर्गति का पता नहीं चला।

रिकांड में ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता जिससे यह पता चले कि ऊपर उल्लिखित व्यापारियों में से दूसरे व्यापारी ने उचित विल जारी किये बिना मशीनरी की विकी की।

दैनिक अवधिकारी और खेत्री प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन के मालिकों तथा साझेदारों ने यह बताने को भुगतान आयकर का भुगतान

10267. श्री हृकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक अवधिकारी प्रेस, उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश के मालिकों तथा साझेदारों ने यह तीन वर्षों में आयकर भुगतान नहीं किया है और यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि में साझेदारों और मालिकों की ओर प्रालैग-प्रालैग आय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ब) क्या आयकर अधिकारी बकाया आयकर का भुगतान न करने के लिए उनके विशेष इस भय से कायदावाही नहीं करते कि वे उन्हें बदनाम करने के लिए समाचार प्रकाशित कर देंगे और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने वहां आयकर अधिकारियों को यह आदेश जारी किये हैं कि उसे आयकर की बकाया राशि बहस्त करने के प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये जायें ?

विसंभवत्व में राज्य बंदी (बी क्लूलिकार इन्हाएँ) : (क) और (ब). । अपेक्षित सूचना इन्हीं की जा रही है और यथा सम्बन्ध संबन्ध-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### बनस्पति का उत्पादन करने वाले एक

10268. श्री एस० एस० सोमानो : यथा वाचिक्य सभा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंदी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) वेज में बनस्पति का उत्पादन करने वाले किनमें एक हैं तथा राज्यवार वह कहां कहां स्थित हैं और प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है; और

(ब) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में इस उद्योग के लिए कितना कच्चा माल आयात किया और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

वाचिक्य सभा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता संभवत्व में राज्य बंदी (बी क्लूल कुमार शोबल) :

(क) सूचना संग्रह विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ब) सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बनस्पति उद्योग के लिए आयात किए गये कच्चे माल की कुल मात्रा समग्र 925 लाख बोटीरी टन बनती है, जितका अनुमानित मूल्य 461 करोड़ रुपए है ।

### विवरण

बनस्पति एक कहां कहां स्थित हैं, उनका राज्यवार और	एकमें संख्या	दैनिक संस्था- पित क्षमता मीटरी-टनों में
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### आनंद प्रदेश :

अद्वीनी	1	50
हैदराबाद	2	50
कल्की	1	10
करुण	1	64
सिक्किम-राज्य	1	19

### विहार :

आलमियानगर	1	100
बुर्जाबती	1	50

दिल्ली : . 2 275

बनस्पति एक कहां कहां स्थित हैं, उनका राज्यवार और	एकमें संख्या	दैनिक संस्था- पित क्षमता मीटरी-टनों में
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### गुजरात :

भावनगर	2	125
गोण्डल	1	25
आमनगर	1	25
मनावादर	2	40
मोरकी	1	30
पोरबंदर	1	50
रायगढ़	1	12.5
साम्लया	1	25

### हरियाणा :

भिरानी	1	50
कुण्डल	1	10
शाहबाद	1	25
यमुनानगर	1	75

### केरल :

बालिकट	1	10
मर्नाकुलम	1	25

### कर्नाटक :

बंगलौर	2	10.50
दावनगिरी	2	37.5
हूबली	1	15

### मध्य प्रदेश :

देवास	1	30
इन्दौर	1	100
खण्डवा	1	50

### महाराष्ट्र :

अकोला	1	67.5
अमलनगर	1	100
बम्बई	8	627
धुलिया	1	45
लाटूर	1	12.5
नागपुर	1	12.5
पचौरा	1	48

बनस्पति एकक कहां-कहां स्थित है, उनका राज्यवार अधीरा	एककों की संख्या	दैनिक संस्थान पर मध्यम मीटरो टनों में
<b>राज्यवार :</b>		
मध्यप्रदेश	1	100
दोराहा	1	50
जाना	1	50
बारह	1	25
लुधियाना	3	90
राजपुरा	1	100
<b>राज्यवारान :</b>		
भीलवाड़ा	1	75
चित्तौड़गढ़	1	25
जयपुर	4	275
<b>राज्यवारानु :</b>		
मद्रास	2	62.5
मित्रुर डैम	1	10.5
तिहविरापत्ती	1	50
बिल्लपुरम	1	20
<b>उत्तर प्रदेश :</b>		
झज्जोरगढ़	1	50
गाजियाबाद	4	231.5
कानपुर	2	125
लखनऊ	2	65
मंदूरपुर	1	25
ओदीनगर	1	100
सीतापुर	1	50
<b>बंगाल बंगाल :</b>		
कलकत्ता	2	130
निलूहा	1	50
रित्तरा	2	37
शाम नगर	1	144
<b>योग :</b>		
	85	4301.5
		मध्यम मध्यांतर 4302

### Distribution Pattern of Institutional Credit

10269. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) distribution pattern of the institutional credit in the rural areas in 1974 and onwards;

(b) ownership pattern of the assets in the rural areas during the same period; and

(c) the increase of assets of the top 20 industrial houses in terms of rupees in 1974 and onwards?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Statistical information in respect of the all-India public financial institutions set up to finance industry is not collected on the basis of urban and rural classification. In conformity with Government policy these institutions have been making every endeavour to increase the share of assistance to the comparatively backward areas. Statistical information with regard to assistance of the institutions distributed between backward areas and other areas, during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, is contained in Statement I.

(b) Government does not have any information on the ownership pattern of assets in the rural areas.

(c) The value of assets of the top 20 large industrial houses (ranked according to the value of their assets) registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P.

Act during the years 1969, and 1972 to 1975, the latest available, is contained in Statement II.

## Statement I

Assistance to units in specified backward Districts by the All India term Financing Institutions during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77

(Rs. in crores)

	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Sanc- tions	Disbur- sal	Sanc- tions	Disbur- sal	Sanc- tions	Disbur- sal
1. Assistance to units in specified backward districts . . .	143.5	109.8	175.0	125.5	397.3	205.8
2. Total assistance . . .	433.6	351.5	548.4	363.9	891.4	529.1
3. 1 as percentage to 2 . . .	33.1	31.2	31.9	34.5	44.6	38.9

## Statement II

Growth in value of Assets of Large Industrial Houses

(Top 20 Houses as per registrations under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act read with Section 20(a) as on 30-9-77 and ranked according to the value of assets in 1975)

Name of the Industrial House	ASSETS (Rs. in crores)				
	1969	1972	1973	1974	1975
1. Tata . . . . .	526.11	634.84	667.22	774.71	909.68
2. Birla . . . . .	411.16	572.17	627.00	721.00	858.81
3. Mafatlal* . . . . .	163.01	189.74	224.56	232.98	244.23
4. J.K. Singhania . . . . .	81.94	121.45	147.01	186.36	209.56
5. Thapar . . . . .	94.52	136.16	150.11	167.56	197.90
6. Scindia . . . . .	70.11	107.73	133.93	151.33	183.05
7. I.C.I. . . . .	124.59	135.21	143.30	160.92	178.34
8. Shri Ram . . . . .	108.01	120.77	126.28	144.57	166.16
9. A.C.C. . . . .	121.97	134.36	139.90	140.96	160.05
10. Bangnr@ . . . . .	96.74	118.87	124.13	149.52	158.63
11. Kirloskar . . . . .	66.32	97.93	105.45	128.07	148.65
12. Larsen & Toubro . . . . .	55.16	79.03	93.68	119.35	137.69
13. Walchand . . . . .	94.47	99.47	116.35	121.85	126.78
14. Khatau (Bombay)@@ . . . . .	53.80	63.77	67.97	107.98	119.03
15. I.T.C. . . . .	69.57	74.75	81.01	99.88	116.80
16. Macneill & Magor ** . . . . .	88.91	106.21	119.64	113.57	114.40
17. Mahindra & Mahindra . . . . .	49.39	58.49	64.51	98.10	114.08
18. Sarabhai . . . . .	52.49	85.35	87.68	105.21	111.19
19. Kasturbhai Lalbhai . . . . .	64.58	78.61	86.38	100.55	108.16
20. T.V.S. Iyengar . . . . .	37.66	50.32	69.35	94.26	102.04
TOTAL . . . . .	2430.61	3059.23	3375.46	3919.63	4465.17

## NOTE:

\*First B/S of one company viz. M.G. Consultancy Services Ltd. is for the year 1975-76.

\*\*Assets for the year 1973 in respect of one Company viz. J. Thomas & Co. Pvt. Ltd. have been repeated in the year 1974. Does not include the assets of Binny Ltd. (for the years 1974 & 1975) as it is no longer interconnected with this group.

@Assets for the year 1974 in respect of one company viz. Shreenivas Trading Corp. Ltd. have been repeated in the year 1975.

@@Assets for the year 1974 in respect of four companies viz. (i) Keming Tools Pvt. Ltd. (ii) Mani Traders Pvt. Ltd. (iii) Phoenix Distributors Pvt. Ltd., and (iv) Precision Printers Pvt. Ltd. have been repeated in the year 1975.

**Proposal for Investment from Multi-national Corporations**

10270. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) if any proposal has since been received from the Multi-national Corporations for investment in India within the frame-work of the Government policy and FERA;

(b) if so, available details of such proposals; and

(c) the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government have been receiving proposals from Indian entrepreneurs seeking to enter into collaboration with foreign companies. These proposals are considered in the light of the Investment Policy and approvals given. Quarterly lists giving full details of the collaboration proposals approved by Government are made available to Parliament Library by the Ministry of Industry (Secretariat for Industrial Approvals). These lists, *inter alia*, indicate the name of the Indian companies, the name of the foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and the terms of collaboration.

**Permission for Collection of Money of Keralites in West Asian Countries by Kerala Government**

10271. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government have written to Reserve Bank to allow them to collect money of Keralites now working in West Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India received a proposal from the Government of Kerala for investment in

securities to be issued by the Kerala State Enterprises Limited to Indian residents abroad with a view to mobilising the savings of Malayalees settled abroad and using these savings for development activities of the Kerala State. The rate of interest of the securities is expected to be in the region of 12 to 13 per cent per annum. The Kerala Government will guarantee the rate of return and also repayment of these securities. The Reserve Bank has advised the Kerala Government that investment in the proposed securities can be made only on non-repatriation basis.

**'Sticky Loans' lying unpaid with different Nationalised Banks**

10272. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the 'sticky loans' of above Rs. 10,000/- lying unpaid with different nationalised banks;

(b) break-up of the figures of such 'sticky loans' in case of each of such banks;

(c) names of the parties having unpaid 'sticky loans' of over Rs. 25,000/-;

(d) whether inquiries have been made from various nationalised banks seeking reasons why general loans turned into 'sticky loans';

(e) if so, facts thereabout; and

(f) steps taken by the Government for the realisation of such 'sticky loans'?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The present statistical reporting system does not provide for collection of data on the lines desired by the Hon'ble Member.

(d) and (e). Several factors such as mismanagement, labour unrest, under-utilisation of capacity, low productivity,

-demand recession, poor cash accruals, diversion of funds lead to advances becoming sticky.

(f) Banks undertake suitable rehabilitation programmes in cases where there is hope that the account can be nursed back to health. In other cases banks take legal action to recover their dues.

**Functioning of Nationalised Banks and other Financial Institutions**

10273. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports about the functioning of different nationalised banks and other Government-controlled financial institutions have come under criticism in the House and in the press on various occasions;

(b) if so, whether their functioning and related aspects thereon have been inquired into;

(c) if so, whether Government have found any substance in the criticism directed against these financial institutions;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) whether the recent reports by two Expert Committees on the functioning of nationalised banks have been studied by the Government, if so, the findings thereabout and steps taken by the Government for better development of these nationalised financial institutions and punishing the corrupt officials?

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

(b) The functioning of the public sector banks is kept under continual review by the Government, the Reserve Bank through its various departments, and the Boards of Directors of these banks. Similar control is exercised in respect of public financial institutions through I. D. B. I. and the Boards of these financial institutions.

(c) and (d). Replies have already been given in response to questions and on other occasions when functioning of the public sector banks and the public financial institutions had come in for criticism in this House on the basis of reports appearing in the press.

(e) If the Hon'ble Member has in mind the reports of the James Raj Committee and the Working Group on Productivity, Efficiency and Profitability in banks, commonly known as the PEP Committee the answer is that the reports of both these committees, which were appointed by the Reserve Bank, are under their examination.

**Smuggled Goods**

10274. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the seizure of smuggled goods and Indian and foreign currencies from the smugglers during the period after formation of the Janata Government till 31st March, 1978;

(b) total amount of these smuggled goods and various currencies that were seized from the smugglers and lying undisposed of at the hands of the Government at present;

(c) the general nature of such undisposed of smuggled goods including jewellery, diamonds, costly stones etc.; and

(d) the facts about the policy and nature and disposal of such smuggled goods?

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

(d) Government have reviewed the position regarding disposal of seized/

confiscated smuggled goods and have decided that seized/confiscated goods which are sensitive to smuggling are to be disposed of in the manner indicated in Statement-I. Other items as given in Statement II continue to be

disposed of in accordance with earlier prescribed procedures. According to revised procedures, sale of seized/confiscated smuggled goods through co-operative societies or military canteens has been discontinued.

#### Statement I

*Manner of disposal of confiscated smuggled goods sensitive to smuggling.*

Name of goods	Manner of disposal
1. Metallic & Radiant yarn	This is yet to be decided.
2. Synthetic textiles	Should be re-exported out of India.
3. Liquor	Should be disposed of to the Indian Tourism Development Corporation against [their import quotas and on the usual terms and conditions.
4. Watches	Should be handed over to the H.M.T.
5. Electronic goods	Calculators and tape recorders should be offered to Government departments for official use and educational and research institutions and universities.
6. Diamonds	T. V. sets should be sold to hospitals. Rough and uncut diamonds should be sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds should be sold for export only.
7. Perishables	Perishables such as cigarettes etc. should immediately, after their seizure, be offered to I.T.D.C. and Air India.

#### Statement II

*Manner of disposal of confiscated smuggled goods other than sensitive to smuggling*

Name of goods	Manner of disposal
1. Gold and silver	Are deposited in the Government Mint.
2. Indian and foreign currency	Are deposited with the Reserve Bank for crediting to the Government.
3. Trade goods	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. are disposed of by auction.

Name of goods	Manner of disposal
4. Conveyance	Conveyance like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government departments are appropriated departmentally.
5. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds.	Rough and uncut precious and semi precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.
6. Arms and Ammunition	<p>Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.</li> <li>(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance factories (Ministry of Defence).</li> <li>(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.</li> <li>(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public and the ammunition thereto are disposed of by public auction.</li> <li>(e) Revolver/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.</li> </ul>
7. Antiquities	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary, by other means.
8. Mixed items in small lots in the baggage of passengers which are confiscated (other than notified goods and goods covered by section 123 of the Customs Act, 1962).	These items are disposed of by Customs Houses.
9. Goods of Indian origin	Goods of Indian origin other than wild life skins are sold by auction or through retail sale. Wild life skins, however, are disposed of in consultation with the Indian Board for Wild Life, to educational institutions museums etc.

**Complaints against Officials of Tourism Corporation of India**

10275. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. inquiries regarding complaints about a number of officials of the Tourist Corporation of India have been completed;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received for the last three years and facts about the nature of such complaints; and

(c) further facts about the findings of the C.B.I. inquiries completed in regard to various complaints of corruption and the steps taken by the Government in dealing with the corrupt officials and the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). During the last 3 years, namely, 1975-76,

1976-77 and 1977-78 CBI, received 16 complaints involving officers of the ITDC. The nature of complaints were misuse of power, misappropriation of money, mal-practices in purchases and award of contracts, corrupt practices and procedural irregularities. Two complaints are still pending investigation with the CBI. Out of the 14 complaints in which CBI have completed their enquiries/investigations, 13 complaints were not found fit for criminal prosecution in a court of law and were recommended for departmental enquiry/action. In the only case which CBI sent up for trial in the court of Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bangalore, the accused was discharged by the court on the grounds that the charges were not proved.

(c) The information is given in the Statement in regard to cases in which action has been completed. As for the remaining cases still under investigation by CBI/ITDC, it would not be in public interest to disclose facts relating to them at present.

## Statement

## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE CBI RELATING TO ITDC

Sl. No.	Particulars of complaints received by the CBI.	Findings of the CBI inquiries	Action taken by the Corporation
1.	Mal-practice in the award of contracts by the Ex-Chief Engineer of the Corporation.	The CBI <i>tride</i> their letter No. 1301/136/74-GWIV/KER dated 18-2-1975 opined that since the officer had retired, it was not worthwhile to undertake detailed investigation and the department could perhaps take suitable action on the evidence now available.	The complaint was enquired into but the allegations were not substantiated and the case was closed.
2.	Mal-practice in the award of contracts by the former Regional Manager (South).	The CBI <i>tride</i> their letter No. 10962/1/77/75/GWIV/MAS dated 16-12-1975 sent a source report to the Chief Vigilance Officer, ITDC suggesting investigation.	The departmental enquiry was conducted. There appears no malafide intention on the part of the Officer. He was, therefore, given a recorded warning in consultation with the CVC for procedural lapses.
3.	Allegation of amassing money disproportionate to his means of earning by the former Dy. Manager, Ranjit Hotel.	The CBI <i>tride</i> their letter No. SMC-41-184 dated 18-12-76 forwarded the complaints to the CVO, ITDC for departmental enquiry.	Officer died before completion of enquiry.
4.	Irregularities in the purchase of imported paper by Ex-Asstt. Controller (S&P).	The Ministry <i>tride</i> their letter No. C-13015/1/77/Vig. dated 10-3-1976 enclosed the brief note from the CBI suggesting necessary departmental action.	The departmental enquiry was undertaken. In the mean time the officer tendered his resignation which was accepted in the interest of the Corporation.
5.	Mal-practices by the former Medical Officer Ashoka Hotel in charging fees not permissible under the rules.	The CBI investigated <i>tride</i> PE-36/76 dated 9-12-76 and <i>tride</i> letter No. 2773/2/36/76/INV/DLI dated 11-7-1977 recommended suitable action including termination of services by the department.	On the advice of CVC, the services of the Medical Officer were terminated w.e.f. 18-10-1977.

**Development of Sagar Dwip in West Bengal**

10276. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Sagar Dwip the sangam in West Bengal, one of the difficult "Tirthas" in India facing at open sea with a long beach, attracts lakhs of pilgrims every year from times immemorial;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to develop it into a place of tourist interest; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): (a) India abounds in centres of pilgrimage, Sagar Dwip in West Bengal no doubt being one such centre.

(b) There is no proposal at present in the Central Plan to develop Sagar Dwip as a tourist centre as it attracts mainly domestic tourists, and hence its development would be the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Appointments made in Super Bazar**

10277. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that five senior appointments have been made in Super Bazar without any advertisement for the posts by violating the rules for employment in Cooperative Undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) is it not a fact that the post of Finance Manager, which has been filled by the Management of Super Bazar is reserved only for persons from Indian Audit and Accounts Service, under the Bye-laws of the Society and the terms under which financial assistance has been given by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken regarding the appointment of Finance Manager?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). For filling up the gaps in the key managerial positions urgently, two officers were appointed.

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

**Increase in House Rent to Employees of ITDC**

10278. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in contravention of instructions of the Government of India the Management of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi has increased the ceiling of the house rent of the Chairman and the Head of the Divisions; if so, how much;

(b) whether similar increase in house rent is likely to be given in other category of employees in ITDC offices, hotels and other establishment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no contravention of Govern-

ment instructions in the matter of accommodation being provided for the Chairman and senior officers of the India Tourism Development Corporation.

As regards other officers, there is no proposal to increase the house rent allowance payable to them at present.

For the non-officer employees, the ITDC Wage Review Committee is inter alia examining the question of house rent allowance to be given to these employees.

**Criteria in Selection of Diploma Holders for I.T.D.C.**

10279. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Diploma Holders in the Hotel Management and Catering are available within India Tourism Development Corporation for being considered for training in their Junior Executive Training Programme;

(b) if so, the reasons why the training Manager of ITDC is visiting various hotel management and catering institutions for recruitment in their Junior Executive Training Programme; and

(c) criteria being followed in the selection of fresh diploma holders and the number of SC/ST persons taken during the last 5 years in the various training programmes of ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hotel Diploma Holders working in ITDC with a minimum of two years' service along with others with longer service are eligible for being considered for training under the Junior Executive Training Programme. A minimum of 50 per cent of the posts are reserved for these departmental candidates, who are required to undergo selection tests and interviews. For these departmental candidates, the emphasis is on

the length of service and technical/professional skills acquired and performance during their service in the Corporation.

(b) To fill up the balance 50 per cent of the posts by direct recruitment from open market, efforts are made to induct the best from among the fresh batch of three-year diploma holders with the help of the four Hotel management and Catering Institutes. Selections of the candidates are conducted by a duly constituted Selection Board which includes an SC/ST officer and ITDC Training Manager.

(c) Merit is the basic criterion in the selection of fresh diploma holders. The method of selection consists of written tests to assess technical knowledge, general knowledge and aptitude. This is followed by an interview. Candidates to be selected must obtain minimum 60 per cent marks in the written test which is relaxable by 10 per cent for SC/ST candidates. During the last five years, 77 SC/ST candidates have been taken in various training programmes of ITDC.

**Criteria laid down for grant of cash assistance to ready-made garments and Engineering Goods**

10280. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria laid down which must be satisfied before the ready-made garments and engineering goods are considered fit for grant of cash assistance as an incentive for export;

(b) whether some complaints against exporters of these goods having received cash assistance which was not due to them have been received in the year 1977 and January, February and March, 1978; and

(c) if so, the details of such exporters and the action taken by Government in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) There are no separate criteria laid down for considering proposals for grant of cash compensatory support on ready-made garments and engineering goods. At present, all proposals for grant of cash compensatory support on export products are examined with reference to the following criteria:

1. export potential and domestic availability as well as supply elasticity of the product;
2. import content and domestic value added;
3. approximate implicit subsidy, if available, under the import replenishment scheme;
4. compensation for irrecoverable taxes and levies;
5. differences between the domestic cost and international price of indigenous inputs and raw materials; and
6. cost of entry into new markets.

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

**Framing of Service Conditions for Class III and IV Employees of ITDC**

**10281. SHRI AMRUT KASAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Class III and Class IV employees working in different departments of ITDC have been denied justice on account of inadequate service conditions, improper framing and non-implementation of promotion rules and lack of incentives etc. which has resulted in dissatisfaction

amongst the employees of these categories;

(b) if so, the details of individual cases and number thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to remove such anomalies for the betterment of future career of such employees?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) No, Sir. There is no case of denial of justice to any employee. In the matter of promotions, etc. the guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises are strictly adhered to by the Corporation.

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

**Seizure of Snake-Skins by Customs (Preventive) Collectorate, Bombay on 10th April, 1978**

**10282. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the snake-skins, which are greatly priced in American and European markets and which are banned for export by the Government of India found their way to the bottom of the sea along with a suspected smugglers craft and was taken into custody by the Officers of the customs (Preventive), Collectorate (Bombay) on 10th April, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its value and the details regarding the skipper of the vessel in whose vicinity the package was found?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL):** (a) and (b). Report received by the Government indicates that, on 7th April, 1978, Customs authorities at Bombay found four

packages floating in stream of Mazgaon Pier. One more such package was also found floating in the basin of Scindia Steam Ship Company at Mazgaon on 8th April, 1978. These packages were salvaged and on examination found to contain 14,505 snake skins valued at Rs. 2,18,625 and were seized. While surveying the area where the packages were found floating one mechanised vessel, M.S.V. 'PUTTUMAI RANI' was seen in the sea partly sunk. However, no contraband was found on the said vessel. On enquiry, one Sulaiman Jaffar, skipper of the vessel, who was the only occupant of the said vessel, denied any knowledge about the seized contraband. Twelve other members of the crew of the vessel, who were on the shore, also denied any knowledge about the seized contraband. Further investigations are in progress.

#### Export of Sugar affecting Domestic Consumption

10283. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that we have been exporting sugar affecting the domestic consumption;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what is the amount of foreign exchange earning by exporting sugar in the last five consecutive years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir. The quantity of sugar to be exported during any calendar year is determined by the Government taking into consideration total production of sugar, total domestic requirements, international sugar prices, sugar prices within the country, etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Amount of foreign exchange earned on account of export of sugar in the last 5 years was as follows:—

Year (April-March)	Foreign exchange earnings (Rs. crores)
1973-74 .	42.21
1974-75 .	314.34
1975-76 .	468.48
1976-77 .	152.01
1977-78*. .	16.33

\*Provisional.

#### Provision of subsidies for Export Promotion of Essential Commodities

10284. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are inclined to provide subsidies for export promotion of some essential commodities; and

(b) if so, its effect on the domestic market and the Indian Consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Cash compensatory support is being provided for export of a number of such commodities.

(b) There can be no adverse effect on their domestic supplies, as selective cash compensatory support is given for only such commodities as are allowed for export under the Exports (Control) Order, after assessing their total availability, from time to time.

### Misuse of Import and Export Licences

10285. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Departmental action cases taken up by the Government during 1977-78 against traders misusing import and export licences; and

(b) the number of firms on whom penalty was imposed and the amount of penalty levied during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मंत्रालय/विभाग में उपयोग में लाये जा रहे मैन्युफ्लॉ और कामों की संख्या

10286. श्री नवाब सिंह औहाम: क्या मंत्रालय तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में कुल कितने मैन्युफ्लॉ और काम में उपयोग में लाये जाते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का अनुबाद किया गया है और कितने द्विमात्री रूप में छापे हुए हैं;

(ग) ये का अनुबाद न कराये जाने क्या प्रयत्न द्विमात्री रूप में उपयोग में लाये जाने के कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनको द्विमात्री रूप में कब तक तैयार कर लिया जाएगा?

मंत्रालय तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रारिक बेग): (क) से (घ). मंत्रालय द्वारा घपने प्राप्तिक प्रयोग के लिए निर्धारित किए गए मैन्युफ्लॉ तथा कामों की संख्या क्रमशः 3 तथा 32 है, जिनमें से 2 मैन्युफ्लॉ घलग से हिन्दी में छापे गये हैं और 27 कार्म द्विमात्री रूप में साइक्लोस्टाइल किए गए हैं। मंत्रालय में प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे द्विसेरे मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा निर्धारित मैन्युफ्लॉ तथा कामों की संख्या क्रमशः 35 तथा 205 हैं,

जिनमें से 5 मैन्युफ्लॉ तथा 73 कार्म द्विमात्री रूप में छापे गये हैं। मैन्युफ्लॉ तथा कामों के अनुबाद तथा उन्हें उपयोग का काम सतत आवार पर किया जा रहा है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित क्षेत्र एक मैन्युफ्लॉ तथा पांच कामों का अनुबाद करने तथा उपयोग के लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ की जा रही है।

वित्त मंत्रालय के जब्तीन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

10287. श्री नवाब सिंह औहाम: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि:

(क) मंत्रालय और उसके संबद्ध एवं प्रधीन संस्थान कार्यालयों के अनुरंगत कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम बलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उनमें से हिन्दी और प्रंग्रेजी माध्यम में बलाये जा रहे पाठ्यक्रमों को पृष्ठ-पृष्ठक संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) उन पाठ्यक्रमों को हिन्दी माध्यम से बलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, जो इस समय प्रंग्रेजी माध्यम में बलाये जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल):

(क) 9 (नौ)।

(ख) 171 (एक सौ इक्कहतर)।

(ग) 28 पाठ्यक्रम के बताए गए वित्ती और प्रंग्रेजी के माध्यम से बलाये जा रहे हैं। तथापि, कभी-कभी हिन्दी माध्यम के साथ प्रंग्रेजी के तकनीकी सम्बद्धों का उपयोग करना प्रावश्यक हो जाता है।

(घ) जहां भी संभव होता है, हिन्दी में लेखकर देने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं। विधियों, नियमावलियों प्राविद का अनुबाद हो जाने पर इसका और अधिक विस्तार हो जाएगा।

वित्त मंत्रालय में मैन्युफ्लॉ और कामों का प्रयोग

10288. श्री नवाब सिंह औहाम: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में कुल कितने मैन्युफ्लॉ और कामों का प्रयोग होता है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने हिन्दी में अनुदित किये गये हैं और कितने द्विमात्री रूप में छापे गये हैं;

(ग) गेव का अनुवाद न करावे इसका द्विभाषिक रूप में उपचारे के रूप कारण है;

(घ) उसके द्विभाषिक रूप में कब तैयार किया जाएगा?

वित्त मंत्री (बो एच० एच० पटेल) :  
(क) वित्त मंत्रालय के विभागों में 26 मैनप्रलों और 228 कामों का प्रयोग होता है।

(ब) इनमें से, 11 मैनप्रलों और 110 कामों को द्विभाषिक रूप में आया गया है और 7 अन्य मैनप्रलों और 67 कामों का हित्री में अनुवाद कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). गेव मैनप्रलों और कामों का केंद्रीय अनुवाद और द्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से हित्री में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। इन्हें कालान्तर में द्विभाषिक रूप में उपचारा जाएगा।

राजभाषा प्रविनियम, 1968 के उपर्योगों को क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा।

10289. श्री नवाल किंशु चौहान : वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करें कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने प्रपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को राजभाषा प्रविनियम, 1968 के उपर्योग और जून, 1976 में उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों से अवगत कराया था और उनसे उनको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कहा है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्रालय/विभाग ने उपरोक्त उपर्योगों और नियमों की पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वित सुनिश्चित की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और राजभाषा से संबंधित नियमों की पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वित सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वित्त मंत्री (बो एच० एच० पटेल) :  
(क) से (ग). सम्बन्धतः माननीय सदस्य के व्यापार में राजभाषा प्रविनियम, 1963 के उपर्योग तथा प्रविनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियम हैं। वित्त मंत्रालय के सभी सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को प्रविनियम के उपर्योगों तथा नियमों से, उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, प्रवगत करा दिया गया है।

राजभाषा प्रविनियम के उपर्योगों तथा उनके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों का पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रबल किये जा रहे हैं।

### Import of Rapeseed Oil from Canada

10290. श्रीमती पर्वती कृष्णन : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to conduct a thorough probe into the import of rapeseed oil from Canada during 1969-73; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). In the Seventysecond Report of the Public Accounts Committee on para 26 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76

relating to the import of rapeseed and rapeseed oil from Canada, the Committee recommended that the whole matter of import of rapeseed and rapeseed oil from Canada against Canadian loan/grant needed a thorough probe to determine as to how far the decisions taken were in the best interests of the State. Report received recently is under examination.

### Class I Officers in L.I.C.

10291. श्री बालवाला : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Morarka Committee has recommended to cut down the number of class I officers in L.I.C. as the class I officers were surplus by 25 per cent.;

(b) the Government has accepted this recommendation or not; and

(c) what is the strength of class I officers now and how much of them are surplus?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) The Morarka Committee had observed that the extent of surplus staff of all categories in LIC was of the order of about 25 per cent and recommended that the Corporation should take steps for measuring work and arriving at the norms for all kinds of work that are amenable to measurement.

(b) This recommendation of the Morarka Committee was considered by the Government and Government advised the LIC that adequate work norms for the staff should be prescribed and the staff requirements should be kept under review. Efforts should be made to ensure that the surplus staff is put to effective use, so that the staff requirements for the growing business are, as far as possible, met from such surplus and that fresh recruitment is kept to the minimum. The LIC availed the services of Staff Inspection Unit, of the Ministry of Finance, to recommend 'Work Norms' to determine the strength of Class III and Class IV of its Divisional and Branch Offices. In regard to Class I Officers, the S.I.U. study covered only Assistant Administrative Officers and Administrative Officers in Branches and major Departments of the Divisional Offices. Consequent on decentralisation of some of the Divisional Offices' functions to Branch Offices, certain modifications in respect of the norms recommended by the S.I.U. for Assistant Administrative Officers and Adminis. Officers became necessary and LIC again took up the matter for making suitable modifications in their recommended formula after a fresh study. The modified formula has been received by the LIC on 1.5.1978.

(c) The existing strength of Class I Officers is 4225. A Committee of the Corporation is studying in depth the question of decentralisation of certain functions among the Officers at different levels. Surplus, if any, can be determined after the study is completed.

**Submission of one-man enquiry Committee into Loans given to Kohinoor Mills Limited by Central Bank of India**

**10292. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-man enquiry Committee into the loans given to Kohinoor Mills Limited by Central Bank of India has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) what are the major findings of the Committee;

(c) what steps Government have taken to fix responsibility in the light of the findings of the Committee; and

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India is in any way involved in the loans transaction?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (d). Government has received the report of the One-men Committee regarding grant of advances and other facilities by the Central Bank of India to Kohinoor Mills Ltd. Government's consideration of the Report of expected to be completed shortly and the House will be informed about the action proposed to be taken on the Report.

पिछड़े लेन्डों का विकास करने के लिये एकाधिकार गृहों द्वारा प्रस्तुत योजनाएं

**10293. श्री मुकेश सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री वह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ एकाधिकार गृहों ने पिछड़े लेन्डों का विकास करने के लिये कोई योजनाएं सरकार को प्रस्तुत की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य नंती (श्री कुमारकार-उस्त्तर) : (क) और (ख). संगोष्ठि शौकायिक लाइसेंसिंग नीति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, जिसकी घोषणा केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा करवाई, 1973 में की गयी थी, प्रन में उल्लिखित 'एकाधिकार गृहों' पर, उन उपकरणों का उत्पादन करता समझा जाता है, जो 'एकाधिकारी' तथा निर्बंधनकारी

आपार प्राव भविनियम, 1969 की बारा 26 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं, जिनके पास अपने आप में उत्पन्न बनाए गए: सम्बद्ध उपकरणों को साथ वित्ताने पर कम से कम 20 करोड़ इयरों की परिसम्पत्तियाँ हैं, जिससे, उन पर उक्त भविनियम की बारा 20(क) (i) अधिका (ii) के उपबन्ध लागू होते हैं।

आमीर विकास के कार्यक्रम की स्थीरता के लिए आवेदन-पद, उपर्युक्त बेंची की घनेक कामियाँ से प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन आवेदन-पदों पर विभिन्नरित आविकारी द्वारा विचार किया जाता है और आमीर विकास के उपयुक्त कार्यक्रमों को, आयकर भविनियम, 1961 की बारा 35ग्राम के उपबन्धों के मनुसार स्थीरत किया जाता है। कुछ मामलों में, आवेदन पद भस्तीकृत कर दिये गये हैं, स्पष्टिकी कार्यक्रम, आयकर भविनियम, 1961 की बारा 35ग्राम की योजना के प्रत्युपग्रहीत नहीं पाये गये।

#### Strategy of Engineering Export Promotion Council

10294. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the "strategy" of the Engineering Export Promotion Council in regard to mobilization of the production capacity and technical competence of small engineering units and medium sized units whose contribution to direct export has hardly been 10 per cent of the total exports; and

(b) the "strategy" for turn-key projects and capital goods exports whose contribution to total exports is 33 per cent and the steps to be taken for exploring new markets in East, West and North Africa, South-east Asia and Atlanta area in U.S.A. besides Caribbean and Central America?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The following measures are being taken by the Engineering Export Promotion Council to mobilise the production capacity and technical competence of

small and medium sized engineering units:—

(i) The small Scale Cells at the Head Office and the Regional Offices of the Council are being strengthened. The Council proposes to have Field officers attached to their Regional Offices who would visit important centres, identify competent units and give them advice on the spot.

(ii) Information about export potential will be made available to important producing centres where small scale units are concentrated.

(iii) Formation of Small Consortium of like minded manufacturers will be encouraged.

(iv) Small Scale Units will be provided technical and quality control facilities so that they are able to produce goods as per specifications required overseas.

(v) Greater representation would be given to the Groups/Consortia of Small Scale Units in the Council's delegations, Sales and Study Teams.

(vi) Efforts would be made to organise special exhibitions for products of Small Scale Units.

(b) The Council has initiated the following measures to increase export of capital goods and turn-key projects:—

(i) A Workshop on export of turn-key projects was organised by the Council on 28th and 29th March, 1978 in Delhi to discuss problems confronting project exports and to suggest measures for tackling them. A high powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary is being constituted to consider the recommendations made by the Workshop.

(ii) Special efforts are being made by the Council to collect information

about development programmes, tenders/specifications in South East Asia, West Asia and some of the African countries and to disseminate the same to the prospective exporters.

(iii) The Engineering Export Promotion Council have initiated action to monitor the performance of project exports with a view to identify the bottlenecks and take suitable remedial measures.

**Diamonds and Gold Jewellery recovered in raids**

10295. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Months of March and April, 1978 diamonds and gold jewellery in large quantity was recovered in raids conducted in various States;

(b) if so, in how many States;

(c) the total number of raids conducted and the quantity of gold jewellery and Indian and foreign currency recovered in such raids;

(d) whether Government has taken any decision as to how the articles recovered are to be disposed of; and

(e) if not, by what time the Government propose to take a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Reports do not indicate recovery of large quantity of diamonds and gold jewellery in raids conducted in various States during the months of March and April, 1978;

(c) The income-tax authorities conducted searches and seizure operations

in 100 cases during March and April, 1978 as a result thereof, besides books of accounts etc. cash of Rs. 24.5 lakhs, jewellery worth Rs. 9.64 lakhs and other assets of the value of over Rs. 30 lakhs have been seized.

Directorate of Enforcement conducted 45 searches during the month of March, 1978 and seized Indian currency of Rs. 693/- and foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 15,524/- (approximately). Statistical data for the month of April, 1978 are not yet compiled.

Particulars regarding the raids under the Gold (Control) Act and those by the Customs authorities are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The disposal of the articles recovered takes place according to the various enactments under which recoveries are made. In the case of Income-tax after a search involving seizure of valuable assets, the first step is to estimate the undisclosed income in a summary manner and pass an order under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 within ninety days of the seizure, for retaining such of the seized assets as are considered to be sufficient to satisfy the tax liability (including interest and penalty) on the estimated undisclosed income and any existing liability. Thereafter action to frame regular assessments and initiate penal proceedings, wherever warranted, is taken. In respect of recoveries under Customs and Gold Control Acts the procedure is that if the enquiries following the recoveries indicate any contravention of the concerned Acts then a show cause notice is issued and the case is adjudicated upon by the competent authority and the disposal of goods thereafter will be in accordance with law and as per orders of the adjudicating authority in each case. Currency seized by the Directorate of Enforcement will be disposed of after investigation/adjudication proceedings are completed.

## Aid from World Bank

10296. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has decided to give a large sum of aid to India during 1978-79;

(b) if so, the total loan so far sanctioned by the World Bank;

(c) what are the projects that World Bank has agreed to undertake during 1978; and

(d) whether this loan will be more or less in comparison to last year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a), (b) and (d). An indication of the fresh aid commitments to India by the World Bank group for their fiscal year 1979 (i.e. from 1st July, 1978 to 30th June, 1979) is likely to be available only after the India-Consortium meeting scheduled for June, 1978. In the previous India Consortium meeting held in July 1977, the World Bank group committed US \$ 1100 million as aid to India for their fiscal year 1978.

(c) A number of projects in the fields of agriculture, irrigation and power are under consideration for possible financing by the World Bank Group but most of these projects will be firmed up only in the course of the Bank's fiscal year 1979.

## High Export Duty on Mica products

10297. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of mica products like rice boiler plates have been stopped by Calcutta Customs by imposing unduly high export duty on

the plea that higher grades of mica are used than actually are used in their manufacture;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee with representatives of mica industry as members to assess correct amount of export duty due on them; and,

(c) if not, what other remedial measures is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Reference seems to be, perhaps, to some cases of export, through Calcutta port, of rice boiler mica plates where the value of the goods under export was found to be under-declared. Penal action under the provisions of the Customs Act was taken against the exporters and the exporter's declared value was not accepted for purpose of levy of export duty. In one case, even the appeal filed against the rejection of the exporter's value and the penal action against him, was rejected by the Appellate Collector of Customs. The exporter had exported the goods after paying the penalty and the duty at the assessed value. In another case the exporter did not file any appeal and exported the goods after paying the duty at the value assessed by the Customs and the penalty imposed on him.

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

भारतीय शौश्योगिक वित्त नियम की बकाया छूट-राशि

10298. क्या हुक्म बन्द कराया: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के लिए किन-किन उद्योगों और कम्पनियों की ओर भारतीय शौश्योगिक वित्त नियम का कितना-कितना छूट बकाया था, कितने उद्योगों से छूट की बहुती असम्भव लगती है और उनमें से कितनी कम्पनियों का अनियम रूप से परिसमाप्त हो चुका है और उनसे हुल छूट-राशि में से कितनी राशि बहुत की जा चुकी है;

(a) प्रत्येक पार्वी द्वारा उच्चोंको इस नियम ने कितनी राशि का अन्य और अनदान दिया है और क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे आर्थी और नकली उच्चों का पता चला है जिनका प्रस्तुतव केवल कागज पर ही या और यदि हीं, तो उनके विवर अब तक किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(b) क्या कम्पनियों द्वारा उच्चों के नाम से लिए गए अन्यों का उपयोग अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए किया गया या और यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियों का सरकार को पता चला है और उनके विवर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

विसं भंडी (भी एस० एस० पटेल):  
(क) से (ग). यथा सम्भव सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Engagement of Computers of M/s Mafatlal and Tatas by G.I.C.

10299. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKER-RAO MANE:

SHRI S. G. RUGAIYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Insurance Corporation has engaged privately owned computers of M/s Mafatlal, Tatas and Computronics for processing its work;

(b) what is the total amount paid to these private companies for processing the work of General Insurance Corporation;

(c) how much is spent on paper stationery, etc. for carrying on this work; and

(d) whether Government have given their approval?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The General Insurance Corporation of India had utilized the services of Computronics India and paid to them a sum of Rs. 20,000/- Its two subsidiaries, namely, Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. and National

Insurance Co. Ltd. had engaged the services of Mafatlals and Tatas respectively and paid to them Rs. 2,40,000 and Rs. 5,237 respectively.

(c) The aforesaid payments include the cost of payment and stationery etc.

(d) In terms of its Memorandum Association, the General Insurance Corporation of India is authorised to remunerate any person, persons or company for services rendered or to be rendered to it and hence there was no necessity for the Government to give any approval.

तस्करों को छोड़ने के बाद विदेशी मुद्रा राशि नियम में वृद्धि

10300. भी एस० एस० सोमानी: क्या विसं भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार ने भूतवै भरकार से विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी रकमत नियम अपने विद्यकार में सी थी;

(ख) क्या इस नियम में विशेष तस्करों को छोड़ जाने के बाद कुछ वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी ध्योरा क्या है?

विसं भंडी (भी एस० एस० पटेल):

(क) 23 मार्च, 1977 को कामाकाज के बन्द होने के समय भारत का विदेशी मुद्रा का मण्डार 2780.6 करोड़ रुपये का था।

(ख) भीर (ग). तब से भारत के विदेशी मुद्रा के मण्डार में काफी में वृद्धि हुई है भीर 5 मई 1978 को यह राशि 4730.4 करोड़ रुपये की थी। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि विदेशी मुद्रा के मण्डार में किम-किम भद्र का कितना-कितना अनुदान है क्योंकि यह मण्डार देश के बाहर सेनदेनों की निवल राशि का सूचक होता है।

#### Banks Flush with Funds

10301. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the news item in Economic Times of April 11, 1978; that banks flush with funds;

(b) whether Government considers this as a temporary phenomenon; and

(c) if not, whether there will be further reduction in the high interest rates charged by the banks on advances?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The interest rate structure is an important aspect of the over-all credit policy which is kept under constant review.

**Measures to economise Government Expenditure**

**10302. SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

**SHRI G. S. REDDI:**

**SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken further measures to economise Government expenditure recently;

(b) if so, whether this will locate a large number of surplus government staff;

(c) if so, whether these Government employees will be provided alternate and productive jobs; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Instructions have been issued by Government to all Ministries/Departments etc. to observe utmost economy in expenditure keeping in view the Government's emphasis on austerity and avoidance of all forms of ostentation.

*(Copies of Finance Secretary's D.O.*

letter dated 13-5-1977 and this Ministry's O.M. dated 27-5-1977 have already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 902 answered on the 17th June, 1977.

(b) to (d). As a result of the aforesaid measures some staff will become surplus in some Ministries/Departments, and they will be adjusted against future vacancies.

**Steps to strengthen Rupee against U.S. Dollar**

**10303. SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rupee has been weakening against U.S. dollar in April 1978;

(b) whether this is due to sudden slippage in Indian exports;

(c) if not, the other reasons for the weakening of the rupee; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to strengthen the rupee?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (d). The rupee weakened slightly against the U.S. dollar in April 1978, as compared with the previous month.

In a regime of floating exchange rates, fluctuations in the value of currencies are inherent. In the first quarter of 1978 the U.S. dollar had depreciated against several currencies including the Indian rupee. However, since the beginning of April, the dollar has recovered somewhat as a result of steps taken by the U.S. administration to support it. Thus, the movement in the rupee dollar exchange rate during April 1978, is more a reflection of the revival of the dollar than the weakness of the rupee. The question of taking any steps to strengthen the rupee, therefore, does not arise.

**Embezzlements and misappropriation in Nationalised Banks in Ahmedabad**

10304. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of embezzlements and misappropriation in the nationalised banks in the city of Ahmedabad in the last five years and the details thereof;

(b) how many cases have been filed in the courts for such embezzlements and misappropriation; and

(c) what steps are taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Information relating to embezzlements and misappropriations in public sector banks during the last four years is given below:

Year	SBI And Subsidiaries			Nationalised Banks		
	No. of frauds	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of frauds	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount recovered (Rs. in lakhs)
1974	2	2.16		3	0.10	
1975	1	1.19		16	1.97	0.05
1976	5	2.73	1.67	20	3.08	0.29
1977	5	0.14		11	2.07	Rs. 500

(b) 4 cases have been filed in Courts.

(c) All banks have their own books of instructions indicating the precautions and safeguards to be taken for prevention of frauds and they are kept constantly under review. In the light of the nature of failure in observing the usual internal control in individual cases of frauds, Reserve Bank of India issues, from time to time, comprehensive instructions to the banks indicating the areas and nature of frauds and the safeguards that should be taken for the prevention of frauds.

(a) how many branches of nationalised banks are running in the city of Ahmedabad;

(b) how many of them are housed in private buildings; the details thereof; and

(c) what is the total amount of rent paid by each nationalised bank to private owners in Ahmedabad; and the details thereof?

**Branches of Nationalised Banks in City of Ahmedabad**

10305. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Details, on the basis of the replies received from the public sector banks, are given in the Statement.

## Statement

Details in respect of total number of Offices of Nationalised Banks in Ahmedabad City, number of Offices housed in private buildings and the amounts of rent paid by each Nationalised Bank to Private owners

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Offices	No. of offices housed in private buildings	Total amount of rent paid per month.	Any other relevant information
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
1	State Bank of India . . .	44	44	1,33,937.56*	*Including Taxes
2	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur . .	3	3	3,861.00	
3	State Bank of Hyderabad . .	Nil	Not applicable		
4	State Bank of Indore . . .	2	2	7,001.00*	*Including Taxes
5	State Bank of Mysore . .	Nil	Not applicable		
6	State Bank of Travancore . .	Nil	Not applicable		
7	State Bank of Saurashtra . .	7	7	18,269.05	
8	State Bank of Patiala . .	Nil	Not applicable		
9	Central Bank of India . . .	22	18	36,531.34	
10	Bank of India . . .	31	25	58,787.39	
11	Punjab National Bank . . .	11	11	21,883.00	
12	Bank of Baroda . . .	38	38	1,25,631.03	
13	United Commercial Bank . . .	17	16	50,643.00*	*Including Taxes
14	Canara Bank . .	11	11	Information not received	
15.	United Bank of India . .	7	6	11,340.00	
16	Dena Bank . .	34	30	37,767.00	
17	Syndicate Bank . .	10	8	22,318.00	
18	Union Bank of India . .	20	20	59,234.49*	*Including Taxes
19	Allahabad Bank . .	4	4	12,406.00*	*Do.
20.	Indian Bank . .	6	6	14,828.00*	*Do.
21.	Bank of Maharashtra . .	3	3	8,175.00	
22.	Indian Overseas Bank . .	7	7	31,218.00	

**Facility to non-Indian Residents for Import of Raw Material**

10306. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that non-Indian residents have the facility of import of raw material against the imported machinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) is it a fact that one Pharmaceutical company has been allowed import of medicines as raw material worth Rs. 5 lakhs even though no machinery was imported;

(d) if so, the name of the company and the reasons thereof; and

(e) the number of similar other cases?

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

(b) to (e). Question does not arise.

**Prohibition measures resulted in decline of Tourist Traffic**

10307. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the introduction of prohibition measures in the country tourist traffic showed trends of decline during the last one year;

(b) the tourist traffic figures separately during the last two years with six-monthly break-ups;

(c) whether, also on account of prohibition policy incoming traffic in Indian Airlines and Air India has showed signs of decline, especially between India and other neighbouring countries including Nepal;

(d) figures of tourists who arrived by Air India and Indian Airlines separately for the last two years may please be stated; and

(e) Government's reaction to the above situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. International tourist arrivals in India numbered 640,422 last year as against 533,951 in 1976, thus registering an increase of 19.9 per cent.

(b) The figures of international tourist traffic to India for the periods January to June and July to December during the last two years are as under:

	1976	1977
(i) January to June	236,822	282,449
(ii) July to December	297,129	357,973

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The estimated number of tourists who arrived by Air India and Indian Airlines flights during the last two years are as under:—

	1976	1977
Air India	121,985	127,531
Indian Airlines	46,894	48,131

(e) There has not been any decline in international tourist arrivals in the last one year as a result of the prohibition policy declared by the Government recently.

**Chief Executive of Air India in U.S.A.  
acquired American Citizenship**

10308. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chief Executive of Air India in U.S.A. has acquired American citizenship and, that having acquired some business interests, he is not devoting his full attention to the affairs of Air India; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) and (b). Shri P. F. Mahta, Regional Director—U.S.A. and Canada, Air-India, has acquired American citizenship. There is nothing on record to show that Shri Mahta has acquired any other business interest in the U.S.A. Air-India is satisfied that Shri Mahta continues to work in the interest of the corporation.

**Redressal of grievances of Senior Officers of I.T.D.C.**

10309. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supersessions have been made in I.T.D.C. in the supervisory posts;

(b) if so, the number of officers superseded during the last three years;

(c) the reasons and grounds for supersession of the employees of I.T.D.C.; and

(d) whether Government have any intention to redress the grievances of the Senior Officers superseded by juniors in order to avoid any future conflicts in staff?

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

**Directive issued by Governor R.B.I. regarding rate of interest on advances in Agricultural and Small Scale Industries**

10310. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India Governor has recently issued a directive to all nationalised banks to pegging the rate of interest on advances in the agricultural and small scale industries;

(b) if so, which are these industries and how much benefit is planned;

(c) whether this decision will adversely affect the cooperative credit structure in the country; and

(d) if so, what precautions have been taken by the Reserve Bank of India to protect several cooperative credit banks?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has recently advised the commercial banks, among other things, as under:—

**Small Scale Industry**

Banks are advised to charge a rate not exceeding 11 per cent on term loans of over 3 years granted after 1-1-1978 to (i) small scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme and units promoted by technician-entrepreneurs covered by the Special Guarantee Scheme; and (ii) small road transport operators; and (iii) small units in the specified backward districts/areas.

**Agriculture****(i) Term loans**

Banks are advised to charge a rate of interest to farmers (a) Not exceeding 10.5 per cent on term loans of over 3 years for minor irrigation and land development; and (b) Not exceeding 11 per cent on term loans of over 3 years for diversified purposes which include dairy farming, poultry, fisheries, horticulture, etc.

**(ii) Loans to small farmers**

Direct individual loans extended after 1-1-1978 to small farmers not exceeding Rs. 2,500 whether short-term, medium-term or long-term should be charged, rate of interest not exceeding 11 per cent.

(c) and (d). The impact of the Directive, so far as cooperative banks are concerned, is confined to their medium-term loans over 3 years and short-term loans below Rs. 2,500. The former constitute only 10 per cent of the total outstanding loans of the cooperative banks. As for the latter, even prior to the issue of the Directive, the majority of public sector banks were charging concessional rates upto 11 per cent on loans upto Rs. 2,500.

The refinance rate of the Reserve Bank of India to State Cooperative Banks has recently been reduced to 3 per cent below the Bank Rate for short-term agricultural advances and 2-1/2 per cent below the Bank Rate for medium term agricultural advances. Hence, the cooperatives cannot be said to have been subjected to an entirely new shift in the policy which could be deemed to be detrimental to the interests of the cooperatives.

Commercial banks have already been advised not to finance the defaulters to any credit institutions including cooperatives. To ensure this the banks are required to obtain 'No due Certificate' from the concerned society before financing individual borrowers.

**Sanctioning of leave reserve for Class II Income Tax Officer**

10311. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100 posts of 'leave reserve' were sanctioned in the Cadre of Class I Income Tax Officers, while no such posts were sanctioned in the Cadre of Class II Income Tax Officers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the posts of 'leave reserve' in the Cadre of Class II Income Tax Officers and when the posts are being sanctioned; and

(c) whether Government feel that better output and disposal of work will result by such appointment in Class II of I.T.O. Cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). One hundred posts of ITOs, Class I (Junior Scale) were sanctioned as leave reserve posts in August, 1977. In the cadre of ITOs, Class II, 135 leave reserve posts existed till December, 1975 when all those posts were converted into duty posts. The question of sanctioning afresh leave reserve posts in the cadre of ITOs, Class II. is under active consideration.

(c) Provision of leave reserve in the cadre of ITOs, Class II, is likely to result in better output and disposal of work in the Income-tax Department.

**Submission of Report of Working Group on Productivity, Efficiency and Profitability**

10312. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the working group on Productivity, Efficiency and Profitability (PEP) set up for

banking industry has been submitted to the Government;

(b) whether Government has studied the various views expressed through the press on the recommendations of the Productivity, Efficiency and Profitability Report; and

(c) what final decision Government have taken to give effective implementation to the important recommendations of the Productivity, Efficiency and Profitability Report?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI H. M. PATEL:** (a) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India had, in April, 1976, appointed an Internal Committee consisting of its own officers to go into the question of Productivity, Efficiency and Profitability in commercial banks. This Committee, known as the PEP Committee, submitted its report to the Reserve Bank of India in October, 1977. The Reserve Bank are considering the recommendations of the Committee in consultation, wherever necessary, with the commercial banks and other agencies concerned, such as the National Institute of Bank Management and the Indian Banks' Association.

(b) Government is aware of the different views expressed through the Press on the recommendations of the PEP Committee Report.

#### Scarcity of Copper

**10213. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that great scarcity of copper is facing small Scale Industries in Delhi and other places;

(b) whether M.M.T.C. has collected deposits from Small Scale Units months back for supply of copper;

(c) whether All India Small Scale Cables and Conductors Manufacturers' Association has complained to Government on the above respect;

(d) whether many Government undertakings have placed orders to Small Scale Industries for their products and due to delay in supply of copper, these units will come under penalty clause;

(e) if so, steps taken by Government against M.M.T.C. to rectify the shortage; and

(f) what are the reasons for short supply of copper?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) (b) and (f). As per Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1977-78, MMTC was required to supply copper to the Industries engaged in the manufacture of winding wires, commutators and tele-communication and switch board wires and cables. All other industries were required to obtain their supply from M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL).

From December 1977, due to production difficulties in the plants of HCL, requirement of copper normally to be met by them was diverted partially to MMTC. Subsequently, due to labour strike at Khetri and shutdown of Ghatsila works of HCL for annual maintenance, almost the entire demand of all industries was suddenly required to be met by MMTC.

During the period December, 1977—February, 1978 all requirements placed on MMTC were met in full promptly. Even for March, 1978 requirements allottees who made financial arrangements upto 29th March, 1978 have received full supplies without delay. In respect of allottees who made financial arrangements at the close of the year on 30th and 31st March, 1978, there was some delay in

effecting supplies only from Delhi go-down. The temporary shortage of copper at Delhi was on account of (i) delay in arrival of the shipment at Calcutta from which material was to be railed to Delhi and (ii) due to imposition of booking restrictions by the Railway authorities for some time. Against stocks available in Delhi, delivery orders have since been issued on pro-rata basis and the balance will be released from consignments in transit from Calcutta.

(c) Government is not aware of any representation made by All India Small Scale Cables and Conductors Manufacturers' Association.

(d) Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, has no knowledge whether any Government Undertakings have placed orders to Small Scale Industries for their products and due to delay in supply of copper, these units will come under penalty clause.

(e) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों को सुन्दर बनाना

10314. द्वा० लहमीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नामार विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में दादपुर' (मंदसौर), भाड़ावाट (जबलपुर), उदयगिरि (विदिशा) आदि जैसे ऐतिहासिक और पुरातात्त्वी महत्व के स्थानों सुन्दर स्थान हैं जिन्हें पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है और क्या ऐसे वर्तमान पर्यटन केन्द्रों का और विकास भी किया जा सकता है; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है तथा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

पर्यटन और नामार विभाग भंडी (श्री पुष्पचोत्तम कार्तिक) : (क) यी, हाँ।

(ख) वर्तमान पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास करने तथा पर्यटन महत्व के ऐसे नये केन्द्रों, जिनका विकास करने के लिए विचार किया जा सके, का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने राज्य सरकारी से सिवारिला की थी कि वे स्कीमों की उप-रेखा (शैल) तैयार करने के लिए पर्सेप्टिव प्लान तैयार करें।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गये पर्सेप्टिव प्लान प्राप्त हो गये हैं। उनमें दिये गये प्रस्तावों पर राज्य की 1978-83 की वंचवार्षीय योजना के पर्यटन लेव को अन्तिम रूप देते समय योजना आयोग में बातचीत की जावेगी जिस समय वह भी निर्णायित किया जायेगा कि नियिथा उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में कौन कौन सी स्कीमें केन्द्रीय लेव में और कौन कौन सी राज्य लेव में ली जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मकान किराये भत्ते में अन्तर

10315. श्री गंगा भट्ट तिहः : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मकान किराये भत्ते की राशि तथा गैर सरकारी लेव में, जीवन बीमा नियम में, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में तथा अन्य निकायों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मंहगाई भत्ते की राशि में बहुत अन्तर है जिसके कारण सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बहुत भास्तंत्र है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 31 जार्ं, 1978 को विभिन्न लेवों में मकान किराये भत्ते की दर क्या थी; और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मकान किराये भत्ते की दर अन्य लेवों के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले इस भत्ते की राशि का अन्तर कम हो जाए?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० घटेल) :

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों, सरकारी लेव के उपकर्मों, जीवन बीमा नियम और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को 31-3-78 को देय मकान किराये भत्ते की दरों के संबंध में सूचना का एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है। यह दंतों में आयेगा कि एक और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराये भत्ते की विभिन्न दरें और दूसरी और सरकारी लेव के उपकर्मों, जीवन बीमा नियम और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न दरें देय हैं। सरकार के गाम, प्राइवेट लेव में देय मकान किराये भत्ते की दरों के संबंध में सूचना नहीं है। कुछ बर्तीकृत नगरों में तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मकान किराये भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि के लिए समय-समय पर अध्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहते हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराए भत्ते की भवायी तीसरे बेतन प्राप्तीय की सिकारियों पर आधारित है। प्राप्तीय द्वारा मकान किराए भत्ते के बासले में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी बेतन के उपकरणों के कर्मचारियों के बीच समानता लाने की मांग मंजूर नहीं की गई थी। बेतन प्राप्तीय ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देय मकान

किराये भत्ते की बरों में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ वैकल्पिक उपायों की सिफारिश की थी, परन्तु प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों और वित्तीय उलझनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के लिए इन्हें प्रयोगात्मा संभव न पाया गया। बर्तमान में, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मकान किराया भत्ते में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

### विवरण

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों, सरकारी बेतन के उपकरणों, जीवन बीमा निगम तथा राष्ट्रीयहृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को स्वीकार्य मकान किराया भत्ते की दरें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) बर्षीहृत नगरों/लहरों में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी :—

नगर/लहर की श्रेणी

मकान किराया भत्ते की दरें

'क', 'ख-1' तथा 'ख-2' श्रेणियां

बेतन का 15% किन्तु भविक से भविक 400 रुपये प्रतिमास

'ग' श्रेणी

बेतन का 7½% किन्तु भविक से भविक 200 रुपये प्रतिमास

(2) सरकारी बोर्डों के उपकरणों में मकान किराया भत्ते की दरें भोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित हैं :—

दिल्ली तथा बम्बई ('क' श्रेणी नगर)

बेतन का 30%

कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा हैदराबाद ('क' श्रेणी नगर)

बेतन का 25%

'ख-1' तथा 'ख-2' श्रेणी नगर

बेतन का 15%

अन्य स्टेशन

बेतन का 7½%

(3) भारतीय बीमा बीमा निगम में मकान किराया भत्ते की दरें :—

(I) श्रेणी I भविकारी

बेतन का 15% किन्तु कम से कम 75 रुपये तथा भविक से भविक 350 रुपये।

(II) श्रेणी II (विकास) भविकारी :—

(क) जो 750 रुपये तक बेतन पाते हैं :

बेतन का 15% किन्तु कम से कम 25 रुपये से 75 रुपये तक के बेतन के समूह

(ख) जो 750 रुपये से ऊपर बेतन पाते पहले 750 रुपये के बेतन का 15% तथा 750 रुपये से ऊपर के बेतन का 10% है :

(ग) श्रेणी III (सिपिक तथा मुपरवाइचर) तथा श्रेणी IV (सहायता) स्टाफ

श्रेणी III कर्मचारियों के बासले में बेतन के 10% (वित्तमें विलेव बेतन बानिल है), कम से कम 28 रुपये प्रति मास तथा श्रेणी IV के बासले में कम से कम 22 रुपये प्रतिमास किन्तु दोनों बासलों में भविक से भविक 40 रुपये।

(4) राष्ट्रीयहृत बैंकों में भकान किराया भरने की वर्ते :-

(i) अधिकारी :-

राष्ट्रीयहृत बैंकों में अधिकारियों को भकान किराया भरने की अदायगी का प्राधार एक समान नहीं है अदायगी समान दरों पर तथा बेतन के प्रतिशत के रूप में दोनों प्रकार से की जाती है। उसमें भी महानगरीय शहरी तथा ग्रामीण बैंकों में शाकाधारी की स्थिति के घनुसार विभिन्नता है।

1973 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा श्री श्री० आर० पिल्से की अध्यक्षता में ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीयहृत बैंकों में अधिकारियों के भत्तों का स्तरीकरण करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी जिसने अपांच रिपोर्ट 1974 में पेश की। बैंकरों के एक दल ने विनाम पिल्से समिति की सिफारियों का अध्ययन किया, कुछ संशोधनों का सुझाव दिया था। सरकार ने, बैंकरों के दल द्वारा यथा-संशोधित पिल्से समिति की सिफारियों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। राष्ट्रीयहृत बैंकों को पिल्से समिति की सिफारियों को कार्यान्वयित करने को कहा गया है। रिपोर्ट में सिफारिया की गई भकान किराया भरने की दरें निम्न प्रकार से हैं :-

(क) मूल 'क' श्रेणी नगर (बम्बई, दिल्ली, कल- मूल बेतन का 25% तक किन्तु अधिक से अधिक कत्ता मद्रास तथा हैदराबाद) 400 रुपये

(ख) श्रेणी I मूल बेतन का 20% तक किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 300 रुपये।

(ग) श्रेणी II मूल बेतन का 15 प्रतिशत तक किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 250 रुपये।

(घ) श्रेणी III मूल बेतन का 10% तक किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 250 रुपये।

(ii) लिपिक तथा अधीनस्थ स्टाफ सहित अवार्ड स्टाफ

सामान्यतः भकान किराया भरने की दर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास तथा हैदराबाद जैसे विशेष स्थानों पर 11 रुपये से 25 रुपये तक तथा अन्य स्थानों में 9 रुपये से 18 रुपये तक अलग-अलग है।

राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय दरों पर मंहगाई भरता

के कर्मचारियों के लिए बड़ा गय मंहगाई भरते के प्रवचात् स्वतः ही उसी दर से मंहगाई भरता मिल जायगा ?

10316. श्री मंगा भरत सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जैसे ही केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए मंहगाई भरते की दर बड़ाई जाती है कुछ राज्यों में भी मंहगाई भरते की मांग जोर पकड़ने लगती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो अपने कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों से ही मंहगाई भरते दे रहे हैं तथा उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां मंहगाई भरते की मांग पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को बिलने वाले मंहगाई भरते का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा मंहगाई भरते की दरों में वढ़ी की मांग कई कारणों से की जाती है, न कि आवश्यक रूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भरते की अदायगी किए जाने के कारण।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, अपने कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भरते की मंजरी दिये जाने के मामले में, गुजरात, केरल, महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के विटने को अपनाया हुआ है जबकि आंध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, जम्मू तथा काशीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंहगाई भरते के पैटने को कुछ संशोधनों के साथ अपनाया हुआ है। जेव राज्य सरकारों के मंहगाई भरते के अपने-अपने पैटने हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों के कम्बलारियों के भंगाई भर्ते की ग्रामायणी का नियमन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। वे समय-समय पर विवेच जाने वाले भंगाई भर्ते का वात निर्धारित करती है और अन्य भारों में से संसाधनों संबंधी रकाबट एक ऐसी बात है जिसका इस पर अक्सर प्रभाव पड़ता है। वर्तमान अवस्थायों में हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

### नियंत्रित का लक्ष्य

10317. भी भंगा भर्ते तिह : क्या आगिल्य, नामारिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5750 करोड़ रुपये के पुनरीक्षित नियंत्रित लक्ष्य में 350 करोड़ रुपये की कमी होने का अनुमान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नियंत्रित आय में किन-किन बस्तुओं के कारण कमी होने की सम्भावना है और प्रत्येक बस्तु में कितने-कितने प्रतिशत कमी होगी; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान नियंत्रित आय को बनाये रखने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है?

आगिल्य तथा नामारिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य भंगी (भी आरिक लेण) :

(क) नवीनीत संकेतों के अनुसार यह कमी 300 करोड़ रुपये तथा 350 करोड़ रुपये के बीच रखने की संभावना है।

(ख) प्रप्रैल-सितम्बर 76 की तुलना में प्रप्रैल-सितम्बर 77 के दौरान जिन प्रमुख बदलों के नियांत्रित मूल्य में कमी पाई है वे सलग विवरण में विवाही गई हैं।

(ग) नियंत्रित आय बनाये रखने के लिए हाल में किये गए उपायों में ये शामिल हैं; एक और वर्ष की अवधि के लिए नकद मुद्रावाचक समर्थन देना तथा आवश्यक अन्तर्निविट साधनों का आयात मुकर बनाने तथा नियंत्रित प्रभिमुख उद्योगों तथा अन्य उद्योगों में निवेश बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से आयात नीति का उदारीकरण करना ताकि नियंत्रित योग्य अधिग्राहीयों में वृद्धि की जा सके।

### विवरण

जिन बदलों के मूल्य में कमी पाई है

प्रप्रैल-सितम्बर 1976 (करोड़ ८०)	प्रप्रैल-सितम्बर 1977 (करोड़ ९०)	प्रप्रैल-सितम्बर '76 की तुलना में प्रप्रैल-सितम्बर '77 में प्रतिशत विपरिष्ठता
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1. जमे हुए बनस्पति तेल तथा बसा	33.69	10.51	-68.8
2. तिलहन तथा तेल युक्त फल	37.48	2.32	-93.8
3. चीनी	89.61	10.53	-88.2
4. कच्ची रुई	26.56	0.10	-99.6
5. चपड़ा, लालदाना, गोंद रेजिन तथा आलसम	8.14	4.00	-50.9
6. मैग्नीज अयस्क	5.05	2.33	-53.9
7. ग्रनाइट	8.43	8.38	-0.5
8. अयस्क, लौह अयस्क, मैग्नीज अयस्क, तथा अद्धक को छोड़कर अन्य अनिवार्य पदार्थ	24.70	21.49	-13.0
9. सिले सिलाये परियान	161.47	145.33	-10.0
10. चमड़ा तथा चमड़े से बना सामान	135.12	121.34	-10.2
11. जूते	12.07	8.83	-26.8
12. लीहा तथा इस्पात	188.44	137.55	-27.0
13. सीमेंट	9.45	6.73	-28.8
14. अनिवार्य ईचन स्लेहक तथा उससे सम्बन्धित सामग्री	12.91	10.42	-19.3

स्रोत : आगिल्य जानकारी तथा अंक संकलन महानिवेशालय, कलकत्ता।

नोट : आदी के नियंत्रित में भी गिराबट पाई जिसके प्राकृत उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

एयर इंडिया को भारतीय और विदेशी यात्रियों द्वारा किराये का मुग्धतान

10318. श्री मंत्रा भवत तिथः क्या पर्यावरण और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी यात्रियों द्वारा भवा किये जाने वाले किराये की तुलना में भारतीय यात्रियों को एयर इंडिया को दुग्धना किराया देना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी यात्रियों द्वारा सन्दर्भ-दिल्ली-बम्बई की उड़ान के लिए भवा किये जाने वाले किराये की तुलना में बम्बई-दिल्ली-सन्दर्भ की उड़ान द्वारा भारत से यात्रा प्रारम्भ करने वाले यात्रियों द्वारा किटना किराया भवा किया जाता है;

(ग) विदेशी यात्रियों से बसूल किये जाने वाले किराये की तुलना में भारतीय यात्री से अधिक किराया बसूल किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या एयर इंडिया के किराये में एक स्पता लाने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

पर्यावरण और नागर विभाग मंत्री (श्री पुष्परोत्तम कर्मसिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। भारतीय हपए में परिवर्तित किया गया सामान्य इकानामी श्रेणी का लदन-दिल्ली-सन्दर्भ राउंड-ट्रिप का किराया लगभग 9,617 हपए बनता है जबकि दिल्ली-सन्दर्भ-दिल्ली राउंड-ट्रिप का किराया 11,260 हपए है। भ्रत: 1643 हपए का मन्त्र है, जोकि किरायों में असमान मुद्रा सरकार लेने के कारण है।

(घ) दिल्ली-सन्दर्भ-दिल्ली यात्रा के लिए 6,650 हपए का अधिक सस्ता भ्रमण किराया आलू करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

#### Acceptance of Soiled/Damaged/Torn Currency Notes of various Denominations by Reserve Bank of India

10319. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether soiled/damaged/torn Currency notes of various denominations are accepted by the Reserve Bank from individuals as well as nationalised and other banks;

(b) If so, whether the said soiled, etc. notes are invariably replaced by issuing fresh notes to the individuals/bank concerned.

(c) if so, how and when;

(d) if not, why not; and

(e) whether the Reserve Bank is authorised to reject or partially accept notes?

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

(b) to (e). Soiled notes received over the counter of the Bank from individuals are replaced immediately by issue of unsoiled notes in most of the cases. Soiled notes received from Banks are examined in due course but value thereof is immediately credited to their accounts with Reserve Bank of India under the 'Guarantee Bond System'.

Slightly mutilated notes are exchanged over the counter immediately. Other mutilated notes which require closer scrutiny are examined in order of receipt and if found payable under the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1975, exchange value thereof is remitted by post in the case of individuals and credited to the accounts in the case of banks. Claim in respect of mutilated notes not found payable is rejected under the authority vested in the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1975.

#### Pilots of Air India to Quit for better Employment

10320. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pilots of Air India have quit or are soon leaving for better employment elsewhere in the World;

- (b) if so, full facts thereof;
- (c) whether Government propose to prevent such quitting by the pilots through any regulations;
- (d) if so, how;
- (e) if not, why not; and
- (f) whether Air India is maintaining its pilot strength and high reputation by careful selection and fresh recruitment of pilots?

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

(b) Since 1973, 19 Pilots (Commanders) resigned from the service of Air-India. Most of them were Commanders on 747 aircraft. Certain international airlines are in need of pilots for their expansion programme. The emoluments offered by these airlines are comparatively higher than those being paid in Air-India. Therefore, attraction for jobs in international airlines is always present for Air-India pilots.

(c) to (e). A suggestion has been made that some sort of restrictive legislation could be considered. This is being examined. For the present the following steps have been taken:—

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

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

(iii) Other incentives such as raising of retirement age upto sixty years, implementation of superannuation and group insurance

schemes, etc. are also being considered.

(f) Recruitment of pilots is made through Indian Airlines/Air Force and considerable experience as a commander and high instrument rating are prescribed for such recruitment. Selection of pilots is made on merits. Training is imparted to them on Corporation's aircraft and only after having qualified that they are released as Co-Pilots on 707 aircraft.

#### Exemption from customs duty

10321. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of handicapped individuals and honest voluntary social agencies are being compelled and even penalised to pay high Customs duties on goods/articles/medicines/equipment received by such individuals and agencies as genuine unsolicited gifts and/or donations;

(b) if so, whether exemptions from customs duties in genuine cases are available and if so, what are they; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Articles imported by any institution for the blind or the deaf are subject to certain conditions, exempt from Customs duty. A copy of the relevant exemption notification No. 141 dated 16th July, 1977 is at Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2323/78]. Life saving drugs and life saving equipment when imported into India are exempt from payment of Customs duty as per notification No. 182 dated 2-8-76 as amended. Copies of this and the amending notifications are given at Statements 'B', 'C' and 'D' laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2323/78).

Foodstuffs, medicines, medical stores, clothing, blankets, when imported for charitable purposes are exempt from Customs duty subject to certain conditions. Copy of the relevant exemption notification No. 142 dated 16-7-77 is given in Statement 'E' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2323/78].

Articles such as foodstuffs, medicines, consumable medical stores, clothing and blankets when imported by voluntary charitable organisations for relief among the cyclone affected people of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have been exempted from payment of Customs duty—vide notification No. 252 dt. 1st December, 1977, a copy of which is at Statement 'F', laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2323/78].

Medical, surgical and diagnostic equipment, apparatus and appliances of certain descriptions when essentially required for use in hospitals have been, subject to certain conditions, exempted from payment of duty under notification No. 8 dated 6th January, 1978, a copy of which is at Statement 'G', laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2323/78].

In addition, articles of special utility for the handicapped and disabled individuals, when imported by them in order to overcome their handicap or disability, are exempted from payment of duty by issue of *ad hoc* orders whenever a request to this effect supported by requisite medical certificates, is received.

#### Suggestions and comments from foreign tourists

10322. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government conduct regular periodic surveys/researches

to find out tourist needs and requirements all over the country and thereby help promote the tourist traffic particularly from foreign lands;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether suggestions, comments criticisms are received by the Government from such foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, how are they processed and attended to?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism periodically conducts Foreign Tourists Surveys for eliciting information, among other things, on the expenditure and reaction pattern of tourists to assess the amounts spent by tourists on accommodation, transport, shopping, etc, and to assess their requirements of tourist facilities. The last such survey was conducted during 1976-77.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. All complaints received from foreign tourists in the Department of Tourism are forwarded to the authorities concerned for investigation and report. The matter is pursued until the complaints are disposed of. The suggestions are implemented wherever possible or forwarded to the appropriate authority for necessary action.

प्ररूपों, भ्रती, खाद्य तेलों तथा चांदी  
आदि में बायबा बाजार

10323. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई आयल सीहस एण्ड आयल्स एक्सचेंज लिमिटेड बम्बई तथा आयल सीहस बोकर्स, जार्वर्स सचेंटस एण्ड स्टाफ यूनियन, बम्बई ने प्ररूपों, भ्रती, खाद्य तेलों तथा चांदी आदि में बायबा आपार की अनुमति देने के लिए सरकार को जनवरी, 1978 में अस्पष्टवेदन दिये थे;

(क) यदि हां, तो उनमें किस प्रकार की मांगों का उल्लेख या तथा उनमें से कितनी मांग कब स्वीकार की गई एवं कितनी रद्द की गई तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इन मांगों के घनरूप वायदा व्यापार के लिये कब घनुमति प्रदान की जायेगी; और

(ब) क्या संसद् सदस्यों ने भी सरकार से इन बहुतायों में वायदा व्यापार की घनुमति देने की सिफारिश की है तथा यदि हां तो उक्त संसद् सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है और उन्होंने उक्त सिफारिश कब की थी और सरकार ने इस बारे में कब क्या कारबाई की घवता करने का विचार है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वायिक्य तथा नागरिक प्रृत्यं और सहकारिता अंदाजाय में राज्य मंत्री (भी हृष्ट कुमार गोवाल) :  
(क) से (ग). वायदा व्यापार में लगे कई संगठनों तथा दसरों, जिनमें संसद् सदस्य भी शामिल हैं, से अभिवेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं, जिनमें विशिष्ट रूप से घरण्डी तथा घटसी के भावी सौदा व्यापार पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का घनुरोध किया गया है। कुछ अभिवेदन आदी तथा सामान्यतः आठ तेलों के भावी सौदा व्यापार पर से भी प्रतिबन्ध हटाने के लिए भी प्राप्त हुये हैं।

इस भावले पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

पांडिचेरी, मेसूर और गोरखपुर में युवा होटलों, पर्यटन बंगलों और सेवाधारों का निर्माण

10324. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर चिमालन मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1976-77 में पांडिचेरी, मेसूर और गोरखपुर में दो युवा होटलों, दो पर्यटन बंगलों और एक सेवाधारों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया था;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उन पर कुल कितनी घनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उनका निर्माण पूरा हो गया है और यदि नहीं तो इनके कब तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है तथा उन पर कितना प्रतिरिक्त खर्च किया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर चिमालन मंत्री (भी प्रुवोल्ट फौलिक) : (क) और (ब). मेसूर तथा पांडिचेरी में युवा होटलों के निर्माण के लिए 1976-77 में क्रमांक: केवल 5,88,000.00 रुपए तथा 6,54,400.00 रुपए की राशियों के व्यय की बंदूरिया आदी की गयी थी।

(ग) इन युवा होटलों के निर्माण कायं के 1978-79 के दौरान परा हों जाने की आशा है। राज्य सरकारों से इनके निर्माण पर प्रतिरिक्त व्यय के लिए अभी तक कोई घनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

बकाया आयकर की बहुती

10325. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

श्री अमर सिंह श्री० राठवा : क्या बिल; मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी बहुत सी फर्में, कम्पनियां और व्यक्ति हैं जो एक लाल रुपए से अधिक का बकाया आयकर घदा करना हैं;

(ब) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी घनेक फर्में, कम्पनियां, और व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें एक लाल रुपए से अधिक का बकाया आयकर घदा करना है;

(घ) क्यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और व्यौरा क्या है; और

(इ) इनकी ओर बकाया राशि कब से है और उसे बमूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विल अंदाजाय में राज्य मंत्री (भी जुलफिकार जल्लाह) : (क) और (ब). जो फर्में, कम्पनियां और व्यक्ति एक लाल रुपए से अधिक का आयकर घदा कर रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु, एक लाल घवता उसके अधिक आय वाल कर-दाताओं के मामलों में किये गये कर-निर्धारणों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है। 1977-78 में निपटान के लिए ऐसे 51,651 कर-निर्धारणों में से, 28-2-1978 तक 32986 कर-निर्धारणों का निपटान कर लिया गया है। आयकर आयुक्त-नारायण व्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) से (इ). उपलब्ध सूचना के घनुसार, 31-3-77 को ऐसे 6,249 करदाता थे, जिनमें से प्रत्यक्ष के विवर सकल आयकर की एक लाल रुपए से अधिक की मांग बकाया थी। उनके नामों और व्यव्य व्यौरों के सम्बन्ध में मांगी गई सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। और इस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र करने व पर्याप्त समय और अवलम्बन की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन यदि मानवीय सदस्य किसी विशेष भावले घवता मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना आहते हैं, तो उसे एकत्रित करके प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

कर की वकाया को बहुत करने के लिए प्रत्येक मामले की बहुतियत पर निर्भर करते हुए, सम्बन्धित आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की विवरीय भनुसूची के साथ पठित अद्याय (ब) के उपचन्द्रों के अनुसार समय-समय पर उचित उपाय किये जाते हैं। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(क) कर की विलम्ब से अद्यायी पर अद्याय लगाना ;

(ख) कर की अद्यायी नहीं होने की हालत में अब दण्ड लगाना ;

(ग) जिस अधिकत ने आयकर की अद्यायी नहीं की हो, उसे कोई रकमे मिलने वाली हो, तो उनका अधिग्रहण ; और

(घ) चल तथा अचल सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण और उनकी विक्री ।

#### विवरण

एक लाख ६० और उससे अधिक की आय वाले मामलों का कर-निर्वाचन

आयकर आयुक्त का अधिकार क्षेत्र	77-78 के दौरान निपटान के लिए एक लाख ६० से अधिक की आय वाले मामलों की संख्या	कालम 2 में से जिन मामलों का निपटान तक किया जा सकता था, उनकी संख्या
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(1)	(2)	(3)
आया . .	434	315
महमदाबाद . .	486	354
भूमतसर . .	895	643
प्रांध . .	1829	1435
प्रसम . .	434	215
विहार . .	598	396
बन्धूई सिटी . .	11427	7378
बन्धूई (सेन्ट्रल) . .	379	155
कलकत्ता (सेन्ट्रल) . .	573	189
विल्सो . .	3671	2188
विल्सो (सेन्ट्रल) . .	418	110
गुजरात . .	8027	4626
जालन्धर . .	555	350
काशीपुर . .	669	443

(1)	(2)	(3)
कर्नाटक	2201	1732
केरल	1475	1136
लखनऊ .	619	513
मध्य प्रदेश .	1383	784
मेरठ .	535	312
नागपुर .	759	597
उडीसा .	156	132
पटियाला .	819	527
पुणे .	1346	1261
हरियाणा और बण्डीगढ़	600	373
जयपुर और जोधपुर	1124	786
तमिलनाडु और कोयम्बतूर .	5029	3117
मद्रास (सेन्ट्रल)	495	170
पश्चिम बंगाल और असानसोल .	4715	2749
जोड़ .	51,651	32,986

#### तस्करी की रोकथाम के लिये नीति

10326. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या विल्सों मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार तस्करी की रोकथाम के लिए कोई नई नीति निर्धारित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

विल्सोलाल में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). तस्करी के बतारे से अधिक प्रभावी दंग से निपटने के लिये सरकार ने तीन-तरफा कार्रवाही शुरू की है, [जिनमें (i) अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के प्रावधान सहित निवारक और प्रवर्तन तंत्र को सुधूँ बनाना, (ii) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के उपचन्द्रों का चूनिला प्रयोग करना, और (iii) उपयुक्त आधिक उपाय सामूँ करके तस्करी की दृष्टि से विशेष प्राकरण समझी जाने वाली बस्तुओं को देश में उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध कराना सम्मिलित है।

## Re-sale of Khandsari after refining

10327. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Khandsari licensed, for export during the first four months of 1978;

(b) if so, details of the export undertaken, the countries to which Khandsari has been exported and the value in each case; and

(c) whether there has been any complaint of re-sale of Khandsari after refining it by the importing country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) On 29-3-1978 a quota of 5,000 tonnes of Khandsari was released for export during 1978-79.

(b) According to the information made available, no Khandsari has yet been shipped for export from India.

(c) Does not arise.

स्पोर्ट्स नियंत्रण बोर्ड लाववृत्ति योजना पर व्यव की जाने वाली राशि का छोटा

10328. श्री बदराम शास्य: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्री इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की बेलकूद केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की लाववृत्ति के बारे में 14 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारांकिक प्रश्न संख्या 6765 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) यदि स्पोर्ट्स नियंत्रण बोर्ड लाववृत्ति योजना को सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है तो इस पर व्यव की जाने वाली राशि की व्यवस्था किस त्रोत से की जाती है; और

(ख) स्पोर्ट्स नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने पांच वर्षों में कितनी राशि व्यव की है तथा लाववृत्ति पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि व्यव की गई तथा उन मंत्रालयों और विभागों, के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें लाववृत्ति दिये जाने वाले लाव के पिता अथवा अधिभावक कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनके पदनाम क्या हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) यह बर्चा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा अपने ही साथियों से किया जाता है।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्षेवार किया गया व्यव, लाववृत्तियों पर व्यव के विस्तृत विवरण सहित, निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	कुल व्यव (लाख रुपयों में)	लाववृत्तियों पर व्यव (लाख रुपयों में)
1973-74	1.54	—
1974-75	1.98	—
1975-76	3.94	—
1976-77	5.76	0.24
1977-78 (अनंतिम)	4.35	0.31

उन मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के नाम, जिनमें उन विद्यायियों के पिता या अधिभावक कार्य कर रहे हैं जिन्हें लाववृत्तियों दी गयी है, तथा उन अधिभावकों के पदनाम तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर के विश्व भव्याचार का आराम

10329. श्री राम सेवक हजारी: क्या वाणिज्य, नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम का चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर (ग्रेड-एक) इस निगम के आयल एंड फैट्स डिविजन में विगत तीन वर्षों से कार्य कर रहा है जोकि एक भ्रष्टपूर्ण डिविजन है और राज्य व्यापार निगम इस डिविजन के माध्यम से प्रति वर्ष 300 से 400 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के खाद्य तेलों का आयात करता है;

(ख) क्या बेन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उसके विश्व भव्याचार तथा पक्षपात का मामला सिद्ध किया है और केन्द्रीय सरकात आयोग ने उसे भारी सजा देने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रधिकारी के विश्व अभी तक कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की गई है और इसके बजाय प्रबन्धक इस प्रधिकारी को पदोन्नति देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं?

वानिक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (बी आरिक बैग) :  
(क) जी नहीं।

(ब) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

राज्य व्यापार नियम के बीक फाइनेंसियल मैनेजर और बीक मार्केटिंग मैनेजर के विरुद्ध जारी

10330. श्री राम सेवक हवारी : क्या वानिक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार नियम ने धायल एंड फैट्स डिवीजन का बीक फाइनेंसियल मैनेजर जिसने उसी डिवीजन में तीन साल तक फाइनेंसियल मैनेजर के रूप में काम किया था, अपनी पदोन्नति के बाद भारी भी वहां पर काम कर रहा है;

(ब) क्या बत्तमान बीक फाइनेंसियल मैनेजर और बीक मार्केटिंग (प्रेड !) ने भिलकर बंदी की बस्ती में पिछली सरकार की सहायता की थी और तेज तथा अन्य सामरियों की खरीद के मामले में पक्षपात्र किया था; और

(ग) क्या उनके विरुद्ध इन आरोपों की जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्था परिवार निकला है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वानिक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (बी आरिक बैग) :  
(क) जी हां। परन्तु वित्त प्रबंधक के रूप में वे तेज तथा बसा प्रभाग के अलावा अन्य प्रभागों का काम भी देख रहे थे।

(ब) ऐसी कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Ban on import of automatic transmission cars

10331. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the import of automatic transmission cars is banned;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the son of a Central Minister has been

allowed the import of this car in violation of the ban;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such relaxations given so far; and

(d) whether similar relaxation, will be given in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

#### Collection of income-tax arrears in Orissa

10332. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that income tax arrears to the extent of several lakhs due to Government are not paid in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the names of such persons and the extent of arrears and any attempt has been made by the Ministry to collect such arrears since six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) According to presently available information, the gross and net arrears of income-tax outstanding as on 31-12-77 in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax Orissa were as under:—

Gross arrears Rs. 5.71 crores

Net arrears Rs. 5.51 crores

(b) The number of persons from whom income-tax arrears are due, is very large. The collection of such information would involve considerable time and labour. If the Hon'ble

Member desires to have information regarding the tax arrears in any particular case(s), the same can be collected and furnished.

Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include:—

- (i) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;
- (ii) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;
- (iii) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and
- (iv) attachment and sale of movable property due to the defaulter; and

#### मिथिला वैनिट्स

10333. श्री चुरेन्द्र लाल सुमन: क्या नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों में मिथिला वैनिट्स की मांग है और वह मांग किस प्रकार की है तथा उनके नियंत्रण से क्या लाभ हुए हैं;

(ब) मिथिला के 'सिक्की शॉट' की गत तीन वर्षों में नियंत्रण की क्या स्थिति रही; और

(च) बिहार के लिए जिलों—इरनगंगा, मधुबन्धी, समस्तीपुर, सीतामढी, लहरसा, पार्वि—के इस परम्परागत उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देकर नियंत्रण बढ़ाने के लिये किन-किन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

नागरिक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता नियंत्रण में राज्य भारती (श्री नागरिक बोर्ड) : (क) और (ब). मिथिला वैनिट्स के बारे में यह उक्त कोई वाचार लंबालक नहीं किए गए हैं। इन वैनिट्स के और मिथिला के सिक्की शॉट की रचनाओं के नियंत्रण मानकूप्रत्यक्ष भ्रष्टग के

नहीं रखे जाते। अतः इन वैनिट्स की मांग के स्वरूप तथा उनके नियंत्रण से हुई नियंत्रण भाष्य के सम्बन्ध में सही जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इन नियंत्रणों को और भ्रष्टिक लाभकारी बनाने के प्रतिरिक्ष, इन बद्दुओं के नियंत्रण सब-क्षेत्र के लिए कठिन प्रयत्न महत्वपूर्ण संगत उपाय ये हैं: प्रदर्शनियों में प्रदर्शन तथा विक्रिया, उत्पादन की विविधता तथा व्यापक प्रचार।

#### Malpractices in getting licences

10334. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that some entrepreneurs are still managing to get licences in connivance with the State and Central machinery without having any industry whatsoever and are selling the quotas in black market;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during 1977-78; and

(c) whether some safeguards are proposed to be provided against such malpractices by making proper provisions like checking, scrutiny and investigations after the applications have been submitted and recommended by the State and Central authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) No such case came to the notice of Government during 1977-78.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary safeguards have been provided in Chapter III of the Hand Book of Imports and Exports Procedures 1978-79, for the verification and scrutiny by the sponsoring and other authorities of utilisation of imported raw materials by Actual

Users. The Imports and Exports (Control) Act confers powers on the licensing authorities to take penal action by way of imposition of penalty and prosecution of firms/individuals misutilising imported raw materials besides debarring them from obtaining further licences/allotment of imported goods under the Imports (Control) Order.

**Statement correcting reply to unstarred question No. 8559 dated 28th April, 1978 regarding working of "Super Bazar"**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):** The following may be corrected in reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 8559 on 28th April, 1978:

For "Rs. 70.51 lakhs" read "Rs. 0.51 lakhs"

12.15 hrs.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Papers to be laid...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** I want to bring to your notice...\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no. I have not received any notice. Please do not record.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** \*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not record.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** \*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not record. You have not given notice. Papers to be laid:

\*Not recorded.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Here is the notice.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You may have it. Papers to be laid.

12.16 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 ALONG WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR DELAY**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAG-BIR SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Film Development Corporation Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2305/78].

#### STATEMENT RE. OBSERVATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) in pursuance of the observation of the Committee on Government Assurances in Para 22 of their Third Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) presented to Lok Sabha on the 24th May, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2306/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1976-77 ALONG WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(a) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2309/78].

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (PACKAGED COMMODITIES) RULES 1977 AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measure (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 (Hindi\* version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 237(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th April 1978 under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification along with English version.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2308/78].

FINAL REPORT OF SARKARIA COMMISSION MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN THEREON AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION OF THE REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section

3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Final Report of the Sarkaria Commission set up to inquire into the allegations against the former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Tamil Nadu (Volumes I to IV).

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the action taken by the Central Government on the Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2309/78].

INDIAN NAVAL AUXILIARY SERVICE (1ST AMENDMENT) REGULATION, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Naval Auxiliary Service (First Amendment) Regulation, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 151 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1978, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2310/78].

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Third Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 238 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2311/78].

REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSION, STATEMENTS FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSIONS AND REPORTS UNDER MRTP ACT, 1969

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Sixtieth Report (Hindi† version) of the Law Commission on the General Clauses Act, 1897.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2312/78].

\*English version of the Notification which was published as G.S.R. 622(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1977, was laid on the Table on the 18th November, 1977.

†English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 21st March, 1978

(2) A copy of the Seventy-first Report of the Law Commission on the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955—Irrtrievable Break-down of Marriage as a ground of Divorce.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2313/78].

(3) A copy of the Seventy-second Report of the Law Commission on Article 220 of the Constitution: Restriction on practice after being a permanent Judge.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2313/78].

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Reports mentioned at (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2313/78].

(5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 21(3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of M/s Alta Laboratories Private Limited, Bombay for substantial expansion of its capacities for the manufacture of Acetyl Salicylic Acid I.P. (Aspirin) and other salicylates at Khopoli (Bombay) and the Order dated the 2nd May, 1978 of the Central Government thereon, under section 62 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2314/78].

(6) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1976, under section 62 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2315/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962:—

Central Excise (Eighth Amendments) Rules, 1978 and Notifications etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise Eighth (Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1978, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2316/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 241(E) and 242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 550 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 551 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2317/78]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 246(E) to 251(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 258(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 259(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 260(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 261(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2318/78].

(4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Government of Union Territory of Mizoram, under section 49 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 read with para (b) (i) of the Presidential Order dated the 11th May, 1977 in relation to the Union Territory of Mizoram. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2319/78]

(5) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Union Territory or Mizoram for the year 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2320/78].

(6) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Mizoram for the year 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2321/78].

\*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 21st March, 1978.

12.16½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE  
MEMBERS' BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS**

**MINUTES**

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar) :** I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Eleventh to Nineteenth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.17 hrs.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**SECRETARY :** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1978, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendations of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1979, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee".

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi
2. Shri M. Kadershah
3. Shri Sitaram Kesari
4. Dr. Bhai Mahavir
5. Shrimati Leela Damodara Menon
6. Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy
7. Shri Gian Chand Totu'.

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1978 adopted the following motion in regard to the committee on Public Undertakings.

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1979,

and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee".

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri S. W. Dhabe
2. Shri K. N. Dhulap
3. Shri Harisinh Bhagubava Mahida
4. Shri Murasoli Maran
5. Shri Deorao Patil
6. Shri Era Sezhiyan
7. Shri Viren J. Shah'.

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1978, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the term ending on the 30th April, 1979, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee".

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri Bhagwan Din
2. Shri Prasenjit Barman
3. Shri Balram Das
4. Shri Sriman Prafulla Goswami
5. Shrimati Saroj Khaparde
6. Shri S. Kumaran
7. Shri P. K. Kunjachan
8. Dr. (Smt.) Sathiavani Muthu.
9. Shri Leonard Solomon Sarin
10. Shri Parbhu Singh'.

22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID  
ON THE TABLE

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi-Sadar) : I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

PETITION RE. INCLUSION OF BHATARA TRIBE IN THE LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES OF ORISSA

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Dambarudhar Pujari and others regarding inclusion of Bhatara Tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Orissa.

PETITION RE. SERVICE CONDITIONS OF GENERAL INSURANCE FIELD WORKERS

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Hrishee Kesh Bose, General Secretary, All India National General Insurance Field Workers' Association, Calcutta, regarding service conditions of General Insurance Field Workers.

PETITION RE. HARDSHIPS OF BOMBAY RAILWAY SUBURBAN COMMUTERS

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri R.G. Kapse and others regarding hardships of Bombay Railway suburban commuters.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Biju Patnaik.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Now my turn comes. Reserve Bank's permission....

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : Yesterday, you were kind enough to inform me that I would have a little time....

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday what happened was—I gave him permission to make a statement....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : But that will come after Shyam Babu's item. We should go by the order paper. Item 18 is a motion.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not make much difference.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Then you should give me....

MR. SPEAKER : You will certainly be given time.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : You mentioned and the Leader of the Opposition, Senator Stephen and Mr. Sathe who does not happen to be here....

AN HON. MEMBER : What is that Senator ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : He looks like a Roman Senator.

SHRI K. GOPAL : So you are.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It was a command performance.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Yesterday you after having told me that you will give me a chance, you yourself had no doubt been astounded by the performance....

MR. SPEAKER : Don't drag me in....

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Please withdraw it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I withdraw that.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : My Point of order is that if any Member wants to make a personal explanation, it should be a written thing and you must approve of it first.....

MR. SPEAKER : What happened you remember. You were present. He wanted to make a personal explanation. Then I said I would give him a chance.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Did he give notice ?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : And did you approve of it ?

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything irrelevant, I will rule it out.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : According to rules, even under 377, we have to give a written statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It is at a later stage. If a Minister wants to speak at a later stage, he has to give a written statement.

[Mr. Speaker]

But he had asked for an opportunity yesterday itself and I had permitted him to do that. But later on I was not able to do that because there was confusion in the House. (*Interruptions*) When Mr. Stephen was speaking, he rose to a point of personal explanation. I said that I would give an opportunity after Mr. Stephen closed his speech. I did not want an interruption in the middle. But after Mr. Stephen close his speech there was absolute confusion in the House and, therefore, I was not able to give him an opportunity.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Shri Ravi made a personal explanation—Our party's stand with regard to emergency. Was it recorded ?

MR. SPEAKER : It was recorded.

If Shri Ravi had a right he too has a right.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : That is all right.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : He was quoting from some book written by some correspondent—some C. Reddi. I was told that Shri Reddi was drafted in the INA under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. So, he says.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No, No. That is not correct.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I think that is the story that he wants to make. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : He quoted himself to be a revolutionary, whether it is right or wrong, I do not know.

I happened to come out for a few days, if I remember, in December when my father-in-law expired. I was allowed to come on parol for a few days. Shri Reddi came to my house along with a very close friend of mine who happens to be an M.P.—I do not want to mention his name and suggested that to relieve the pressure of tyranny, to relieve its dictatorial trend growing in this country by a small coterie of people\*.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Listen please.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is going to mention certain names. I want a categorical answer.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Because he read from the book written by....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He should confine himself to personal explanation and not various other things which have no relevance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I think hon. Minister should not make such a statement. It is a very serious statement implicating some persons with some serious charges. That may create a lot of trouble in future. I would request the Minister not to make such a statement.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I am explaining about writing on that book. Yes, I know what I am saying. Such a proposition was in the air.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am on a point of order.

As you said you have permitted him to make a personal explanation. Now during the course of the personal explanation or for any other matter, you have been insisting if any names are mentioned he should take permission. Now he has mentioned certain names bringing irrelevant issues, totally irrelevant to the personal explanation. I want to know whether you have given him permission for this. That is what I ask.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I will take only half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Probably, you were not present yesterday. Undoubtedly, something was read out from C.G.K. Reddi's book commenting on his attitude, when you were on parole. He is now explaining what C. G. K. Reddi wrote in his book—conversation between him and C.G.K. Reddi. He is merely saying that C.G.K. Reddi's conversation was not that. This is what he has suggested. That is why I am not.....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Under rule 357, I rise on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : How can he make a statement of an incriminatory nature against a person who is not present in the House?

Sir, whether it is a Minister or a Member, he should give you previous intimation.

\*Excluded as ordered by the Chair.

This particular Minister has been constantly taking a cavalier attitude in this House flouting all the rules of the House, speaking with his hand on his waist. This is not the way to treat the House.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going from on to the other, Mr. Saugata Roy.

Now, if you are stating anything defamatory..

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You are saying, C.G.K. Reddy told you something.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : If it is defamatory, you can expunge it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : When he is saying that, is it not serious, Sir ? Will it satisfy the aspiration of the people ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : That is not the answer to restoration of democracy. In a democracy....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why should we take that without trust ?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Why should serious charges be made against the person ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not able to hear if half a dozen of you speak at the same time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Let the Minister sit down. Sir, my point of order is this. This is under Rule 353 and Rule 357. I can understand your permitting the Minister to make a statement arising out of what the Leader of the opposition said yesterday, because, perhaps, the Minister had something to explain by way of his personal conduct and therefore you allowed him. Yesterday he could not speak. Therefore you allowed him today. We have no objection. But what should happen now under your permission, I submit, is that the Minister must make a statement in conformity with Rule 353 and Rule 357,—particularly Rule 357. I will read it. It says :

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a Personal Explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

This is the Rule....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Where is the debate ?

MR. SPEAKER : If you are mentioning anything about the conduct.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The practice in this House is this. In such matters normally the practice is that the Member or the Minister will make a written statement. He will write out the statement, with a copy to you beforehand. You only permit that part and nothing more just as you are doing in case of submissions under Rule 377 now.

So, you must get a written explanation from the Minister. You must see that he does not deviate from the written statement. If it is defamatory under Rule 353, you will not allow it. Kindly decide this as to how the Minister can proceed further.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I am prepared to send a written statement to you and then you can decide.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : His remarks should be expunged. It should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Remove all the present statement.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : You have withdrawn all the statement and I will give it in writing to you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Prof. Mavalankar spoke on a point of order, that is on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vayalar Ravi, the difficulty will arise if I record that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Get everything on record, Sir. This must be a precedent. It must go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : How can submission on a Point of Order be expunged ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : You have to single it out. Your ruling is, the Minister must come out with a written statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I will go into the matter and pass orders.

We pass on to the next item.

— = —

xx-24 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Sir, I beg to move the following :—

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith."

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Deo. He has given a substitute motion.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my painful duty..

MR. SPEAKER : You can mention your suggestions. Substitute motion is not allowed. Only those who have given prior notice have the priority.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, in this regard. I would like to point out that, as early as in 1966, the Administrative Reforms Commission had gone into various aspects of administrative reforms and given the topmost priority to the Institution of Lokpal and unanimously recommended in their first report that it should be implemented and, as soon as possible, it should be put on the statute book of this country.

Sir, I brought forward a non-official Bill. That was partly discussed in this House. On the assurance of the Home Minister that the Lokpal Bill would be immediately passed, I withdrew it. On the first day of this Parliament session, a motion was brought by the Chairman of the Joint Committee to extend the time. I gave a motion and it was supported by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself and it was accepted by the House that before the House adjourns, the report of the Committee would be submitted. We had as many as sixty-two working days in the budget session and the budget session is now being extended. I am surprised to see that only 18 sittings had been held by the Committee. I do not cast any aspersion on the Chairman or on the Joint Committee itself. But, with all humility, I beg to submit that the Joint Committee is not serious about the Lokpal Bill. The proceedings of the Joint Committee. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. As a Member of the Joint Committee, I have

some objection. He is casting an aspersion on the Joint Committee. That is not done in Parliament. He cannot impute motive or say anything. The Members of the House constitute the Joint Committee. How can this be allowed in the House ? How are you allowing this ? It is not done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. K. DEO : I withdrew the words. Sir, the proceedings of the Joint Committee are secret. I have no access to the proceedings of the Select Committee. But, Sir, we all know that it has been partly discussed the other day and there were serious differences and no consensus is emerging from the Joint Committee.

(Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : On a point of order. Is there a precedent that we discussed a motion of this kind before the House ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am only opposing it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Can we discuss the conduct of the Parliamentary Committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : He said he had withdrawn those words.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is referring to the deliberations of the Committee. He also says there is no consensus ; they are not serious. Are we going to allow this as a precedent ? I want to know that. I want your ruling on that.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I beg to submit that we do not expect any utopian or foolproof report from the Joint Committee.

After all, the House is sovereign. The report will come to this House and there will be a threadbare discussion on the report of the Joint Committee. And many members of the Committee have given many amendments. Taking into consideration all the facts and taking into consideration also the seriousness of the matter, I most respectfully submit that there should not be any extension of time.

I oppose the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Ramji Singh.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Before that, with your permission, Sir, I want to say that the Home Minister is not here. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not now. If necessary I will call you. You have no precedence over others. I have already called Dr. Ramji Singh.

**दा० रामजीतिह (भागलपुर) :** लोकपाल बिल के इतिहास से आप अवगत हो हैं। 1968 से ही यह कई बार ज्वाइंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में बाकर समाप्त हो गया है। और अभी पी० को० देव ने रक्षा या और सरकार के इस आवासान पर उहोंने उदारतापूर्वक इसको वापस से लिया। और उसके बाद दो बार इसके लिए समय मांगा जा चुका है। 18 बार इसकी बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। इसीलिए सम्बन्ध सदन को मैं आपकी ओर यह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एसा सुन्दर काम, जून काम जल्दी होना चाहिए, जूनस्त और ग्राम। लेकिन हमारे स्थान बाहू ने बताया है कि अभी गृह मंत्री जी कीमत है और उनके विचार विमर्श तथा भविता की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि यह बात तो ठीक है कि इसमें विलम्ब किया जा रहा है, लेकिन बगल सद में प्रथम दिन लोकपाल बिल आना ही चाहिए और उस समय ऐक्सटेंशन की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura):** Sir, with your permission I beg to move:

"that for last day of the first week of the next Session", substitute upto "15th June, 1978."

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not allow any amendment.

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL :** In this connection I want to say that this Bill was referred to Joint Committee on 1-8-1977 and Rajya Sabha concurred on 3-8-1977 and the Committee was to report by 14-11-1977. The first extension was given on 14-11-1977 till 20-2-1978. Then the second extension was given on 20-2-1978 till the last day of the current Session. Altogether nine months and 12 days have been taken. Nine months is a sufficient period for a woman's conception but I am sorry to say that more than nine months have been taken and nothing has been conceived by this Committee so far. Nothing has been delivered by this Committee. I therefore want to give them one month more. That is the maximum. No human being is known to have delivered after ten months. Shri Shyamandan Mishra wants another

four months. That will be one year. One year is too much. Only cattle deliver in one year. So I say with all humility that no other extension may be given beyond 15th June.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Dr. Ramji Singh, that he has taken a very sympathetic view of the matter. So far as the Committee is concerned, I would like to assure the House that it has been very anxious to adhere to the time-schedule for the presentation of the Report. The fact that the Committee did not undertake any tour and also did not take any evidence should clearly establish that the Committee did not want to take more time than was necessary for the presentation of the Report as was indicated by the House. But there is no doubt that there are certain very complex problems with which the Committee has been struggling and when we were within sight of a solution of these problems, came the unfortunate illness of the Home Minister. The House would agree that without his help and guidance it would be difficult to sort out these problems. So, I would request the hon'ble Members to take the same sympathetic view as has been taken by the hon. member, Dr. Ramji Singh and give us some more time for the presentation of the Report.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegation of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Sir, I want to make a submission.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, No. It is over. Do not record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL:** Sir, I want to raise a point of order. What has happened to my amendment? You should have put to vote my amendment or asked me whether I wanted to withdraw it. After disposing of the amendment, you should have taken the main motion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The point of order is over-ruled.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Sir, I sent two notices of privilege motions, against Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mr. H. M. Patel.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not only you, but Mr. Ravi also has given.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I am talking only for myself. I sent two notices and since then I have been repeatedly requesting you to bring them before the House for consideration as it involved many grave issues.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I want to get some points clarified. Therefore I am inviting both the Law Minister and the Minister of External Affairs, not only for your motion but also for Mr. Ravi's motions. We will take up that on Monday. I will give you an opportunity and also to the other side to clarify the point.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Sir, I have also a contingent motion relating to the privileges that the Attorney General be called before the House to clarify the position.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will give you an opportunity on Monday.

**22.45 hrs. :**

#### RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** Sir, please refer to Rule 13 and Rule 15. My point of order is this: before we start the legislative business at this point of time, actually, I thought that either from you or through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the House would have been given some indication of the business before us either for tomorrow or for next week.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Tomorrow we are not sitting.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** My point is that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had not come out today with any statement on Government business for next week. Now, we want to know what happens to the Constitution Amendment Bill which has been circulated. We want to know whether it is going to be introduced in this Session or not. There is no indication about that. There is no indication whether that Bill is coming or not. There is no indication whether the Shah Commission's Reports, both preliminary and the second one, are coming or not. There is no indication whether the Anti-defection Bill is coming or not. There is

no indication whether the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill is coming or not. In regard to all these Bills, from time to time, in this current Budget Session, Government has been promising us that they would introduce them in this very current Session, but no indication about that was there. I have been pressing for a long time for the Anti-Defection Bill along with other Members and I have also been objecting to the Act regarding pensions to the former Members of Parliament. I have been asking about this and the Government have been telling me that they were in two minds on it. Members may not agree on my mentioning about the pension to ex-Members. But I am quite clear in my mind. The pensions for Ex-MPs. must be abolished. Kindly hear me. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not come out with any statement. In the absence of such a statement about the business of the House in the current session, we want you to tell us three things. Are we meeting tomorrow?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not going to answer any question; if the Minister wants to say anything, he may.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** We must know; we have to make plans. Unless the House is told as to what is the plan of the budget session, how are we to plan our programmes? We have to go to our constituencies. Are we meeting tomorrow? Are we also going to meet beyond the 16th? My last point is: whether on Monday the 15th, to which date everything had been shifted, question hour, call attention. . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** All that is known.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Question hour, call attention, privilege motion, two major debates, introduction of new Bills—to do all this on Monday, are we going to have a session from 11 a.m. till midnight?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Mavalankar will be allowed to make a speech every day? What is this?

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Are we going to finish all that? That is any point. There is the debate on the Verghese Committee report; and then the debate on student unrest.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** On a point of order. The President of India has summoned the Members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha for a joint session on 16th but doubts have arisen in the minds of Members of this House whether it is a new session, whether he is going to address that session, whether Members

are entitled to go back and come for the new session. After twenty years, this has been convened by the President of India and therefore it is considered a new joint session. This has not been clarified under the rules. Therefore, I want clarification on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: No law point will be decided by the Speaker; it is a matter for the courts to decide.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the procedure for attendance at joint session by Members?

MR. SPEAKER: You may try your luck.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under the rules it is not provided. You may apply your mind.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to do that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to remind you, that yesterday you were kind enough to say that all the items in today's agenda paper would be taken up on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: No; on Thursday's agenda.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There were two discussions, one about the Verghese Committee report and the other on student unrests.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If all things are to be discussed, it will be till midnight.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a big speech; why should you make a second speech?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My idea is that it is your commitment. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not come into this; when you make a commitment on the floor of the House, it is expected that it would be honored. It is the wish of the House. Therefore, whether you finish it on Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday, that is entirely your look out.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not made any orders that the business listed for Thursday will be disposed of on Monday. I have merely said that the Question Hour of Thursday will be taken up on Monday. I do not know what the Government is going to do.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You may kindly see that. My second point is about the Shah Commission's report...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar has already mentioned that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I wanted to support him.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it necessary? Your name must also appear. That is all you wanted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I can understand the anxiety of my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar to see that no Friday passes without a discussion on Government Business for the next week. He has raised some questions about a number of Bills which he said that at different points of time, the Government has said that it would introduce or it would try to introduce during this session. In respect of these Bills, at different points, practically every week, these questions have been raised and the Government has kept the House informed of the progress regarding the Bills. The other day the Prime Minister made a statement and I myself also made a statement in regard to the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill just two days ago.

As far as the Constitution Amendment Bill is concerned, it is the intention of the Government to seek the leave of the House to introduce it on Monday. As far as the Bill regarding defection is concerned...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Anti-defection Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: 'Regarding defection bill' also means anti-defection Bill. As far as the hon. Member is concerned, his views on the subject are well known and therefore, whether I say 'the Bill regarding defection' or 'anti-defection Bill', he will have only one understanding of it. I am quite sure about it.

The House is aware that on 11th, there was a meeting with the leaders of the opposition parties, and it is the hope of the Government that we would be able to complete the work of formulating the Bill during this week and if completed, that will also be introduced on Monday. As far as the Shah Commission's report is concerned,...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is very important.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: ... Two interim Reports have been presented and the House is aware of that. The anxiety of the Government has been to see that

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

along with the reports, a statement showing the action the Government proposes to take is also laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
Correct.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is our hope and belief that it would be possible for us to lay the statement on the Table of the House on Monday. As far as the business itself is concerned, there was a complaint that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs did not make a statement today. You are well aware that you yourself proposed to the House that the business listed for.

Thursday would be taken up on Monday and you took the pleasure of the House and it is on record that the House has agreed to it. That is the reason why I did not want to take the time of the House to come forward with a statement that the Business for Monday would be the same as it was listed for Thursday.

MR. SPEAKER: There was one other matter as to whether 16th will be the last day.

PROG. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Or you go beyond that?

SHRI A. K. ROY: We find that labour is becoming the worst casualty. We would like to know what has happened to the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill and why it has not been introduced, whether it is for want of time or the Government could not make up its mind. So far as I know, it is not for want of time, but the Government could not make up its mind as to what they should provide in it, whether they should give liberty to the workmen to elect their own unions and in regard to other provisions also. I would like to tell the whole House that if they deal with the labour in this way and if the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill is deferred like that, the Industrial peace will be jeopardised. And the responsibility will be that of the present Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: On a point of order, Sir. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has mentioned the next week's business in the House and that business pertains only to one day, i.e. Monday. If that is the business and it is going to end on Monday itself, because we have received summons from the President today that a joint session of the two Houses will be convened on the 16th, the question will arise whether this House will

close on Monday and the joint session will be a fresh session, because the members have to make up their minds. This House is concerned about the programmes of the members.

Under article 108(3),

"Where the President has under clause (1) notified his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting..."

Only with respect to this, I am asking whether the President has notified his intention before issuing the summons.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; you have got the notice. I have issued notice to them. There is no point of order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You cannot say there is no point of order. What about the session?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a legal question. I cannot decide it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There is no legal question. You have to decide. The question is, who decides what should be the duration of the Lok Sabha Session. Is it some legal authority or the Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: No; whether the joint session is a continuation...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not asking about the joint session. I am asking about the current session, when it will end.

MR. SPEAKER: The current session will end on the 16th.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: 16th?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, 15th.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It will end on 15th. That is all right. That is all I wanted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Mavalankar raised the question whether all the business listed for Thursday, which has now been put down for Monday, would be transacted that day. You were pleased to say that you had not given any assurance of that kind: you only said that the business will be taken up on Monday. We on our part would have no objection to the House sitting on Wednesday to complete the work that has been put for Monday.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, you have said that this session will end on the 15th. How can you have a session on 17th? No; you cannot have it, when the Speaker has given a ruling that the House will end on Monday.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** What I have said is that we have no objection to sit on Wednesday to complete the work that has been listed for Monday.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The Government is bungling. The government is not clear in its mind. (*Interruptions*). How can there be a joint session in between one Lok Sabha session? Under what provisions of the constitution? We are guided by the constitutional provisions and not by the whims and caprices of the government. We are not guided by your whims and caprices. There are constitutional provisions.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** There is no question of anybody's whims or caprices. There is the question of the provisions of the Constitution. The summons have been issued according to the provisions of the Constitution.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Since the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that the House might sit on Wednesday, my submission is, that the Lok Sabha having ended on Monday, as I see it, the duration of the present Lok Sabha session will have ended on Monday and the joint session on Tuesday would be a session under the new summons of the President. The Joint Session will be interposed-between Monday and Wednesday. Therefore, my submission is that for a special Session on Wednesday there will have to be a special summons of the President to call the Lok Sabha. Otherwise, there can not be a sitting on Wednesday. This seems to me the patent constitutional position which cannot be avoided.

13.00 hrs.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Sir, I am on a point of order. Under Rules 13 and 15 ...

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** I do not see why it is said that Lok Sabha is going to end on the 15th. When was it so declared, I do not know.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The Speaker said it.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't misquote me. All that I said was, the conclusion of the Session will have to be decided after consulting the Government. According to the present indication, it will be 15th. If the Government requests for extension, it is always possible.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** You have clearly said that it is ending on the 15th.

**MR. SPEAKER:** As per the information available.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The interposition of a Joint Session makes the position completely different. A Joint Session is supervening; it is coming under a special summons of the President.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** It is provided in the Constitution itself that a Joint Session can be called during the time both the Houses are sitting. Therefore, there is no question of Joint Session not taking place on the 16th, and the other thing is coming on the 17th. Both the things can happen. There is nothing wrong in it. It is entirely within the Constitution. We have gone into it and I do not see how these objections can arise. Let the Lok Sabha also sit on the 17th. Let it be decided today.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** At the outset, I do not agree with my hon. friend, Shri Mishra, that this Session is scheduled to end on Monday; the House was summoned in February and until the House is adjourned *sine die*, it continues to sit so, there is no bar to the House sitting on Wednesday and Thursday, and even beyond. There is no bar at all. (*Interruptions*). That summons is in force and it continues.

Now, Sir. I come to Rules 13 and 15. Please read the rules. Rule 13 says:

"The House shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct."

Now, my earnest request to you is not to abdicate your functions and powers. Today I find there is some business and that business might spill over to Monday. Then there is the Verghese Committee Report, there is a motion by Mr. L K Advani and then there is a motion given by two of my friends and colleagues. Rule 15 says:

"The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned *sine die* or to a particular day, or to an hour, or part of the same day."

Now, we would like to know my hon. friend Mr. Mavalankar raised this point—whether you will make a categorical declaration, give a categorical direction that the House shall sit, if necessary, even in an

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

all-night Session on Monday to conclude all the business. (*Interruptions*). Or, if that is not possible, you must make a statement or the Minister must make a statement in the House or the Prime Minister should make a statement that the House may sit on Wednesday and Thursday, if necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine the matter and decide on this. No further debate on this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am under article 108 of the Constitution. It will help you. I will tell you what I am saying. I am on a point of order. Kindly see the legal position. You can take it up at 2 o'clock. But this point is not decided yet.

ओह तुकम देव नारायण यादवः प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बज कर पांच मिनट हो गमा है। अबर पाप इन्हें सुनना चाहते हैं तो इन्हें घपने बैठक में बुला कर सुन ले।

MR. SPEAKER: I have not decided at all. I said I want time to decide it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Before you decide, you should hear us.

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn and will meet again at 2.05 p.m.

13.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Nine Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—  
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Two questions were raised before me. They are:

(1) When is the present session going to end; and

(2) whether the Joint Session called by the President of India is a separate session.

So far as the first question is concerned, I have been informed that probably this session will come to an end, on the 16th of this month, the last day

being reserved for the Joint Session. According to law, a session summoned comes to an end when the House is adjourned *sine die* or when it is prorogued. Therefore, no one is in a position to say as to when the session comes to an end until that decision is made.

So far as the second question is concerned, it depends upon the construction of article 108 of the Constitution. A decision on that requires deeper consideration. I do not think any need has arisen for deciding that issue at this stage. If and when the occasion arises for deciding it, and if it is a matter for me to decide, then I shall go into the matter.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Kurumangar): You said our session was ending on the 16th, the last day being reserved for the joint session.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the information given to me.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: After the joint session, are we again coming and sitting here?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Who will say that the House adjourns *sine die*?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Government must inform you that this is their programme. So, it solely depends on the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to stand up and say how long they want to continue the session.

MR. SPEAKER: He can only give the information, because ultimately it depends upon me.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I seek a clarification. Is it not possible to say when the session ends? When are you going to say that the House is extended or that it will end? Please make it clear. Let the Minister make it clear.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Last week when Mr. Kamath raised the question as to when the session would end, so that we could arrange our programme, I distinctly remember that the Prime Minister came forward and said, "Certainly not beyond the 16th." It is on record. This I want you to consider.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Unless it is said that the House is adjourned *sine die*, it cannot be adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you any information regarding that?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** I do not know whether it is your intention to prolong the discussion after your ruling, but you very wisely divided the questions raised into two and said that on the first question, which was about the duration of the current session of the Lok Sabha, you had been informed that the House would go on till the 16th, the last day being reserved for the joint session. Hon. Member Mr. Gopal also referred to the statement that the Prime Minister made in the House. These two are not contradictory. Government's intention is, as you have stated, that the current session's work should end on the 16th, including the joint session on the 16th.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** I have a suggestion to make. Why not we sit tomorrow and take up the business meant for Monday? The spill-over of that can be taken up on Monday.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND** rose—

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have already made your submission and I have given my decision.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad):** If I heard you aright, the first part of your ruling was that this session will continue till the 16th, the last day being reserved for the joint session. I think there is a slight inconsistency about this, because the President has summoned...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not given a decision. I said I had been informed. I am merely giving you the information given to me by the Government.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Yes, but let the Government explain. The President has summoned a joint session as a result of the *contretemps* in the Rajya Sabha and we are having the joint session on the 16th. With my meagre intelligence, and according to my interpretation of the Constitution on the same day there cannot be a session of the Lok Sabha as well as a joint session.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is the difficulty? After the joint session is over, the Lok Sabha can meet, there is no difficulty.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Is there a provision? Let the Government explain.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If they want. Mr. Rao raised the pertinent question, when we are going to adjourn. Therefore, the Lok Sabha may have to meet after the joint session.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** If this is the position, then the Government should explain that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am merely telling you the position that if they want, the Lok Sabha can meet. Mr. Satyanarayana Rao raised a very pertinent question as to when we are going to adjourn. Therefore, the Lok Sabha may have to meet after the Joint Session is over.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I would implore you not to feel so helpless. The Government must help you. It is not that the Government is sitting there idling and not helping you. The Government, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should try to help you. Therefore, you said that this is the information given by the Government. This is very hard position for the Speaker to take. I am sorry to say this. I hope, you do not feel offended; you do not take it amiss. The Ministers are not—am sorry to say that—cooperating with you in case the position is like this. So, the Minister should tell us whether on Tuesday, 16th there will be only a joint session or joint session plus Lok Sabha session. This is very important.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have been consulting.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** The Constitution is very clear on that point. The President summons the Lok Sabha. He also summons the joint session. Unless it is made clear that the two sessions will be there, the session of the Lok Sabha and the joint session, the summons of the President will be incomprehensible, will be some what infructuous.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I want to draw your attention to the implications of the two summons in succession by the President. I do not find any clear answer from the Constitution or from the rules. The first session was summoned by the President. How do you take this summons?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have said that I have not decided.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Whether it will be taken as supersession of the earlier summon. If it is in supersession of the earlier summons and if you say that after the joint session, immediately the Lok Sabha will sit then it is very difficult. Then the President will issue fresh summons for the sitting of the Lok Sabha. That is one difficulty. The second difficulty is that if the President issued the first summons. If it is considered by the second summons as superseded, that means

[Shri Samar Guha]

that the joint session is a fresh session. Then the Members are entitled to enjoy the facility of going home and coming back. This is the constitutional position. In that way, the Lok Sabha ends a day before that. Therefore, the Members will be entitled to all the privileges that they have and they are coming to attend a completely new session. I would seek your guidance in the matter. I am not finding anything either in the Constitution or in the rules. How do you explain it? Whether it is one being superseded by the other. If it is taken as a supersession, then the implications of that may be taken into consideration.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Because you have not given your ruling...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. So far as construction of Article 108 of the Constitution is concerned, I am not going to construe because I have one difficulty and that is, whether I will have to do it or the Government has to decide this matter. The second matter is even if I have to decide, the occasion has not arisen. If anybody sends a bill, at that time it will be considered.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Are we to understand by your ruling now that we can raise objections, points of order in the joint session itself?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not challenging your ruling. The President under Article 108 can notify his intention of calling a joint session. But if you look to Article 180(3) it is different because it deals with the summoning of the session.

That is why I want to bring to your kind notice article 180. I quote:

"If after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House—

(a) The Bill is rejected by the other House; or

(b) the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill; or

(c) More than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it,

the president may, unless the Bill has lapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the People, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill."

When the House is sitting he can only notify his intention. That is what is provided here. Then, there is a proviso:

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a Money Bill."

The sub-clause (3) of article 108 is most important. It says:

"Where the President has under clause (1) notified his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting, neither House shall proceed further with the Bill, but the President may at any time after the date of his notification summon the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose specified in the notification and, if he does so, the Houses shall meet accordingly."

Article 108(3) deals with summoning of the Houses, not notifying the intention. The intention can be notified when the Houses are sitting. But this article 108(3) does not mention about the sitting of the Houses. It means that the summons can be issued only when the Houses are not sitting. Now, we are already sitting on the summons of the President. We are already here on the summons of the President. What happens to it? Can the President issue another summons when we have already been summoned here? Do you want us to raise these issues in the joint session?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not advise you anything at all. By deciding anything there will not preclude raising it anywhere else. This is not the forum to decide nor am I here to give any legal advice.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is not for the Government to decide these things. We do not want to give power in the hands of the Government to decide it. You are the only person to decide it. The Government is incompetent in these matters.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that the two questions are interlocked. They cannot be decided separately. What would be the duration of the session—about that, the Chair cannot take the decision. That position can be made clear only on the last day, that

is, Monday and so on. We are now confronted with a new summons. May I submit to you that article 108 says, while the House is sitting, it can be through a message: it cannot be through a summons...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given the ruling. There is no point in arguing about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The whole thing is that the House has to understand your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not my responsibility. Making the House understand is not my responsibility. You should not put that on me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have left ambiguity in your ruling. You must clear it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Your Secretary, the Secretary of Lok Sabha, has circulated to us the summons issued by the President. The Chair cannot be considered to be unaware of the summons. The Chair has just now taken the position that it has been informed by the Government. But it is your Secretary who has circulated to us the summons for the joint session. So, you are bound to be in the picture. When the old summons were in force, the new summons could not be issued. If the President was pleased to consider the House to be sitting, then he could only have sent a message to the House that he wanted that there should be a joint sitting on a particular day, it could not have been through a fresh summons. The Chair could help us in knowing what would be the duration of the session so that we can plan accordingly. If the session is going to end on Monday, we should know it. The position has been complicated by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who says that there will be a separate sitting on Wednesday, that is on the 17th. He has said that. Please consult the record.

MR. SPEAKER: That can be....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is on record.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I did not say that there would be a sitting. I am sorry, the hon. Member did not hear me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What did you say?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The old summons does not lapse.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Did not the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs say that the House would sit on the 17th 'May' (*Interruptions*) Even if it is 'may', now 'may' has the force of 'shall' here in this context. The House wants to know definitely what would be the position of the House on the 17th and so on. The House wants to know the duration of the present session. The Minister interjects and says that the House may sit on the 17th. Then, at that time, Sir, I pointed out that if there is going to be a sitting of the House on the 17th, there shall have to be a fresh summons. The Prime Minister intervened to say that no fresh summons were required. So, please go into the record of the debates.

AN HON. MEMBER: It does not lapse.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He took the position that it did not lapse. That is different. What I am submitting is that while the House is sitting or is considered to be sitting, there can only be a message from the President; there cannot be a summons from the President. And therefore the position has to be made clear by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the ruling. What is the good of reopening it? I am not reopening it. What is the use of reopening it?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have to set the record correct. I am only setting the record correct. I said, Government will not object. I did not say may or will.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Your ruling I am not questioning. I am only reading the Constitution. The Prime Minister quoted this ruling. I am quoting Article 108 of the Constitution. It says:

"The President may, unless the Bill has lapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the people, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting."

This is very important. Public notice comes if we are not sitting. We are sitting. There can be only message from the President. I remember it correctly that he has stated this. Then he further summons. What is the constitutional standing on the summons? This is the point. Your ruling is standing. So, the only question is whether it is standing or not. Is it necessary? What will be the position then? When will you adjourn the Lok Sabha? These are the three or four points, please clarify.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum) : All the doubts that have been raised will be settled at a later date. That is how I understand your ruling. Therefore, you have made it clear. There was a discussion whether the House would continue on the 17th. That was there. But you have made it very clear that it is the view of the Government that it is not sitting beyond 16th. That is what you said. So, upto 16th, you sit. Whether it is on the new summons or on the old summons, that question, when an occasion arises, will be settled later.

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be too many speakers. Mr. Kamath, I have heard you. No, I am sorry. Mr. Kamath, please help me.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : A new point has been raised. Under article 108(3), the summons is also proper.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kamath, I have told you, I am not deciding that point today. I am not going to decide it. This is not the forum to decide. I am not going to decide further. I have given the ruling. We now go to the legislative business.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the date of the Joint Session ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The House is confused.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I help it? That is a matter for others..

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You have to help us. Who will protect us ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you it will be decided as and when necessary.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : For reserving the date 16th for the continuation of the business of the House, which summons, whether the first summons or the present summons, these are matters.... (*Interruptions*) Do you want the Members to go and come back?

MR. SPEAKER : You take a risk. We now go to the legislative business..

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Any business conducted in the Joint session will be completely illegal.

MR. SPEAKER : They have got their legal opinion. You are a lawyer. You give your legal opinion. Now, we go to the legislative business.

14.30 Mrs.

### ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji) : Sir, on a point of order, under rules 69 and 70. Rule 69 says that a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum. Rule 70 says that the Bill should also be accompanied by a memorandum regarding delegated legislation. The spirit of these rules is that a total picture should come before the House.

Therefore, the hon. Minister should, along with the Bill, also present to the House the report on the Bill that he has received reportedly from the Minorities Commission. The Minorities Commission has submitted a report with respect to this Aligarh Muslim University Bill. That report should also be laid on the Table of the House. I am not opposing the introduction of this Bill. I only say that the purpose of these rules 69 and 70 asking for all these accompaniments is that: the total picture should come before the House. The Minorities Commission, a very important Commission, has submitted a report on the features of this Bill to the Government, and this fact has come in the newspapers. Therefore, the Government, while introducing this Bill, should also present this report, which they have received from the Minorities Commission, to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I see no point of order.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14-32 hrs.

## UNION TERRITORIES (USE OF HINDI AND OTHER LANGUAGES) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorised Hindi translation of Acts passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Union territories and of Ordinances promulgated by the Administrators of Union territories and for the optional use of Hindi or the official languages of Union territories for certain purposes in the High Courts having their principal seats in the Union territories.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorised Hindi translation of Acts passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Union territories and of Ordinances promulgated by the Administrators of Union territories and for the optional use of Hindi or the official languages of Union territories for certain purposes in the High Courts having their principal seats in the Union territories."

Mr. Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, they have stated that it is only an extension of the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Official Languages Act. But this is a clear indication of the new tendency that is developing in this country after the Janata Party came to power, that is, the attempt to impose the Hindi language by the Hindi fanatics. The integration and the unity of this country can be preserved only if we respect the sentiments of the other people, especially those from the non-Hindi-speaking areas and also accommodate the spirit of the Indian Constitution. The spirit of the Indian Constitution will be accommodated only if we respect the principle of federalism and also respect every language. You should not hurt the sentiments and feelings of other people by imposing a language.

If we go through this Bill, it looks to be a very innocent Bill. But Government has been very hasty in this. Pondicherry also comes under the Union territories. You know the views of the people living in Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and other parts—Laccadives, Mizoram, Goa

and other places. The hon. Minister may remember that more than a dozen persons underwent self-immolation, died by burning themselves, to record their protest against the imposition of Hindi.

14-35 hrs.

[ MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair ]

Sir, it is true that the official Language Act was passed when the previous regime was in power. But, I can ask the Government to go through the record. They never tried to create an impression that they are imposing Hindi. I draw attention to clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of the official Language Act, in Section 3, subsection (2) where it is stated 'Between one Ministry or Department or office of the Central Government and another'. I do not want to quote and take up the time of the House. Now, we are receiving complaints from people who come from different parts of the country to work in Delhi. They are feeling it extremely difficult. The Constitution clearly provides that nobody should be denied an opportunity or discrimination shown to anybody because of place of birth. This is in the Constitution. People come from the different parts of the country to work in the Central Secretariat but, especially in the Health Ministry and some other Ministries it is completely and wholly in Hindi. So the other people, the non-Hindi speaking people feel difficulty in working in the Secretariat. This will be considered as a projection of Hindi fanaticism. I am not at all against the language. In fact, my state of Kerala is one of the States where people are studying Hindi voluntarily. But elderly people are here and they do not know Hindi. This attempt to impose on them is most dangerous. In some of the Ministries, especially in the Health Ministry and some other Ministries, fanaticism is prevailing, which is disastrous. Here is an extension, the extension of Hindi to the High Court. In Delhi the official language in Hindi: so there is no need of Hindi translation so far as the High Court is concerned. That provision is quite unfounded because in Delhi there is the High Court where the official language is Hindi. Then what is the purpose? The purpose is to humiliate the people of Pondicherry, Goa and Mizoram etc. This will go against the spirit. This is only a protection and an extension of the fanaticism that is prevailing in the present Janata Party to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking areas, which is resented. There is a classic example of the Bihar State Government. There is a resolution. The State Government has taken a decision ...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You have to be very brief.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I am only saying that they have not touched English or any other Indian language: only Hindi. You are completely cutting off the people and putting the nation into water-tight compartments. This is against national unity and national integration of India. You are putting into water tight compartments the various States. I oppose this Bill strongly because it has political overtones of fanaticism which can only lead to fissiparous tendencies. I oppose it, with all respect to the feelings of the people of Pondicherry, Goa and Mizoram and I appeal to the Minister to withdraw this Bill.

**SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur):** Time and again, this Government comes out with an assurance that Hindi is not going to be imposed. The Prime Minister, with all good intentions, has told us very clearly that as far as he is concerned, he is not going to impose Hindi. I am not holding the Prime Minister responsible. But Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal who sits at his back, is stabbing him in the back. He looks so innocent but he is not as innocent as he looks. This is going to balkanise the country on this issue. You are going to be responsible for the disintegration of the country and you cannot accuse some of the political forces in the South for that. This feeling has come not only now: it has been there for many years. As my friend has said, in 1965 there was a very big agitation in South India only on this issue. Government took note of the feelings of the people of South India and they were very sober, but ever since the Janata Government came to power, the position is different, whether it be the Ministry of Communications, whether it be the Ministry of Health or whether it be the Ministry of Civil Aviation. We find that only in three or four Ministries this mischief is being done, not in other Ministries. And now you are providing that there should be a translation into Hindi compulsorily, from the official language—whatever it be—of the Union Territory. But in Delhi the official language is Hindi: you have not said it should be translated into English with the result that, for example, I cannot go and argue in the Delhi High Court if I were a lawyer which, fortunately, I am not. I am not a lawyer and I cannot become one at this stage. My submission is, let the Government go slow on this. This is not the burning problem of the country. What the people want is food, not your Hindi. I would like to warn this Government that if you are going to push through this Bill for the Union territories now, next you are going to do

it in the case of States like Tamil Nadu etc. I, therefore, oppose it tooth and nail with a warning to the Government that because of this the country will be divided; not only divided, but it will be balkanised on this issue. I, therefore, oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill for the simple reason that purposely, voluntarily and deliberately very often they are bringing such a situation on the floor of this House. For the past one year, we have been noticing that not only in this Department, but almost in all the Departments of the Centre, they are forcing Hindi or trying to adopt Hindi as the sole official language for the whole country. Now, this proposed Bill seeks to provide for the authorised Hindi translation of Acts passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories and of Ordinances promulgated by the Administrators of Union Territories. Take for example Pondicherry it is one of the Union Territories of our country. In Pondicherry, not even a single percent of people are in a position to understand or speak in Hindi. Yenam is a part and parcel of Andhra Pradesh; not even one percent of the people are in a position to speak Hindi there. Karikal is a part of Tamil Nadu; not even one percent of the people there are in a position to speak Hindi. Then, Mahi is a part and parcel of Kerala; not even a single percent of the people there are in a position to speak or understand Hindi. When that is the case, I do not understand, why they are introducing quite often Hindi as the official language in these places. Why are they bringing all these things? First, they are introducing this by this Bill in the Union Territories; then they will do so afterwards in the case of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala etc. to translate all the Acts passed by the Legislative Assemblies into Hindi. This is the first step that they are taking. In course of time gradually, they will ask almost all the States of India to read Hindi language. If this is the case, I would tell you—I can be arrested, we are not afraid of that—there will be a war between Hindi speaking people and non-Hindi speaking people. If at all there is a war, there will be a time when Tamil Nadu will be segregated from the whole of this nation and it will be declared that Tamil Nadu is a separate nation. Let them retrace their steps. Unless they do so, this is a warning from our All India Anna DMK Party.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have just walked into the House. You do not know what is going on here; there is no point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Can any Member bring in the question of war between one State and another?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस विल में कोई कानून नहीं है . . . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Please speak in English.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: All right, I will speak in English for your pleasure.

Sir, there is nothing new in this Bill. Whatever provisions are there in regard to the States in the Constitution as also in the Official Languages Act, 1963. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats; you had your say already.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: You will not get a single seat in Tamil Nadu, if you adopt this Bill.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As I said, there is nothing new in this Bill. Such provisions already exist in regard to the States and the High Courts. The present provisions of the Constitution and the Official Languages Act, 1963 do not apply to the Union Territories because of the fact that there the term "Governor" occurs. And in the Union Territories we have Lt. Governors and Administrators. So, because of this, this Bill has been brought in. Otherwise, there is nothing new. . . .

SHRI K. GOPAL: For what purpose?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

SHRI K. GOPAL: You spell out the objects. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: You see it. It says:

"Under article 348(2) of the Constitution, read with section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the

Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi or the official language of the State. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: "In addition to the English language, for the purpose of any proceedings, judgments, etc. of the High Court of that State. Similarly, section 6 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 provides that where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language, other than Hindi, for use in Acts passed by the Legislature of the State or in Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of the State, a translation of the same in Hindi, in addition to a translation thereof in the English language, as required by clause (3) of article 348 of the Constitution, may be published under the authority of the Governor of the State in the Official Gazette of that State and in such a case, the translation in Hindi of any such Act or Ordinance shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the Hindi language. These provisions are inapplicable to the Union territories reference to the Governor in these provisions will not include the Administrator of a Union Territory. It is therefore proposed to enact separate legislation, on the lines of sections 6 and 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, to provide for the authorised Hindi translation of Acts passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories and Ordinances promulgated by the Administrators of Union Territories and for the optional use of Hindi or the official language of a Union territory for certain purposes in the High Court having its principal seat in the Union territory." . . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Hindi in Mizoram! What is the purpose? Hindi in Mizoram and Pondicherry! Mizoram Assembly has adopted English.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe these arguments will be given when the Bill is discussed. You give all these arguments at that time.

SHRI K. GOPAL: For Pondicherry it is Madras High Court. You do not know. He can counter our argument. But he cannot simply read out to us the objects and reasons.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Pondicherry Assembly has adopted Tamil as its official language. That is there. By this the Administrator will be authorised to have Hindi.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What is the purpose of clause 3?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You talk about all these things at the consideration stage. This is only introduction stage. He has given you the reasons for introducing the Bill. Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorised Hindi translation of Acts passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Union territories and of Ordinances promulgated by the Administrators of Union territories and for the optional use of Hindi or the official languages of Union territories for certain purposes in the High Courts having their principal seats in the Union territories."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** 'Aye'.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Those against will please say 'no'.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** 'No'.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think the 'Ayes' have it.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** The Noes have it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let the Lobbies be cleared.

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 5]**

[14.53 hrs.

**AYES**

Ahuja, Shri Subhash  
Amat, Shri D.  
Amin, Prof. R. K.  
Arif Beg, Shri  
  
Basappa, Shri Kondajji  
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
Chaturbhuj, Shri  
Chaudhury, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
  
Das, Shri S. S.  
Dave, Shri Anant  
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna

Fernandes, Shri George

Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand  
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra  
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram  
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Khrime, Shri Rinchung Khandu  
Kishore Lal, Shri  
Krishan Kant, Shri  
Kureel, Shri R. L.

Mandal, Shri B. P.  
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai  
Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
Nahata, Shri Amrit  
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain

Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Patel, Shri Dharmasinghbhai  
Patwary, Shri H. L.

Rakesh, Shri R. N.  
Ram, Shri R. D.  
Ram Dhan, Shri  
Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury  
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri

Sai, Shri Larang  
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
Shah, Shri D. P.  
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram  
Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Suraj Bhan, Shri  
Surendra Bikram Shri  
Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad  
  
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

**NOES**

Alagesan, Shri O. V.  
 Austin, Dr. Henry  
 \*Balak Ram, Shri  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar  
 Kundhambu, Shri K.  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 \*Raghavji, Shri  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result\*\* of the division is :

Ayes : 69 ; Noes : 23.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is most unfortunate that in spite of stiff opposition from here, the Government at the fag end of the Session is bringing in a Bill which is rubbing on the wrong side of certain sections of the people on the basis of the language issue unnecessarily. It could have been delayed. There was no necessity. The purpose is obviously not to get the Bill passed but to offend a section of the people who are totally against it. As a protest against it, we are walking out of the House.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Our party is also walking out.

*Some hon. Members then left the House.*

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I introduce the Bill.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, if you are walking out, please walk out but do not create disturbance. You are free to go but do not create disturbance.

\*Wrongly voted for NOES.

\*\*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

**AYES** : Sarvashri Raj Narain, Samarendra Kundu, Dhanik Lal Mandal, Purnanarayan Sinha, Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Father Anthony Murmu, Dr. Ramji Singh, H. L. P. Sinha, Shiv Ram Rai K. N. Dasgupta, Ram Sagar, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi, Narendra P. Nathwani, Ramanand Tiwary, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Ram Naresh Kushwaha, Madhav

Prasad Tripathi, Mangal Deo, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Laxman Rao Mankar, Shrimati Chandravati, Ugrasen, Sharad Yadav, Mukhtiar Singh Malik, Rama-pati Singh, Chandra Pal Singh, R. P. Sarangi, Nathu Singh, Ram Kishan, Hukam Ram, Ram Murti, Raghavendra Singh, Govinda Munda, Ram Lal Rahi, Hari Vishnu Kamath, Devendra Sata-pathy, Ram Dhari Shastri, Gauri Shankar Rai, Jwala Prasad Kureel, Raj Keshar Singh, Amrut Kasar, Roop Nath Singh Yadava, Kaiho, Balak Ram and Raghavji.

**NOES** : Sarvashri Venugopal Gounder, P. Thiagarajan, G. S. Reddi, Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi, A. R. Badri Narayan and B. Rachajah.

14:55 hrs.

14:57 hrs."

**SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of certain castes and tribes."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** I introduce the Bill.

14:56 hrs.

**MENTAL HEALTH BILL**

**राजस्थान और परिवार कल्याण बंदिलय में राज्य बंडी (बी बगदानी प्रसाद यादव) :** उपचायक महोदय, मैं प्रसाद करता हूँ कि मानसिक रूप से बीमार व्यक्तियों के उपचार और उनकी देखरेख से सम्बन्धित विषय का समेकन और संक्षेप में करने के लिये, उनकी सम्पत्ति और कार्यकारीयों की वा बेहतर उपचाय करने के लिए और उत्तर सम्बन्धित या उसके आनुवंशिक विषयों के लिए विवेयक को पुरस्कारित करने की घनुमति दी जाय।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

**बी बगदानी प्रसाद यादव :** मैं विवेयक पुरस्कारित करता हूँ।

**METRO RAILWAYS (CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS) BILL**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the construction of works relating to metro railways in the metropolitan cities and for matters connected therewith.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the construction of works relating to metro railways in the metropolitan cities and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I introduce the Bill.

14:58 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

**(i) REPORTED CLOSURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BIHAR**

**डा रामचंद्र सिंह (भागलपुर) :** उपचायक महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं आप को सेव में यह बताऊं रख रहा हूँ:

यह दुःख एवं दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि कई महीनों से बिहार में सरतबती मन्दिर, विशेषकार्य विद्याविद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालय बंद रहे हैं। यह केवल विद्यार्थियों के लिए ही नहीं, बरत, धर्मभिजावाहों के हित में भी ज़रूर नहीं है। सरकार को ज्ञात ही है कि विकास संस्कारों की इस प्रशासन के पीछे भारतकाल के पश्च एवं विपक्ष में बलताना हुआ विवाद है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रशासन का जो भी राजनीतिक निर्णय हो, किन्तु इसमें हमारे छात्रों का ही प्रत्यक्ष अकल्पन हो रहा है। अतः मैं आवारणीय शिक्षा बंडी जी से जो राष्ट्र में अपनी शिक्षा के सर्वोच्च कर्तव्यार है, आवह कहना कि इस विद्या में वे अपना अधिकम प्राप्तम करें एवं बिहार जा कर सभी राजनेताओं एवं लालू नेताओं की एक बैठक बुला कर भारतकाल के प्रश्न को अलग रख कर विकास संस्कारों की बातें की जिका में बिहार विवर कर समाचार निकालें। मैंने विश्वास है कि 90 प्रतिशत लालू जिका संस्कारों में अव्ययन करता जाएगा है। ऐसी स्थिति में अब दीर्घ

श्रीमानकाल को समाप्त कर तिलग संस्कारों को खोल देना चाहिए व्यौक्ति गत तीन माह से आवकाल है ही। मेरा इतना ही निर्वेदन है कि शिक्षा मंडी अपेक्षित गति के साथ इस ग्राम्यावारोद्ध को ब्रह्म करने के लिए अपने कालन बहायें ल्लोकि इतने विहार के हजारों भालों का जीवन जूँड़ा हूँगा है। चूँकि शिक्षा मंडी जी के प्रति हमारे यहाँ प्रत्यन्त प्रतिष्ठिता है और वे आवकाल के विवाद में एक तटस्स एवं निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति माने जाते हैं, इतनीए मूले आका ही नहीं बरत, विवास है कि विहार का भाल सम्बाय उनके इस त्रैम प्रधिकम का आदाद करेगा और सरकारी मन्दिर के कपाट बुल आयेंगे।

(ii) **REPORTED CLOSURE OF SHEELVATA COLLIERY, MEGHALAYA**

**PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY** (Calcutta South) : Under Rule 377, I am raising a matter of public importance which is lying unsolved in the Ministry of Energy for the past 13 months for an appropriate decision.

The Sheelvata Colliery, Meghalaya, is lying closed for the last two years.

It is the declared policy of the Government to allow the working of the workable mines.

**5.00 hrs.**

In the course of the last 13 months when the Janata Government came to power, several representations had been made to the Ministry of Energy for taking steps for opening the mine. As a result of the closure of the mine, consequent upon the promulgation of the amended Ordinance in 1976, the staff and labour associated with the concern got unemployed and the Government also do not appear to have any concern either for their fate and plight or the beneficial contribution which this colliery, though small in size, would make by employing or generating employment opportunities and for the development of the backward tribal region. The present static condition of the colliery, therefore, does not help anyone with any benefit. I urge the Minister for Energy once again to take expeditious steps to create conditions so that the Sheelvata Colliery in Meghalaya can be brought back to working condition again.

(iii) **REPORTED UNEASY SITUATION IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS**

**SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA** (My. sare): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make the following statement.

From the Newspaper Reports, *The Hindu*, dated 7th April, 1978, the *Deccan Herald*, dated 6th April, 1978 and the *Indian Express*, dated 5th April, 1978, I learn that a very uneasy situation is developing in all the Public Sector Undertakings due to the unfair and unsympathetic approach of the Managements.

It is a known fact that the Managements of these Public Undertakings have reached final stages of Wage negotiations with the non-executives (after nearly a year's prolonged and protracted deliberations). The Officers who have had a raw deal in the past, especially in the 1973 pay revision compared to their counterparts in other Central Government Undertakings have been clamouring for justice. These industries employ over 6,000 Executives in Bangalore alone. Another 4,000 executives employed in the units of these undertakings situated elsewhere in the country. Surely, we cannot afford to overlook the genuine demands of this mass of officers to set right the wrong done to them in the past. I must emphasise that these officers represent the technological genius of the country in vital areas of machine tools, aeronautics, electronics, communications etc., and are responsible for stimulating the industrial growth of the nation in these vital sectors. It is the attitude of such managements that causes braindrain from the country.

Each individual Officers' Association has submitted to the respective Managements the pay revision proposals for professional and Managerial workers in the month of August '77. Nothing has been heard of from the Managements and they refuse to entertain the pleas of these Executives to be even heard under the ostentatious plea that Officers' Associations are not recognised and there is no legal compulsion to talk to them on the issues that are of paramount importance to officers. This obdurate approach on the part of the managements is because the supervisory and managerial personnel working in Public Sector Undertakings are neither covered by Industrial Disputes Act, nor by the Article 12 nor 311 of the Constitution. The Central Government has recognised the constructive role of the Officers' Associations and has requested the representatives of All India Coordination Committee of Officers' Organisations to take part in the deliberations of International Labour Organisation at Geneva and Moscow.

Special provision is being made to give the Officers' Associations a legal seal in the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill which is on the anvil. When such importance is being given to

[**Shri Tulsidas Dasappa**]:

the officers' movement, it is unfortunate that the Managements of Public Sector Undertakings refuse to face the reality and try to diffuse the situation.

In this regard, my letters to the Chairmen, H.A.L.I.T.I., and B.E.M.L. to help restore the deteriorating morale of the Supervisory and Managerial personnel has not had the desired effect with the exception of an explanatory letter from the Chairman, H.A.L.

This callous attitude on the part of these Managements that they can treat a letter of a Member of Parliament so lightly as to not even acknowledge astonishes me.

I have, therefore, chosen to voice my concern and request the Government to intervene before the situation threatens to go out of control.

(iv) **NEED FOR AUGMENTING PRODUCTION OF RESIN**

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM** (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Need for augmenting production of resin, an important raw material for plastic (PVC) pipes. Plastics and Resins & Co. Ltd., of Arumuganeri (Tamilnadu) who are licensed to produce this material 'resin' which is the raw material for PVC pipes, have been declaring lay-offs for periods ranging from 7 months to 3 months as and when it suited them—even in 1978 they have declared lay off for three months with the result there is a critical shortage of resin and the production of PVC pipes has slackened. There appears to have been some imports of this material, but that is not sufficient. The unit which has been licensed and is located in Arumuganeri in Tirunelveli district employs more than 1,000 workers and it seems that since the owners are not able to make profits as they did in previous years, they have chosen to lay off the workers. It is very essential that this unit must go into production immediately and whatever decisions are needed to be taken, they should be taken. One such step would be to ask for the merger of this unit with Dharangdhara Chemicals, Arumuganeri both of whom are interconnected companies. Another would be for the Government to take over this unit as a sick unit. I have written to the concerned Minister, so far no action has been taken. This is one of the important raw material for most of the small scale industries. For want of this raw material

most of the small scale industries are only working one week in a month.

**15.07 hrs.**

**KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL—  
Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now, we take up the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. Shri Kadam. He is absent. Shri George Fernandes in deference to the wishes of the House wants to move a motion.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** Sir, I move : "That the Bill...."

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH** (Hoshangabad) : Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 376 read with Rule 75 and Rule 345. I am glad the Minister is having second thought. Perhaps it would have been better if he had not brought the Bill before the House. The House may turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to occasional bypassing, if not violation, of the rules. But it is not good if it is done too often. Now, Sir, the Minister is moving an amendment to his own motion which he made a few days ago and in this respect I want to draw your attention to Rule 75, sub-rule (2) and section (a) which says :

"(a) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the House...."

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO** : Sir, Rule 76 says that the member in charge can move an amendment.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH** : Now, Sir, I come to Rule 345. It says: Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered. The amendment to this motion should have been given one day before that motion was considered. So, unless this rule is suspended by the House, the House cannot proceed with this particular amendment.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** We have had several instances and several precedents in this House where without suspending the rules we have had amendments to the motion and referred these bills to the Joint Committees in deference to the unanimous wish of the House. And in deference to the wish of the House the Speaker has permitted the amendment to be moved without suspension of the Rules. This has happened in five instances, namely, Extradition Bill, 1961; the Judges

Enquiry Bill, 1964, National Library Bill, 1962, etc. We have all these precedents. Therefore, I think the amendment can be moved. The Rule is also very clear.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH :** Sir, two wrongs, three wrongs or four wrongs do not make a right. If you suspend the Rule, I have no objection.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have just now said that there are past precedents. We have just to accept them as valid. But, Sir, my point is different. There is no mention in the notice about the reasons for sending the Bill to the Joint Select Committee. Secondly, if you go into the record of the speeches made so far on this motion you will find that most of the speakers wanted that the Bill be thrown out. It was not that the House wanted it to be referred to the Select Committee. The House wanted it to be discarded. Only one or two wanted it to be sent to the Select Committee. So, where is the question of doing it in response to the wishes of the House ? The House never said it should be sent to the Select Committee. The House wanted it to be discarded. Now, because of the stiff opposition, and also universal opposition, Government have found out a *via media* to hang on for a little more time. It is not a good precedent.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY :** I think, Mr. Mavalankar, has missed the point. The House did not want to throw out the whole Bill. It wanted one clause to be taken out of the Bill.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :** Then nothing remains in the Bill.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY :** If it is considered essential to consider it further and refer it to the Joint Select Committee what is the harm ?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Sir, Rule 345 is very clear :

"Notice of an amendment to a motion, shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice."

The Speaker has already allowed and the Rule is very clear.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It is allowed. Let Mr. George Fernandes move the amendment to his motion.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : I beg to move :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Dr. H. Austin
- (2) Shrimati Kamala Bahuguna
- (3) Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya
- (4) Shri V. Dhandayuthapani
- (5) Shri K. T. Kosalam
- (6) Shri Hari Shankar Mahale
- (7) Kumari Abha Maiti
- (8) Shri Rama Chandra Mallick
- (9) Shri F. H. Mohsin
- (10) Shri M. N. Govindan Nair
- (11) Shri Narendra P. Nathwani
- (12) Dr. Sushila Nayar
- (13) Dr. P. V. Periasamy
- (14) Dr. Ramji Singh
- (15) Shri K. S. Ramaswamy
- (16) Shri Sidrameshwar Swami
- (17) Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari
- (18) Shri V. Tulsiram
- (19) Shri Sharad Yadav
- (20) Shri George Fernandes

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(18)

**धौ लेख प्रताप तिहू (हमीरपुर) :** उपायकर्म महोदय, मैंने एक प्रस्ताव आपके पास भेजा था जिसके द्वारा यह याचना की थी, यह धावेदन किया था कि मंत्री जी इस बिल को एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्व कर दें। मैंने लेंद है कि मैंने कहीं अन्य जाना पड़ा और मैं यहां उपस्थित नहीं रह सका।

मुझे जब यह बिल प्राप्त हुआ, इसकी प्रति प्राप्त ह्रास तो बड़ा लेंद और भावशय हुआ। लेंद

## [भी तेज प्रताप विह]

इस बात से हुआ कि गांधी जी के जो लोग निकट में, सतीप में रहे हैं, जिन्होंने उनको देखा, सुना और समझा है, वे कैसे इस बिल की लाई रहे हैं। उपायक जी, मूँझे भी गांधी जी को देखने और सुनने का अवसर निक्षा है। यह ही सकता है कि मैं उनको टीक से समझ न सकता हूँ। मैं यह क्लेम नहीं कर सकता हूँ किंतु मैं उनको टीक से समझा हूँ। लेकिन जो कुछ मैं उन्हें समझा हूँ उससे मूँझे इस बिल से अवश्य ग्राह्य हुआ। इमारे बहुत क्षेत्र से मिलों ने कहा कि इसका ग्राउट-राइट ट्रिजेट कर दिया जाए और जादी में पोलिस्टर न जोड़ा जाए, मैंने मेह फाइबर बगर उसमें मिलेगा और जादी भवनों से वह देखा जायेगा तो उससे जादी की भवना को ढो लगेगी। मेरा भी यही कहना है कि इससे जादी की सारी भवना को समूल नष्ट कर दिया जाएगा। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि हम टेकेदार नहीं हैं गांधी जी के विचारों के खार यह कहने के कि गांधी जी को मैंने ही समझा है। यह बही मर्जिता होगी प्रगत मैं ऐसा कहूँ। परन्तु यहाँ तक मैंने उनको समझा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करने का मूँझे पूरा हक है। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ले जाइये। जिसमें गांधीवादी विचारधारा के लोग रहे जिन्होंने कि गांधी जी को समझा है, जो उनके साथ रहे हैं। यही मर्जिता होगा बजाय इसके कि इसे गांधी ग्राउट राइट ट्रिजेट किया जाये।

ग्राहित जादी की भवना क्या है? गांधी जी इसे स्वेच्छी का प्रतीक समझते थे। वे समझते थे कि हमारे यहाँ जावों में कपास होता है, कपास सुनने वाले लोग हैं, उसमें अम समझता है, हाव से काम करना होता है, यह सारी प्रक्रिया उसमें संकरी है। अब जिस लेत में कपास नहीं होता है, वही दूसरी जगह से आ सकता है। जादी में मैंने मेह पोलिस्टर मिलाने का अर्थ होगा जादी की भवना को नष्ट करना। इसका पर्याप्त यह न समझा जाए कि जो कोई पोलिस्टर पहनता है वह मर्जिता नहीं होता है कि पोलिस्टर कपड़े में मर्जिती नहीं होती है। मेरे कहने का यह भी तात्पर्य नहीं है कि जो जादी पहनता है वही मर्जिता है। लेकिन जादी की भवना है, जो इकोनीमिक्स है, उसके हिसाब से मैंने यह सब कुछ निवेदन किया है। जादी में पोलिस्टर मिला कर उसे जादी भवनों से देखा जाए, यह मर्जिता नहीं होगा क्योंकि वह जादी नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए मेरा विचार है कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए।

जो यह कहा जा रहा है कि पोलिस्टर का बना हुआ जादी जादी भवन में विचारा तो भी समझता हूँ कि वह जादी जादी नहीं रह जाएगा। यह मेरा तुच्छ विचार ही सकता है, छोटा विचार ही सकता है। गांधी जी ने एक स्थान पर कहा था कि जादी को प्रगत कमीटीट बनाया जाएगा। तो यह जैसे कर जाएगी, किसी के कमीटीट बनाये जाएंगे तो यह कहीं नहीं सकेगी, कुछ और कपड़े के मूकाबले में यह कहीं नहीं हो सकेगी। इसके प्रम्भर भवना कौन

सी है? उन्होंने देश को सत्याग्रह का पाठ पढ़ाया था, सत्याग्रह की एक हृषियार के रूप में उन्होंने कहना की थी। हृषियार तमाम हैं तुनियां में लेकिन सत्याग्रह वह बहुमूल्य हृषियार है, जिसका मुकाबला कोई नहीं कर सकता है। उसके साथ उन्होंने भ्राह्मिका की भवना, जादी की भवना और उसके मंयोग को जोड़ा था। उसको समने ला कर हमारे देश ने जो उनके नेतृत्व में प्राप्त किया वह संसार में प्राप्त ही है। उसके पीछे जो उनकी भवना सम्मिलित थी वहा उस भवना से आप इसको ला रहे हैं? आप बाहते हैं कि जादी की विदी खादा हो। खादा जी जो जादी भवन बलाए जा रहे हैं उसकी टीका टिप्पणी कपड़ी होती है। इस्ट्रॉडीज विभाग पर हुई बहस को मैं मुन रखा था। जादी भवन जिस प्रकार से बल रहे हैं जिस तरह से उनका प्रबन्ध चल रहा है, जिस तरह से उनका प्रभालिक ढांचा है उस सबको देखते हुए ऐसा मालूम पहता है कि जादी की भवना मर चुकी है। जिस प्रकार के अंदे और दंग वहाँ पर परन्तु जा रहे हैं हैं उससे ऐसा मालूम पहता है कि जो भवना इसके पीछे वह जरूर हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पोलिस्टर बड़ी हुई जादी होमरे जादी मंडारों में विचारों तो जादी की जो भवना है, जो आधार है, जो विचार है, जो टिप्पणी है वह समाप्त हो जायेगी। मैंने इसके बारे में संक्षेप में देखा जाना चाहिए। जो गांधीवादी विचारधारा के लोग हैं वे वहाँ पर प्रयत्ने विचार प्रस्तुत करें। जादी पहनने में जो आनंद प्राप्त होता है जो उसके पीछे भवना होती है वह समाप्त हो जाए ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो यह नया विचार आया है, यह सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जाएगा तो इस पर वहाँ अच्छी तरह से विचार हो सकेगा और मैं बाहता हूँ कि ऐसे व्यक्ति सिलेक्ट कमेटी में रखे जाएं जो गांधीवादी भवना से भोत्तोत हों और गांधी विचारधारा के जानते हों।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I have very carefully gone through this Bill and the main purpose of this Bill is to introduce man-made fibre and other things like appointing two more Officers or something like that are of no importance. On that point, there was much objection and opposition in this House and from every corner of this House, every Member had opposed it. When I opposed it, the hon. Prime Minister was here and I wanted to hear him as to what his views are about it because first of all, Gandhiji was against foreign goods, foreign cloth and all that and he was also against mill made cloth. Wherefrom will this man-made fibre come? There is no restriction that it will not be imported from other countries. Then the khadi prepared will be even from other countries; foreign goods will also be assimilated; khadi will be adulterated.

Another point is how is the man-made fibre made? I think big machineries are involved in making that. All these are very essential. The Bill should have been either sent for eliciting public opinion or should have been withdrawn; or before sending the Bill to the Joint Committee, I would like that at least the Prime Minister should apprise us because he is considered to be an eminent Gandhian. There are also other Members here in this House, Dr. Subhila Nayar and others and these hon. Members have opposed it. Had I learnt something from Morarji Bhai as to what his opinion is regarding this man-made fibre, I would have been satisfied and I would have thought that I have still to learn something.

The main thing in this Bill is only the introduction of man-made fibre and to get khadi prepared from man-made fibre. There is nothing except that. I think the hon. Minister after taking into consideration all these things, respecting the consensus of this House, the views expressed in this House, would have done better if he had withdrawn this Bill, outright or at least sent it for eliciting public opinion. Therefore, I am not satisfied and I oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have exhausted already even the extended time. Originally it was 2 hours; then it was extended to 4 hours. Even that has been exhausted.

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Please give me two minutes. The amendment being brought to the Act is mainly for extending the definition of 'khadi'. All the objections have rightly centred round including man-made fibre into khadi. Some hon. friends have suggested, let us refer it to Gandhians. I do not think Gandhiji has given the authority even to his closest followers to interpret what khadi is. It looks absurd. Why do you want to have a khadi definition at all if it could include anything made by hand at one stage or the other? If the Select Committee is to be constituted only to include man-made fibre into khadi, I do not know what the Select Committee can do about it. You can even introduce it as a separate cottage industry even under the Khadi Commission. We would have no objection. But don't dilute the concept of khadi. I request the minister not to regard it as a matter of prestige and continue the old definition.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Sir, I do not want to be a member of the Select Committee, particularly in view of the allegations being made that the Select Committee is being managed in such a manner as to put through the measure. Kindly allow me five minutes to explain my position.

It has been claimed here, a great controversy has been raised here and very impassioned pleas are being made that to include man-made fibre in khadi definition is sacrilegious, blasphemous and amounts to killing the soul of Gandhiji. I understand the depth of feelings in them, particularly some old workers like Maniben of Sushilaben. I do not claim to have drunk deep at the fountain source by way of association with Gandhiji, by staying with him. My friend, Shri Mavalankar raised the question whether Gandhiji would have tolerated this kind of dilution. With great respect, I submit that it is not proper to raise such a question. Please bear in mind Gandhiji's philosophy and general approach. His mind was not a fossilised mind so far as socio-economic problems are concerned. He used to keep an open mind and in the light of experience gained and the developments that were taking place, he would modify his views. Of course, he would never compromise with, he would not sacrifice moral principles. I do not say definitely that Gandhiji would have accepted this thing, but it is also equally wrong to say that he would have opposed it.

Let us see what are the realities. Let us examine with legal objectivity the situation that has developed today. What do we find today? So far as imported foreign raw materials are concerned, I asked a question to Sushilaben and she said that foreign *kapas* is imported and utilised in preparing khadi due to lack of indigenous *kapas*. Today that is the position. (*Interruptions*). Let us come to wool and wool tops. I did not find a single member on this side or that side in winter who did not wear woollen khadi prepared from Australian woollen Merino tops. (*Interruptions*) Let me say this thing, and I want to be brief. This is what Gandhiji said about self-sufficiency, about machine and about employment.

As regards the machine, he said:

"I entertain no fads in this regard. All that I desire is that every citizen of India who is willing to work, should be provided with employment to earn his livelihood. If electricity for even atomic energy could be used without ousting human labour and creating unemployment, I will not raise my little finger against it."

Acharya Vinoba Bhave said:

"If full employment could be provided to all citizens through large-scale industrialisation, I would burn my wooden charkha and cook the day's meal without shedding a single tear."

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

Lastly, about self-sufficiency, Gandhiji explained that his concept of self-sufficiency was not very rigid; in the case of some commodities, the region may be a group of villages, a taluk, a district or even a province.

Now, I will explain about foreign imported material.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nathwani, I warned you even at the very outset that at 3.30 we take up non-official business. It is past 3.30 now. You can continue later. Please take your seat.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Please give two or three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of two or three minutes. I am very sorry. You can only speak the next day, but not today. 3.30 p.m. is the time for non-official business and that is the end of it. Please take your seat. That is why I told you in advance. Please continue the next day. Heavens are not going to fall.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Yes, I will continue.

—  
25.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—*Contd.*

NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th May, 1978."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th May, 1978."

*The motion was adopted.*

25.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. ABOLITION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we move on to further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Ramji Lal Suman on the 28th April, 1978:

"This House is of the opinion that the Upper Houses (Legislative Councils) in the States have not served any useful purpose and in the process of legislation they are proving to be cumbersome and avoidably expensive and, therefore, the Constitution should be suitably amended to abolish them as soon as possible."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point of order will arise after one hour and 36 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to give you a proper notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I got the notice. Now, Mr. Ram Sewak Hazari may continue.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोमांडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्यों की विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव श्री सुमन ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्दन करता हूँ। आजादी के बाद राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के सपने, भारत संविधान में दिये गये भविकारों के आधार पर हमारे यहां लोक सभा भीर विधान सभाओं का गठन हुआ। लेकिन भविकारों के समय जो राष्ट्र सभा भीर विधान परिषदों का गठन हुआ था, उसी के आधार पर वे भवी भी चल रही हैं। किसी भी लोकतात्त्विक देश में लोकमत पर विधावास किया जाता है भीर लोगों को मत देने का अधिकार होता है। संविधान में भी यह अवस्था है कि हर एक आदमी एक ही बोट वे सकता है। तो फिर कोई विधान सभा या लोक सभा का सदस्य चुन लिया जाये भीर उसके अधिकार मत देने का अधिकार हो, यह बात हमें बेतुकी लगती है। इसलिए 1931 में भी जो गोलमेड़ कान्क्षेरस हुई थी उसमें भी गांधी जी का यही सपना था कि यह विधान परिषद भीर राष्ट्र सभा नहीं रहेंगी। मैं यह अर्ज करूँ कि विधान परिषदों के लिए जो आदा की जाती थी, जो उम्मीदें थीं भीर जिस समय संविधान की रचना की गई थी उस समय जी के० दौ० शाह भीर भी कामत जैसे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विरोध किया था तबा शा० बामेडकर ने जो आदा प्रकट की थी कि ये जो भूमिका उसा

करेंगी, आज तक वह सूमिका देखने को नहीं मिली है कि उनकी भावनाओं के अनुरूप उन्होंने सूमिका भवा की हो। विधान परिषद् का यह है कि अगर विधान सभा कुछ ऐसे नियम बना दे, कुछ ऐसे प्रस्ताव पारित कर दे जो देश के हित के लिए बहुत नहीं हैं तो विधान परिषद् को उसका विरोध करना चाहिए और फिर अपना नया सुझाव देना चाहिए। लेकिन आज तक विधान परिषद् का यही हाल रहा है कि विधान सभा जो भी वास कर दे तो उसी का अनुमोदन विधान परिषद् भी करती है। इसके पौर्ण कारण यह है कि सत्ता जिसके हाथ में है, जो सत्ताधारी लोग चाहते हैं, जो उनकी विधा रखते हैं तभी विधा के अनुरूप उस दूसरे सदन के, विधान परिषद् के सदस्यों को भी बलना पड़ता है। कोई उनका अपना विचार नहीं है, कोई अपनी सूझ नहीं है। इसलिए विधान परिषद् का रहना हितकर नहीं है और लोकतात्त्विक देश में जो भविकार आम लोगों को दिये गये हैं, उन भविकारों को भजदूत करने के लिए, सबल करने के लिए विधान परिषद् को खलू करना चाहिए।

उसके बाद 1963 में भी यह बात थी तो कर्णाटक में फिर विधान परिषद् का गठन क्यों किया गया और यह बराबर होता रहा है। दम्भई का जो बटवारा हुमा प्रान्तों का तो वहाँ भी यही हुमा। मैं आपके मान्यमान से सदन से यह आपह कहंगा कि विधान परिषद् को समाप्त करना चाहिए। डा० राम मनेहर लेहिंगा भी कहते थे कि यह पीछे का दरवाजा है, और दरवाजा है। पीछे से आने का एक रहता है। हम लोग यह जानते हैं, इस सदन में भी बहुत सारे लोग हैं और सदन के बाहर भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो सिद्धातवादी हैं, जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, वे विधान परिषद् में या राज्य सभा में आने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिए लोकतात्त्विक भविकारों को रहने के लिए चाहिए कि विधान परिषद् को खलू कर दें। आपने लोगों को, गांधी में रहने वाले गरीब मादमी को एक भय देने का भविकार है तो जो विधान सभा का सदस्य है या जो दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशंस से संबंधित है जिन्हें भय देने का भविकार रहा है उनको भी एक ही भय देने का भविकार रहना चाहिए। तभी हम एकरूपता की बात कर सकेंगे। इसलिए हम आंहें कि विधान परिषद् को समाप्त किया जाय।

उसके बाद, नीचे जैसे चौखम्मा राज्य की कल्पना की गई थी, उस तरह से जिता विकास समिति या जिला पंचायत परिषद् का गठन करना चाहते हैं तो वह कीजिये और उसको भजदूत कीजिये। जो ऐसा यहाँ बहुत करते हैं, जो आपका समय यहाँ लगता है वह वहाँ लगाइए, उस दैसे को आप जिले में दें, प्रजाजन में दें तो वहाँ ज्यादा विकास का काम होगा और वह ज्यादा हितकर होगा। इसलिए लोकतात्त्विक देश

में जिस चौखम्मा राज्य की कल्पना की गई थी उसको भजदूत किया जाय और विधान परिषद् को समाप्त किया जाय। मैं आपा करता हूँ सदन के सदस्यों से कि जो पहले लोगों की भावनाएँ थीं हैं, संविधान बनाते समय डा० अम्बेडकर ने जो भावनाएँ व्यक्त की थीं, उनका आदर करते हुए विधान परिषद् को समाप्त किया जाय और जो चौखम्मा राज्य की कल्पना उन्होंने की थीं, जिस आम राज की कल्पना की थी उसको भजदूत किया जाय, उस विधा में कदम उठाया जाय। इन्हीं सदस्यों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to oppose this Resolution, brought forward by my young friend, Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

Now one facile thing he said about the Upper House is that all the defeated politicians often find their refuge there. I think this is more a vilification than an argument. Do you mean to say that all the Upper Houses, Rajya Sabha etc. are all stuffed, are all filled up, by defeated candidates? There are not so many defeated politicians there. Apart from that, what is the sin if a politician who is defeated in an election goes to Rajya Sabha? Kamath was defeated, I was defeated.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
I did not go to Rajya Sabha.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** I also did not go. Kamath and myself, we have a tradition of being defeated together and elected together. When a man is defeated, he is not sentenced to death by the electorate. They give him off, temporary off, that is all. So, it does not mean that they should not be elected to Rajya Sabha and there should be no forum for them to go. As a matter of fact, in the normal course, they should be brought to the Rajya Sabha, so that their wisdom, their experience etc. could be utilized.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
Not immediately afterwards.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** I would have had no objection, if Kamath had been put up for Rajya Sabha, after his defeat in the elections to the Lok Sabha.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH :**  
I would not have accepted it.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN :** Also, my friend is too young. Probably, this is the first election he has won. It will take

[Shri O.V. Alagesan]

time for him to know that people's affection is not constant. They are as much inconstant as some other people's affections. As he goes through life, he will know it. Then he will realise, it is not such a crime to seek election to an upper chamber. There is nothing wrong in that. If he looks at the composition of the Upper House, one-third of it is representation for local bodies, one-third for the Assembly, one-twelfth for graduates, one-twelfth for teachers, one-sixth by nomination for representatives of literature, science, art, social service etc. It is true that some of the nominated people may not exactly stand on all fours with the requirement of this particular clause but, by and large, people who are outstanding in those fields get elected. Recently, an artist from Madras was offered a seat in Rajya Sabha but it was refused. So, there are some people like that also. Therefore, there is no harm in sending politicians, who may be defeated once in the Assembly, to the Upper House. So, do not vilify the Upper House on that ground.

Now I come to Shri H. L. Patwary, who supported this Resolution. As I have already mentioned, one-third of the seats in the Upper House go to local bodies and one twelfth for teachers. I find that Shri Patwary is (1) the President of the Assam Primary School Teachers' Association from 1957 to 1968, for 11 years; (2) President of All India Primary Teachers' Federation from 1961 to 1972 and patron now; (3) President of the Rashtriya Gram Panchayat Karmi Sangha from 1960, and (4) President of the Assam Goa Bura Village Leaders Association, apart from President, Jilla Parishad, Mangaldoi. The teachers and the local bodies find a definite place in the scheme of the Upper House. When he represents both of them, how he brings himself to support this Resolution passes my understanding.

Then I find that Professor Dalip Chakravarty, who supported this Resolution, is a teacher by profession. And it is the teachers who are given a special place in the scheme of the Upper House. I do not know why he should also oppose it.

At the beginning of the Constitution, the states which had Upper Houses were Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, U.P., and West Bengal. Now there are Upper Houses in only seven out of 22 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, U.P., and Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu & Kashmir later on, under the provisions made in the Constitution, came to have an upper house.

What is the constitutional position? If the Assemblies of the respective States want to have an upper house, they can have it. If they do not want to have it, they can abolish it or dispense with it. And a special voting procedure has also been prescribed for it as in the case of constitutional amendments. It has been purely left to the State Assemblies. I, for one, do not see any reason why Parliament should but in and interfere with the discretion and choice of the State Assemblies. After all, they are also returned by the people, by large electorates, like Parliament. If they, in their wisdom, want to have an upper house, they should have it, we should not stand in the way. And the upper houses have not been imposed on any state. So, I think that Parliament will not do well to but into the jurisdiction of the State Assemblies and order them to do such and such things or not to do such and such things.

For instance, U.P. is such a big State. There are proposals that it should be divided. I have heard very great men from U.P. saying that U.P. would benefit only if it was divided. Somebody says it should be divided into two, somebody else says it should be divided into three. Such a big State with a population of 10 crores of people, even if it is divided into three, can have a lower house and an upper house for each one of them. So, I do not think we should interfere.

I come to my friend Shri Kamath. I was going through the speeches he made in the Constituent Assembly. He was such a vigorous Member, younger looking and also fairer looking then, and he used to make very good contributions. (*Interruptions*) I do endorse the learned Professor's remark that he wears the beauty of maturity on his face now. He quoted one French Politician-Philosopher. Called Abbe Sieyes. It seems this wise gentleman said: "If the second chamber agrees with the first, it is superfluous; and if it disagrees with the lower House, then it is pernicious". This is perhaps a quotable quote as they say, and Shri Kamath has quoted this in his speech. Hon. Shri Patwari attributed this quotation to John Stuart Mill. I do not know to whom the authorship of this famous quotable quote should go. But, in my opinion, in spite of this wise saying, it is an over-simplification.

Let us take a unicameral legislature. We just now had the khadi Bill before us. Here also there are various processes prescribed before a legislature puts its seal on any legislation: first reading, clause by clause discussion and third reading, or circulating the measure for eliciting public opinion, or referring it to a select

Committee whether in the beginning or in the intermediate state as was done five minutes ago. So, I beg to submit that the second chamber is only a logical extension of this process of considering any measure. What is the principle behind this? It is: don't do even a supposedly good thing in a hurry, because even such a supposedly good thing may have hidden aspects which may not be so good. Do not do anything in a hurry. Your own colleagues in another House take a second look at the thing that you do here. You cannot very well call it repetition, expenditure, repeating the same thing. We hear speeches in the House that there are many repetitions. So, by providing for another chamber, it does not mean that you provide for repetition. What you provide for actually is an additional democratic form for all the things that the executive wants to do to be put through and to be decided again. So, this will not weaken democracy as many people think. It will, on the other hand, strengthen democracy. They talk of sectional interest. Have they given any representation to vested interests? Do they really want any representation? We have not given representation to people who will harm the interests of the country as a whole. But it is rather strange that we think of the Upper House in the States and not about Rajya Sabha itself. What is the function of the Rajya Sabha? Its definition is that it represents the States' interest. Do we honour that sentiment? What happened yesterday? The duty on generation of electricity is a direct assault on the States' interest. And Rajya Sabha true to its definition and true to its character, behaved what it should. One hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, said that the Rajya Sabha with its temporary majority... What does he mean by temporary majority? This House has a majority for five years. The Rajya Sabha has a majority for two years. That does not mean it is less permanent than Lok Sabha or Lok Sabha is less temporary than Rajya Sabha. All the State Legislatures have risen against this duty. So, the Rajya Sabha threw out that duty. Now, the hon. Finance Minister in his greed comes and uses his majority here to have it cancelled. That is an attack on the character, on the very basis, on the very concept of the Second Chamber. You may say that certain subjects should be reserved for them and other subjects need not go before them. On the other hand, on certain subjects when they pronounce their verdict, it should be automatically accepted by the Lower House. If that change is sought to be made, I can understand it.

It is not only the Upper House, we have got various local bodies, panchayat Unions,

Panchayat Boards, Municipalities. They go by different names in different States. These are also bastions of democracy. But elections are not being held to these local bodies for decades. Take Madras Corporation or any other corporation or municipalities. People are for getting that these are elected bodies. Either they are in the hands of the nominated people or in the hands of the officials. So, I think, it is necessary for us to make a constitutional stipulation that there should be elections to these bodies also. The elections to these bodies should be made mandatory as elections to the Parliament and the State legislatures are mandatory. They have to be held; you cannot postpone them. Similarly, elections to these bodies also should be made mandatory and should be constitutionally provided for so that the democratic functions are performed at all levels from the panchayat level to the Parliament level. It is only that that will strengthen democracy, not our trying to tamper with the Upper Houses of the seven States in which they now exist. That is not the way to strengthen democracy.

I would like to make only one more submission in the end. You may say that all these elections become very costly. But without elections, there is no democracy. Just as you have got to spend on defence forces, you have got to spend on elections. The expenditure on defence forces is a *sine qua non* but it is much more of a *sine qua non* that you spend on elections. If you want to curtail expenditure on elections, you can do one thing. Have the elections to all these bodies simultaneously as it happens in the case of State Assembly elections and Parliament. Let the people vote for the Panchayats, the local municipal bodies, the State legislatures and Parliament simultaneously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member may wind up his speech now. You wind up your speech before you wind up the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : I am against winding up the Upper House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whether you wind up the Rajya Sabha or not, whether you wind up the Legislative Councils or not, you have to wind up your speech.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : You were a very distinguished Vice-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. I am pleading your case.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have to observe the rules also.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN :** With this, I shall end. The elections to all these bodies should be held simultaneously and that will be one way of curtailing expenditure because I want elections to be held compulsorily for all these bodies.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** How can the elections be held simultaneously to all these bodies in different States?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Don't ask any question. He will take another five minutes to answer that.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN :** With these words, I oppose this resolution.

**श्री क्षंकर लाल मुम्प (दिल्ली सदर) :** उपाध्यक्ष जी जो सवाल इस प्रस्ताव में उठाया गया है वह बहुत ही कंट्रोवर्सियल है। यह सवाल उसी समय से बहुत कंट्रोवर्सियल रहा है जब कांस्टीट्यूशन लेसेम्बली थी। उससे पहले, अपर्याप्त भाजारी से पहले भी इस विषय में कांस्ट्रेंस में काफी वाद-विवाद थाया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मान्य है कि 1928 में कांस्ट्रेंस ने श्री मोती लाल नेहरू की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बिठायी थी, इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए कि लेजिस्लेशन में दो चेम्बर होने चाहिएं या एक चेम्बर होना चाहिए। उस कमेटी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि वहाँ तक सेन्टर का सवाल है, वहाँ तो दो चेम्बर रहने चाहिएं और वहाँ तक स्टेट्स का सवाल है वहाँ पर एक ही रहना चाहिए, वहाँ दो चेम्बर नहीं रहने चाहिए।

15.59 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त, बहुत तो विदान् लोगों ने भी अपनी राय जाहिर की है। कई लोग इस पक्ष में हैं कि दो हीने चाहिए और कई लोग पक्ष में हैं कि एक चेम्बर होने चाहिएं वे यह कहते हैं कि अगर हम सेन्टर लेजिस्लेशन में संक्षेप करके राज्यों के अपर हाउस समान कर देते हैं तो कल को यह सवाल भी आ सकता है कि राज्य सभा को रहना चाहिए या नहीं रहना चाहिए। जो लोग चाहते हैं कि राज्यों में दो हाउस रहने चाहिए उनका कहना यह भी है कि जो सवाल देख की राजनीति, लिखा नीति और अर्थ नीति के सम्बन्ध में हम एक हाउस में तय करते हैं, वे सवाल एक हाउस से विचार होने के बाद दूसरे हाउस में आएं और उन पर वहाँ और अच्छी तरह से विचार हो। यह उसका लक्ष बताते हैं। उस में दोप स्टॉटो होनी चाहिए, पैनीट्रिटिंग इनसाइट होना चाहिए। उससे भाजा की जाती है कि वह सभा भाजीट्रिट भी होगी। इसलिए कहा

जाता है कि दूसरा सदन होना चाहिए। कहीं लोक सभा कोई ऐसा काम न कर दे जिससे देश को हानि हो, इसलिए दूसरे सदन की ज़रूरत है। जिस कंसेप्शन के बाबार पर हमारा विचार बनाया गया है वह ज्यादातर लिटिंग पारियां में ही नकल है। वहाँ दो हाउस हैं, हाउस भाक कामंज़ और हाउस भाक लाईज़। वहाँ पहले अपर हाउस सुप्रीम थाया करता था, बहुत पहले थाया करता था, थी-थीरे उसकी पारिज़ कम होती गई और हाउस भाक कामंज़ की ज्यादा होती गई। राज्य सभा और हाउस भाक लाईज़ में भी कर्क है। हाउस भाक लाईज़ के बहुत से पीयाई, भैमज़ बाई इनहैटिंग आते हैं जबकि हमारे यहाँ चून कर भाते हैं। इसलिए दोनों में मन्तर है। लेकिन मौलिक रूप से हमने जो दूसरा चेम्बर बनाया है उसका कारण यह है कि हमने विटेन की नकल की। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि दूसरा विचार रखने वाले लोग हमारे यहाँ नहीं हैं। दोनों तरह के विचार रखने वाले लोग हैं और काफी हैं, बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग भी हैं। उन्होंने कहा भी है कि अपर हाउस की लिक्कुल भी ज़रूर नहीं है, न सेन्टर में और न ही राज्यों में। उनमें सबसे बड़े महात्मा जी हैं। मैं उनको कोट कर रहा हूँ। वह कहते हैं—

I am not quoting Mrs. Gandhi. I am quoting Mahatma Gandhi.

16.00 hrs.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) :** Mrs. Gandhi, you will only misquote.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** I can quote only scriptures and not devils. I am quoting him:

"Mahatma Gandhi held that a second chamber for a country like India was a costly, superfluity. "I am," declared Mahatmajji "certainly not enamoured of and I do not swear by two Houses of Legislature. I have no fear of a popular Legislature running away with itself and hastily passing some laws of which afterwards it will have to repent. I would not like to give a bad name to, and then hang, the popular Legislature. I think that a popular Legislature can take care of itself and since, I am now thinking of the poorest country in the world, the less expenses we have to bear the better it is for us." He urged that the "method" of one-chamber legislature should be tried, and added."

उनका कहना है कि हमारा देश गरीब है। इनी बड़ी एक्स्प्रेसोइल पर लालों करोड़ों लाख होता है जिसको हम बरदाशत नहीं कर सकते हैं इस बास्ते इस हाइट एक्स्प्रेस को बरदाशत

चाहिये। इस प्रकार से ये जो दो कनफिलिंग रायें हैं ये बहुत बड़े बड़े लोगों की हैं। कुछ सोग कहते हैं कि हमारा फैडल स्टडबर है और सब राज्यों से यहां लोग आते हैं और तब राज्य सभा बनती है। वे अपने अपने प्रान्तों की भावनाओं को अपन करते हैं। फैडल स्टडबर में इसका होना जरूरी है। गवर्नेंट आफ इंडिया का जो 1935 का एक है उसमें भी दो चैम्बर की व्यवस्था है। इस तरह से यह एक हाइली कॉर्टीजियल मीटर है और रहा है। आजादी मिलने के बाद कुछ राज्यों ने प्रस्ताव पात करके अपर चैम्बर रख लिया है। कल चैम्बर समाप्त कर दिये हैं और कुछ राज्यों ने अभी समाप्त नहीं किये हैं। मैं यह तो नहीं चाहता कि हम यहां प्रस्ताव पात करके चैम्बर को समाप्त कर दें, लेकिन मंत्री जी से यह जहर कहता चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सारी परिवर्तनिक के अपर द्वारा रीकंटीडर करें और रीकंटीडरेशन में राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि ले, मुख्य मंत्रियों से बातचीत करें और एक कमेटी बनायी जाये जो अच्छी तरह से लिप्पेन्टेंड हो जो इस सब चीज़ पर विचार करे कि आया सेनेट चैम्बर होनी चाहिये कि नहीं। अभी तक जो हमारा परफॉर्मेंस है विधान परिषदों का और राज्य सभा का उसकी भी स्टडी होनी चाहिये। जब यिद्दी पर्स का मामला आया था तो राज्य सभा में शायद एक बोट से वह बिल पास होने से बह गया था। और अभी भी हमारी निता पार्टी लोक सभा में तो बहुमत में र, लेकिन राज्य सभा में नहीं है। अभी जोइंट सेशन होने वाला है। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है कि कोई बार सरकार 'रोइ काम करना चाहती है अपनी दृष्टि से जिसको ठीक समझती है, जिसको हो सकता है कि विरोध पक्ष ठीक न समझे, लेकिन बहुत काम कर पाता, क्योंकि राज्य सभा में सरकार का बहुमत नहीं है। यह सब सबाल है, मैंने पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों तरफ रख हैं, वह कमेटी इन सब पर अध्ययन करे जिसमें न केवल लोक सभा राज्य सभा के सदस्य हों, बल्कि विधान सभा और विधान परिषद के लोग भी हों और वह स्टडी करे कैसा इसका परफॉर्मेंस रहा है सब जगह पर, और आया सेन्टरल लैजिस्लेशन या विधान में संशोधन करना जरूरी है कि नहीं, इस पर विचार करे। क्योंकि जो विधान सभायें हैं वह तो जब चाहें अपने अपर हाउस को खत्म कर सकती हैं, लेकिन अगर राज्य सभा को खत्म करना है तो विधान में संशोधन करना पड़ेगा, या विधान परिषद को हमें समाप्त करना है तब भी विधान में संशोधन करना पड़ेगा।

कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि अपर हाउस होने से कानून बनाने में दोरी होती है और जर्चरी भी ज्यादा होता है, अन्त मोर्केटिक है, प्रौद्योगिक है। यह दोनों तरह के पक्ष हैं। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग कहांग किया कि वह तीसें, देसें, विचार करें और एक कमेटी बना

करके सदन के सामने लाये जाकायदा एक स्टडी करने के बाद कि क्या प्रसेट्स हैं, क्या लॉयबिलिटीज हैं, क्या लाल और नुकसान हैं, उसके बाद यह सदन निर्णय करे तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहे।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमगर) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं तो समझा था कि डॉ रामजी सिंह इसको लाये हैं। Then I was corrected by Mr. Alagesan that this has been moved by Shri Ramji Lal Suman and not Dr. Ramji Singh.

वह कैसा प्रस्ताव लाये है? मुझे माननीय कंवर साल गुप्त का भावण मुनने के बाद ताज्जब हुआ कि वह यह समझ रहे हैं कि राज्य सभा में हमेशा कांसेप्ट पार्टी ही मैजोरिटी में रहेंगी और जनता पार्टी माइनरिटी में रहेंगी। इस दृष्टि से ज्याद उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्वन किया। यह अच्छा नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ मेरिट्स भी हैं डीमेरिट्स भी हैं।

I do not say that there are no merits. There are certainly merits in what you spoke.

लेकिन टोटेली में जब देखता हूँ तो इस नियम पर पहुँचता है कि अपर हाउस रहना चाहिये, न यिक सेन्टर में बल्कि स्टेट्स में भी कार्डिसल्स रहनी चाहीरी है क्योंकि संविधान बनाने वालों ने सोच समझ कर ऐसा प्रोब्रीजन बनाया है।

एक बात माननीय गुप्ता जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपर हाउस नहीं है तो लोधर हाउस में जो कठी भी गलतियां हो जाती हैं, जल्दी में कोई लैंजिस्लेशन पास किया तो कौन देखने वाला है? कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि लोधर हाउस इमोशन म आकर कोई फैसला कर देता है, या कोई बिल पास कर देता है। अपर हाउस का फायदा यह है कि वह न सिर्फ शान्ति से सोच-समझ कर उस पर विचार करे, बल्कि इसमें टाइम भी मिल जाता है और उस टाइम में बल्कि आपीनियन भी जाहिर हो जाती है।

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि उसको एबालिश कर देना चाहिए। मैंने कहा है कि इसमें अच्छी और बुरी दोनों बातें हैं और इसलिए इस विषय को स्टडी करना चाहिए।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : स्टडी करने में कोई बुराई नहीं है। और इस बारे में स्टडी तो जबसे हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है, तब से

## [भी एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

मत रही है। अपर हाउस को रखने के लिए और डीमेट्रिट्स के बारे में मूल से विचार होता रहा है। यहां पर भी इस बारे में इससे पहले भी बहस हो चुकी है। लेकिन अपर हाउस के लिए डीमेट्रिट्स के बाबजूद अपर हम पूरा व्यक्ति, तो हम समझते हैं कि उसको रखना लाजिमी है।

स्टेट्स में कौसिल्ज को रखने का एक कारण यह भी है कि कठ लोग एसेम्बली में चुन कर आ सकते हैं, लेकिन चन्द लोग ऐसे भी होते हैं, जो एसेम्बली के इलेक्शन को कनटेस्ट नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हालांकि उन में बहुत विजडम और कैरेक्टर होता है। अगर ऐसे लोगों को कौसिल में प्राने का मोका नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो देव और लोग उनकी कांस्टीट्यूशन से मेहरूम रहेंगे। मिसाल के तौर पर जेंजेंट्स कांस्टीट्यूशनी और टीचर्ज कॉमिटी से हुए लोग चुन कर कौसिल में प्राने हैं। ऐसे लोगों को सिर्फ कौसिल में ही प्राने का मोका मिलता है, इसलिए कौसिल को रखना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं कि लोधर हाउस के सदस्यों के लिए हमेशा खुनरा बना रहता है। हम लोग पांच साल के लिए चुन कर प्राप्त हैं, लेकिन इमारी कोई गारंटी नहीं है कि हम पांच साल तक सदस्य बने रहेंगे, दर्हनियान में हाउस डिवाल्व भी हो सकता है। लेकिन जो व्यक्ति एक दफा कौसिल या राज्य सभा में आ जाता है, वह छ: साल तक मजे से वहां सदस्य बना रह सकता है।

लोधर हाउस के लोग बहुत मेहनत करके, लोगों के साथ रह कर और उनके लिए बहुत काम करने के बाद इलेक्ट होकर प्राप्त हैं, जबकि कौसिल और राज्य सभा के नवाच सदस्यों का न तो पब्लिक से कोई सम्बन्ध है और न वे मेहनत करते हैं—वे वहां पर छ: साल तक मजे में रहते हैं। मैं मती महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह डिफेंस नहीं होना चाहिए। दोनों का इयूरेनेन ईक्वल, मुमारी, होना चाहिए। जो लोग कठ भी नहीं करते हैं, जिनका लोगों के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है—लोगों की नेतृत्व करने का तो सबाल ही नहीं है—उनकी इयूरेनेन उदाया रखना मुनासिब नहीं है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Are you accusing the Law Minister who is a Member of the Rajya Sabha?

SHRI M. SATYANRAYAN RAO : I am only appealing to him.

मैं तो उनसे मिर्फ़ यह अपील कर रहा हूं कि दोनों का इयूरेनेन ईक्वल होना चाहिए।

या तो उनका एक साल कम कर दिया जाये, या हमारा एक साल बढ़ा दिया जाये। (ब्लॉकलॉन)

एक भाजपीय सदस्य : इस बक्त हमारा इयूरेनेन भी छ: साल है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). I am prepared to exchange places with you : You can go to the Rajya Sabha.

भी एम० सत्यनारायण राव : इयूरेनेन में यह डिफेंस भीक नहीं मालूम होता है। इसलिए इस बारे में शीर करना चाहिए। न सिर्फ मिनिस्टरों के लिए, बल्कि दूसरे सदस्यों के लिए भी यह बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं है।

जहां तक राज्य सभा का ताल्लुक है, उसका रहना तो लाजिमी है। राज्य सभा राज्यों को रिप्रेजेन्ट करती है। वे लोग स्टेट्स के इड्डेस्ट्स को सेफार्ड करते हैं। प्राप्त कह सकते हैं कि हम यहां स्टेट्स को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं। लेकिन हम यहां स्टेट्स को रिप्रेजेन्ट करने के लिए नहीं आते हैं। हम यहां देश के लोगों को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं। एक बार जब हम लोक सभा में इलेक्ट होकर आ जाते हैं, तो हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं, हम अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशनीय स्टेट्स को रिप्रेजेन्ट नहीं करते हैं। हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कहलाते हैं। राज्य सभा बालों का बैसा नहीं होता। राज्य सभा बेवर उस रेट्टेस को रिप्रेजेन्ट करता है जहां से वह एलेक्ट होकर प्राप्त है। तो उन लोगों के लिए इसीलिए कांस्टीट्यूशन फेम करते बक्त यह सोचा गया कि स्टेट्स को सेफार्ड करने के लिए एक अपर चैम्बर रहना चाहिए और एकसाल-सिवली स्टेट्स के लिए रहना चाहिए। तो उसका तो रहना लाजिमी बात है।

इस संबंध में एक ही बात मैं प्राप्त से कहना चाहता हूं। इससे पहले भी मैं इस पर बोला। जब भी कभी यहां से बिल जाता है और राज्य सभा या अपर हाउस वाले जब कभी यह समझते हैं कि यह भीक नहीं है, यह जहसी में कुछ दृष्टा है या ईमोशन में कुछ पास दृष्टा है, इसको रिकॉर्डर करना चाहिए या उसको वह अमेंटमेंट करके भेजते हैं तो इसको प्रेस्ट्रिज का सबाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए। मगर बदकिस्मती से गजिशता साल भी ऐसा ही दृष्टा गुजिशता साल भी जायद काइनेस बिल ही बास आया था तो उसमें भी ऐसा ही दृष्टा और इस साल भी ऐसा ही दृष्टा प्राप्त बैकिंग सर्विस कमीशन बिल पर परसों हम ज्वाइंट सेशन में बैठें जाते हैं। तो आप यह क्यों समझते हैं राज्य सभा से रिटॉन होने पर कि यह जनता पार्टी के बिलाक प्राप्त

पार्टी वालों ने भेजा है। इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए। भी कंवर लाल गुप्त जी के विवाह में राज्य यही है कि राज्य सभा में कांग्रेस, कांग्रेस (भाइ) और दूसरे लोग हैं और जनता पार्टी ने भेजारिटी से यहां से भेजा है इसीलिए वह इसको अप्रोत्त करते हैं। ऐसा वह सोचते हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं है। वह तो बहुत बुजुर्ग और बहुत बीच्योर आदमी है, सेविल सभादी है। यहां हाउस के अंदर तो कोई बात नहीं, हम कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी के हैं, हम दूसरी पार्टी के हैं लेकिन ठंडे दिन से सोचिए कि क्या यह ठीक है या ठीक नहीं है और राज्य सभा को रेस्पेक्ट करने के लिए भी एक मर्तबा अगर ऐसा होता है तो उस में क्या है? कोई प्रमोडमैट करके अगर वह भेजते हैं तो उसको एक्सेप्ट कर लेने में क्या है? मगर एक प्रेस्टिज ईयू के रूप में इसको ले रहे हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है। इससे पहले भी मैं इस पर बोल चुका हूँ . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

एक सानारीय सदस्य: इस प्रस्ताव में राज्य सभा का उल्लेख नहीं है।

भी एम० सत्यनारायण राव: वह कंवर लाल गुप्त जी बोल रहे थे, उनका मैं जबाब दे रहा हूँ। इनका प्रताप तो कौसिल के लिए है। वह कौसिल तो रहनी चाहिए। वहां टीचर्स ट्रिएजेन्टेटिव होने चाहिए, प्रेज़िडेंट्स के ट्रिएजेन्टेटिव को भी उसमें लेना चाहिए और कुछ आगे भी माचने के लिए उसे होना चाहिए।

लेकिन राज्य सभा तो बहुत ज़रूरी है। राज्य सभा के लिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि जब भी कभी वहां से वापस आता है तो उसको ठंडे दिन से सोच करके एक्सेप्ट करने में पोछे नहीं रहना चाहिए। यही बात मैं कह रहा था। इससे ज्यादा मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं मानते मिश्र रामजी लाल सुभन से कहूँगा कि इस पर ज्यादा और न है और इसको विदड़ा कर लें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

भी रामजी लाल सुभन (फिरोजाबाद): मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मेहरवानी करके आप समय का भी अंतर रखिए और माननीय मंत्री जी से भी पूछ लीजिए कि वह कितना समय लेंगे?

भी तृकम बेब नारायण यादव (मध्यनी): सभापति महोदय, जिस विचारधारा से हम लोग राजनीति करते रहे हैं उस विचारधारा के लोग हमेशा द्वितीय सदन के विरोधी रहे हैं। विहार विधान सभा का जब मैं सदस्य था, उस समय विहार में थीं दारोगा प्रसाद राज जी कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री थे। वहां की विधान सभा ने प्रस्ताव पारित कर दिया कि विधान परिषद् को अस्त कर दिया जाय। मैंने देखा कि ज्योंही

वह प्रस्ताव पारित हो गया, कांग्रेस की ही बैठकी तरफ से विद्याकर कवि बगीर जो पुराने सदस्य थे वे दूर पढ़े और याहां बगीर तोड़ कर मुख्य मंत्री से कहने लगे कि क्यों पास करवाया? अस्त हो गया। परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो विधान सभा ने पारित किया, दूसरे दिन वह किर चला आया कि जो पास हो गया वा उसे को रह कर दिया जाये। एक तमाका हो गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने पारित कर दिया कि विधान परिषद् को अस्त कर दिया जाये। लेकिन विधान परिषद् किर वहां रह गई। अस्त हो नहीं पाई।

सत्यनारायण राव जी ने कहा कि प्रेष्युट ट्रिएजेन्टेटिव और टीचर्स ट्रिएजेन्टेटिव उसमें आते हैं। तो यह जो स्नातक निर्वाचन जीव है, मैं भी विहार विश्वविद्यालय से स्नातक रहा, लेकिन कभी उसका बोटर बन नहीं पाया क्योंकि वह जो बोटर बनाने का काम है, जितने स्नातक विश्वविद्यालय से निकल जायें, उसके साथ ही वे उसके बोटर बन जायें, ऐसे तो वहां उसके मतदाता बनते नहीं।

दूसरे जो शिक्षकों वाली बात है, उसमें थोड़े शिक्षक ही भाग लेते हैं। मिडिल स्कूल और प्राइमरी स्कूलों के जो हजारों शिक्षक हैं वे उसमें मतदाता नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनको शिक्षकों का असली प्रतिनिधि नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

इसी तरह से लोकल बाड़ीज कांस्टीट्यून्सी से चुनाव कराये जाते हैं। हमारे यहां विहार में नोटीफाइड एरिया कमेटी में जिसमें होता यह है कि जिस पार्टी की सरकार रहती है वह नोटीफाइड एरिया कमेटी में अपने मन लायक लोगों को नामिनेट करती है। इस तरह से सत्तारूप दल अपने आदमी को उस कांस्टीट्यून्सी से चुनाकर विधान परिषद् में ले जाता है। उसको भी हम असली प्रतिनिधि नहीं कह सकते हैं।

हमसरी तरफ जब विधान सभा में हिन्दुस्तान के आम गरीब लोग बोट देकर अपना प्रतिनिधि चुनते हैं तब क्या कारण है कि देश के कुछ मुख्य भर लोग दोबारा मतदाता बन करके दूसरे चैम्बर में अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजे? इसके अलावा इस देश के हल चलाने वाले लोग, कुदाल चलाने लोग लोग, चंस चराने लाले लोग और दूसरे गरीब लोग जो ज्ञोपही में रहते हैं—भया ऐसे लोग विधान सभा और राज्य सभा या विधान परिषद् के सदस्य बनाये जाते हैं? राज्य सभा में किस प्रकार के सदस्य आते हैं, यह कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, हम भी जानते हैं। हमने देखा है कि पूँजीपति तीन, चार, पांच लाख रुपये खर्च करते हैं और राज्य सभा के सदस्य बन जाते हैं। राज्य सभा के चुनावों

## [श्री हक्म देव नारायण यादव]

में विद्यान सभा के सदस्यों को कैसे भ्रष्ट बनाया जाता है, उनके भ्रष्ट करने के प्राप्तार भी हम जानते हैं। हमने देखा है कि किस तरह से पैता देकर राज्य सभा में बले जाते हैं। यह बात हमने बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और कई राज्य पर होते देखा है। राज्य नारायण जी तो चुनाव हार गए, लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा पूँजीपति जीत गया। इसलिए राज्य सभा और विद्यान परिषद् के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यावहारिक बात हमने देखी है और महसूस की है उसके बलते हम समझते हैं कि इस हिन्दूसनान जैसे गरीब देश में विद्यान परिषद् को रहने का कोई हक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात श्री संत्य नारायण राव जी ने जो आज कहा, और कुछ हो या न हो सेकिन राज्य सभा के बलते जो संसद् का संयुक्त विधिवेदन चुनाव यापा है विधायक लोक सभा में 1 घण्टा 45 मिनट दिया हो गए कि प्रेसेकेट को नोटिफिकेशन करना है या समन करना है या क्या करना है। लोक सभा में एक मिनट पर किनने हवार बच्चे होता है उसके अनुसार प्राप्त हिसाब लगा लीजिए कि किनने हवार रुपए बैठते हैं।

हम तो यही देखते हैं कि जनता के बोट से जो लोग चुनाव हार जाते हैं, जनता जिनको अस्तीकार कर देती है, जनता जिनको मानवता नहीं देती है वैसे लोग राज्य सभा और विद्यान परिषद् एसे लोगों के लिए रखी जाये जो सामाजिक, आधिक दृष्टि से गिरे हुए हैं, जोकि बोट के द्वारा सदस्य नहीं बन सकते हैं, ऐसे समूदाय के जो प्रतिभाकाली लोग हों उनके लिए उसमें व्यवस्था हो तब भी हम कुछ बात समझ सकते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हवाबाल आवादी हवा बांध कर वहां पहुँच जाते हैं। वहां पर लाखों रुपया गरोब लोगों के पासें को कमाई का खर्च होता है, उनके बाप बहां पर कोई काम होता नहीं है, वे वहां पर छहड़गा लगते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब लोक सभा या विद्यान सभा कानून पास करदे उसके बाद उनके मुकाब की कोई कीमत नहीं है। जिस संस्था के सुमाद की कोई कीमत न हो उसको रखने की क्या जरूरत है? उससे तो अच्छा है कि आप कानून जानने वाले पांच आदमियों की कमेटी बनादें और वह कमेटी, अगर कोई इंसेट वाली बात हो तो उस पर विचार कर ले। इस तरह से बहुत कम बच्चे में काम बच जायेगा। लेकिन वहां पर रोक लगाने के लिए एक प्रवृत्ति घंटेजी कासन से बली भा रही है। चाहे वह प्रासान हो या विद्यालय हो, उसमें एक चेक और बीलेस की ब्योरी चालू है, ताकि कोई भी काम गति से न हो। प्रासान में कोई भी

फाइल पहले किरानी से बचती है, उसके बाद हैं-कलर्क, उसके बाद रजिस्टर, प्रण्डर-सेकेटरी, डिप्टी सेकेटरी, ज्याइट सेकेटरी, एटीसानल सेकेटरी, सेकेटरी, कमिशनर, मतलब यह कि वीसियों महकों के व्यविधानियों के दस्तखतों के बाद मिनिस्टर के पास पहुँचती है, तब तक सारा काम चौपट हो जाता है। प्रासान में इस तरह की व्यवस्था काम की गति को रोकने के लिए, चेक लगाने के लिये, घंटेजी कासन के समय से बचने भा रही है। यह व्यवस्था काम की गति को रोकने के लिए स्पीड-सेकर है, इसके हरपर्यं नहीं रहने देना चाहिए। इस तरह के सभी स्पीड-सेकर्स को खत्म कर देना चाहिए, ये देश में बलने सायक नहीं हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं घपने नौबद्धान सभी श्री रामजीलाल सुमन को व्यववाद देता हूँ, उनका प्रस्ताव बैलेट में आ गया, इसलिए यहां उस पर बहस हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इसे मानने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, और इससे जो लाखों-लाख रुपया बचेगा, उसको आप जनता के विकास कारों पर खर्च कीजिये। यदि आप जानते हैं कि जनता को देनिग मिले, जनता को लोकतन्त्र के लिए प्रतिभित्र जाय, तो आप विद्यान परिषदों और राज्य सभा को खत्म करके प्रामंपवायतों और प्रामंसभाओं को मजबूत कीजिये, इस तरह से सत्ता जनता के हाथों में रहेगी।

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):** At the very outset I oppose the Resolution moved by my friend Shri Ramji Lal Suman. In this connection I have my own doubts whether on the Constitutional aspect the Members of this House are entitled to discuss this.

This Councils have been constituted under Article 168. They are a separate entity. Therefore, it is out of our jurisdiction to discuss the points against them. I, therefore, say that it is not within our power to give our views on this as these matters are not under our jurisdiction. Secondly, I was very much surprised to listen the remarks of the hon. Mover and his party colleagues. They have alleged against the institution, their past and present members, their wisdom and also the wisdom of the founding fathers who made provision under Article 168 of the Constitution for the Councils and for the Rajya Sabha.

Our country is a very big country. We have to frame rules and regulations for the development of our country. We have to give protection to trade and industry. We have to provide jobs. We have to create new jobs. There are so many other things which we have to do. With such a strong case it was thought fit by our

founding fathers to have Councils so that whatever Bills are passed, they can be checked up and discussed and their views can be expressed about those things and Bills. With this idea they were separately constituted. Therefore, to say that the Councils are a wasteful expenditure, according to me, is not advisable. May I ask them this question? Can my friends say whether those members who have been elected by the Janata Party in the Councils are rejected politicians? I am asking them to say whether those members elected by the Janata Party on their Janata party ticket in these councils are rejected people. Can they say that they are frustrated politicians? Can you say that they are rejected persons? No. It is not a fact. Persons who are elected are elected in order to protect the interests of many persons and many areas,

For example, it is provided that one-third shall be elected by the electorate consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local bodies. They must have their representatives in the Upper Houses to go into the laws which are being enacted.

Likewise it is provided that one-twelfth will be elected by the Graduates living in the State. The hon. Member spoke in a loud voice. He is a Graduate. He does not remember that he is a voter. It is for every graduate to get his name registered. It is not that it is done automatically. He has to register himself, to get his name in the list.

Then, one-twelfth shall be elected by the teachers not lower than the secondary schools.

Then, one-third will be elected by the M.L.As. Members cannot be represented in the Councils as they like. They are to be elected by these different bodies as I have mentioned above.

They can contribute their mite in the deliberations. There are many important Bills which are being enacted by the Assemblies and by the Lok Sabha. This Upper House acts as a check. They see to it that we do not rush through legislation. They give second thought to legislation and things like that.

Secondly, can you say that a member who is elected alone is wise and a member who is nominated is not wise? Simply because he is nominated, can you say, he does not become wise? How can you say that? It is not correct. You cannot say like that. There is no logic in that and this argument is not correct and I cannot support this kind of an argument.

Also I cannot agree with the statement that they are not contributing anything. I cannot say that the Upper House is a sort of waste of money or anything like that. So, I cannot agree with the argument advanced by the Hon. Mover and his colleagues.

As is well-known, these Upper Houses have been constituted after great deliberation. They are working as safeguards against many hasty legislations which are being taken up in the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha. Anything cannot be rushed through in the Lower Houses.

Over and above that, I again say that the House has no power at all to pass any resolution for abolition of these Councils because they are constituted under Art. 168. If the Assembly Members of any State pass the resolution and forward it to Parliament, then only we can consider it. That also should be done by a two-thirds majority. Then only we can consider that. This Resolution is out of jurisdiction. Therefore, I think the mover of the resolution should withdraw it. I think they have contributed and they will contribute to a great extent for the development of democratic procedures.

The other day, the Janata Government by their overwhelming majority passed the Finance Bill. The Rajya Sabha considered and objected to the duty on coal and electricity. The Janata Government with its overwhelming majority here passed this Bill and sent it to the Rajya Sabha and, in Rajya Sabha, all the parties rejected it and sent the Bill back for reconsideration. Excepting of course, the Janata Party, all the Opposition Parties jointly opposed it. This shows that it was done just because they have a majority. It is a check. They should continue. I therefore strongly oppose the measure. We are not capable of doing anything in these matters. It is out of scope. Secondly, they are contributing a great deal in framing of the laws of the country and they are serving a useful purpose and, therefore, they should continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time he would need?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Not more than fifteen minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time the mover will need?

श्री रामचंद्र साहन : पन्नह मिनट ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means, I cannot accommodate more than one or two speakers.

Shri Nahata.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** If time is needed, the House can extend it for this. What is the point in trying to hustle it? So many other hon. Members want to speak. This is a very important resolution.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Bosu is very keen about his Resolution.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Other resolutions may also come. What is the hurry in this? I cannot understand this.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Other resolutions have also come in the ballot. They are very keen about that.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It cannot be forced like that. If other Members want to discuss, you take the view regarding the time. You are to be guided by the House.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** All the resolutions are balloted for consideration. For example, last time I was not allowed to move my resolution even. This is an important resolution. You should allow some more time to discuss this.

जी राजनीति साम सुनन : सप्तापति महोदया, अब समर गृह साहब का प्रस्ताव आया था, उस समय जी प्रस्ताव पर समय बढ़ाया गया था ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have called Mr. Nahata.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHAT:** Madam, Chairman, I think this House is within the constitutional jurisdiction to discuss this Resolution on constitutional amendment. And the upper chambers of the Legislatures of the States could be abolished. After the Parliament passes this amendment it is referred to the State Assemblies and if the majority of the State Assemblies endorse that, then the upper chambers in the States Assemblies could be abolished. Of course, this is a constitutional matter and this House is within its constitutional jurisdiction.

Madam, Chairman, these upper chambers have now become irrelevant in the modern Parliamentary democracy. There are only two arguments in support of the upper chambers—one is that in federal States, an upper chamber is

necessary to look after and defend and to represent the interests of the States.

Now, that is strictly not the position in our country. Ours is not a federal State. Ours is a union of States. But we can say it is a quasi-Federal State. That is why we have an Upper House where the Members are elected by the State legislatures. Legally and constitutionally I do concede the justification for having Rajya Sabha here at the centre. But what is our experience? The experience is that the Members of the Upper House represent their Chief Ministers and not the States. Above all they represent more their parties than their States. The party system with the whips and discipline has made a mockery of geographical divisions even in a Federal State.

Now, my learned predecessor contradicted himself when he cited the recent example where Rajya Sabha has disagreed with the Lok Sabha. It is because the ruling party in this country does not have majority in the Rajya Sabha. Therein lies the mischief. Rajya Sabha is a mechanism of perpetuating the rule of a party which lost in the General Elections. Fortunately, the Janata Party got pre-dominantly overwhelming majority in this House and the intention was defeated. Otherwise if Janata Party had won by a narrow margin in the Lok Sabha probably the Upper House would have been a constant headache and a thorn in the flesh and this party could not have proved a success as even for ordinary legislations there would have been disputes between the two Houses every second day. Therefore, in spirit the Upper House as it is constituted is undemocratic. It is a permanent House with a six year term for each Member and one-third of them being elected every two years. This type of Rajya Sabha is only a brake on the will of the people. It is a perpetuation of the earlier rule. The practical experience of Rajya Sabha is that it is divided on party lines. The members of Rajya Sabha are not wiser than the members of this House. Perhaps we have more graduates proportionately in this House than in the Upper House. There is proportionately more younger members in the Upper House than in the Lower House. The other day one hon'ble Member of the Rajya Sabha was telling me that Lok Sabha is becoming 'Purlok Sabha', viz., a grave-yard of old men. I told him that now I find a wine-yard of young men and women concentrated in their House. Age, educational qualifications, wisdom, etc. nothing distinguishes Upper House from this House. They are the same. On the other hand we have more judges, more advocates, more learned men in this House or at least as many learned men proportionately as in the Upper House.

Now I come to the Legislative Councils. There the only argument is that the members of the Lower House are drunk whereas the members of the Upper House are sober. No democratic set-up can accept this argument. If the members of the Lower House are drunk then the whole country is drunk. If we are in a hurry then the whole country is in a hurry. If we are angry then the whole country is angry. If we are restless then the whole country is restless.

No democracy can accept a set of people who are wiser than the representatives of the people. We do not accept avatars. Democracy has a right to commit mistakes and has a right to learn from the mistakes, right even not to learn from mistakes. Upper house is a compromise with oligarchy, with aristocracy. They are in a sense anti democratic and therefore they should go.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** What will happen to our Law Minister?

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:** I am talking of the upper chambers in the States. About Rajya Sabha I have already said that in practice it does not represent the states. Why should some states have upper chambers and why some others do not have them? Not because it is left to the State assemblies. Two of them had resolved by two thirds majority to abolish upper chambers; yet they were not abolished because President's assent was not given. Again college teachers and university teachers, not school teachers, get representation; they are politically the most illiterate people in the country. Local bodies get representation. What type of local bodies? Mostly nominated local bodies. It is a distortion. No syndicalism. Trade unions are not represented; farm labour are not represented; primary school teachers are not represented; weaker sections and toiling masses are not represented. Yet it is said that they provide the lower house an opportunity to ponder, to get some time. In what way, in what State has it done so? Because they are governed by party composition. Members of the upper house are all given tickets on political grounds. There is such a long queue of candidates for tickets and those who cannot be accommodated in the lower houses are accommodated in the upper houses; it is political accommodation, political patronage, by the ruling party as well as other parties; it is back door entry. In theory the second chambers are speed breakers but in practice they are back door entries and they are not admissible in a democracy.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** This resolution by my friend Shri Ramji Lal Suman raises some

very interesting and challenging issues and problems. The question of bicameralism perennially interests the political scientists, not so much the political practitioners. The political scientists have also found this question a vexed and difficult question, because they find that in theory unicameralism is of value but in practice most countries all over the world seem to be having bicameralism. The French writer Abbe Sieyès has often been quoted: if the second chamber agrees, with the first, it is superfluous; if it does not agree it is obnoxious." The distinguished Professor Harold Laski in his "A Grammar of Politics"—I hope the Law Minister has read it—has made out a very potent case for unicameralism. But Laski was a political scientist, not a political practitioner. In theory one may agree that unicameralism has many good things to offer, whereas bicameralism has nothing particularly significant to give by way of results or dividends. Now, I do not think that we can view this matter in the larger context of the world as a whole or in theory in general; we must look at it in terms of the Indian context, particularly in the context of what is happening since 1950 more particularly since 1952 when election machinery set forth two chambers in the federal capital and two chambers in various state legislatures. The resolution of Shri Suman does not make mention of Rajya Sabha at all and I do not know why we should bring in Rajya Sabha in this context. Indirectly it can be mentioned. We are not touching upon Rajya Sabha's status and role in the limited contest in which the makers of Constitution have viewed their role and the status of this second chamber. I agree with Mr. Nahata; Rajya Sabha has a certain kind of role to play in regard to representing status at least on paper, if not in practice. But on paper it is there. Now the point is the Members of the Rajya Sabha are supposed to be representing the point of view of the States, representing the voices etc. But may I remind the House of what happened during the Emergency? I want to tell this with great respect to my friends in the Rajya Sabha, but with greater respect to truth. During the Emergency, Madam, Chairman, you will recall and the House will recall that it was not this House, our House, the Lok Sabha, but it was the Rajya Sabha which was used and manipulated by the then Government for bringing forward a Constitution Amendment Bill, atrocious, pernicious and dangerous as it was. I do not know how the Cabinet allowed that Bill to be accepted. Of course, you know how the Cabinet functioned then. There was no Cabinet and there was only one person and that was the Cabinet. After the Bill was passed by the Cabinet, it went to the Rajya Sabha; the Rajya Sabha somehow passed it in August 1975. Now fortunately or unfortunately, I think fortunately, they

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

have had no guts to bring it in the Lok Sabha at that time. But you can see how a second chamber, if it is there, can be used by a Government bent upon destroying the Constitution, and the then government, did use the Second Chamber to suit their unconstitutional and undemocratic means and ends. That is what happened. I hope that will never happen in the future, in normal times or even in abnormal times. I am only pointing out how a Government bent upon using the second Chamber can make use of it to their entire use, as it did at the time of August 1975, when the Rajya Sabha was used that way.

Within the few minutes at my disposal, I will engage myself, and the attention of the House only to the Legislative Councils or the Vidhan Parishads of our country. What is the experience and what is the academic exercise that took place; not only academic exercises, but the debates that took place in the Constituent Assembly. Mr. H. V. Kamath—I do not see him here—he was all along present almost upto this moment—described the second Chamber in the States as “pernicious” and “vicious”. That is what he has said. Prof. K. T. Shah, another champion in those days, had said that he did not believe in bicameral legislatures at least for the States. Why? Because he considered the second chamber in the States, the Vidhan Parishad—I am quoting his words—

“more as a dilatory engine than a help in reflecting popular opinion on crucial questions of legislation.”

He also said that it involved considerable outlay from the public exchequer. He further very vehemently expressed the view that the second chamber aided party bosses to distribute more patronage and helped in obstructing or delaying legislation. Many other Members had also said the same thing. But I will not take the time of the House on that.

Now in the end, before I come to the next point, I will only mention what Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who replied to the discussions in the Constituent Assembly, said—Dr. Ambedkar’s words need to be very carefully noted—This is what he said:

“Speaking for myself I cannot say I am very strongly prepossessed in favour of a second chamber. To me it is like the curate’s egg—good only in parts. All that we are doing by this Constitution is to introduce the second chamber as an experimental measure. There is sufficient provision to get rid of it. I suggest that as a sort of compromise this article may be allowed to be retained in the Constitution.”

What is our observation, experience? My friend Mr. Suman has mentioned only three things in his resolution. He has said that the Legislative Councils have not served any useful purpose, secondly he says, they are proving cumbersome in passing legislation and thirdly he says, they are a costly experiment, which we cannot afford, a poor country like ours can ill-afford. But I may add a few more to his list of difficulties.

First of all, I would like to ask as to how many of our States have got a second chamber? You will see that out of 22 States, only seven States or so have got it, and so can we honestly say now that the remaining 15 States, where there is no Vidhan Parishad, are very much in difficulty, that they are suffering from all kinds of Constitutional, political, legislative, legal and other difficulties and suffering from no representation? Actually, we have it only in those seven States and if that is so, then the argument should be really and logically that the other 15 States must also have the Vidhan Parishads. But the very fact that as many as 15 States in our country, the Union of States, have not got a second chamber, only shows that most of them do not need it. Then why do we have it?

Secondly, we may say there is representation of different interests, some people may say that. A point was made by my friend, Mr. Alageesan and others—what was about teachers? I am a teacher and I can tell you in all honesty that no teacher if he is really a teacher find himself in any of the second chamber. He must become politically oriented. Particularly in the election to the second chamber, he must become an instrument or candidate of a political party. Only then he will find a place in the second chamber. Therefore, he is not merely representing the teachers’ interests but that political party’s interests as well. That is why representation of teachers is based on party considerations rather than on considerations of professionalism. I can understand in Yugoslavia, for example, and in some other countries, there are second chambers or special chambers or additional houses where professionals are represented. But in our country, second chambers have not proved to be representing professions at all. All that is done is, the parties have got a chance to put in more people into the second chamber.

Finally, the debates in the second chambers in the States are merely repetitive. The same sets of arguments are used. There is not even a single additional new argument, because of the party system, party whip and party discipline. Therefore, there is no improvement in debate. And let also the Law Minister note further

that there is not even improvement on legislation. If at all there is improvement, the government uses the second chamber to make things more favourable to itself. I do not want to mention about Rajya Sabha in detail, but in the States, they have used the second chambers to accommodate all kinds of defeated, disgruntled, rejected, dejected, frustrated people, who have been thrown out by the people at the popular elections. How can you have them put into the second chamber immediately? They should wait at least for five years.

I conclude by saying, bicameralism is very expensive. It is moreover, used for distributing political patronage. On balance, therefore, it seems to me that the House should be inclined to accept my friend's resolution, so that at least in the States we do away with the upper Houses. In the federal polity let us have Rajya Sabha, until we get convinced that that too is unnecessary!

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We started at 3.30. May I know what is the time left for this resolution?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The record says that this resolution started at 3.40. The time left for this resolution was 1 hour 36 minutes. So, there is not much time left. I should be calling the minister. But there are strong demands and suggestions from various quarters that the time may be extended. I would like to be guided by the House. What is your wish?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** We want to speak and some persons on that side also want to speak. So, time should be extended.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Let us extend it by two hours.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If we extend it by two hours, the second resolution cannot come. He has a right to move it. Therefore, I would call two or three people more, so that the second resolution can be started today.

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL:** If the time is extended, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's resolution should be at least moved. It is very important.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My motion is already in the hands of the Secretariat.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur):** My resolution comes next. I should be allowed to move it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I know. That is why I was in a hurry. If we do not waste time in unnecessary discussion, we will have time to start the second resolution. Mr. Bosu, I do not think there is a ghost of a chance of your resolution being taken up today.

**17.00 hrs.**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I have given a motion. It reads like this.

The motion reads: "That the discussion on the Resolution..." (Interruptions) Madam Chairman, regarding my motion there is no cause for alarm in the minds of others. Only the corrupt people will get alarmed

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** As if he is not corrupt.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is your point of order.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My motion is that the discussion on the Resolution....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am sorry I can not give you time just now. Please take your seat.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Madam Chairman, my motion is:

"That the discussion on the Resolution regarding Inter-State Rivers moved by Shri K. T. Kosalram be adjourned to the first day allotted to the Private Members' Resolutions in the next Session and the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 30 and the proviso to Rule 29 be suspended in its application to this Resolution to enable the Resolution to be set down in the List of Business without ballot, as the first item therein."

You can put this motion to the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Will you kindly take your seat?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will I, Madam.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I must say that this Resolution has to be finished. Mr. Kosalram's Resolution comes next. It is only after that, the third Resolution can be taken up. Now, I request Mr. Lakshmi Narain Nayak to please be very brief.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** There is ample provision in the rules that the rules can be suspended.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am sorry, I have given by ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Madam Chairman, after this Resolution is finished, kindly put my motion before the House.

श्री सदस्यी नारायण नायक (बंगुराहो) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं श्री रामजी लाल सुमन द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्प का समर्थन करने के लिए बड़ा हृषा हूँ। उनका संकल्प है—इस सभा की राय है कि राज्यों में उपरी मदनों (विधान परिषदों) ने कोई सांख्य भूमिका नहीं की है तब कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया में ये भारतवर्ष तथा भारतवर्षक बच्चोंने सवित हो रहे हैं तथा, इसलिए, इनको शीघ्रातिशीघ्र समाप्त करने के लिए संविधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन किया जाये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी कानून जो जनता के हित में हो, जो प्रशासन-कारी ही, जो सुनोने के लिए हो उस पर हमको ज़रूर विचार करना चाहिए। हमारा देश गरीब है, इस देश में बहुत सा बच्चा अनाप-शानाप हो रहा है इसलिए हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो ज्यादा बच्चा हो रहा है उसको किस तरह से कम करें। आप देश में विधान परिषदें हैं जबकि बाकी प्रदेशों में जैसे विध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल, उड़ीसा, झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश और जम्मू कश्मीर में विधान परिषदें हैं जबकि बाकी प्रदेशों में जैसे विध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल, उड़ीसा, झारखंड और जो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश हैं वहां पर विधान परिषदें नहीं हैं। जैसा आवश्यकर भी ने कहा कि अभी जहां पर विधान परिषदें नहीं हैं वहां पर कौन सी कठिनाई हो रही है और जहां पर हैं वहां पर कौन सी बड़ी सहायित हो रही है। इसलिए मैं समर्थन हूँ कि जो जनमानस की राय है, जो आम जनता की राय है उसको हमें देखना चाहिए। आज आगर लोक सभा यह पास कर दे कि विधान परिषदें नहीं रहनी चाहिए और संविधान में ऐसा संशोधन होना चाहिए, तो इस देश की सारी जनता को इसमें बड़ी प्रभावित होगी। मैं तो यहां तक कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो राज्यपाल का पद है, राज्यपाल का जो स्थान है, उसको भी समाप्त करना चाहिए, उसकी कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। कई ऐसी चीजें हैं, यदि हमें देश का भला करना है तो उन चीजों को समाप्त करना पड़ेगा।

जैसा अभी कहा गया—इन विधान परिषदों में क्या होता है—जीजों को दोहराया जाता है। जो चीज लोक सभा में पास हो जाती है, वही राज्य सभा में पास होती है, जो चीज विधान सभा में पास होती है, वही विधान परिषद में पास होती है—हर चीज दोहरा जाती है। अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री भवस्य अलोगेनन साहब ने कहा कि लोक सभा में सब तरह के आदमी नहीं आ

पाते हैं। लेकिन आप इसी लोक सभा को देखिये—इसमें डाक्टर हैं, अधीनियर हैं, एकीज हैं, जिका जास्ती है, नौजवान हैं, सब तरह के लोग हैं और जनता के बोट से चुन कर पाये हैं। इसलिए मैंसे तो यहां कोई कमी नहीं आती है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि विधान परिषदों को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए, मह बहुत बेजा बच्चा है। यदि हमें देश से गरीबी को मिटाना है और सच्चाई के साथ मिटाना है तो तत्काल ऐसे अनाप-शानाप बच्चों को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

अभी यहां पर एक सवाल उठाया गया कि हमारे विधि मंत्री जो का क्या होगा? हमारे विधि मंत्री जो इन्होंने जो काम कानून के लिए मैं किया है, ऐसा व्यक्ति किसी भी समय कहीं से भी लोक सभा के लिए बड़ा हो जाय, तो सबसे ज्यादा यतों से जीत सकता है। जो व्यक्ति बढ़िमान है, जिसकिंत है, जो देश की जनता के लिए कुछ करने सायक है, वह कहीं से भी आ सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि विधान परिषदों की जो व्यवस्था है, वह समाप्त होनी चाहिए। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ—जब मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में यह सवाल उठा, सभी सोंगों ने इसका समर्थन किया, उस समय जहां संविद की सरकारें बनी थीं, उन्होंने भी इसका समर्थन किया था। इसलिए हमें जो जनता की राय है उसका सम्मान करना चाहिए। कुछ लोग अपने मन से कह सकते हैं कि इसको बनाये रखना चाहिए, लेकिन आम जनता क्या चाहती है, आम जनता यही चाहती है कि जो अनाप-शानाप बच्चे जासन द्वारा बलाए जा रहे हैं वे सब समाप्त होने चाहिए। इस तरह से जो पैसा बचे, उसको निर्माण कारों में लगाया जाना चाहिए। आज भी हमारे देश में पानी की कमी है, जिजली की कमी है, हड्डारों-लालों ऐसे आदमी हैं, जिनको हम आवास नहीं दे सके हैं, कपड़े की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं, जिका की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं—इस तरह के बच्चे को बचा कर हमें इन कारों में लगाना चाहिए, ताकि हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके। हमने एक तरह से फ्रिटिंग सम्प्राप्ति की परिपाटी को यहां पर लाग दिया है, जो व्यवस्था हमारे लिए लाभकारी नहीं है, उसको ग्रहण न करें, उनके यहां जो अस्ती जीजें हैं, उनको हम ग्रहण करें। यह सोच कर नहीं चलना चाहिए कि जो जीजें पहले से चली आ रही हैं, उनके ही अनुरूप चलते रहें, हम उनमें सुधार कर सकते हैं, संशोधन कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री रामजी लाल सुमन के इस संकल्प का हृष्व से समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Madam Chairman, I rise to say a few words on the Resolution of my hon. friend.....

श्री रामकृष्ण सुमन : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं आपकी आमा से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—जो माननीय सदस्य मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बोले हैं, उनमें से अधिकार ने शायद मेरे प्रस्ताव को पढ़ा नहीं है। इसमें राज्य सभा को समाप्त किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, लेकिन अधिकांश बक्ताओं ने राज्य सभा के सम्बन्ध में अपने विवार व्यक्त किये हैं।

श्री बत्तंत साहे : लेकिन सब लोग तो इसी पर बोल रहे हैं, मावलंकर जी भी इसी पर बोले हैं, कंवर लाल गुप्ता जी भी इसी पर बोले हैं, यहां बड़े-बड़े विद्वान् लोग हैं।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:...  
 Shri Ramji Lal Suman demanding that the Upper Houses in the States and the Rajya Sabha at the Centre be abolished. I oppose this Resolution, I feel that the hon. Member belonging to Janata Party has been motivated by his Government's inability to get through Rajya Sabha the legislations as passed by the Lok Sabha where the ruling party has the majority. Here, I am reminded of the passenger who somehow pushes himself into the train prevents others from getting into the train. The Resolution has been brought here simply because the Rajya Sabha has thrown out certain Bills of the Janata Government, which has been approved by the Lok Sabha. I do not contribute to the contention that it is anti-democratic if the Rajya Sabha rejects the Bill passed by the Lok Sabha. Shri Amrit Nahata seems to have been enamoured of democratic concepts that he continued with the argument that such a move on the part of Rajya Sabha is contrary to the wishes of the people. Here I would like to raise a pertinent question.

The Lok Sabha passes a Bill, which is also approved by the Rajya Sabha. Then, someone takes the Act to a Court of Law. The Judges in the Court of Law, who could not contain their yawning on account of their advanced age, declare the legislation as *ultra vires* of the Constitution. I would like to know whether this is in consonance with the democratic concepts, especially when a Bill giving legal shape to the hopes and aspirations of the people and having been passed by the Lok Sabha comprising of the elected representatives of the people is rejected by the Court.

The Janata Government drum-beats about the Judiciary having been restored to its pristine purity and freedom. Yet, the Judiciary throws out a duly enacted legislation on some ground or the other. Should we take that this is within the democratic framework?

Democracy means debate and discussion, dissent and consent are two sides of the coin of democracy. If contrary views are expressed in a democracy, it does not mean that it is anti-democratic. Should we exterminate all those who express contrary views in a democracy? If a Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha is not passed by the Rajya Sabha, it does not mean that Rajya Sabha is a stumbling block or a speed-breaker in the legislative programmes of the Government. Such a Bill can again be discussed in the Lok Sabha or in a Joint Sitting of both the Houses. Democracy demands deep deliberation. We cannot alienate the Upper Houses from the functioning of democracy. They have a role to play. The continuance or abolition of the Upper Houses in the States and in the Rajya Sabha should not be subjected to the whims and caprices of the Ruling Party. They continue to have constitutional protection. Hence I oppose this Resolution and conclude my speech, by reiterating that they should continue in our framework.

श्री यशराम (कटिहार) : समाप्ति महोदय, श्री रामजी लाल सुमन ने जो सकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन के लिए छड़ा हुआ हूँ।

26 जनवरी, 1950 से जब यह संविधान सार्ग हुआ हुआ में, तब से उसमें एक प्रोत्तिवान बना कि इसके पार्टिकल 168 के अनुसार द्विसदन, हाइकोर्ट आक लेजिस्लेशन, इ: राज्यों में होंगे और उसी पार्टिकल के मुताबिक जहां दो सदन हैं, विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् के नाम से, वे काम करेंगे लेकिन 1950 में विधान परिषदें कहीं राज्यों में गठित हुईं। कहीं राज्यों में बाट में बनीं। उसके बाद प्रांग्रह प्रदेश में लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल का एक बना और प्रांग्रह प्रदेश में विधान परिषद बनी। मद्रास राज्य के कहीं जिलों को निकाल कर प्रांग्रह प्रदेश में ले आया गया और हैदराबाद राज्य के कहीं जिलों की भी प्रांग्रह प्रदेश में शामिल किया गया। बंगल और दूसरे राज्यों में पहले जहां काउंसिल थीं उनको अबोलिश किया गया।

समाप्ति महोदय, हमारे कहीं माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सदन का व्यापार आहूष्ट किया है कि यह एक सुपर इंस्टीट्यूशन है और यह लोगों द्वारा की बात को रिपोर्ट ही करती है। लोगों

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

## [श्री युवराज]

हाउस में माननीय सदस्य जो पारित करते हैं, उसे लेजिस्लेशन बनाते हैं, उस पर अपर हाउस विचार कर उसे पारित करता है। अपर हाउस डिमाण्ड्स पर विचार कर अपना कोई संबोधन भेज नहीं कर सकता है। फाइनेंस विल के बह सेट डाउन नहीं कर सकता है या किसी भी विल पर वह कोई अमेंटमेंट भेज नहीं कर सकता है। वेल के जो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हैं, उन पर जो बेक एण्ड बेलेंस का काम होता है, वह हाउस नहीं करता है। महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने में वह हाउस असमर्थ है।

आपको सुन कर आश्वस्य होगा कि एक समाजवादी वेल स्वीकृत ने अभी हाल में अपने द्वारे सदन को अवोलिश करके अपने यहां एक संघर्ष संसद कायम की है। सभापति जी, इतना ही नहीं, जब भारत के ड्राफ्ट कांस्टी युनियन पर बहस चल रही थी उस समय भी श्री सोकनाथ रिष्ट जी ने अपनी भावना अवक्ष करते हुए कहा था और अपना अमेंटमेंट भी मूव किया था और इस प्रकार है—

"In moving amendment, he stated: "It is now admitted almost on all hands that second chambers are out of date."

सभापति महोदय, यहां इस संदर्भ में यह भी कहा गया कि ऐसा करके हम अपनी भुरानी परम्परा को छोयें। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देशों में धीरें-धीरे इसे अनावश्यक मान कर और इस पर होने वाले अनावश्यक बहुं को खाली किया जा रहा है। इस सदन की सिवाय इसके कोई उच्चतर नहीं है कि इसमें कुछ रिटायर्ड अलिटिवियर्स को रख दिया जाए, उनका मैट्रीनेस कर दिया जाए। इसके अलावा इसका कोई और महत्वपूर्ण काम नहीं है। मेरे विचार में विभान परिवद् कोई महत्वपूर्ण काम नहीं कर पाती है जिससे कि उसके अस्तित्व को बनाये रखने का कोई भी चित्प सिद्ध हो सके। दूसरे जिन देशों में हमारी तरह का लोकतंत्र है और जिस देशों में लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति का हमने अनुसरण किया है, ऐसे तमाम देशों में वहां की जनता यह विचार करने लगी है कि इस अपर हाउस की क्या आवश्यकता है। इसलिए जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचारों की तरफ इस सदन का अ्यान आकर्षित किया है और इस अपर हाउस को खलू करने की मांग की है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन इस पर विचार करे। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों की ओर ऐसी भी यही राय है कि इस सुपर इंस्टीट्यूशन को बनाये रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि जनता के बहुत सारे मूलभूत काम इस हाउस के द्वारा नहीं होते हैं, वे लोपर हाउस के द्वारा ही किये जाते हैं। इसलिए इस हाउस को अवोलिश कर देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. colleague, Shri Suman.

This very concept of a bicameral system of legislature is rather a very old idea of practising democracy because in those days when the mother of parliamentary democracy came into being in Britain, there was a House of Lords and the House of the People and they used to hear about the old concept of checks and balances. It is in that light that our Constitution was framed. The founding fathers of the Constitution had given shape to an Upper House. I do not want to repeat those arguments advanced by my friends. They said that it did not prove its worth either in the shape of Rajya Sabha or in the shape of Upper Houses in various States and that it could not justify its existence by rendering any useful service to the country. On the contrary, what we had experienced is that it approved to be a very big luxury, an expensive luxury which this country could not afford. And that is one of the reasons advanced by Mahatma Gandhi when he expressed his view that he did not support also an Upper Chamber in this country. Let us not forget the fact that we are living in a country where there is party system. We are not living in a partyless democracy. So, whatever be the nature of the House constituted in the Rajya Sabha or in the Upper Houses, it is ultimately the party whip which will decide whether a resolution or a bill or whatever it may be, should be adopted or rejected. In that situation, it is not going to add any more checks or balances on the decisions which a Lower House will take. Therefore, I do not find any justification for continuance of the Upper House. On the contrary, what we find is that it is used as a place to accommodate political friends and political colleagues who were defeated in the elections by the people. In the elections those who lost can conveniently find a place in the Rajya Sabha by getting nominations by influencing party or their friends. That way, that does not seem to be a proposition by which we can expect that democracy will be further safeguarded by the Upper House.

These are some of my arguments in support of this Resolution moved by my friend, Shri Suman.

श्री रामचंद्र सिंह (भागलपुर) : प्रत्येक दून में कोई न कोई भाव विवरात होता है। इस दून में राजनीति के लोक में एक भाव विवरात

चर रहा है जिसको द्वितीय सदन कहते हैं। फ्रांस की राज्य कान्ति के समय में एक दार्शनिक ने कहा था या जिसको हमारे कामत साहब ने संविधान निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में उद्धृत किया था, अवय सीस को, जिन्होंने दूसरे सदन के विषय में यह आर्यमंट रखा था :

"If a second chamber dissents from her first, it is mischievous, if it agrees with it, it is superfluous."

तो यह मेरियट की किताब सेकेन्ड चैम्बर में उद्धरण दिया गया है। लेकिन उसने इसको कहा :

"The superficial dilemma propounded by the arch Constitution monger of the French Revolution."

लेकिन अंतिम पृष्ठ पर उसने कहा :

"In theory it is difficult to escape the dilemma propounded by Sieyes."

तो फ्रांस की राज्य कान्ति के समय में जो द्विव्याधी वही आज हमारे सामने है। क्या आवश्यकता है? भारत के संविधान का जब निर्माण हो रहा था और राज्य सभा का निर्माण हो गया तो अनुच्छेद 148 (ए) में जो 20 असंवैक्यकर मानव ने रखा था यह कहा कि असंवैक्यी का सवाल रहेंगे दिया जाय, पालियामेंट पर लोड़ दिया जाय। उन्होंने कहा था विवाद में बोलेंगे हुए :

"Throw it to the Parliament and let it decide what it likes."

तो यह पालियामेंट पर था। और आज आपने देखा कि केवल 7 राज्यों में द्वितीय सदन है। इसको भलतब है कि द्वितीय सदन की डायरेक्टिव समाज हो गई है और इसलिए जिनतों जल्दी हो सके इस अन्यकारी, अनिवृत्कारी और अप्रव्यक्तकारी सदन को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

बहुत सारी बातें कही गयी, हमारे माननीय अलगेसन ने बहुत सारी बातें कही। उन्होंने कहा कि परम्परा है। कोन सी परम्परा है? भारतीय के इतिहास में द्वितीय सदन की परम्परा नहीं है। हमरे कल्पना स्लेट से शुरू किया था। यह तो बिटिश अपनिवेशिक संस्कृति की परम्परा है कि हमने उसको यहां पर रखा। माननीय अलगेसन ने एक बात और कही कि इसमें विभिन्न लोगों को, विभिन्न इंटरेस्ट्स को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलता है। यह विभिन्न इंटरेस्ट क्या होता है? वह इंटरेस्ट जिसको मैनपुलेट कर सकते हैं वही इसमें स्थान पाते हैं। लेकिन लोक सभा, जो जनता का सदन होता है उसमें तो सभी तरह के लोग आते हैं। और निहित स्वाच्छनों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने से कान्ति का चक्रका धीमा पढ़ जाता है। इसलिए समाज परिवर्तन की दृष्टि से भी अपर हाउस का रहना ठीक नहीं है।

माननीय अलगेसन ने बहुत ग्रन्थी बात कही थी कि लोक सभा के जटीबाजी करने से नुकसान होता है। सायद राजनीति का इतिहास जानने वाले जानते हैं कि आजकल विधान बनाना जितना कावररसम प्रोसेस है। आप देख रहे हैं कि लोकपाल विल के लिये तीन बार समय लिया गया। तो आज विधान बनाने में कितना समय लगता है यह हम लोग भली भांति जानते हैं। आज जटीबाजी हो ही नहीं सकती है। इसलिए आज द्वितीय सदन को कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि संसदीय प्रजातंत्र में पांच का द्विप काम करता है जिसका असंतत प्रमाण हाल ही में बैंकिंग रिपोर्ट विल पर हो रहे जौहंट सेशन से मिल जायगा। इसलिए माननीय अलगेसन को आपने मुकाबल पर विचार करना चाहिए।

असल मुहा तो यह है कि प्रबन काफी महत्व का है और इसमें हमें मिल कर निर्णय लेना चाहिये। गांधी जी को बहुत सी बातें कही गयी। हमारे माननीय अलगेसन गांधी जी के बड़े भक्त हैं। उन्होंने जो इसके विषय में कहा था उसको मैं पुनरावृत्ति तो नहीं, लेकिन किस स्पष्ट शब्दावली में उन्होंने द्वितीय सदन का विरोध किया है वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ :

"I am certainly not enamoured or I do not swear by two legislatures. I have no fear of a popular legislature running away with itself and hastily passing some laws of which afterwards it will have to repent...."

समय होता तो बताना कि द्वितीय सदन के विलाक उन्होंने क्या क्या बातें कही हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह कही गई कि लिकाविदों को स्थान मिलता है। लिकाविदों को विश्वविद्यालयों और अनुसंधानशालाओं में भेजिये। अगर कोई राजनीतक है, तो उसे नाट्यकाली में भेजिये। अगर विद्यालय है, तो उसे एकेडमी में भेजिये। यह राजनीत का भूक्त है। यहां पर जनता जिसको प्रत्यक्षत: भेजती है, वही आना चाहिए। बैंकडोर से, गुल दरवाजे से, आने वाले राजनेता प्रजातंत्र के दुम्हन होते हैं। हिन्दुन्तान का इतिहास इस बात का माला है कि दुम्हन सदन कान्ति की प्रक्रिया और समाज-परिवर्तन के चक्र को रोकने वाला होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House was extended by half-an-hour. Now the time is over.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please extend it by 15 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will have to take up the resolution also. Mr. Mandal has also sent his name. Mr. Paswan is also there. There are so many other Members.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I want to speak for at least five to ten minutes.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : In my party, only two Members have spoken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You give five minutes to us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You know I am also sitting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What can we do. We are not interested in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am sitting for my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am in the hands of the House. It is not my pleasure to sit here and go on listening to the speeches. My difficulty is that I have to accommodate the Members also. Now, I am receiving so many chits. I appreciate it because this is a very important piece of legislation. Everybody, of course, would like to speak and Mr. Chandrappan has just now sent me a word to say that I have to give a chance to CPI party also.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : Can I make a suggestion ? In view of the importance of the resolution that is coming up next which is of national importance since there is no time at least the mover can be allowed to move his motion. If necessary, you can extend the time of the House by half-an-hour. We do not mind from this side.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Where is the question of moving it ? It will automatically come. There is no difficulty.

SHRI K. GOPAL : But it must come now.

सत्तापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य इसको कितना एक्सटेंड करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : एक घंटा और दे दीजिए ।

श्री श्री० पौ० चण्डल (मध्यपुरा) शोडा समय मुझे दे दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister has to speak. After that, the mover will have to give a reply. I don't think it is possible for me to extend the time of the House by an hour. But in view of the opinions of the House, I think it will be better to extend it by half-an-hour ; by six O'clock, it should be over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by half-an-hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When you have put it for the pleasure of the House, naturally I have to move my amendment. My amendment is that I should be allowed to move this motion and both the resolutions will go in the next session.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You had already raised it and it was ruled out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not ruled out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not waste the time of the House. It is not proper. Now I will call Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : No, Sir. I have to move it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please co-operate with me. I will hear you after that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thank you Mr. Chairman.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief and deal with the points only. The first and the foremost point is that the second chamber was created for major States. Ours is more or less a sub-continent. We were a nation; we became a nation only after Independence. During the 5000 years of history, we were never a nation. While framing the Constitution, therefore, when you look at the extent of this country, you will find that there was one Constitution for the whole nation. But States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu, these were, if you compare them with Europe, nations in themselves so big States. Therefore, you will remember that in the Constitution, under Article 168, the second chamber was provided on the same basis as the Rajya Sabha is here more or less in these States as well.

Now the criticism is that this Second Chamber, although meant for special interests, is not really representative of those special interests. If there is a lacuna, if you want that special interests in terms of trade unions or backward classes or primary teachers or any other interests, should be represented, that can be provided for by an amendment. You do not cut your nose to spite the face. You cannot throw away the baby with bath-water. You cannot say that, because there is some lacuna in the working, the system itself is bad. Therefore, this argument does not hold ground.

Then I come to the next point. We have article 169 which provides as to who will abolish the Legislative Council in the State. That right has been given to the States; it is the Assembly in the State which, by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a two-third majority of the members present and voting, can abolish the Legislative Council. The Assembly Members represent the people of those States. Unlike the Lok Sabha Members who are elected on some national platform or issues, State interests in greater depth or details are represented by the Members of the Assembly. If they think that the Council in that State should not be there, it is for them to abolish. You have provided that it is the Assemblies which will decide that, and some States like West Bengal have already done it. Why do you want to usurp that right of Assemblies by seeking to amend the Constitution as suggested here? By changing articles 168 and 169 you want to take the power in your own hands! That will be most undemocratic.

The last point is this. Very often this phrase is quoted: if the Upper Chamber agrees, it is superfluous and if it does not, then it is pernicious. It is like a marriage. I do not say who is he or she here. We can call ourselves a 'he', and the Upper Chamber is like, say, wife. If the wife agrees with you, she is superfluous, and if she does not agree with you, she is pernicious and mischievous. What will life be then? Similarly, it applies here also. Let us not think in terms of abolishing the Second Chamber. They are playing a useful role. If you want to make some amendment to have greater representation, do it. In a huff, I find, the Members of the Janata Party are taking a very narrow view of things. The narrow view is that you are in majority in Lok Sabha. The States where the Second Chamber remains now are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu. You do not have control there. You do not think that those Assemblies will cooperate with you. Therefore, you want to take the right in your hands here by going to the extent of amending the Constitution. You think that a few people there do not have the wisdom to arbitrate on what we do here as Mr. Nahata said. In that case, how can five judges in the Supreme Court sit in judgement over the law that we make here and set it aside? How is that you accept that? Therefore, this logic is fallacious.

I hope, the learned Law Minister, apart from the fact that he belongs to the Upper House—that is a different matter; that is not to be taken into consideration here—will never agree to usurp the Constitutional right of the States

abrogate it and take the power, by Constitutional amendment, in the hands of Parliament.

With these words, I oppose the Resolution moved by Shri Ramji Singh Soman.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr. Chairman, the assurance that you were kind enough to give....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, no: I said, after all these things, I will hear you.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr. Chairman, there is a unique situation today, that both the Resolutions can be saved.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Let us finish this thing.

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me an opportunity to speak. I also thank the Hon. Member for giving us this chance to express our views on this vital issue of the second Chamber in the States.

I am of the view that the second Chamber in the States is worthless. The Constitution provides for the abolition of the second Chamber. Art. 169 of the Constitution provides for the abolition of the second Chamber but, then, Sir, it is very cumbersome. The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, by a 2/3 majority, passed a resolution—moved by friend sitting at my side long, long ago in 1973—recommending the abolition of the second Chamber, but Parliament sat on it. In Bihar, during the time of the Fourth Lok Sabha, the Bihar Legislative Assembly, also by a 2/3 majority, passed a resolution for the abolition of the second Chamber, but nothing was done. Only in the case of West Bengal and Punjab, when the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Punjab Legislative Assembly passed a resolution by 2/3 majority, the West Bengal Legislative Council and the Punjab Legislative Council were abolished. As a matter of fact, the second Chamber does not serve any purpose. Who are represented there? Teachers are represented and then, what happens is that they remain teachers in the schools and colleges and they remain Members of the Council, and they never attend their colleges or schools and the studies of the boys suffer. There is no representative character in the States' second Chambers. This is outside the scope of the Resolution regarding the Raja Sabha, but because several Members have spoken about it, I may also express my feelings....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about our friend here in the Lok Sabha? Does he attend his classes?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: He must have resigned from there.

Now, had the Second Chamber been on the pattern of U.S.A. and had representation in the second chamber been with the support of the electors of the State, that would have carried some sense —like the Senate in America. That is formed by election, every State, big or small, being represented by an equal number. But here, that is not the case. What happens generally? Some multi-millionaire comes down from Calcutta or Bombay or some big place to our State or other States and purchases votes. They purchase votes and corrupt the legislators. What is the necessity of keeping the Legislative Council? I don't understand it. So, Art. 169 should be suitably amended: not that, for the purpose of abolition of the second chamber i.e. the Legislative Council, 2/3 majority of the Assembly will be required and then the Parliament will sit over it, but our Government will do well to take some progressive measure. Although our Law Minister comes from the other House, he is reasonable enough. It is not a question of that House but it is a question of the State Legislative Council. I expect that, being an eminent lawyer, he will realise the futility of continuing the Legislative Councils in the States. I would request him to kindly take some progressive measures and not to work on the same lines as our predecessors were doing.

Mr. Sathe was saying that we brought this because we are from the Janata Party and we have no majority in Andhra Pradesh, and this and that. But, it was a private Member's Resolution. It was not the view of the Government. We should rise above the Party politics while considering such questions. Therefore, before sitting, I will again request the Law Minister to give due consideration to this question and do away with the second chambers at least in the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bedabrata Barua.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: You are extending the time; what about my resolution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was the pleasure of the House. What can I do? I appreciate your anxiety, but the difficulty is that it is not in my hands. When the House expresses its pleasure to extend the

time, I cannot do anything. Your resolution is important, I know, but at the same time you must appreciate the importance of this resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am also queuing after Shri Kosalram.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bedabrata Barua. Only two minutes.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is good that the question of abolition of Rajya Sabha is not being discussed; that would be a futile exercise, because nothing short of a new Constitution could really abolish the Rajya Sabha, since the abolition of the Rajya Sabha under the present Constitution requires two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha itself for its own suicide. We are discussing the question about the abolition of the Legislative Councils in the States. I think, they have existed too long. The power has been given to the State Assemblies to create these Councils. There is certainly no principle on which the second chamber could be constituted. In fact, there are few States in the world, where for the federating units of the States, what to talk of two chambers, they have not got even one chamber. There should not, in any case, be a second chamber particularly when it reflects nothing but the same political process. It is the same political process, the same type of political patronage. It is mere politicalisation of the sectors which will be better left non-politicalised. To introduce too much politics in each profession or anywhere is not the right step. There is hardly any question of the second chamber being representative of the various interests in this country. The only thing that we should take care of is the interest of the down-trodden people; sixty percent of whom are below the poverty line. To speak in terms of institutional interests is to scuttle the democratic process which has not even started. The process which expresses the will of the vast majority of the people has not even started in spite of our having the institutions of democracy. In any case, institutions like those of teachers and others could find their expression today. It is not the England of 17th or 18th century, in the twentieth century in India, institutional expression is possible without their presence in the legislatures. In fact, any institution worth the name, whether it is academic or any other institution would never think freely, if they are under the Party whip. Introduction of the second chamber does not make any sense at all. These have existed too long. It is only due to sheer inertia or sheer vested interests of the politicians that we have continued these institutions. The only thing is that, in our process, not always, many people

could come into the Parliaments and Assemblies and sometimes do need and I think it is a problem for the government to get people through the second Chambers. I think some other arrangement could possibly be thought of and I do not think that could not be thought of. That is also true because, for example, the hon. Law Minister is certainly a good Law Minister considering the state of affairs and he would not have been here unless the Rajya Sabha was there. I think there could be in the political process some way of getting people who have got ability and who could come in through the electoral process. In India, particularly, there is no alternative in the electoral process although it is ridden by caste and other influences, I do not see any other process through which to constitute any body in response to the will of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will have to call the hon. Minister because there is no time.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मेरा नाम पहले था, मुझे भी दो मिनट का समय दीजिए।

सचावचित महोदय : मंडल साहब ने भी अपना नाम पहले दिया था।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूँगा।

सचावचित महोदय : अच्छा आप बोलिये, लेकिन दो मिनट में काम कर दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : समापति महोदय, एक कहावत है हम लोगों की तरफ कि न मरें, न मरणट लोडेंगे। न तो स्वयं मरेंगे और न मरणट लोडेंगे। जिस समय कांस्टीट्यूशन बन रहा था और उस में यह लाया जा रहा था कि कौसिल रहे या न रहे उस समय की विवेटम को मैं भभी देख रहा था, मैंने यह पाया कि उस समय डा० अम्बेडकर जी, जिन्होंने स्वयं इस को मूव किया था, के दिमान में भी यह दुविधा थी कि इस को करना चाहिए। या नहीं और हमारे कामत जी भी श्री विज्ञन साह लक्ष्मण और ऐसे तमाम लोगों के भाषण मैंने पढ़े तो उन में यह पाया कि उन की स्पष्ट राय थी कि यह हाल हांसा चाहिए और इसी कारण डा० अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि ठीक है इस को कार वी डाइल बीन बेसिस पर कर दिया जाए, लेकिन बाह न गवर्नरेंट चाहे या पालियामेंट इस को खत्म करना चाहे, तो खत्म कर सकती है। विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी वहाँ की परिषदों को खत्म करने के लिए तीन तर्क विद्या जाते हैं। पहली बीज तो मह कही जाती है कि देश में ऐसी परम्परा है। दूसरा तर्क यह दिया जाता है कि जो लोग चुन कर नहीं आ सकते, उन

के लिए इस में गुंजाइश रखी जाए और तीसरा तर्क यह दिया जाता है कि यह चैक करने का एक हधियार है। मेरा कहना यह है कि तमाम चीजें पालियामेंट के तामरे भा जाती हैं। इसलिए इन तीनों की तीनों चीजों में कोई दम नहीं है और ये बेसलैस हैं और इस में बिना नाइने समय बच्च होता है और बिना नाइने खबरों भी सरकार का होता है। इस के प्रालापा यह एक पालिटीकल हधियार है। भाज भी हमारे कुछ उत्तर के साथी इस को रखने के पक्ष में बोल रहे थे क्योंकि उन का राष्ट्र सभा में और विदान परिषदों में बहुमत है। इसलिए हमारे माटे साहब इस प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ बोल रहे थे और वे विदान परिषदों के पक्ष में थे लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद जब राज्य सभा में और विदान परिषदों में हमारा बृहमत हो जाएगा, तो यही विषय के लोग उस समय यह कहेंगे कि यह गलत है और यह पालिटीकल हधियार है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस को न इस पक्ष का हधियार बनाया जाए और न उस पक्ष का और यूट्रल दृष्टि से इस हाउस को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। और यह जो प्रस्ताव है, इस को मानाना चाहिए कि विदान परिषदों को खत्म किया जाए। मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि राज्य सभा को भी खत्म किया जाए और जो गवर्नर चैरीहाहूँ हैं, जिन्हीं भी ऐसी एक्सप्रेसिव चीजें हैं, उन को खत्म किया जाए और इन के खत्म करने पर जो पेश बचे, वह गवर्नोर में गरीबों पर, निर्विनाशी पर, कमज़ोर वर्गों और हरिजनों पर खत्म किया जाए।

इसलिए मैं श्री रामजी लाल मुमन जी को इस प्रस्ताव के लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उन के बिल का समर्यन करता हूँ और आप को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : I believe that the purpose of bringing this resolution which the mover of the resolution must have had in his mind has already been served because many resolutions are moved only for the purpose of initiating a discussion on certain important issues in the country and I think that purpose has been very well served by the discussion which has taken place.

Evidently on an important issue like this there is bound to be a divergence of opinion and there has been a divergence of opinion from the very beginning on this issue, even when the matter was being discussed in the Constituent Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly consisted of people who could legitimately claim to represent the people because they had been elected by the process of direct elections

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

and not by the process of that indirect election which has been characterised by some of the hon. Members as completely undemocratic. Now, to that I will refer a little later. Even at that stage it was decided that let the people elected to the Constituent Assembly from different States decide for themselves whether they want to have a second Chamber in their own States. That was the methodology that was applied in order to take a decision and finalise the appropriate provisions of the Constitution.

After having heard all these various eloquent speeches which have been made from different sections of the House expressing different views, I find myself in the situation of that person who had to listen to two learned gentlemen expressing divergent views. So, when, the first gentleman said something, he said you seem to be right. When the 'other person said just the contrary, he said you are right'. The third person who was listening to both of them said 'but they have expressed contradictory views, how can both be right?' He said 'you are also right'.

When I read the Resolution, for the first time having read only a part of it which referred to the abolition of the Upper House, I almost got a heart attack. I did not read that it was confined only to the Upper House in the States. I thought it also included the Upper House here in Parliament. When I was told that I would be called upon to reply to this debate or to intervene in this debate then I thought what would be the state of a person who is told and ordered to commit suicide and he is asked as to what did he say? The sentence is 'that you have to commit suicide, now or never'. I know what I have to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not suicide, but to sign death warrant.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I was very happy that at least one hon. Member made an offer. At least I am inclined to construe it as an offer. He said that so far as Law Minister was concerned he could contest to Lok Sabha from many constituencies and he would get elected.

I take it as an offer, if at any time the Upper House here is abolished then the hon. Member will vacate his seat for me,

Now while I would not venture to express an opinion....

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: I offer to vacate my seat if the Upper House is abolished.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: If I venture to express any definite opinion on such a matter on which so many minds, very keen minds, are at divergence, I would like to just mention a few things, because one of the arguments which was used in favour of abolition of the Upper House—not that I am expressing an opinion as to whether the Upper House in the States should be abolished or not abolished—but one of the arguments which was used was that an election to the Upper House is undemocratic. Those who are elected to the Upper House obviously must be undemocratic people. They are rejected, dejected and all kinds of adjectives were there. What I would like to call attention to on this point is that while it is true that so far as Members of the lower House are concerned, they are obviously elected by a direct vote of the people. But so far as the people who are elected to the Upper House are concerned, it is difficult to say that they are not elected by a democratic process, may be that the election by which they happen to get elected is an indirect election. But then they represent the consensus of those who have the mandate.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time will you take ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : I shall take another ten minutes or so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then you may continue afterwards, not now.

We have to take Half-An-Hour discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Does the debate remain uncompleted ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not concluded and he will have to continue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shri Kosalram will not be able to move the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No body can. We take up Half-An-Hour discussion.

**18.00 hrs.****HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION****ADVERTISEMENT GIVEN TO POLITICAL PARTIES BY SYNTHETICS AND CHEMICALS LIMITED, BAREILLY.**

**SHR SURENDRA VIKRAM** (Shahjahanpur) : I am extremely grateful to you, Sir, for having given me time to reveal and expose several scandalous affairs as well as anti-national and anti-Janata Party activities of a monopoly large scale industry named **SYNTHETICS & CHEMICALS LIMITED** set up at Bareilly in collaboration with Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., and having its Head Office at 7, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-20. This is the only synthetic rubber plant in whole of Asia at the moment manufacturing synthetic rubber from industrial alcohol available at very cheap rates from the U.P. distillaries.

The first and most sensational fact I wish to place before the hon. Members of this august House is that Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. gave advertisements worth Rs. 4,40,000 and Rs. 35,000 to All India Congress Committee in the year 1977 for its election expenses against the Janata Party candidates. There is no other political party except the All India Congress Committee which received the patronage of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited for the reasons best known to the management of the Company. On my one starred question to the Parliament along with my colleague Shri Brij Raj Singh, M.P., the Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Shanti Bhushanji has revealed that advertisements worth Rs. 2,70,000 were given to English language Special Republic Day Congress Issue in January 1977 for 27 editions at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per full page. Rs. 1,10,000 were given for Hindi Edition of Republic Day Congress Special at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per page for 11 editions. Rs. 60,000 were given for souvenirs in regional languages at the rate of Rs. 6000 per page for 10 issues. All the amount totals to Rs. 4,40,000. Another Rs. 35,000 was also given by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to All India Congress Committee during the same period for advertisement for which the Company, as revealed by the hon. Minister for Company Affairs, so far did not receive the copies of the advertisement, as the Lucknow Office of the All India Congress Committee is sealed. The Minister for Company Affairs has shown his inability to place before the House the souvenirs or specials of the All India Congress Committee in which the above highly-priced advertisements were published. It is the general practice in large industries that the payments for advertisements are made after the advertisements are published and copies of souvenirs or books are received along with bills. But here the amounts

were paid in advance in over-enthusiasm to defeat the Janata Party candidates in 1977 elections. In its Balance Sheet for 1977, the Company named Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. has stated that according to the legal advice received by the Company and clarification issued by the Department of Company Affairs, the expenditure incurred does not contravene the provisions of Section 293A of the Companies Act. Even if it is so, how the Company Law Affairs permitted such advertisements is most vital point of controversy and why this company was not put to task for squandering such a huge money for political purposes at the cost of 28000 shareholders of the Company, Government Financial Institutions, etc. This huge advertisement clearly reveals the attitudes of the Company towards the Janata Party and its counterparts. I have got a firm belief that there are many deep-rooted matters in all these matters and many things will come out only when all the copies of such advertisements are placed on the Table of the House and the CBI is instructed to make full enquiries into the matter and submit its report to the Government immediately.

After I go through these advertisements, I will be in a position to throw more light in this deep-rooted matter. I am sure the hon. Members of this House will join me in insisting upon the Government to make full enquiries into the affair, as explained above, and make arrangements to place two Government nominees on the Board of this Company so that a strict watch may be kept on such activities of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

The above are only a few scandalous, anti-national, anti-people and anti-Janata Party Activities of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited. I have in my possession many other scandals, money frauds on records of the Company, misusing of Company finances and squandering of company money and such other matters.

I am sorry I cannot bring all those point before the Parliament for obvious reasons.

However, if the Government gives an undertaking to set up an enquiry committee against this company to go into all such matters I am ready to give the same in confidence.

I may further mention here that I am also a minority shareholder of this company which has about 21,914 equity shareholders and it is the foremost duty of the Central Government to ensure proper and efficient working of the industry to safeguard the interests of the minority and other shareholders.

## [Shri Surendra Vikram]

For information of the members of this ceremonial House, I may mention that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has 14,237 equity shares of Rs. 100 each in this Company; the Unit Trust of India has 15,802 shares of Rs. 100/- each in this Company; the General Insurance Corporation has 35,955 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each in this company and the nationalised banks have 20,588 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each in this Company as shareholding. The total shareholding of Government institutions comes to Rs. 86,58,200/- as per face value of the shares and the I.C.I. C.I., I.F.C.I. and L.I.C. are in the process of giving huge loans to this Company for its activities. When the Company is so badly managed with such illegal activities, I would plead that no loans be given to this Company unless at least two directors from Government shareholding institutions and two directors from Government financial institutions are placed on the board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to keep a strict watch over all activities and all mismanagement and squandering of Company finances and such other anti-national activities be stopped.

There is an urgent need to set up an enquiry committee to go into the affairs of this Company or enquiries be made by C.B.I. on various charges which I will give provided that the Government will take over the Company in case the charges of corruption, mismanagement, squandering of funds etc. are proved.

इस कम्पनी ने 1,000 एकड़ जमीन किसानों की ली थी जब कम्पनी बनी थी और उन लोगों को ऐस्यूरेस दिया था कि जब कम्पनी में सर्विस की भर्ती की जायेगी तो स्थानीय लोगों के बच्चों को उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर प्राप्तिर्दृष्टि में रख दिया जायगा । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ । माथ ही जो बैंजान कम्पनी को बैंगस से भेजा गया, सप्लाई हुआ वह ऐसेस में गया और जितना ऐसेस गया उसका ऐमेन्ट कम्पनी ने आज तक नहीं किया । इस प्रकार कम्पनी ने जोड़ी की । मैंने इसके बारे में नियम 377 में मामला उठाया था जिसकी जांच हो रही है, ऐसा मामला को हस्पात मंदी महोदय ने लिख कर भेजा । वहां सुरा और सुन्दरी का नाच होता है । इसलिये मैं मामग करता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी के सारे कागजात जल्द कर लिये जायें और उनकी जांच की जाये । मंदी महोदय मूले प्रावशासन देंगे तो मैं इसकी फोटोस्टेट की पेश कर सकता हूँ ।

डा० रामबी लिह (भागलपुर) : मान्यवर, हमको लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य ने सभन में मूष्ठांड कांड और पौष्टिकीय कांड जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । वह की स्पष्ट ही हो गया है, जो तथ्य माननीय

सदस्य ने सदन के समने रखे हैं कि उसके ऊपर सी० बी० प्राई० जांच की मांग करता हो कम से कम मांग है । इस सम्बन्ध में तीन बातें मैं भंडी जो के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । यह विज्ञापन की राजनीति जो भारतवर्ष में चल रही है इसका जो कुछ प्रमाण है वह सब लोगों के सामने है । यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है जैसा उन्होंने बताया है कि लगभग एक हजार एकड़ कृषकों की जमीन छिन गई और जो उस समय प्रावशासन दिया गया उसका परिपालन नहीं हुआ । यह सरल किसानों के साथ एक फोड़ है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि इस कम्पनी द्वारा पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को जो विज्ञापन दिया गया वह कितने रुपये का विज्ञापन दिया गया ? सरकार को कितना मालूम है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि जो विज्ञापन दिया गया यह चुनाव के समय दिया गया और चुनाव में किस दल के लिये यह खर्च किया गया था ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : यह तो मैंने बतला दिया ।

डा० रामबी लिह : तीसरी बात यह है कि जो प्राइमरी कागज माननीय सुरेन्द्र विक्रम ने दिया है, जैसा इन्होंने कहा जो प्रमाण दिया है, तो क्या सरकार निकट भवित्व में जल्दी से जल्दी सारे कागजातों को सील करेगी और भवित्वम् सी० बी० प्राई० को प्रादेश देगी ताकि इस कांड को पूरी आवश्यक हो सके और जनता के सामने प्रकट हो कि किस प्रकार से भारतवर्ष में पंजाबी लोग भारतवर्ष के जनतंत्र के साथ खिलाड़ करते हैं ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विधि मंदी साहस वर्षक आगे बढ़ कर ऐसे समझ पूँजीपति के सबंध में सी० बी० प्राई० की प्रोब करवायें, जो ऐसे के द्वारा भारतवर्ष के जनतंत्र को खरीदारा चाहते हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, this firm of Synthetics and Chemicals is Kilachand's family concern more or less. It should not be called a business concern. It should be called a concern of dacoits and it would be better if their head office is shifted from Bareilly to Chambal Valley.

Sir, in Hundred and Seventy-Second report of PAC about this firm it was said:

"The import of ethyl alcohol allowed during 1972-73 for the manufacture of synthetic rubber by Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. and the exemption of customs duty thereon cause greater concern to the Committee. The Committee have been informed under item 22(4) ICT, works out as much as Rs. 102.94 crores and an amount of Rs. 88.20 lakhs had been allocated

in foreign exchange for the import. Even though the imports had been permitted on a plea of urgency to meet the raw material requirements of the factory, the Committee are amazed to find that the alcohol actually moved from the port of import, Kandla, to Bareilly only during July to October, 1974 more than 18 months after the actual import into India. What is even more surprising is the fact that after having imported the alcohol Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. represented for its re-export or diversion to other uses."

The Report also said:

"The Committee are unable to accept the reasons advanced by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for the delay in the movement of alcohol from Kandla to Bareilly. It has been stated that one of the reasons for the non-movement of alcohol was the general shortage of wagons. The Committee, however, were astonished when they were informed by the Railway Board that no indents for tank wagons for the movement of alcohol from Kandla to Bareilly had been placed on the Railways by Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. in 1972-73. The statement by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, therefore, sounds baseless in the light of what has been stated by the Railway Board. The imported alcohol must have found its way into uses other than what was stipulated".

These people were able to purchase everyday. In one stroke the erstwhile Prime Minister gave the customs exemption to the tune of Rs. 234 crores to two firms, viz. ICI and Kilachand.

Sir, during the course of evidence very interesting facts came out. I quote:

"The Committee desired to know whether the Uttar Pradesh Government had expressed its inability to allocate alcohol to Synthetics and Chemicals. The joint Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals stated:

"The review of the position in respect of U.P. took place in the room of Shri B. N. Tandon on 14-8-1972 at 11.00 A.M. when Shri R. K. Kaul, Excise Secretary and Shri Sehgal, Excise Commissioner, U.P. were present....."

"The Committee asked who were the other persons present at this meeting besides the officials of the State Government and the Central Government. The witness stated that the record did not show anything more. Subsequently, in a note

furnished to the Committee in this regard the Minister told that no minutes were kept."

Way? Because Kilachand was sitting there and the deal was struck in the official room of the Prime Minister in the South Block. This Rs. 234 crores customs exemption was given by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and I am told, she got a consideration money of Rs. 3 crores.

Mr. Chairman, this buying of political parties, purchasing favours and bribing political parties the easiest means now discovered is to give advertisements to existing and non-existent souvenirs. It is now revealed that 70 per cent of those souvenirs for which they had collected advertisements worth crores of rupees were never published—not even the paper was purchased. This is a serious act of crime. I would like to have a categorical assurance from the Minister who is a sound lawyer and our country is proud of having such a lawyer in our country. He should find out ways and means to root out this corruption. He should ban giving advertisements to subsidise publications, controlled, owned and belonging to political parties.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : This half an hour discussion has brought to the forefront one of the most dangerous diseases that had crept in our political fibre, and polity during the last several years, and although this particular question was answered by the Minister, it is only one example involving a few lakhs of rupees. None the less it is a pointer to the dangerous and dirty games that were being played in the last several years, making the whole thing nonsense in terms of credibility, acceptability of the political parties, particularly the then ruling party, in the eyes of the people. In this background, and feeling concerned and anxious as I do about the cleanliness and freshness of political life, I want to ask my esteemed friend the Law Minister some questions. First of all his answer to the original question on 2nd May, is not quite clear. In his statement he mentions: Details regarding the journals as furnished by the company are as follows : 27 issues of the Republic Day number—Congress Issue in English language, Rs. 10,000 for one page; 11 issues of *Gana Tantra Dinas*, *Congress-Ank*, in Hindi. Now what does it mean? Does it mean that there was some kind of a party monthly? Or, was it a party annual? Was it an issue in which this advertisement appeared? Was it for eleven months or 11 issues of the same, 11 copies of the same? How can so many advertisements be given

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

for one issue? Advertisements generally, are given, even if the figure is very big, for a particular issue or a particular special issue, no matter how many copies there are. So, the answer is not clear. I should like the hon. Law Minister to tell the House what exactly is meant by his statement in the original reply? He must tell this House what are those other issues, English, Hindi or regional languages for which Rs. 60,000 is given as the total.

In the original answer the Law Minister says that no copy of the said journal was available with the Government. I can understand that answer because that means he could not put it on the Table of the House. It is not a Government document. But I should like him to tell the House whether his Ministry had gone into the copies of those journals, so called journals. Has he assured himself whether such journals did exist or did not exist? Has he made any enquiries whether they were fictitious journals or real journals? Has he seen them? He may not lay them on the Table of the House. But he cannot merely tell the house that copies are not available with the Government. He is not obliged to put it on the Table. But he must tell us whether he and his ministry have gone into them? He will also have to tell us whether CBI enquiry is going ahead, a full fledged enquiry, into the matter. In view of the experience that he has got with regard to this particular case is the Janata Government going to take legislative measures to see that such mischief does not take place in future. The whole point of the half an hour discussion is not merely to find fault with one particular thing. Of course that company must be punished if it is found to be guilty. But if the former Prime Minister, and former rulers went on playing havoc in this fashion, this House and this country is entitled to know whether the Janata Government are going deeply and seriously and earnestly into the whole matter, bringing into light the whole gamut of all these ugly, bad things.

Secondly, under the existing laws what action are the Janata Government taking against those offences? In view of the experience that they are getting, what new changes in the company law and other laws the Janata Government and the Law Minister are thinking of so that these things are not only brought to light, but the guilty are punished? Finally, I would like to ask him—I am sure that he will give that assurance—but I would like to go on record and I want to ask him this point finally whether the Law Minister of the Janata Government

will assure the House that not only they will be instrumental in digging out the dirt, but they will tell this House and through this House, this country, that they will never follow this kind of path for getting party funds for Janata Party even in the so called innocuous or innocent way because it is the thin edge of the wedge, you start with small money and then you do not know how to end up the whole thing, we do not want that thing to happen. I hope the hon. Minister will answer all these points.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, this was supposed to be a half-an-hour discussion under Rule 55 which provides that the Speaker may allot half an-hour on three sittings in a week for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact, so that that is the purpose of a half-an-hour discussion. If the answer has been given to a question which needs elucidation, for the sake of seeking that elucidation, there can be a half-an-hour discussion and in fact the subject matter which has been listed in the Order paper also says :

"Shri Surendra Bikram to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 2nd May, 1978 to Starred Question No. 944, regarding Advertisement given to political parties by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly." I am happy that some questions for seeking elucidation of matters arising out of the answer to the question has been raised. But I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that so many other matters have been raised...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You need not answer them.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Why under-estimate the Minister?

**SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN :** Now, so far as the question was concerned, the position was that the company had paid in 1977 i.e., before the Elections, Rs. 4,75,000 to one political party, tac All India Congress Committee, I would say, the Congress for the purposes of advertisements in several souvenirs. According to the information given by the company, copies of these souvenirs in which advertisements of a value of Rs. 4,40,000 out of the amount of Rs. 4,75,000 had been published, had been received by them

namely, one copy each of 48 souvenirs had been received by them but so far as the balance of Rs. 35,000 is concerned, souvenirs had not been received. It was not that two separate items of Rs. 4,40,000 and Rs. 35,000 have been paid. Only one amount of Rs. 4,75,000 was paid. Since they had received copies of souvenirs which contained advertisements of a value of Rs. 4,40,000, they said that those 48 souvenirs had been received; but so far as the other souvenirs in which those other advertisements of the value of Rs. 35,000 were to be published, they said that the Congress Party had written to them that their offices in Delhi had been sealed.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What for?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN ..... in connection with a case under Section 145 and 146 and since it was sealed, they were not able to send other souvenirs which would contain advertisements worth Rs. 35,000.

So far as the point which was raised by Mr. Mavalankar is concerned, viz., how there were 27 issues, Republic Day issues, now the position is that Congress organs in different States are supposed to have published different souvenirs with the result that 27 of them were in English, one republic number, second Assam, Third Arunachal, Fourth Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, etc. Different States and Union Territories were supposed to have published different souvenirs in English language, each of them being a Republic Number. Therefore, there were 27 in English and this company is supposed to have given advertisements in each of those 27 souvenirs and each was a full page one, supposed to be in two colour, worth Rs. 10,000 and therefore those 27 issues at Rs. 10,000/- each came to Rs. 2,70,000.

Apart from that, there were others in Hindi, Assam, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Goa, Kerala and Maharashtra are the States which issued souvenirs in Hindi, full page, printed in two colours, Rs. 10,000 each. Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Assam issued in vernacular. This was full page on plain paper, Rs. 6,000 each as against Rs. 10,000 in English and Hindi. Apart from that, there was a Republic Day Number in Marathi, a Republic Day Number in Assamese, a Republic Day Number in Bengali and a Republic Day Number in Gujarati. These were the 48 issues and the company said, they have received copies of these 48 issues. Of course, the company which

gives the advertisements receives one copy each. Since the matter is under investigation by the CBI, it is understandable that a company which has got one copy each would not like to part with that copy. Therefore, it is not possible for the Government to lay such copies on the Table. But the fact remains that in the investigation which the CBI are making in this matter of advertisements being given to souvenirs, they have collected from some companies some copies of such souvenirs. So, if there is any apprehension that no souvenir has been published at all and nothing has been done, perhaps it does not appear to be correct, because the CBI supplied us a few copies of some souvenirs which contained advertisements of this company also. So, it does appear that some souvenirs have been published.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not all?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is no possible to say. This is a very big matter I have had occasion to inform this House earlier that a question arose as to whether, when a company gives an advertisement in a souvenir which is published by a political party, it amounts to a contravention of section 293A of the Companies Act, because as the House is aware, company donations to political parties or for political purposes were banned by an amending Act in 1969. When a company gives advertisement which is published in a souvenir of a political party, whether it amounts to a contravention of section 293A is a vexed question, on which the companies have relied upon the legal opinions of certain eminent lawyers and eminent people. They have said that it all depends: you cannot say in every case whenever there is some journal published by a political organisation, giving of advertisement to that journal *per se* would amount to a contravention of section 293A because it will become a donation. On the other hand, perhaps the other extreme also would not be possible, namely, whenever any amount is paid by a company to a political party purporting to be for the purpose of getting an advertisement published in that journal, irrespective of what the rate is, what the circulation is, etc. it can never amount to a donation. Since this is a vexed legal issue, I would not venture to hazard a definite view on this controversial issue. It would require a detailed investigation about each company and each advertisement—what is the rate and so on—and even then the conclusion may not be quite definite so far as the legal position is concerned and controversies would be there. At that stage, when we tried to elicit facts all the public companies and later on even Government companies were addressed

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

a communication by the Company Affairs Department, to elicit facts. A large number of companies replied to this questionnaire and it turned out that about a thousand companies had given advertisements in the souvenirs of political parties. Out of them, some of the people had paid amounts which were less than Rs. 1 lakh. About 200 companies had paid amounts exceeding Rs. 1 lakh. Thereafter, it was decided that the CBI should investigate it whether there has been some kind of a conspiracy and so on. The matter was referred to the CBI for a full investigation, because of the magnitude of the whole thing and so many companies have given advertisement in different souvenirs of a political party.

The CBI has informed that the investigation will take quite some time. A large area is to be covered in the investigation, collecting facts, then going into what is the rate and what is the circulation, and therefore, whether it is a fair amount, because if it is a genuine advertisement and the amount which is paid represents the market value of the advertisement itself, genuine market value or anywhere nearabout that then, perhaps it may be difficult to say that it amounts to a contravention of section 293A. On the other hand, if it is merely a cloak and its really a donation, in fact, because, there is no relationship whatsoever between the amount paid and the value of the advertisement, then it may be that the court is prepared to take the view that it amounts to a donation in law and therefore, it is a contravention of Section 293A. But this means that the facts have to be collected and the CBI has to go into them, sift them and thereafter come to some conclusion. So, the matter is still with the CBI. They have informed that it will take a pretty long time for them, and they are unable to say at this stage as to when the investigation would be completed. It is only after the investigation is completed that a view can be taken in the matter. In fact the CBI also wanted that other organs of the Government should stay their hands for a while because otherwise it might hamper the CBI investigation. When the CBI investigates a certain matter, they do not want that any other parallel investigation or inquiry should go on simultaneously because they have a feeling that is likely to hamper a proper investigation. That is how the matter stands at this stage.

Two more points were raised as to whether legislative measures are going to be taken. Now, evidently, so far as company donations are concerned, the provision is already there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked about the advertisement part of it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Until all this investigation is completed, the matter can not be considered. So far as revision of the Companies Act is concerned, as the House is already aware, there is a high powered committee which is going into the entire Companies Act and Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices Act,—the Justice Rajendra Sachar Committee.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many prosecutions are you contemplating now?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is not possible at this stage to say as to what the position would be because if the hon. Member expects me that even before the investigation is carried on, prosecution should be contemplated, it is not possible. Perhaps the hon. Member has access to some... (interruptions) fortune tellers who can forecast the future, because he is also in the habit of forecasting the future. But so far as I am concerned, as a person concerned with law, I can say that until the evidence has been collected and the matter has been investigated, it is not possible for me to give any answer as to whether there would be any prosecution, how many prosecutions and so on and so forth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, kindly help me. I want to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, he is meeting your points. He is a Minister. He is not neglecting any point. He is meeting every point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, I know. In how many cases so far notice has been issued, Mr. Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, hon. Member, Shri Surendra Bikram has also raised a point and said that there are other instances of misconducts on the part of this Company and so on which involved, as he has put it in his own words, many frauds, scandals and other kinds of things and so on and so forth. So far as they are concerned, I would like to inform the House that an inspector has already been appointed under Section 237(b) of the Companies Act to investigate into the affairs of this Company. If the hon. Member had specified details of the kind of facts that he has in mind, then if he supplies those specific

detail, it would help investigation, because if one merely uses these expressions and adjectives like frauds, this, that and the other, then that is not very helpful. Of course, the inspector has already been appointed to investigate. The inspector will investigate even without any information from the hon. Member. But if he (the hon. Member) has some concrete information also, if the hon. Member supplies that concrete information to the Government, then perhaps it would assist the task of that inspector to go into those matters also. So far as the appointment of...

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Whatever material I have I will not give it to the inspector, but I will give it to the Minister concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is asking that only.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have not said that you give it to the inspector. You give it to the Government, the Department of Company Affairs—of course the inspector has been appointed by the Department of Company Affairs—so that the inspector can go into those things.

So far as the appointment of the Government directors is concerned, first of all the report of the inspector who has been appointed, will have to be received. Then it will have to be gone into, as to what is established because this important action of appointing Government directors on the Board of a company cannot just be taken merely because there is some suspicion, or because somebody makes an allegation. It is only as a result of the investigation, that the facts come out, to justify the appointment of Government directors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is not the report of the PAC good enough?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: If any points are raised, of which I did not have prior notice, how can I reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't get into trouble with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. The House now stands adjourned and will meet again on the 15th at 11 hrs.

18.37 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 15, 1978/ Vaisakha 25, 1900(Saka).*