

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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C O N T E N T S

No. 57, Friday, May 12, 1978/Vaisakha 22, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 1089 to 1092, 1094 and 1095	2—35
Short Notice Question No. 9	35—42

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 1093 and 1096 to 1108	42—60
Unstarred Questions Nos. 10135 to 10161 and 10163 to 10334	60—285
Correcting Statement to USQ No. 8559 dated 28-4-1978	285
Papers laid on the Table	286—90
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Minutes laid and Nineteenth Report adopted	291, 343
Messages from Rajya Sabha	291—92
Committee on Papers laid on the Table—	
Seventh Report presented	293
Petition <i>re.</i> Inclusion of Bhataria Tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Orissa	293
Petition <i>re.</i> Service Conditions of General Insurance Field Workers	293
Petition <i>re.</i> Hardships of Bombay Railway Suburban Commuters	293—98
Lokpal Bill—	
Extension of Time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	299—303
<i>Re.</i> Business of the House	303—19
Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	320
Union Territories (Use of Hindi and other Languages) Bill—	
Motion to introduce	321—30
Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal	321, 325—26
Shri Vayalar Ravi	321—23
Shri K. Gopal	323—24
Shri Ragavalu Mohanarangam	324

The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

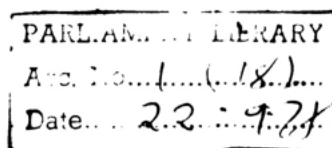
ceduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment)	
MBill—Introduced	331
Shental Health Bill—Introduced	331
Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Bill—Introduced	332
Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Reported Closure of educational institutions in Bihar—	
Dr. Ramji Singh	332—33
(ii) Reported Closure of Sheelvata Colliery, Meghalaya—	
Prof. Dilip Chakravarty ;	333
(iii) Reported uneasy situation in Public Sector Undertakings—	
Shri Tulsidas Dasappa	333—35
(iv) Need for augmenting production of Resin—	
Shri K. T. Kosalram	335—36
Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	336—43
Shri Tej Pratap Singh	338—40
Shri B. P. Mandal	340—41
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani	341—43
ution Rs. Abolition of Legislative Councils—	
Shri Ram Sewak Hazari	344—46
Shri O. V. Alagesan	346—51
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	351—54
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	354—57
Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav	357—60
Shri S. R. Damani	360—62
Shri Amrit Nahata	363—65
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	365—69
Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak	371—72
Shri K. Ramamurthy	373—74
Shri Yuvraj	374—76

	COLUMNS
Shri C. K. Chandrappan	376
Dr. Ramji Singh	376—78
Shri Vasant Sathe	380—82
Shri B. P. Mandal	382—83
Shri Bedabrata Barua	384—85
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	385—86
Shri Shanti Bhushan	386—88

Half-an-Hour Discussion—

Advertisement given to political parties by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly—

Shri Surendra Bikram	389—91
Dr. Ramji Singh	391—92
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	392—94
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	394—96
Shri Shanti Bhushan	396—402



LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

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.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मुझे भी दो सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न: 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.

1141 L.S.—1

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;

(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 revalidated 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.

Statement

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

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Japanese Banks :</i>																					
8. Bank of Tokyo Ltd.		1	1	1																	3
9. Mitsui Bank Ltd.				1																	1
<i>French Banks :</i>																					
10. Banque National de Paris																					2
<i>Netherlands Bank :</i>																					
11. Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.			1	2																	3
<i>Bangladesh Bank :</i>																					
12. Sonali Bank																					1
GRAND TOTAL :	10	43	36	11	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	129

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 fact 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 revalidated. 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?

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

banks and will he take some definite positive steps to check this imbalance and see that these foreign banks' operation is limited to the barest 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 commissioning 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; 26 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 आरिफ बेग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक बंगलादेश और भारत के बीच में व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध का ताल्लुक है, 28 मिनस्वर, 1973 को जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था उसकी अभी 27 मिनस्वर, 1979 तक अवधि बाकी है। जहाँ तक इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का ताल्लुक है, दोनों सरकारें बराबर आपस में सम्बन्ध बनाए हुए हैं और व्यापार में प्रगति हो रही है :

श्री समर गुहा : किस हद तक प्रगति आई है, यह तो बतायें।

श्री आरिफ बेग : बंगलादेश की हुकूमत ने हमसे कोयला लेने की बात कही थी, उसमें से हमने अधिकांश कोयला उनको सप्लाई किया। इसके अलावा हमने उनसे कुछ सामान लेने के लिए तय किया था। उसमें न्यूज प्रिंट बड़ी मात्रा में उनसे मांगा था ; जहाँ तक दूसरे सामान का ताल्लुक है, बराबर उनसे हमारा सम्बन्ध है और उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रगति हो रही है। कहीं कोई कठिनाई है तो उनसे 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 रायचकी : माननीय 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 जिकायतें आई हैं। इसी तरह से जो न्यूज-प्रिन्ट बंगलादेश से आया है, उसके बारे में हमारे व्यापारियों ने जिकायत की है। इन सबके बारे में जांच भी की गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जांच की गई है, उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ? क्या जो कोयला बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, वह घटिया भेजा जा रहा है ? इसके साथ ही जो न्यूजप्रिन्ट वहां से आ रहा है और जिसके लिये हमारे व्यापारियों ने जिकायत की है—उसकी जांच के लिए क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जहां तक कोयले का ताल्लुक है—जवाब में बतलाया गया है—उनकी टीम घायेली और वह कोयले के बारे में देखेगी। जहां तक न्यूजप्रिन्ट का ताल्लुक है, हमने मांग की थी कि 20 हजार टन न्यूजप्रिन्ट यदि अच्छी क्वालिटी का हो और साथ ही प्राइस इन्टरनेशनल हो, तो हम ले सकते हैं ; ऐसा तय हुआ है कि 15 हजार टन न्यूजप्रिन्ट इस साल बंगलादेश भारत को देगा, जिसमें से 10 हजार टन तो हम लेंगे ही, लेकिन 5 हजार टन यदि उसकी ज्यादा चाहिए तो

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

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगलादेश से करार 1973 में हुआ था। घायेल इस वक्तव्य के अनुसार जो माल हम लेने वाले हैं, उसमें क्वालिटी और दाम यदि सन्तोषजनक होंगे, तो लेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीजों के मंगाने के जो आंकड़े आपने दिए हैं, उनमें से कौन-कौन सी चीज कितनी-कितनी मंगाई है, यदि नहीं, मंगाई है, तो उसका मूल कारण क्या है ?

इसी के साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीजें हम वहां से मंगा रहे हैं : क्या उनकी कीमतें हमारे यहां उत्पादन होने वाली चीजों से कम है या उनके दामों में कितना अन्तर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ज्यादा सवाल पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : मैंने, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही पूछा है कि उनके दामों में कितना अन्तर है ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने जवाब में बतलाया है कि हमें उनसे न्यूजप्रिन्ट, नेपथा, फरनेस-घायेल, मोनेसिज और फास्फेट 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 लेता 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 हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक-साथ दस सवाल पूछते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : मैंने यही पूछा था कि 1973 के करार के अनुसार कौन-कौन सी चीज कितनी ली है और उनके दामों में कितना अन्तर है।

Permission to Government of West Bengal to start 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 1/80 which has been fixed by the Government some years ago;

(d) whether Government intend to increase the yearly pension rate from 1/80 to 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 रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काफ़ी विस्तार से बिल मंत्री महोदय ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है लेकिन क्या बिल मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उद्योगपतियों को जो टैक्स में राहत दी गई है, उसके होते हुए भी उद्योगपतियों की प्रतिक्रिया निराशाजनक रही है और इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनसे क्षपीय की है कि वे बड़ा ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योगों को खड़ा करें ?

क्या मैं बिल मंत्री जी से पूछ सकता हूँ कि उद्योगपतियों को जो टैक्स से राहत दी गयी है, उसके बावजूद क्या उनमें ग्रामीण विकास के प्रति निराशाजनक प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हो रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसको दूर करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे ?

बिल मंत्री जी यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि अभी तक उद्योगपतियों को टैक्स में कितनी राहत दी गई है और जिनको यह राहत दी गयी है उनके द्वारा अभी 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 रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चार करोड़ रुपए की टैक्स में राहत दी गयी है लेकिन प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में मंत्री जी यह नहीं बता पा रहे हैं कि अभी तक कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है। ग्रामीण विकास के इंटेंसिव एग्रीकल्चरल इन्स्ट्रुक्ट प्रोग्राम, इंटेंसिव एग्रीकल्चरल एरिया प्रोग्राम और हाई इंड्रिंग बैरायटी प्रोग्राम हैं इस नौ सूची कार्यक्रम में और भी अच्छे कार्यक्रम हैं। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष 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 बिल मंत्री 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 रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस नौ सूत्री कार्यक्रम में प्रौद्योगिकी, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य जैसे कार्यक्रम हैं लेकिन इनमें एक भी ऐसा प्रोग्राम नहीं है जिसके द्वारा ग्रामीण स्तर पर लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा सके। इस नौ सूची कार्यक्रम में जब तक आप रोजगार देने का कार्यक्रम नहीं रखेंगे तब तक ग्रामीणों का विकास कैसे 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 यशराज : 1 मई, 1978 तक 78 कम्पनियों ने एंलीकेसज काइल की भी कार एग्जल प्राइ प्राइमज प्राफ करल डिसेपमेंट । इनमें से 44 की दरखास्तों को सरकार ने मंजूर किया और 11 कम्पनियों की दरखास्तों को इन्होंने नामंजूर किया ।

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

श्री यशराज : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कम्पनियों की दरखास्त इन्होंने नामंजूर की उसका क्या आधार था ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्टरमिनिस्टीरियल कमेटी है उसमें कोई नोन-प्राफिटियल मेम्बर नहीं रखना चाहते ? यह ग्राम विकास की योजना और है । ग्राम में जो संगठन हैं, जो समाजसेवी संगठन हैं उनके कोई मेम्बर नहीं रहेंगे तो इसमें क्या रुक है कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ग्रामीण संस्थाओं के सदस्यों को नहीं लिया जाएगा इसका क्या कारण है ? तो क्या मंत्री जी बतावेंगे कि ग्रामीण विकास के इस काम में ग्रामीण सेवी संस्थाओं के लोगों को इन्टरमिनिस्टीरियल कमेटी में जो ग्रामीण विकास तो प्रोत्साहन 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.

(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 Governments 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*)**

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 down-pour. 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 नान्देड में कन्धार के निकट शांतिघाट में पर्यटन केन्द्र

*1099. श्री केशव राव घोंडवे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन बंबी (बो एरोप्लेन कोशिक) : (क) जो, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

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 COOPERATION (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 up to 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, युनिट ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया और सामान्य बीमा निगम द्वारा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों के शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश

* 1104. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री अनंत राम जायसवाल :

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

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कंपनियों के नाम क्या है, प्रत्येक कंपनी से खरीदे गए शेयरों की संख्या और उनका मूल्य क्या है और शेयरों की वर्तमान कीमतों के आधार पर उनका अलग अलग "योल्ड पर्सन्टेज" क्या है ;

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

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

(ङ) क्या खरीदे गए शेयरों की योल्ड बैंक में फिक्स्ड डिपोजिट पर ब्याज दर से कम है और युनिट ट्रस्ट अपने शेयर होल्डर्स को जो लाभांश देती है वह उससे भी कम है ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से

(च). जीवन बीमा निगम, भारतीय युनिट ट्रस्ट और

भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम तथा उसकी सहायक कंपनियां गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनियों के शेयर खरीदती रही हैं।

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

3. सरकार ने जीवन बीमा निगम, साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों द्वारा पूंजी लगाए जाने के तरीके के बारे में निर्देशक सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए हैं। इन सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, जीवन बीमा निगम गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों में निगम की नियंत्रित निधियों की वार्षिक प्राप्तियों के 10 प्रतिशत तक ही पूंजी लगा सकता है जबकि साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी सहायक कंपनियां इसी क्षेत्र में अपनी वार्षिक निवेश योग्य पूंजी का 30 प्रतिशत ही लगा सकती हैं। ये संस्थाएं कंपनियों के शेयर खरीदने के मामले में पूंजी लगाने के संबंध में अपने निर्णय अपने-अपने बोर्डों और निवेश समितियों के माध्यम से इन सीमाओं के अन्दर रहते हुए करती हैं। जहां तक भारतीय युनिट ट्रस्ट का संबंध है, वह अपनी पूंजी मुख्यतः पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनियों के सामान्य शेयरों और ऋण-पत्रों में लगाती है।

4. इन संस्थाओं द्वारा शेयर खरीदे जाने का उद्देश्य यह है कि इन्हें अपनी पूंजी पर लगातार और युक्तिसंगत लाभ होता रहे। ये संस्थाएं, विशेष रूप से पूंजी वृद्धि और कंपनी की विस्तार संबंधी सम्भावनाओं को गुंजाइश को ध्यान में रखती हैं। ये सम्बद्ध कंपनियों के वित्तीय परिणामों/उसकी प्रामदनी की सुसंगति, लाभांश का रिकार्ड, प्रारक्षित निधियों के अनुरूप बोस शेयरों की सम्भावनाओं, प्रबन्ध की योग्यता, कंपनी की विविधीकरण/विस्तार/प्राधुनिकीकरण की योजनाओं और शेयरों की बिक्री-योग्यता के बारे में विचार करती हैं। ये संस्थाएं पूंजी निवेश के प्रबन्ध के एक अंग के रूप में अपनी पूंजी 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 योल्ड मूल्य" एक महत्वपूर्ण विचार है लेकिन पूंजी-वृद्धि की गुंजाइश का भी उतना ही महत्व है। जीवन बीमा निगम और साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा शेयरों में लगाई गई रकम से जो पूंजी-वृद्धि होती है, वह इन संस्थाओं द्वारा ब्याज प्रतिभूतियों में लगाई गई पूंजी से होने वाले सम्भावित मूल्यह्रास से सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। साधारण बीमा निगम के मामले में कर का दृष्टिकोण भी एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है क्योंकि अन्तर्निगम लाभांश की प्रामदनी पर कर की जो रकम देय होती है वह सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, ऋण पत्रों, निश्चित अवधि की जमा रकमों, सावधि ऋणों आदि के ब्याज की प्रामदनी पर देय कर की

तुलना में काफी कम होती है। भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट के मामलों में पूंजी की वृद्धि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ताकि ट्रस्ट यूनिट-होल्डरों के लिए एक यूनिटसंगत लाभान्वित की घोषणा कर सके।

6. जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, ये संस्थाएं केवल "पील्ड" के विचार से ही सेवर नहीं खरीदतीं बल्कि वे पूंजी-वृद्धि की संज्ञाएं जैसे अन्य पहलुओं पर भी विचार करती हैं और इसलिए सेवरों की "लाभान्वित पील्ड" और बैंकों में निश्चित अवधि की जमा रकमों के ब्याज की दर और भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट द्वारा अपने यूनिट होल्डरों को दिए जाने वाले लाभान्वित 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 PURUSHOTAM 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 per 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.

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

period of the preceding year, is given below:—

(In crores of rupees)

	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 poi
in the index average (1960=100)

Upto 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.

Waile 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 MALHOTRA:** 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 Woollens 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.

बिभिन्न कम्पनियों की धोर करों की बकाया राशि

10136. श्री हुकमचंद नारायण यादव : क्या बिल में मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यू० पी० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, दरभंगा मार्कीटिंग कम्पनी, बिहार, सारन मार्कीटिंग कम्पनी, बिहार, विनय कृष्ण भद्रवाल, शिवनन्दन प्रसाद भद्रवाल, गोपी पोद्दार, महावीर राइस मिल, अमरफकी महासेठ, दरभंगा, बिहार, गोरी शंकर बदरी नारायण सकरी, छबड़ा मिल स्टोर्स, दरभंगा, परमेश्वर पंसारी, दरभंगा निर्मली ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, दरभंगा (सब बिहार में की धोर धाय-कर, सीमा शुल्क तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय करों की कुल कितनी धनराशि बकाया है और यह धन-राशि कब से बकाया है और इसकी वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

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

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) धोर (ख). इस मंत्रालय के पास फिलहाल उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, प्रश्न के भाग्य (क) में बिनिदिष्ट दस वाणिज्यिक फर्मों में से प्रत्येक के पास धारम्भिक तथा अन्तिम पूँजी की दर्शाया वाला एक चार्ट संलग्न है। इन फर्मों की धोर प्रत्यक्ष कर धयवा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है और इन फर्मों की धोर सीमा शुल्क की कोई रकम बकाया है धयवा नहीं इस बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

इन कम्पनियों की बैंकों से दिये गये ऋण की रकमों के बारे में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि साहकारों में प्रचलित परिपाटी तथा प्रथा के अनुसार धोर बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का धर्जन धोर धन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 के उपबन्धों में की गई व्यवस्था के धनरूप भी बैंक के धलय धलय घटकों के मामलों से सम्बन्धित सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती।

विचारण

क्रम कर निष्पत्ति सं० का नाम	प्रारम्भिक पूँजी (₹०) (बहु तारीख कोष्ठक में दी गयी है जिस तारीख तक सूचना का सम्बन्ध है)	नवीनतम उपलब्ध तारीख के अनुसार पूँजी (₹०) संगत तारीख कोष्ठक में दी गयी है)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. शिवनन्दन प्रसाद अग्रवाल	67,077 (13-9-68)	189,205 (31-12-77)	
2. गोपी पोद्दार	87,978 (19-10-70)	97,412 (31-12-77)	
3. महावीर राइस एण्ड आयल मिल्स	42,035 (7-11-61)	90,487 (22-10-76)	
4. छाबड़ा मिल स्टोर	1,83,148 (31-3-65)	2,33,856 (31-12-77)	
5. परमेश्वर पन्सारी	35,967 (2-11-56)	1,00,062 (22-10-76)	
6. अमर्षी महासेठ	19,056 (10-10-59)	77,418 (24-10-74)	
7. निर्मल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी	49,717 (1962)	1,18,522 (31-12-77)	
8. गौरी शंकर बद्रो नारायण सकरी	83,258 (1957-58)	41,248 (31-12-77)	
9. विनय कृष्ण अग्रवाल (हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार)	6,55,407 (1966-67)	15,53,395 (1977-78)	
10. विनय कृष्ण अग्रवाल (अप्लि)	17,815 (1-4-64)	4,94,348 (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 expenditure 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 operations is engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. In this connection, a preliminary project report was prepared by Indian Airlines. A Committee has been constituted, 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.

बजट जिला अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय बजट, ग्रहमवाबाद को भ्रष्टाचार

10139. श्री कर्मासिंह शर्मा पटेल : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में पोरबन्दर नगर में महिला प्रधान एजेंट की बजट योजना के एजेंट ने क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय बजट, भारत सरकार, ग्रहमवाबाद को दिसम्बर, 1977 में एक भ्रष्टाचार नोटा या जिसमें जमाकर्ताओं के लिये समय पर कमीशन न मिलने और अपेक्षित फार्म छोटी पेटियां तथा अन्य साहित्य न उपलब्ध होने के कारण बजट जिला अधिकारी के विरुद्ध शिकायत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों का ब्योरा क्या है प्रया उनमें किन मांगों का उल्लेख किया गया है ;

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) क्या उसी एजेंट ने जिला राष्ट्रीय बजट कार्यालय नयी बजट योजना (बजट योजना), पोरबन्दर

के खिलाफ क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, ग्रहमवाबाद, से आठ बार शिकायत की थी और यदि हां, तो तिथि-वार की गई शिकायतों का ब्योरा क्या है और इन सभी शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई या करने का विचार है और कब ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार जस्ताह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). महिला प्रधान एजेंट की शिकायत मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित बातों के संबंध में थी :—

(i) जिला बजट अधिकारी आवश्यक मार्ग-दर्शन नहीं दे रहा था और राष्ट्रीय बजट संगठन की एजेंट को अपेक्षित सहयोग नहीं प्रदान कर रहा था, तथा

(ii) जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर 1977 के महीनों के कमीशन बिलों की प्रमायगी में देरी ।

शुरू में कमीशन बिलों की प्रमायगी में कुछ देर हो गयी थी । इसका कारण यह था कि इनमें कुछ और बातों की जांच की जानी थी । बाद में इन बिलों का भुगतान कर दिया गया था । उनकी अन्य शिकायतों में कोई जान नहीं थी और एजेंट को इस बारे में उपयुक्त सलाह दे दी गयी थी ।

(घ) जी, हां ; दिसम्बर 1977 में एजेंट द्वारा भेजी गयी शिकायत के प्रस्ताव उसी एजेंट से सात अन्य शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । तारीख-वार शिकायतों का संक्षिप्त ब्योरा तथा उन पर की गयी कार्यवाही नीचे दी गयी है :—

शिकायत की
तारीख

उठाये गये विषय

उन पर की गई कार्यवाही

10-3-77 एजेंसी जारी करने में प्रधान डाकघर में देरी होना

पहले जो आवेदन-पत्र भेजा गया था वह सम्बन्धित फार्म पर नहीं था और एजेंट को संबन्धित आवेदन-पत्र के साथ निर्धारित प्रति-भूति भेजने के लिए कहा गया था जो 2 मार्च, 1977 को प्राप्त हुआ था । आवेदक को एजेंट के रूप में नियुक्त करने का आवेदन 5 अप्रैल, 1977 को जारी कर दिया गया था । इस प्रकार इस मामले में कोई अनावश्यक देरी नहीं हुई ।

17-9-77 कमीशन बिलों की प्रमायगी में देरी तथा फार्मों और पठन सामग्री की पर्याप्त मात्रा में पूर्ति न करना ।

शुरू में कमीशन बिलों की प्रमायगी में कुछ देरी हो गयी थी क्योंकि कुछ बिलों में छुट्टा जरूरी था । परन्तु बाद में इन बिलों की प्रमायगी कर दी गयी थी । अपेक्षित फार्म तथा पठन सामग्री वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भेज दी गयी थी ।

निकायत की
तारीख

उठाये गये विषय

उन पर की गई कार्यवाई

- 17-10-77 जिला बचत अधिकारी की अनुपस्थिति में सितम्बर 1977 के कमीशन बिल पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। जिला बचत अधिकारी मुख्यतः एक दोरा अधिकारी होता है और जब वह प्रधान कार्यालय में होता है तभी इन बिलों को देखता है। इस संबंध में कुछ देरी हो गयी होगी परन्तु बाद में इन बिलों को चुका दिया गया था।
- 27-10-77 इसमें केवल महिला प्रधान केन्द्रीय बचत योजना एजेंटों को छाताधारियों की मुद्रित सूचियाँ, पासबुक्सों के कवर तथा अल्प बचत बख्तों की पूर्ति संबंधी सुझाव दिये गये थे। पहले सुझाव को माना नहीं गया। पासबुक के कवरों तथा अल्प बचत बख्तों की पूर्ति शाक-तार विभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध भण्डार के आधार पर की जाती है।
- 27-1-78 यह निकायत भी कमीशन बिलों की प्रदायगी में देरी होने से संबंधित है। कुछ मामलों में इंडस क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय बचत के पास सीधे प्राप्त हो गये थे जिन्हें जिला बचत अधिकारी के पास जांच के लिए वापस भेजना पड़ा।
- 22-2-78 इस प्रावेदन पत्र में कोई नई बात नहीं कही गयी थी। —
- 16-3-78 जनवरी और फरवरी 1978 के कमीशन बिलों में देरी। इन बिलों को चुका दिया गया है।

जयपुर राजघराने द्वारा किये गये सोने के सौदे

10140. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान राजस्थान पत्रिका दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 1978 में 'जयपुर राजघराने ने बम्बई में 6 करोड़ सोने के सौदे किये हैं' शीर्षक समाचार की ओर गया है ; और यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्यों का पता लगाने की कोई कार्यवाही की है तथा यदि हाँ, तो अब तक क्या जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या तत्संबन्धी व्यौरों की प्रति समा-वटन पर रखी जायेगी ?

मिन्स संजयलाल में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). फरवरी से जून, 1975 तक की अवधि में, धायकर/स्वर्ण निर्यात प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, जयपुर के भूतपूर्व शासक परिवार के विभिन्न परिवारों पर मारे गए कुछ छापों के परिणामतः स्वर्ण निर्यात प्राधिकारियों ने, स्वर्ण (निर्यात) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने की दृष्टि से, 895 किलोग्राम वजन का मुद्र सोना, सोने के सिक्के, गहने/वस्तुएं पकड़ी थीं। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के समाहर्ता द्वारा नवम्बर 1977 में इस मामले पर न्याय-निरणय की कार्यवाही की गई जिसके अन्तर्गत सोना जब्त कर लिया गया और 1.50 करोड़ रुपये के जुमाने की प्रदायगी

की जाने पर उसे छुड़ा लेने की अनुमति भी प्रदान की गई। समाहर्ता ने कर्नल भवानी सिंह, पर जयपुर के भूतपूर्व शाही परिवार के अधिभाजित हिन्दू परिवार के कर्ता होने के नाते, 5 लाख रुपये का वैयक्तिक दण्ड भी लगाया।

स्वर्ण निर्यात प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गए सोने तथा सोने की वस्तुओं को, धायकर विभाग द्वारा, धायकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 132(3) के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए पाबन्दी प्रादेश के अनुसार रोका गया था। समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, जयपुर द्वारा मामले में न्याय-निरणय की कार्यवाही किये जाने के बाद, कर-निर्धारिती ने धायकर विभाग से पाबन्दी प्रादेश हटाने के लिए अनुरोध किया ताकि वह सोना बेच कर देनदारियों के सम्बन्ध में धायकर और स्वर्ण-निर्यात प्राधिकारियों को अपेक्षित रकम की प्रदायगी कर सके। उसने 289 लाख ६० की एक बैंक-गारंटी, 26.69 लाख ६० का एक व्यक्तिगत बंध-पत्र तथा पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, जयपुर का एक पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसमें कहा गया था कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा छोड़े जाने वाले सोने की वस्तुओं की बिक्री बैंक की देखरेख में की जायगी और बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली रकम में से स्वर्ण निर्यात प्राधिकारियों को देय 155 लाख रुपये की रकम, धायकर विभाग को देय 289 लाख रुपये की रकम तथा बैंक प्रभार प्राविष्टा कर शेष रकम को बैंक द्वारा अपने पास रख लिया जायगा। बैंक ने इस बात का भी बखव दिया कि सोना मुक्त किये जाने की तारीख से 40 महीने के बाद वह कर की ऐसी देनदारियों

की प्रदायगी करेगा जो उसके द्वारा अपने पास रोक रखी गई बिस्की की शेष भाग की सीमा तक उस समय बकाया होगी। इस पर आयकर विभाग ने पाबंदी हटा ली।

पार्टी ने, जुमने की रकम तथा वैयक्तिक दण्ड की रकम जमा करके 6-2-78 को सोना छुड़ाया। रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि फरवरी और अप्रैल, 1978 के बीच, स्वर्ण-व्यापारियों को, लगभग 5.7 करोड़ रुपये का कुल 884 किलोग्राम सोना, घाम्पूषण और बस्तुएं धादि बेची गईं।

सोने की बिस्की से प्राप्त रकम में से 315.69 लाख रुपये (289 लाख रुपये तथा 26.69 लाख रुपये) आयकर विभाग द्वारा वसूल 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/musafirkhana, 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 ZULFIQARULLAH): (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 बरों में समानता

10149. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवान्न: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री होटलों को "स्टार" श्रेणी में रखने के बाजार के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारकित 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 क्षेत्रों 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 पखौं और अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों की बरों में समानता नहीं है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में समानता लाने के लिये सरकार कौन से विभिन्न कदम उठा रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम काँशिक): (क) पर्यटन विभाग की सूची में 288 अनुमोदित होटल हैं जिनमें से 152 को स्टार श्रेणी वर्ग में रखा गया है तथा शेष 136 को उस समय वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा जबकि वर्गीकरण समिति फिर से बालू हो जाएगी और जिसके बहुत ही सीधे बालू हो जाने की भाषा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्देशीय पर्यटकों के लिये अपेक्षित स्तरों के होटल आवास की कमी है। 1982 तक कुल 39710 कमरों की अनुमानित आवश्यकता के मुकाबले में, फिलहाल 17,851 कमरे हैं। गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में 77 होटल परियोजनाओं को मंजूर किया गया है तथा ये निर्माण की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। इनके पूरा हो जाने से वर्तमान आवास में 5,979 कमरों की और वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

जहाँ कि सरकारी क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है भारत पर्यटन विकास नियम की 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान निधियों उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में कुल 790 कमरों की क्षमता वाले 9 होटल बनाने की योजनाएँ हैं, होटल कांपरेसन आफ इंडिया का बम्बई में एक 355 कमरों वाला होटल तथा श्रीनगर में एक 275 कमरों वाला होटल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। नई दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास के 4 महानगरों में जनता होटलों के निर्माण का भी प्रस्ताव है जिनके बन जाने के साथ 2260 कमरे और बढ़ जाएंगे। होटल परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या तथा उन स्थानों को जहाँ उनका निर्माण किया जा रहा है, विधाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि अलग अलग जगह पर परिचालनात्मक तथा वृत्तीय लागतें अलग अलग होती हैं तथा प्रतिष्ठान के हिसाब से मूल्य पर निर्भर करती हैं, यह संभव नहीं है कि समान स्टार श्रेणी वाले सभी होटलों में टैरिफ की बरें समान हों। तथापि, होटलों की बरें एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आधार पर स्वीकार किये गये क्षेत्रों के

अनुसार नियत की जाती हैं जिनमें परिचालन लागतों पर उचित लाभ की व्यवस्था है। पब्लिक विभाग किसी चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट द्वारा यथोचित रूप से प्रमाणित किये गये इसी फार्मूले के आधार पर बनायी गयी होटल दरों का अनुमोदन करता है। इसके पश्चात् होटल दरों में हर संशोधन के लिये विभाग का अनुमोदन लिया जाता है। होटल दरों का एक शृंखला तैयार करने के लिये एक उपयुक्त फार्मूला निर्धारित करने की दृष्टि से एक अध्ययन भूप बनाया जा रहा है जो विभिन्न श्रेणियों के होटलों की निर्माण तथा परिचालनात्मक लागत की गहराई से जांच करेगा।

विवरण

निम्नी क्षेत्र में निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित होटल परियोजनाएं

उत्तरी क्षेत्र	संख्या
1. आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) . . .	1
2. इलाहाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)	1
3. भटिंडा (पंजाब) . . .	1
4. नई दिल्ली (दिल्ली) . . .	5
5. जयपुर (राजस्थान) . . .	1
6. छानऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश) . . .	2
7. झुझियाना (पंजाब) . . .	2
8. वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)] . . .	3
9. जम्मू (जम्मू और कश्मीर) . . .	1

	17

पूर्वी क्षेत्र

1. दिघा (पश्चिमी बंगाल) . . .	1
2. गोहाटी (आसाम) . . .	1
3. पटना (बिहार) . . .	3
4. सिल्चर (आसाम) . . .	1

	6

पश्चिमी क्षेत्र

1. अहमदाबाद (गुजरात) . . .	2
2. बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) . . .	7
3. गोवा . . .	2
4. खजुराहो (मध्य प्रदेश) . . .	1
5. बडोला (महाराष्ट्र) . . .	1
6. मारगोवा (गोवा) . . .	1
7. नासिक (महाराष्ट्र) . . .	2
8. कोडा (गोवा) . . .	1
9. पूना (महाराष्ट्र) . . .	2
10. सिंदरी (महाराष्ट्र) . . .	1

	20

दक्षिण क्षेत्र

वसतिग संख्या	संख्या
1. भदोनी (झांझ प्रदेश)	1
2. भनकागलो (झांझ प्रदेश)	1
3. बंगलोर (कर्नाटक)	3
4. कोचीन (केरल)	1
5. कोयम्बतूर (तामिलनाडू)	1
6. हैदराबाद (झांझ प्रदेश)	10
7. कर्कड़ा (झांझ प्रदेश) †	2
8. करीम नगर (झांझ प्रदेश)	1
9. मद्रास (तामिलनाडू)	6
10. उतकमंड (तामिलनाडू)	1
11. तिरुचिरापल्ली (तामिलनाडू)	1
12. तिरुपति (झांझ प्रदेश)	2
13. विशाखापत्तनम (झांझ प्रदेश)	1
14. विजयवाड़ा (झांझ प्रदेश)	1
15. वारंगल (झांझ प्रदेश)	2

	34

कुल योग	77

1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र में निर्माण करने के लिए प्रस्तावित होटल परियोजनाएं

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम

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

होटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया

1. बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) . . .	1
2. श्रीनगर (जम्मू और कश्मीर) . . .	1

	11

कुल योग	11

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:—

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

As at the end of	Madhya Pradesh		All India	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount Outstanding	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

(c) 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 ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को ऋण

10152. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). बिहार में कार्यरत 7 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों ने छोटे तथा सीमांतिक किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों को अपने अपने कार्य क्षेत्रों 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 ऋण स्वीकृत किये। बिहार में सहकारी समितियों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के व्याज की औसत दरें अल्पकालीन और मध्यकालीन ऋणों के लिए क्रमशः 13.25 प्रतिशत और 13.75 प्रतिशत हैं। ये बैंक अन्य क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की तरह केवल छोटे तथा सीमांतिक किसानों, कृषि मजदूरों, ग्रामीण शिल्पियों तथा ग्रामीण समुदाय के अन्य कम-जोर वर्गों को उद्धार शर्तों पर जैसे समूह गारंटी योजना, फसल की दृष्टि बन्धक रखने आदि शर्तों के अन्तर्गत ऋण स्वीकृत करते हैं।

रुपये की क्रय शक्ति

10153. श्री सुब्रह्मण्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 28 वर्षों में रुपये की क्रय शक्ति घटकर 25.64 पैसे रह गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रुपये की क्रय शक्ति र सगातार हो रही कमी रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां; अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5093 के उत्तर में, जोकि 31 मार्च, 1978 को दिया गया था, इस संबंध में जानकारी दे दी गई है।

(ख) क्रय शक्ति में कमी होना, मूल्यों में होने वाली वृद्धि के समान ही है। इस संबंध में सरकार सदा ही जागरूक रही है और मूल्यों में होने वाली अनुचित वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए, जब कभी आवश्यक हुआ है, सरकार ने उचित कदम उठाए हैं।

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 issues 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 CO-OPERATION (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. MURUGAIYAN:

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, Assistant General Manager, Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Member
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2. Shri M. S. Gokhale, Director, Computer Centre, New Delhi	Member
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- 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 Convener
 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 area 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, 1935 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	..	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	..	1
37.	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
38.	38	..	1	..	..	..	..
39.	39	2	..	1	1	..	..
40.	40	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total :		51	25	15	23	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.

नेपाल के साथ व्यापार समझौता

10163. श्री रामसेखर हुजारी : क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपाल के साथ हुए व्यापार समझौते के अन्तर्गत क्या रियायतें 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 आयात किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) इस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :
(क), (ग) और (घ). एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) भारत तीसरी दुनिया के देशों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के मामले में प्रमुख भूमिका प्रदा करता रहा है। वह बहु-पक्षीय तथा अन्तःक्षेत्रीय मंचों के अन्तर्गत अब तक सम्पन्न किये गये अधिमानी व्यापार प्रबन्धों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेता रहा है जैसे विकास-शील देशों में व्यापार वार्ताओं से सम्बन्धित गाट सलेख, भारत-यूगोस्लाविया और यू० ए० ई० के बीच व्यापार विस्तार तथा आर्थिक सहयोग करार तथा एशिया तथा प्रशान्त क्षेत्र के लिये आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक आयोग के विकासशील सदस्य देशों के बीच व्यापार वार्ताओं का प्रथम करार। प्रसंगवश नेपाल ने इनमें किसी भी प्रबन्ध पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये हैं।

विवरण

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

(1) भारतीय या नेपाली उद्भव के सभी माल के क्रमशः नेपाल या भारत में बिना ढकावट के जाने की अनुमति होगी और उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई भी मात्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध, लाइसेंसिंग या परमिट प्रणाली लागू नहीं की जायेगी। हाँ, उनके सम्बन्ध में निम्न-लिखित अपवाद होंगे :

(क) तीसरे देशों को निर्यात के लिये प्रति-बन्धित माल ;

(ख) घरेलू बाजार में वितरण या संचलन के लिये कीमत पर नियन्त्रण के अन्वय-धीन माल ; और

(ग) एक दूसरे के प्रवेश को निर्यात के लिये निषिद्ध माल ताकि तीसरे देशों को उसका भेजा जाना रोका जा सके।

(2) ऊपर बताई गई निषिद्ध या प्रतिबन्धित वगैरे के अन्तर्गत माल के सम्बन्ध में और ऐसे मामलों में जिनमें एक संविदाकारी पक्षकार को उसकी प्राथम्यता हो तो दूसरा पक्षकार विनिष्ट वार्षिक कोटा प्रावर्तनों के अन्वयेन उप-माल का निर्यात प्राधिकृत करेगा।

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

(1) यह भुगतान 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 उक्त भारतीय माल के आयातक से उतना आयात शुल्क तथा उस प्रकार के प्रभार वसूल नहीं करेगी जो भारत सरकार द्वारा भुगतान के लिये अनुमति दी गई राशि के बराबर हो।

(4) संविदाकारी पक्षकार परस्पर प्राधार पर एक दूसरे के देश से उन प्राथमिक उत्पादों के आयात को प्राधारभूत सीमा शुल्क और मादा सम्बन्धी, प्रतिबन्धों के लगाये जाने से मुक्त रखने के लिये राजी हो गये हैं जिनके बारे में परस्पर सहमति हो जाये।

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

(6) अन्य विनिर्मित वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में जिनमें नेपाल में दक्षिण नेपाली और भारतीय माल और श्रम का मूल्य कारखाना निकलती कीमत का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत है, उनके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार भारतीय बाजार में कुछ अधिमानी व्यवहार के लिये पात्र वस्तुओं का निर्धारण प्रति मामले के प्राधार पर करेगी।

(7) व्यापार संधि के साथ संलग्न संलेख में जैसी व्यवस्था की गई है, उसके अनुसार जिन प्राथमिक वस्तुओं का आदान-प्रदान दोनों देशों के बीच किया जा सकता है, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. हथि, बागबानी तथा बन उत्पाद तथा वे खनिज जिन्हें साधित नहीं किया गया है,
2. चावल, दलहन तथा घाटा,
3. टिम्बर,
4. गूड़ (गूड़ तथा मक्कर),
5. पन्ना, पत्थर तथा मछली,

6. मधु मक्खी, मधु मक्खी का मोम तथा शहद,

7. कच्ची ऊन, बकरी के बाल, तथा हड्डियाँ जो हड्डियों का चूरा बनाने में प्रयोग की जाती हैं,

8. दूध, दूध तथा घण्टों के घरो में बने उत्पाद,

9. घानी के तेल तथा तेल,

10. प्रायुर्वेदिक तथा जड़ी बूटियों से बनी औषधियाँ,

11. ग्रामीण वस्तुकारों द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुएँ जो विशेषकर गांवों में प्रयोग की जाती हैं,

12. कोई अन्य प्राथमिक उत्पाद जिसके सम्बन्ध में परस्पर सहमति हो जाये।

जिन और विनिर्मित मयों के सम्बन्ध में यह सहमति हुई है कि भारत द्वारा अधिमानी प्राधार पर बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के उनके प्रवेश की व्यवस्था की जायेगी, वे हैं :

- (1) खाद्यान्न तथा घाटे से बनी वस्तुएँ,
- (2) तेल तथा तेल निस्सारण,
- (3) वनस्पति उत्पाद,
- (4) फल उत्पाद,
- (5) डेरी उत्पाद,
- (6) मांस से बनी वस्तुएँ,
- (7) चीनी तथा चीनी से बनी वस्तुएँ,
- (8) पेय पदार्थ,
- (9) मिष्ठान,
- (10) तम्बाकू उत्पाद,
- (11) वन उत्पाद,
- (12) चास तथा भूसी,
- (13) चमड़ा तथा चमड़ा उत्पाद,
- (14) खनन कार्य,
- (15) हस्तशिल्प तथा कलात्मक सामान,
- (16) पशु खाद्य तथा चारा,
- (17) काँच तथा काँच का सामान,
- (18) साबुन,
- (19) पटसन उत्पाद,
- (20) माचिस,
- (21) घातु उत्पाद (फर्नाचर, कैबिनेट प्रादि)
- (22) वस्त्र,
- (23) निस्सादित कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट 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.

1141 LS-4

(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.

Promotion, 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
Actuarially qualified officers in the Cadre of AAOs	86 applied of which only 16 were the eligible.	6
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, Industries, 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. BALAJANOR: 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 CO-OPERATION (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 CO-OPERATION 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 वेयर एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज में
20 करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला

10175. श्री शरद वरब : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से निकलने वाले 15 अप्रैल, 1977 के हिन्दी पत्र "युवावतन" में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान सेनेटरी वेयर एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज पर 20 करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले का आरोप है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :
(क) और (ख). उक्त समाचार के अनुसार, जब बिक्री कर विभाग ने सन् 1975 में कम्पनी पर छापे मारे थे तो इस बात का पता चला था कि कम्पनी के कोश में से लगभग 20 करोड़ रु० का गबन किया गया है। संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II की प्रविष्टि 54 के अनुसार राज्य के अन्दर माल की बिक्री तथा खरीद पर कर लगाना राज्य सरकार का विषय है। इसलिए इस मंत्रालय के पास उक्त समाचार के उल्लिखित पहलू के सम्बन्ध में तत्काल कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह भी पता लगाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो 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)
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 अधिकारियों द्वारा मेटल कंटेनर ट्रेक्टरों आदि फर्म पर छापे मारा जाना

10177. श्री इया राम शास्त्र्य: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, कानपुर के अधिकारियों ने मेटल कंटेनर बनाने वाली मेटल कंटेनर ट्रेक्टरों आदि फर्म के यहाँ 4 सितम्बर, 1975 को छापे मार कर अवैध सामान और धातु कर अपवंचन के संबंध में कागजात जप्त किए थे ;

(ख) क्या इस फर्म ने टी० ए० नाम की जाली फर्म के नाम से लाइसेंस लिया था जब कि ट्रेक्टरों आदि फ़ैक्टरी उद्योग सामान का निर्माण कर रही थी और इस प्रकार इसने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई रियायतों का दुरुपयोग किया और बाद में इसके पते और रिकार्ड में जान बूझ कर हेरा-फेरी की ;

(ग) क्या इस फर्म ने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कानपुर के अधिकारियों के साथ साठ-गांठ से लाखों रुपये के धातु कर का अपवंचन किया और अधिकारियों ने इस फर्म 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 श्रमवाल): (क) कानपुर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सम-हर्तालय के प्रधान कार्यालय के निवारक अधिकारियों ने 4 सितम्बर 1975 को कानपुर में मेसर्स ट्रेक्टरों आदि इण्डस्ट्रीज के परिसरों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित परिसरों पर छापे मारे। अधिकारियों ने धातु के बने टिश्यू तथा फर्म के बहुत से रिकार्ड पकड़े।

(ख) उक्त छापे से यह पता चला कि धातु के टिश्यू का निर्माण करने के लिए 17-11-72 से 6-11-73 तक की अवधि के लिए टी० ए० इण्डस्ट्रीज के नाम से छल से एक लाइसेंस भी प्राप्त किया गया था। यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि फर्म, मेसर्स ट्रेक्टरों आदि इण्डस्ट्रीज, कम व्यापार करने वाले निर्माताओं को 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 गुप्त रूप से मेसर्स टी० ए० इण्डस्ट्रीज के नाम दिखाती रही जिसके पास 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 ए० इण्डस्ट्रीज के पते में रद्दीबदल की गयी है।

(ग) और (घ). धातुकर विभाग केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है।

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

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम 1944 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किये जाने के मामले में मेसर्स ट्रेक्टरों आदि इण्डस्ट्रीज को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है। इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि इस मामले में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों 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) *Auraz* dated 9-4-1978 in

the editorial 'Chowkidar Se Krorpati' 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 assesseees. As per information presently available, the number of new assesseees 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 स्टॉक का निर्यात

10184. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस समय फालतू चीनी का भारी स्टॉक 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 ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहायिता
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) सरकार ने 1978 के दौरान 6.50 लाख मे० टन चीनी की मात्रा का निर्यात करने का पहले ही विनिश्चय कर लिया है।

(ग) निर्यात बिक्रियां 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 निर्यात की जाने वाली चीनी का वास्तविक गन्तव्य स्थान इस अवस्था में नहीं बताया जा सकता है। यह प्राप्त होने वाले क्रयदेशों पर निर्भर करेगा और निर्यात ऐसे किसी भी देश को हो सकता है जिसके साथ हमारे व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध हैं।

Benefit Companies operating in the Country

10185. PROF. P. G. MAVALAN-KAR: 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 कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में पूँजी निर्माण की दर बचत दर से कम थी जिसका प्रतिकूल भाव औद्योगिक 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 धलन-धलन बचत और पूँजी निर्माण की दर क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में बचत की दर से पूंजी निर्माण की दर में कमी होने के कारणों के बारे में जांच की है और यदि हां, तो इस जांच का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पूंजी निर्माण की दर में इस तरीके से वृद्धि की जाये कि वह बचत की दर से कम न हो अपितु उससे अधिक हो ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) जी हां। देश में निवेश के मुकाबले घरेलू बचतों का आधिक्य, हमारे जैसी अर्थ व्यवस्था में अधिक औद्योगिक विकास तथा रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए सहायक सिद्ध नहीं होता।

(ख) जबकि 1975-76 और 1976-77 में बाजार मूल्यों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में व्यक्त सकल घरेलू बचतों का अनुमान क्रमशः 19.7 प्रतिशत तथा 21.1 प्रतिशत लगाया गया था, उपर्युक्त दो वर्षों में सकल पूंजी निर्माण क्रमशः 19.6 प्रतिशत तथा 19.2 प्रतिशत था जो कम रहा। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए प्राकंडे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) 23-2-78 को सभा-मटल 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 पूंजी निर्माण की घटी गति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहे हैं।

(घ) इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए कि चालू वर्ष में पूंजी निर्माण की दर घरेलू बचत की दर से नीचे न गिर जाए सरकार द्वारा ये कदम उठाए गए हैं। वार्षिक आयोजना परिषद में 17 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि; कच्चे माल, फालतू पुर्जों तथा मशीनी हिस्सों, पूंजीगत माल आदि के संबंध में आयात लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली को उदार बनाना; पूंजीगत उपकरणों की विशिष्ट मदों पर, सीमा शुल्क में कमी; किसी एक वर्ष में नई औद्योगिक कम्पनियों के सामान्य शेयरों में 10,000 रुपये के निवेश की गणना करते समय 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती करना, परि-सम्पत्तियों की बिक्री से होने वाली आय को नयी औद्योगिक कम्पनियों के सामान्य शेयरों में पुनः नियोजित कर दिये जाने की स्थिति में उसको पूंजी लाभ कर से छूट; बैंक को व्याज से प्राप्त होने वाली रकमों पर लगने वाले कर को समाप्त करना तथा बैंकों द्वारा सावधि उधार की दरों में कमी। निवेश छूट, जिसकी घोषणा पिछले वर्ष की गई थी को अधिकांश उद्योगों पर लागू करने के साथ, कुटीर, ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योगों को मिली राजकोषीय प्रेरणा और प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों को लाभांश के प्रतिवार्षिक वितरण से छूट दिए जाने के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए घरेलू बचतों को चालू वर्ष में, पूर्णतः पूंजी निर्माण के लिए इस्तेमाल 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 Mauritian 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 COOPERATION (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 COOPERATION (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>	147.9	172.4	134.9	142.8	175.7
Vanaspathi	131.8	171.5	160.0	148.0	167.5
Groundnut oil	154.4	173.5	133.7	134.2	170.7
Mustard oil	148.1	176.4	110.2	144.9	209.0
Coconut oil	146.0	162.4	121.1	153.7	157.9
Gingelly oil	157.2	174.3	153.6	162.2	179.4
Cottonseed oil	145.1	164.3	128.7	131.7	149.9

मंत्रालय तथा उसके सम्बद्ध और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के अधीन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

10193. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय उससे सम्बद्ध तथा उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम चलते हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने-कितने हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी माध्यम में पृथक्-पृथक् चलते हैं ; और

(घ) इस समय अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से चल रहे पाठ्यक्रमों को हिन्दी माध्यम से चलाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झारिफ बेग) : (क) से (घ) . वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय के अधीन तीन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हैं। वाणिज्य विभाग के अधीन भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान (आई आई एफ टी), नई दिल्ली में स्थित है और भारतीय वैकेजिंग संस्थान (आई आई पी) बम्बई में स्थित है। नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता विभाग के अधीन रांची में भारतीय वैध माप विज्ञान संस्थान है जो माप तथा तौल निदेशालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है।

भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान व्यापार, उद्योग तथा सरकार के शिबिष्ट स्तरों से संबंधित प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 20 अल्पावधि कार्यक्रमों के अलावा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के संबंध में दस महोत्सव का एक नियमित डिप्लोमा कोर्स आयोजित करता है। इसी प्रकार, भारतीय वैकेजिंग संस्थान उद्योग में मिडिल तथा सीनियर प्रबंध स्तरों के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 10 से 20 अल्पावधि तकनीकी कोर्सों के अलावा वैकेजिंग के संबंध में एक नियमित तीन महोत्सव का सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स आयोजित करता है। हालांकि नियमित कोर्स इन संस्थानों के मुख्यालयों में आयोजित किये जाते हैं परन्तु अल्पावधि कोर्स प्रमुख क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में भी आयोजित किये जाते हैं। इस बात को देखते हुए कि जिन कोर्सों का आयोजन ये दोनों संस्थान करते हैं वे तकनीकी, प्रकृति के हैं और उनमें देश भर के और कभी-कभी विदेशों के व्यक्ति भाग लेते हैं, इसलिए इन कोर्सों के शिक्षण का माध्यम अंग्रेजी रहा है। तथापि बचावों आदि के दौरान हिन्दी और अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का भी आवश्यकतानुसार प्रयोग किया जाता है। भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान ने उद्योग के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की है, उदाहरण के लिए अलौकिक में

साक मैनुफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन के लिए नयात बाजार के संबंध में आयोजित किये गए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के संबंध में ऐसा किया गया।

रांची स्थित भारतीय वैध माप विज्ञान संस्थान केवल एक कोर्स चलाता है। इस कोर्स में भी देश भर के और साथ ही विदेशों से व्यक्ति भाग लेते हैं और इस लिए शिक्षण का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है। तथापि यह संस्थान हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों द्वारा अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए संस्थान में विशेष ट्यूटोरियल 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 PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rent paid for accommodating 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 accommodate 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, Almunda 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 Sambalpur for construction of office accommodation.

वर्ष 1977-78 में दुहरे (कुप्रीकेट) नोटों का पकड़ा जाना

10196. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 में कुछ जाली और दुहरे नोट पकड़े गए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) ये नोट कहाँ छपे थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुल्लिकार उत्सव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

	1977	1978
	(30-4-1978 तक)	
भारतीय जाली करेंसी नोट	9125 (संख्या)	317 (संख्या)
विदेशी जाली करेंसी नोट	89 (संख्या)	—

(ग) केवल 48 नोट छावनी, दुर्ग (मध्य प्रदेश) में छापे गए बताए जाते हैं । इस मामले में एक प्रिंटिंग मशीन, और 100 रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के 48 जाली नोट और बहुत से प्राथमिक रूप से छापे गए जाली नोट पकड़े गए हैं । शेष भारतीय और विदेशी जाली करेंसी नोटों के छापने का स्थान या छापने के स्थानों का अभी तक पता नहीं चल सका है ।

Allegations against Senior Hindi Officer 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, Tanjavar	*	4	6	
10	Travellers' Lodge, Tiruchirapalli	*	4	6	ITDC is intending to increase dining room facility in Hassan Motel.
11	Hassan Motel	*	28	56	

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—Kancheepuram—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	4.29
4. Gujarat	..	..	..	..
5. Haryana	..	..	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1.87	0.16	..	..
8. Karnataka	67.49	39.15	18.60	9.63
9. Kerala	34.87	55.21	3.58	3.82
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.76	0.13	..	..
11. Maharashtra	14.04	34.20	32.48	5.51
12. Manipur	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	..	0.12	5.88	6.58
16. Punjab	..	..	..	..
17. Rajasthan	0.28	..	28.87	8.98
18. Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	1.24	3.89	..	0.19
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	177.92
<i>Unallocable Schemes</i>				
1. Establishments and expansion of transport units*	9.31	18.36	20.45	63.11
2. Other small misc. schemes			6.96	14.81
TOTAL	318.65	303.37	240.33	294.30

*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.

Rise in Prices of Spices

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 allepey finger variety which is mainly grown for export purposes) and cuminsed 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)
Black Pepper:	
Allepey (Palai)	1715
Cochin (Ungarbled)	1750
Madras (Office)	1900
London (Surawak spl. Black)	1899 (21-4-78)

1	2
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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 Co-operative 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 MEHTA:

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 COOPERATION (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 fibers or blends thereof.

(a) Group No.	(b) Description	(c) Swedish Tariff Classification No.	(d) Unit	(e) 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 61.03.102-106, ex 109	Pieces	700'000 (for period 1-7-78 to 30-6-79)
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	160'000
V	Knitted sweaters, pullovers, slippers, 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 61.02. ex 008 502-503 905-906 ex 909 ex 992-996	Pieces	900'000 (for period 1-7-78 to 30-6-79)
XIII	Bed linen*, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	62.02.110 ex 190 ex 792-793	Kilograms	575'000 (for period 1-7-78 to 30-6-79. In addition, and on an ad-hoc basis another 103'000 kilograms of bed linen may be exported by India during this period).

* The denomination "bed linen" refers to bed-sheets, pillow cases, pillow slips, bolster or eiderdown 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 stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres, <i>other than</i> ladies' stockings of continuous synthetic fibres	60·03·003, 102-106 ex 109, 902-906 ex 909	Kilograms	198·000
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		
	Outerwear, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres, <i>Other than</i> sweaters, pullovers, slipovers etc (group 7), costumes, dresses and skirts (ex group IX) and blouses (ex group X)	60·05·102, 105, 202, 205, 802, ex 803- 804, 806, ex 809, 812 ex 892, ex 895-896		
	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		
	Women's, girls' and infants' woven outer garments, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres <i>other than</i> costumes dresses and skirts (ex group IX) and blouses (ex group X)	61·02· ex 008, 112-116 152-156, 602-606 802-806, 902-906, ex 992-996		
	Men's and boys' nightwear, not knitted or crocheted of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	61·03·202-206, ex 209		
	Women's and girls' nightwear, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	61·04· ex 102-109		
	Travelling rugs and blankets, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	62·01· ex 101-400, 500 600, ex 900		
	Towels and similar articles, of cotton, wool or man-made fibres.	62·02·311, 319, ex 399 ex 792, ex 793		

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 COOPERATION (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 भ्रष्टाचर को
खरीद

10208. श्री रूप लाल सोमानी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एम० आई० टी० सी० ओ० ने 1977-78 के दौरान राजस्थान से 20 लाख रुपये के मूल का भ्रष्टाचर खरीदने का अपना वायदा पूरा कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त भ्रष्टाचर में कितना भ्रष्टाचर खरीदा गया और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उस दिशा में सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भारद्वाज बेग) : (क) और (ख) 31-3-78 तक 16.70 लाख रु० मूल्य (25.56 मे० टन) की खरीदारियों की गई थी। अप्रैल, 1978 के पहले पखवाड़े में 4.90 लाख रु० मूल्य (10.38 मे० टन) की प्रतिरिक्त खरीदारियों अन्तिम रूप से तय की गई थी। प्रतिरिक्त खरीदारियों को अन्तिम रूप से तय करने में विलम्ब इस कारण से हुआ कि बीलवारा के संभारक केन्द्र बिचि कर के भुगतान से उत्पन्न विवाद को पहले निपटार

बिना सीधों को अंतिम रूप से तय करने के अनिवार्य है ।

(ग) मिटको को राजस्वान धनक की खरीद का एक स्थिर स्तर बनाये रखने के लिये कहा गया है । फिर भी मिटको राजस्वान धनक खरीद एक सीमा तक ही कर सकता है क्योंकि वह निर्यात मांग से सम्बन्धित है । मिटको ने अप्रैल, 1977 में रूसी, चेकोस्लोवाकी तथा भारतीय धनक विलेखों के भीलवाड़ा के दोरे की व्यवस्था की थी ताकि सीधी खरीददारियों के लिये राजस्वान धनक की उपयुक्तता का आकलन किया जा सके । "निर्यात हेतु तैयार" धनक बनाकर राजस्वान धनक उद्योग को उसकी वर्तमान कठिन स्थिति से बाहर निकाला जा सकता है । इस उद्योग के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि अधिकों को आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये । मिटको पहले ही भीलवाड़ा में धनक खरीद-सह-प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चला रहा है । राजस्वान में प्राइवेट धनक व्यापार तथा उद्योग को इस केन्द्र में उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं से लाभ उठाना चाहिए ।

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.

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

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.

गोंड का निर्यात

10210. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पटेल: क्या बाणिज्य तथा वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों और सहकारिता संघों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में गोंड का विभिन्न रूपों में निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1976-1977-और 1977-78 में कितने गोंद का निर्यात किया गया तथा इसका किन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से निर्यात किया गया तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इसका निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से भी किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 (केवल अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक) के दौरान प्राकृतिक गोंद के निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार रहे :—

वर्ष	मात्रा		मूल्य
	मे० टन	लाख ट० में	
1976-77	7809		540
1977-78	3410		370

(केवल अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक)

अप्रैल से सितम्बर 1977 तक के आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं । सितम्बर 1977 के बाद के निर्यात आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । प्राकृतिक गोंद का निर्यात किसी भी अधिकरण के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत नहीं है । यह एक नियंत्रण रहित मद है और उस रूप में इसका निर्यात निर्यातकों के सभी बगों द्वारा किये जाने की अनुमति है ।

ग्राफ़ प्रदेश में तम्बाकू की भारी फसल

10211. श्री गंगा बल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ग्राफ़ 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 ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष तथा गत वर्ष के उत्पादन और विप्रेय मूल्य के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने तम्बाकू के मूल्य स्थिर रखने के लिये वर्जीनिया फलू तम्बाकू खरीदने के लिये

राज्य व्यापार निगम को निदेश दिये हैं और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू खरीदा गया और किस मूल्य पर ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार तम्बाकू के मूल्य स्थिर करने के लिये स्थिर प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :
(क) यह सच है कि इस वर्ष ग्राफ़ प्रदेश में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की बहुत अधिक फसल हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कीमतों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति रही है ।

(ख) 1976-77 के लिए वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के अधिक भारतीय उत्पादन के 94,400 मे० टन के सरकारी आंकड़ों की तुलना में तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा 1977-78 के दौरान केवल ग्राफ़ प्रदेश में ही 1,30,000 मे० 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 उपजकर्ताओं द्वारा प्राप्त की गई कीमतें नीचे दी गई न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम कीमतों के बीच रही :—

(रू० प्रति किबंटल)

कच्चा प्रेड	1977		1978	
	न्यूनतम	अधिक-तम	न्यूनतम	अधिक-तम
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 हां । राज्य व्यापार निगम को निदेश दिया गया है कि वह प्रचलित बाजार कीमतों पर सरकार के लेखों में 10,000 मे० टन वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खरीद करे । उसने सहकारी श्रेष्ठ तथा किसानों की उन एसोसिएशनों, सिटीकेटों से इस तम्बाकू की खरीद करने के लिए व्यवस्थाओं को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है जिन्हें कच्चा प्रेडों के आधार पर निकाली गई कीमतों पर एगमार्क तम्बाकू डिलीवर करना होगा ।

(ब) सरकार ने तम्बाकू बोर्ड को सलाह दी है कि वह बर्जोनिया तम्बाकू का उत्पादन प्रभावी रूप से विनियमित करे ताकि ऐसे बेसी उत्पादन का भावी फल पर प्रभाव न पड़े। इसके अतिरिक्त, बर्जोनिया तम्बाकू के आन्तरिक विपणन को समुचित रूप से विनियमित करने के लिए लोक सभा में 4 मई 1978 को एक बिल पहले ही लाया जा चुका है जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ तम्बाकू बोर्ड को अपने निजी नीलामी मंच स्थापित करने तथा उन्हें चलाने की क्षमता 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 (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHK): (a) to (c). The over-all policy of the line operation 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:

Period	(Rs. in crores)			
	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	368.32	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 धमरीका को एक कम्पनी से जेट विमान खरीदा जाना

10215. श्री राजपाल राहो : क्या पर्यटन और मावर विमान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा धमरीका की एक कम्पनी से जेट विमान खरीदे जाने के बारे में 31 मार्च, 1978 के मतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5151 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जेट विमान खरीदने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र धमरीका की संबंधित कम्पनी से सीधा 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 औचित्य है ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ ऐसे भी विमान हैं जो मामूली व्यय से ठीक कराए जा सकते हैं और इन विमानों का प्रयोग लम्बे समय तक किया जा सकता है ?

पर्यटन और मावर विमान मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर सिंह जी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है।

(ख) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास सात विमान हैं ; दो बीच-क्राफ्ट बी 18 एस, एक बीचबीबीबी 35, एक बीच बैरन बी-55, एक बीच क्रिग एयर ए-90, तथा दो एल्यूत III हेल्कॉप्टर । इनमें से, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का चार विमानों यथात् दो बीचक्राफ्ट बी 18 एस, एक बीच बी, ए 35, तथा एक बीच बैरन बी-55, को बेच देने का प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि इन विमानों का परिचालन खर्चीला समझा जाता है। क्योंकि इन में पिस्टन इंजन लगे होते हैं जिनमें प्रयुक्त होने वाले ईंधन की लागत बहुत अधिक है।

(ग) बीचक्राफ्ट बी 18 एस, बीचक्राफ्ट सुपर 18, तथा बीच बीबीबी 35 को छोड़कर सभी विमान बेच उड़ान योग्यता प्रमाणपत्र सहित चालू हासल में हैं। बेकार विमानों को उनके यथापेक्षित जरूरी निरीक्षण मरम्मत कार्य करके काम करने योग्य बनाया जा सकता है।

States Representations on Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

10216. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: 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.

सीमाशुल्क विभाग द्वारा बोरी छिने लाये गये
खाना का पकड़ा जाना

10218. श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा :]

श्री सुरेश चिक्म :

क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में सीमाशुल्क विभाग ने बोरी छिने लाये गये 50 लाख रुपए के मूल्य का 7 हजार किलोग्राम खाना पकड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी सम्पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) खाना को तत्करी रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) जब यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि खाना बाप जैसी गम्भीर रोग के लिए यह बहुत उपयोगी है तो इस वस्तु को आवश्यक वस्तु न माने जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललीत कृष्णलाल): (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। सरकार को किसी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बनारस पुलिस अधिकाधिकारियों ने 4 अप्रैल, 1978 को बनारस में लगभग 30,000 द० मूल्य के खाना के 85 बोरे पकड़े और सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए, संबंधित कागजों और मुद्रा-माल को 5 अप्रैल, 1978 को बनारस सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों के सामने पेश किया। परन्तु, पृष्ठताड से पता चला कि यह माल, भारत साधु समाज, नई दिल्ली की ओर से कानूनी तौर से आयात किया गया था। सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 का कोई अपराध नहीं बनने से माल पार्टी को सौंप दिया गया।

(ग) खाना मणकों को तत्करी के किसी भी प्रयास को विफल करने के लिए सीमाशुल्क कर्मचारी पूरी तरह सावधान हैं।

(घ) इस संबंध में मिली रिपोर्ट से पता चला है कि धार्मिक चिकित्सकों द्वारा खाना का इस्तेमाल कुछ पुरानी और अन्यथा असाध्य बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है। लेकिन, इस धीवधि की चिकित्सीय 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 PURU-SHOTAM 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 मोतीसाई धारो चौधरी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तम्बाकू का निर्यात करने का निर्णय लिया गया है उसके बाद गुजरात से कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू खरीदा गया और वहाँ तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिए कितने केन्द्र खोले गए हैं ;

1141 LS—6.

(ख) देश के अन्य भागों में राज्यवार खोले गए ऐसे केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है और वहाँ से कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू की खरीद की गई है ; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया गया ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग) : (क) भारत परम्परागत रूप से भारी मात्रा में तम्बाकू का निर्यात कर रहा है। हमारे अधिकांश निर्यातों में बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू शामिल होता है जो मुख्यतः प्रायद्वीप एवं कर्नाटक में पैदा होता है। अतः तम्बाकू निर्यात करने की नीति कोई नई नहीं है। गुजरात में मुख्य रूप में बीड़ी तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है जिसकी अधिक निर्यात मांग नहीं है। सरकार ने गुजरात में निर्यात के लिए किसी तम्बाकू को सरकारी लेखे पर खरीदने का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। अतः इस उद्देश्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा गुजरात में खोले गए किसी भी केन्द्र का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) सरकार ने पिछले महीने राज्य व्यापार निगम को 10,000 मे० टन बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदने का निदेश दिया है। इसकी खरीद प्रायद्वीप में चालू फसल में से होगी। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इस तम्बाकू को उस राज्य में सहकारी क्षेत्र तथा तम्बाकू उपज वाले क्षेत्रों में किसानों के सिडोकेटों / संगठनों से खरीदने की व्यवस्था की अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है।

(ग) निर्यात बाँकड़े समूचे देश के लिए रखे जाते हैं और न कि राज्यवार। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात किए गए अनिर्मित तम्बाकू की मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	निर्यात की गई मात्रा (दस लाख किग्रा में)
1973-74 .	78.21
1974-75 .	74.98
1975-76 .	74.28
1976-77	80.10
1977-78 . .	71.19
(अप्रैल 77 से फरवरी 78)	
	(अनन्तित)

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.

बैंकों में विभिन्न सेवा नियम

10227. श्री राम कंवार बेरबा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (केन्द्रीय) के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई सेवा शर्तों और नियमों के अन्तर्गत बैंकों में विभिन्न सेवा नियम उचित हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख)। सरकार द्वारा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए अभी तक कोई सेवा नियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं। चिकित्सा लाभ, धनकान, वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि आदि जैसे मामलों में, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे जिस राज्य में स्थित हैं, उस राज्य के समकक्ष कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाली सेवा नियमों को अन्तिम रूप से अपना 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—earthware and china-ware

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.

Steel office and camping furniture—filling cabinets, book shelves, swivel chairs, stools, tables. etc.

Stainless steel tableware and flatware—knives, spoons, forks etc.

Other manufactured products

Refrigeration equipment

Adding machines (non-electric)

Electric filament and luminescent lamps

Bicycles

Footwear—leather and canvas

Leather handbags pocket books

Leather luggage

Sporting goods

Handicraft novelty items and jewellery etc.

Automotive Batteries

Auto parts

Ceiling Fans—Exhaust Fans

Electric Irons

Voltage Regulators and Stabilizers

Electric supplies

Wire Switches

Plugs

Light fixtures etc.

Computers, software and related services

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 Rupee 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
	857 packages furniture	Rs. 3,73,800	Afghanistan
31st March, '76 .	. . . . . nil	nil	nil
30th June, '76 .	. 72 packages furniture	Rs. 1,52,506	Dacca, Bangladesh
	19 packages furniture and furnishings	Rs. 58,573	Do.
30th September, '76 .	. 3-Wheeler Bajaj delivery van.	Rs. 36,904	Do.
31st December, '76 .	. 10 Jeeps	Rs. 3,46,667	Bangladesh
	Drapery & upholstery material	Rs. 53,890	Afghanistan
	Do.	Rs. 8,496	Do.
31st March, '77 .	. 3 bales drapery & upholstery material	Rs. 3,181	Do.
30th June, '77 .	. 17 wooden screens	Rs. 6,800	Pakistan
	18 wooden screens	Rs. 9,643	Do.
5th August, '77 .	. 8 bundles of fabrics	Rs. 3,630	USA
	TOTAL	Rs. 13,27,960	

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.

तस्करों को 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 खराब हो गई थीं और उनका उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्याख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) जी, हां। पश्चिमी पट पर तस्करी की रोकथाम के लिए सीमाशुल्क विभाग के प्रयोगार्थ 1974-75 में मध्यम आकार की तीव्रगामी 20 नौकाएँ नार्वे से आयात की गयी थीं। इनके अतिरिक्त 1977 में 2 अदद छोटे जेट जलयान भी न्यूजिलैंड से मंगाए गए थे। बड़ी संख्या में इनकी खरीद के बारे में निर्णय लेने से पहले मुहानों, संकरी खादियों और नहरों में इनकी उपयोगिता का जायजा लेने के लिए भी इनका पश्चिमी पट पर नियोजन किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). नार्वे की 20 नौकाओं में से एक नौका, 10/11 फरवरी, 1975 की रात को एक संदण्ड जलयान का पीछा करते समय बम्बई से दूर पानी के अन्दर स्थित चट्टान से

टकरा कर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई। चूंकि नौका को हुई क्षति की मरम्मत और किरायाती पायी गयी, इसलिए इसे पूरा नुकसान मान लिया गया है। लेकिन, मुख्य इजिन और कुछ पुर्जों बाद में इस्तेमाल के लिए निकाल कर रख लिए गए हैं। अन्य नौकाएँ बालू हावत 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 it is available.

न्यूली शगर फैंक्टरी, नगरिया तथा जीप फैंक्टरी, इलाहाबाद के मालिकों की ओर करों की बकाया राशि

10235. डा० महावीर सिंह शाक्य: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यूली शगर फैंक्टरी, नगरिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) तथा जीप फैंक्टरी, इलाहाबाद के मालिकों की ओर आयकर तथा केन्द्रीय करों की भारी राशियाँ बकाया हैं ; और क्या उनको वसूल करने में सरकार निष्क्रिय रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बिना वित्तसंय में राज्य वंती (पी जुलिकार उल्साह) : (क) और (ख). जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय विन्की-कर का संबंध है, इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 17 दिसम्बर, 1977 को कोई कर बकाया नहीं है और इसलिए उन्हें वसूल करने के लिए कोई उपाय करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

जहाँ तक आयकर का सम्बन्ध है, 31 मार्च 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल 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 CO-OPERATION (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 cooperation?

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 CO-OPERATION (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 or 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 comparison 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 Hydrochloride

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 Hydrochloride 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 पाटियों को "यूथ होस्टलों" में ठहरने सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

10244. श्री एन० एन० सोमानी: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रेकिंग पाटियों और पर्वतारोहियों को "यूथ होस्टलों" में ठहरने की भी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिये राष्यों को कुछ निदेश देने की स्थिति में है ?

परमहन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री
पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (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.
Tripathi 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 tor-
nado?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-
TAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). There
is a newspaper report that Shri S. K.
Tripathi 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 litera-
ture.

(d) Government have no such pro-
posal.

बिड़ला उद्योग समूह पर करों की
बकाया राशि की जांच

10246. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिड़ला उद्योग समूह की करों की
बकाया राशि की जांच किस प्रकार की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पूरी जानकारी
प्राप्त करने के लिये उनकी लेखा-पुस्तकों की जांच
करने तथा फिर तत्संबंधी तुलन-पत्रों को सभा-
पटल पर रखने का है; और

(ग) उन राजनैतिक दलों तथा नेताओं के
नाम क्या हैं जिनको वर्ष 1973-76 के दौरान
बिड़ला उद्योग समूह ने चन्दे दिये तथा कितनी
राशि के चन्दे दिए; और क्या उक्त जानकारी
सभा पटल पर रखने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकिकार
उल्लाह) : (क) कलकत्ता तथा बम्बई में बिड़ला
समूह के कर-निर्धारितियों के मामले श्राय-कर श्रायुक्त
(सेण्ट्रल) के अधीन रखे गये हैं ताकि कर-
निर्धारणों और करों की बसुली पर उचित
निगरानी रखी जा सके । दूसरे स्थानों पर भी,
इन मामलों को वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के कार्य-भार
में रखा गया है ।

कर की बकाया रकमों को प्रत्येक मामले में
श्राये ले जाया जाता है । जो वर्ष में जारी की
गई मांग का, ऐसी मांग के प्रति श्रदा किये गये
कर का और श्रदा नहीं की गई शेष रकम का
समुचित रूप से मिलान करने के पश्चात् किया
जाता है ।

(ख) जैसा कि भाग (क) के उत्तर में
बताया गया है, बिड़ला समूह से सम्बंधित मामले,
विस्तृत जांच-पड़ताल के प्रयोजनार्थ, इस समय
श्राय-कर अधिकारियों (केन्द्रीय अधिकार-क्षेत्र)
अथवा अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा देखे जाते
हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, बिड़ला समूह से संबंधित
श्राय-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 रजिस्ट्रार 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 बिड़ला 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 ZULFIQARULLAH): (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 Sonapat (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, Sonapat (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 ZULFIQARULLAH): (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.

जिला मुख्यालय (बिहार) के श्री रघुनाथ पाण्डे पर कर की बकाया राशि

10250. श्री हुकम चैध नारायण सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975 से 1977 तक वर्षवार राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों द्वारा 'अपर टाकीज' और बिहार में मुख्यालय जिले की अनेक औद्योगिक संस्थाओं के मालिक श्री रघुनाथ पाण्डे को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये और उनके विरुद्ध कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) उन पर विभिन्न केन्द्रीय करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है और किन्-किन तरीकों से बकाया है और सरकार का उसकी वसूली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार-उल्लाह) : (क) साहकारों में प्रचलित परिपाटी तथा प्रथा के अनुसार और सरकारी क्षेत्र की बैंकों पर लायू होने वाले कानूनों के उपबन्धों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुरूप भी बैंकों के भ्रम-भ्रमण घटकों से सम्बन्धित सूचना सामान्यतः प्रकट नहीं की जाती ।

(ख) प्रत्यक्ष करों की बकाया रकमों के बारे में स्थिति इस प्रकार है—श्री रघुनाथ पाण्डे पर, व्यष्टि के रूप में कर के 15,819/- रु० बकाया है जिसमें 14,983/- रु० धायकर के हैं जिसकी मांग 17-2-78 को जारी की गई थी, द्वारा 140 रु० (3) के अन्तर्गत दण्ड की रकम 570/- रुपये हैं, जिसके लिए मांग 21-3-75 को जारी की गई थी और धन कर की रकम 266/- रुपये हैं जिसके लिये मांग 10-4-72 को जारी की गई थी । 14,983/- रु० की मांग के स्वगन के लिए एक याचिका विचाराधीन है । धागा है जो मांग पन्द्रह दिन में वसूल हो जाएगी ।

श्री रघुनाथ पाण्डे पर एक अविभाजित हिन्दू परिवार की हैसियत से भी कर-निर्धारण किया गया है जिसकी धोर धायकर के 29,559/- रु० बकाया हैं, जिनमें 9674/- रुपये की मांग 3-12-77 को तथा 19,885/- रुपये की मांग 18-2-78 को जारी की गई थी । इन मांगों के स्वगन के लिए कर-निर्धारिता द्वारा पेश की गई याचिका विचाराधीन है ।

श्री रघुनाथ पाण्डे की धोर यदि सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की कोई रकम बकाया हो तो उसके बारे में सूचना एकत्र 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	}	Function under 'Operation East-Asia'—cover Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong and Thailand.	Regional Director, Tokyo, supervises the functioning of these offices.
17. Bangkok			
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).

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.

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?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM 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

1141 LS-7

(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 SHAN-KARRAO 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.
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Total number of pensioners who commuted their pensions	51,400 approx.
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(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 Vyakhayanamudra 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 affabas, 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 affabas, figures and figurines and wall plates.

सहकारी समितियों को सोडियम सिलिकेट पर उत्पादन-शुल्क में राहत देने के बारे में प्रश्नोत्तर

10261. श्री धर्मेन्द्र नाथ पटेल : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बता ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय की 6 मार्च, 1978 को श्री सौराष्ट्र सिलिकेट प्रोड्यूसर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज लिमिटेड, जूनागढ़ (गुजरात) से कोई प्रश्नोत्तर मिला जिसमें सहकारी समितियों को सोडियम सिलिकेट पर उत्पादन-शुल्क में राहत देने की मांग की गई है; यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या क्या मांग की गई है;

(ख) क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रश्न करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बातों स्वीकार कर ली हैं, यदि हां, तो किस रूप में और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा वे बातें कब और किस रूप में स्वीकार की जायेंगी ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश भद्रवाल) :
(क) जी, हाँ। श्री सौराष्ट्र सिलिकेट उत्पादक सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, जूनागढ़ (गुजरात) ने दिनांक 6 मार्च, 1978 को अपनी दरखास्त में अनुरोध किया है कि 15 लाख रुपये की सीमा, जो लघु निर्माताओं के लिए उत्पादन-शुल्क में राहत की नई छूट योजना के निमित्त लघु निर्माता की पात्रता का निर्धारण करने के लिए निश्चित की गई है (जो 1978 के बजट प्रस्तावों के भाग के रूप में घोषित की गई थी), सहकारी समितियों के लिए हटा ली जाए।

(ख) और (ग). पात्रता का मापदण्ड सहकारी समितियों के पक्ष में हटाने के परिणामतः, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, दुर्लभ्यो होंगे तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र के बाहर के वास्तविक लघु एककों के कार्यक्षेत्र में कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी। इसलिए उपयुक्त दरखास्त में की गयी प्रार्थना स्वीकार्य, नहीं है।

नये मृंगफली विलायक निस्सारण संयंत्रों
(ब्राऊंडनट सालवेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन प्लांट्स)
की माँग

10262. श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल : क्या विलायक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में राजकोट सौंडल और जूनागढ़ स्थित लगभग सात नये मृंगफली विलायक निस्सारण संयंत्रों ब्राऊंडनट सालवेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन प्लांट्स) ने 18 मार्च, 1978 को उन्हें भ्रम्यावेदन दिया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या-क्या माँगों की गई हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कौन-कौन सी माँगें स्वीकृत कर ली गई हैं अथवा स्वीकृत करने का विचार है तथा कब और किस प्रकार;

(घ) भ्रम्यावेदन में 'ग्रीदा' 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 निर्यात के कितने कोटे की अब तक मंजूरी दी गई है और इसमें से नये विलायक संयंत्रों को कितना टन कोटा दिया गया है और जब नया कोटा मंजूर किया जाएगा तो नये विलायक निस्सारण संयंत्रों को कितना प्रतिशत कोटा दिया जाएगा; और

(ङ) 1978 में निर्यात की जाने वाली तेल रहित खली की मात्रा को अन्तिम रूप से कब मंजूरी दी जाएगी और इस पर अन्तिम रूप से कब स्वीकृति दी जाएगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :
(क) से (ग). जी, हाँ। उसमें की गई माँगें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) कैनालाइजिंग एजेन्सी ग्रीदा का वर्ष 1978 की उच्चतम सीमा से निर्यात के लिए दिए गये मृंगफली निष्कर्षण (एक्सट्रैक्शन) कें 2.5 लाख मीटरी टन के तदर्थ कोटे में से 10 प्रतिशत भारित कोटे के वितरण के लिए अपनाये गये तरीके में अन्यायपूर्ण बरताव रहा।

(ii) उन यूनिटों को, जो पहले भी मौजूद थीं, कोटे का प्रावर्तन किया गया, जिसके फलस्वरूप उस मा. में कमी हुई जो वास्तविक नई यूनिटों को उपलब्ध हो सकती थी।

(iii) व्यापारी निर्यात कर्ताओं को निर्यात की कोई भी पात्रता नहीं दी जानी चाहिये।

इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) वर्ष 1978 की उच्चतम सीमा में से निर्यात के लिए मृंगफली निष्कर्षण (एक्सट्रैक्शन) का 2.5 लाख मीटरी टन का तदर्थ कोटा अब तक दिया जा चुका है।

इसमें से नये संयंत्र के लिए भारित भाग 10 प्रतिशत अथवा 25,00 मीटरी टन था।

नये विलायक संयंत्रों के लिए नये कोटे का प्रतिशत प्रतिरिक्त कोटे के दिये जाने पर लिया जाएगा।

(ङ) यह मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

ब्रेजीलेंट हाइड्रेशन कन्स्यूमर्स एसोसिएशन,
राजकोट और श्री सौराष्ट्र चेंबर ऑफ कामर्स
एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, वेरावल के भ्रम्यावेदन

10263. श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल : क्या विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के हाई टेन्सत कन्स्यूमर्स एसोसिएशन, राजकोट के ब्रेजीलेंट और श्री सौराष्ट्र चेंबर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज वेरावल ने उनके मंत्रालय को विद्युत् उपकरणों पर शुल्क के बारे में भ्रम्यावेदन और तार क्रमशः 6 मार्च, 1978 और 28 मार्च, 1978 को भेजे थे और यदि हाँ, तो उनमें क्या माँगों की गई हैं; और

(ख) इन माँगों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जानी है और कब तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ज्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश कपूरवाल) :

(क) जी, हाँ। हाइटेक्न कन्सुमर्स एसोसिएशन राजकोट ने अपनी तारीख 6 मार्च, 1978 की दरखास्त में सरकार से बिजली पर से केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क हटाने की प्रार्थना की है। श्री सोरठ चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, बेरावल ने तारीख 28 मार्च, 1978 की अपनी दरखास्त में सरकार ने यह धनुरोध किया है कि वह बिजली उत्पादन एककों से यह गारंटी ले कि वे बिजली पर लगने वाले उत्पादन-शुल्क के भार को उप-भोक्ताओं पर नहीं डालेंगे।

(ख) बिजली पर उत्पादनशुल्क हटाने के बारे में प्रार्थना स्वीकार करना सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है। सरकार के लिए यह भी मुश्किल नहीं कि वह बिजली उत्पादन एककों से इस भाव्य की गारंटी ले कि वे बिजली पर लगाये गये उत्पादन-शुल्क के भार को उपभोक्ताओं पर नहीं डालेंगे।

श्री रेयन्स फैंक्टरी, उज्जैन के मालिकों और भागीदारों द्वारा उत्पादन-शुल्क का अपवंचन

10264. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन में धागरा रोड पर झयरीग अस्पताल के सामने स्थित श्री रेयन्स फैंक्टरी, जिसका उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश में नई सड़क पर शोरूम है, के मालिक और भागीदार पिछले तीन वर्षों से उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवंचन कर रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो मिल की स्थापना के बाद इसने कितना कपड़ा बनाया है और उस पर उत्पादन-शुल्क की कितनी राशि लगती है; और

(ख) क्या उत्पादन-शुल्क का अपवंचन करने के लिए उक्त मिल में निमित्त सारा कपड़ा प्रोसेसिंग के लिए बम्बई ले जाया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो बम्बई में अब तक कितना कपड़ा 'प्रोसेस' किया गया तथा प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट का नाम क्या है और उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश कपूरवाल) :

(क) और (ख). टी० बी० अस्पताल, धागरा रोड, उज्जैन के सामने स्थित मिस्र श्री रेयन्स फैंक्टरी ने अपनी फैंक्टरी में 34 विद्युत् करघे लगा रखे हैं। वे महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और राजस्थान के विभिन्न बाजारों से शुल्क प्रदत्त पोली-विस्कोस और पोलि-एस्टर सूत लाते हैं और कोरे अप्रक्रियागत कोली-विस्कोस वस्त्रों का निर्माण करते हैं। कोरे अप्रक्रियागत मानव निमित्त वस्त्र को मूल उत्पादन शुल्क और अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क से पूरी छूट मिली हुई है। ऐसे एककों को लाइसेंस-नियंत्रण से भी छूट प्राप्त है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये, इस फर्म द्वारा शुल्क के अपवंचन

किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। यह बताया गया है कि वे बम्बई में खुले बाजार में विभिन्न पाटियों से प्रक्रियागत कपड़ा खरीदते हैं और उसे उज्जैन में नई सड़क स्थित अपने शोरूम में बिक्री 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 बिक्री कर और आयकर का भुगतान

10266. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स जरनेल सिंह एण्ड सन्स, नई दिल्ली ने फर्म के शुरू होने से लेकर अब तक सरकार को केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर और आयकर का भुगतान नहीं किया है और यदि हां, तो फर्म को और क्या बकाया राशि है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर और आयकर के भुगतान से बचने के लिए यह फर्म शुरू से ही अपने द्वारा बनाई गई मशीनरी बिना बिल के बड़े पैमाने पर बेच रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन सभी तथ्यों के बारे में जांच करेगी ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल)

(क) और (ख). प्रश्न में मैसर्स जरनेल सिंह एण्ड सन्स का पता नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी, फिलहाल उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, जरनेल सिंह एण्ड सन्स, नई दिल्ली के नाम से किसी पार्टी का आयकर आयुक्त, नई दिल्ली के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत कर निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है। और इसलिए उसके द्वारा आयकर की किसी प्रकार की भ्राम्यगी किये जाने भ्रम या उसकी और आयकर बकाया होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर का सम्बन्ध है, मैसर्स जरनेल सिंह एण्ड सन्स, 2580/9, गली नं० 15, कैलाश नगर (गांधी नगर) दिल्ली-110031 के नाम की एक फर्म दिल्ली प्रशासन के बिक्री कर विभाग में पंजीकृत है और उसने 6-12-75 को 105 रु० की अपनी एकमात्र अन्तर्राज्यीय बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में 10.50 रु० का केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर भ्रम किया है। रिकार्ड के अनुसार, इस व्यापारी ने 6-12-1975 को अपना पंजीकरण कराने के बाद कोई अन्य अन्तर्राज्यीय बिक्री नहीं की है। इस व्यापारी के नाम केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है।

मैसर्स जरनेल सिंह एण्ड सन्स, 5/1-ए, नीति-नगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली के नाम का एक अन्य व्यापारी दिल्ली प्रशासन के बिक्री कर विभाग में पंजीकृत था और दलाई मशीनों के निर्माण तथा

बिक्री का व्यापार करता था। इस व्यापारी द्वारा की गई भ्राम्यगी के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :

वर्ष	आयकर विवरणी के साथ भ्रम किया गया कर	कर निर्धारण के कारण जारी की गयी प्रतिरिक्त मांग
1973-74	375/- रु०	875/- रु०
1974-75	210/- रु०	कर निर्धारण नहीं किया गया।
1975-76	कुछ नहीं	कर निर्धारण नहीं किया गया।

रिकार्ड के अनुसार, ऊपर उल्लिखित व्यापारियों में से पहले व्यापारी ने 6-12-75 को बिल नं० 70486 के जरिए 105 रु० की एक मात्र अन्तर्राज्यीय बिक्री की जिस पर 10 प्रतिशत की दर से देय कर के 10.50 रु० भ्रम कर दिये हैं। 7-5-76 को भी जांच की गयी थी जिसमें किसी विसंगति का पता नहीं चला।

रिकार्ड में ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता जिससे यह पता चले कि ऊपर उल्लिखित व्यापारियों में से दूसरे व्यापारी ने उचित बिल जारी किये बिना मशीनरी की बिक्री की।

दैनिक प्रवृत्तिका और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन
के मालिकों तथा साक्षीदारों द्वारा
आयकर का भुगतान

10267. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक प्रवृत्तिका और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश के मालिकों तथा साक्षीदारों ने गत तीन वर्षों में आयकर भुगतान नहीं किया है और यदि हां, तो उक्त भ्रम में साक्षीदारों और मालिकों की और भ्रम-भ्रम आय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) क्या आयकर अधिकारी बकाया आयकर का भुगतान न करने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध इस भ्रम से कार्यवाही 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 उनसे आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये जायें ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिकार उल्लास) : (क) और (ख)। उपर्युक्त सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बनस्पति का उत्पादन करने वाले एकक

10268. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बनस्पति का उत्पादन करने वाले किसने एकक हैं तथा राज्यवार वह कहाँ कहाँ स्थित हैं और प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में इस उद्योग के लिए कितना कच्चा माल आयात किया और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोबिल) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बनस्पति उद्योग के लिए आयात किए गये कच्चे माल की कुल मात्रा लगभग 925 लाख मीटरी टन बनती है, जिसका अनुमानित मूल्य 461 करोड़ रुपए है।

विवरण

बनस्पति एकक कहाँ कहाँ स्थित है, उनका राज्यवार व्यौरा	एककों की संख्या	दैनिक संस्था- पित क्षमता मीटरी टनों में
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आग्न प्रवेश :

अदोनी	1	50
हैदराबाद	2	50
कलसुर	1	10
करनूल	1	64
सिकन्दराबाद	1	19

बिहार :

झालमियानगर	1	100
गुर्वाबती	1	50

बिस्फी :	2	275
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बनस्पति एकक कहाँ कहाँ स्थित है, उनका राज्यवार व्यौरा	एककों की संख्या	दैनिक संस्था- पित क्षमता मीटरी-टनों में
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गुजरात :

भावनगर	2	125
गोण्डल	1	25
जामनगर	1	25
मनावदाद	2	40
मोरवी	1	30
पोरबन्दर	1	50
राखियल	1	12.5
साम्भवा	1	25

हरियाणा

भिवानी	1	50
कुण्डल	1	10
शाहबाद	1	25
यमुनानगर	1	75

केरल :

बालिकट	1	10
अर्नाकुलम	1	25

कर्नाटक :

बंगलौर	2	10.50
दावनगिरी	2	37.5
दुबली	1	15

मध्य प्रदेश :

देवास	1	30
इन्दौर	1	100
खण्डवा	1	50

महाराष्ट्र :

अकोला	1	67.5
अमलनेर	1	100
बम्बई	8	627
धुलिया	1	45
लाटूर	1	12.5
नागपुर	1	12.5
पथौरा	1	48

बनस्पति एकक कहाँ-
कहाँ स्थित हैं, उनका
राज्यवार व्यौरा

एककों की
संख्या

दैनिक संस्था-
पित प्रत्येक
मीटरों टनों
में

पंचाल :

प्रमत्तसर	1	100
दोराहा	1	50
खन्ना	1	50
खरड़	1	25
लुधियाना	3	90
राजपुरा	1	100

राजस्थान :

भीलवाड़ा	1	75
चित्तौड़गढ़	1	25
जयपुर	4	275

रामप्रसाद :

मद्रास	2	62.5
मिर्जापुर डैम	1	10.5
तिरुचिरापल्ली	1	50
बिल्लुपुरम	1	20

उत्तर प्रदेश :

प्रलीगढ़	1	50
गजियाबाद	4	231.5
कानपुर	2	125
लखनऊ	2	65
मंसूरपुर	1	25
मोदीनगर	1	100
सीतापुर	1	50

पश्चिम बंगाल :

कलकत्ता	2	130
लिलुहा	1	50
रिशरा	2	37
बाम नगर	1	144

योग : 85 4301.5
प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव
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. Mafadal*	163·01	183·74	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	111·13
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. Shreeniwas Trading Corpn. 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. T. V. sets should be sold to hospitals.
6. Diamonds	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 Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner :—
- (a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
 - (b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance factories (Ministry of Defence).
 - (c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.
 - (d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public and the ammunition thereto are disposed of by public auction.
 - (e) Revolver/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
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 PURUSHOTAM 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>vide</i> their letter No. 130/1/36/74-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>vide</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>vide</i> their letter No. DLJ/G/Cr/11/SMC-41-1184 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-Asst. Controller (S&P).	The Ministry <i>vide</i> their letter No. C-19015/1/77/Vig. dated 10-2-1976 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>vide</i> PE-36/76 dated 9-12-76 and <i>vide</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 PURUSHOTAM 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 PURUSHOTAM 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 PURUSHOTAM 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 PURUSHOTAM 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 मैन्युअलों और फार्मों की संख्या

10286. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में कुल कितने मैन्युअल और फार्म उपयोग में लाये जाते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का अनुवाद किया गया है और कितने द्विभाषी रूप में छपे हुए हैं;

(ग) शेष का अनुवाद न कराये जाने प्रथवा द्विभाषी रूप में छपवाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनको द्विभाषी रूप में कब तक तैयार कर लिया जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (घ). मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने आन्तरिक प्रयोग के लिए निर्धारित किए गए मैन्युअलों तथा फार्मों की संख्या क्रमशः 3 तथा 32 हैं, जिनमें से 2 मैन्युअल अलग से हिन्दी में छापे गये हैं और 27 फार्म द्विभाषी रूप में साइक्लोस्टाइल किए गए हैं। मंत्रालय में प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे दूसरे मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा निर्धारित मैन्युअलों तथा फार्मों की संख्या क्रमशः 35 तथा 205 है,

जिनमें से 5 मैन्युअल तथा 73 फार्म द्विभाषी रूप में छापे गये हैं। मैन्युअलों तथा फार्मों के अनुवाद तथा उन्हें छपवाने का काम सतत आधार पर किया जा रहा है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित शेष एक मैन्युअल तथा पांच फार्मों का अनुवाद करने तथा छपवाने के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जा रही है।

वित्त मंत्रालय के अखीन प्रतिपक्ष संस्थान

10287. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय और उसके संबद्ध एवं अखीन-नस्थ कार्यालयों के अंतर्गत कुल कितने प्रतिपक्ष संस्थान हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उनमें से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी माध्यमों में चलाये जा रहे पाठ्यक्रमों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) उन पाठ्यक्रमों को हिन्दी माध्यम से चलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, जो इस समय अंग्रेजी माध्यम में चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) 9 (नौ)।

(ख) 171 (एक सौ इकहतर)।

(ग) 28 पाठ्यक्रम केवल अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से और शेष पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से चलाये जा रहे हैं। तथापि, कभी-कभी हिन्दी माध्यम के साथ अंग्रेजी के तकनीकी शब्दों का उपयोग करना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

(घ) जहाँ भी संभव होता है, हिन्दी में लेक्चर देने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं। विधियों, नियमावतियों आदि का अनुवाद हो जाने पर इसका और अधिक विस्तार हो जाएगा।

वित्त मंत्रालय में मैन्युअलों और फार्मों का प्रयोग

10288. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में कुल कितने मैन्युअलों और फार्मों का प्रयोग होता है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने हिन्दी में अनुवाद किये गये हैं और कितने द्विभाषिक रूप में छापे गये हैं;

(ग) शेष का प्रनुवाद न कराये प्रवक्तृ द्विभाषिक रूप में न उपस्थान के क्या कारण है; और

(घ) उनको द्विभाषिक रूप में कब तैयार किया जावेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय के विभागों में 26 मैनुअलों और 228 फार्मों का प्रयोग होता है।

(ख) इनमें से, 11 मैनुअलों और 110 फार्मों को द्विभाषिक रूप में छापा गया है और 7 अन्य मैनुअलों और 67 फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) शेष मैनुअलों और फार्मों का केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो द्वारा विधि मंत्रालय के परामर्श से हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। इन्हें कालान्तर में द्विभाषिक रूप में छपाया जाएगा।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 के उपबंधों को क्रियान्वित किया जाना

10289. श्री नवल सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 के उपबंधों और जून, 1976 में उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों से प्रवृत्त कराया या और उनसे उनको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्रालय/विभाग ने उपरोक्त उपबंधों और नियमों की पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्विति सुनिश्चित की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और राजभाषा से संबंधित नियमों की पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्विति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) से (ग). सम्भवतः माननीय सख्त्य के ध्यान में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंध तथा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियम हैं। वित्त मंत्रालय के सभी सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को अधिनियम के उपबंधों तथा नियमों से, उनको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए, प्रवृत्त कर दिया गया है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबंधों तथा उनके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों का पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Import of Rapeseed Oil from Canada

10290. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: 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. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMUWALIA: 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 Admis. 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-man 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 क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये एकाधिकार गृहों द्वारा प्रस्तुत योजनाएं

10293. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ एकाधिकार गृहों ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये कोई योजनाएं सरकार को प्रस्तुत की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुखदेविका-उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). संशोधित औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग नीति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, जिसकी घोषणा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा फरवरी, 1973 में की गयी थी, प्रश्न में उल्लिखित 'एकाधिकार गृहों' पर, उन उपक्रमों का उल्लेख करता समझा जाता है, जो एकाधिकारी तथा निर्बंधनकारी

आधार प्रवा अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं, जिनके पास अपने आप में अपना अपने अपने सम्बन्ध उपकरणों को साथ बिजाने पर कम से कम 20 करोड़ रुपये की परिसम्पत्तियां हैं, जिससे, उन पर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 20(क) (i) अथवा (ii) के उपबन्ध लागू होते हैं।

ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रम की स्वीकृति के लिए आवेदन-पत्र, उपर्युक्त श्रेणी की घरेलू कम्पनियों से प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन आवेदन-पत्रों पर निर्धारित प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार किया जाता है और ग्रामीण विकास के उपयुक्त कार्यक्रमों को, आयाकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35ग के उपबन्धों के अनुसार स्वीकृत किया जाता है। कुछ मामलों में, आवेदन पत्र प्रस्वीकृत कर दिये गये हैं, क्योंकि कार्यक्रम, आयाकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35ग की योजना के अनुरूप 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 Consortia 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. 9.84 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 औद्योगिक वित्त निगम की
बकाया ऋण-राशि**

10298. **श्री हुकम चन्द कठन्याय:** 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 औद्योगिक वित्त निगम का कितना-कितना ऋण बकाया था, कितने उद्योगों से ऋण की बचूरी असम्भव लगती है और उनमें से कितनी कम्पनियों का प्रतिभ रूप से परिसमापन हो चुका है और उनसे कुल ऋण-राशि में से कितनी राशि बचूल की जा चुकी है;

(ख) प्रत्येक फर्म और उद्योग को इस नियम में कितनी राशि का ऋण और अनुदान दिया है और क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे जाली और नकली उद्योग का पता चला है जिनका अस्तित्व केवल कागज पर ही था और यदि हाँ, तो उनके विरुद्ध अब तक किन प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या कंपनियों और उद्योगों के नाम से लिए गए ऋणों का उपयोग अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कितनी कंपनियों का सरकार को पता चला है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० 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.

तत्करोँ को छोड़ने के बाद विदेशी मुद्रा
रक्षित निधि में वृद्धि

10300. श्री एल० एल० सोमानी: क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनता सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सरकार से विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी रक्षित निधि अपने अधिकार में ली थी;

(ख) क्या इस निधि में विशेष तत्करोँ को छोड़े जाने के बाद कुछ वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल):
(क) 23 मार्च, 1977 को कामकाज के बन्द होने के समय भारत का विदेशी मुद्रा का भण्डार 2780.6 करोड़ रुपये का था।

(ख) और (ग). तब से भारत के विदेशी मुद्रा के भण्डार में काफी में वृद्धि हुई है और 5 मई 1978 को यह राशि 4730.4 करोड़ रुपये की थी। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि विदेशी मुद्रा के भण्डार में किम-किम मद का कितना-कितना अंशदान है क्योंकि यह भण्डार देश के बाह्य लेनदेनों की निबल 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.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in City of Ahmedabad

10305. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(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?

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 amount of rent paid by each Nationalised Bank to Private owners

S. 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, . . .	1	1	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	14,928.00*	*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 TIWARI: 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 co-operative 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.

1141 LS—9.

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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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

10413. 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 in 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

affecting 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 सुवर्ण बनाना

10314. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में दाशपुर (मंदसौर), भाड़ावाट (जबलपुर), उदयगिरि (बिड़िया) आदि जैसे ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वी 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 नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, 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 सरकारों से सिफारिश की थी कि वे स्कीमों की रूपरेखा (सैलफ़) तैयार करने के लिए पर्यटन प्लान तैयार करें।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गये पर्यटन प्लान प्राप्त हो गये हैं। उनमें दिये गये प्रस्तावों पर राज्य की 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के पर्यटन क्षेत्र को अंतिम रूप देने समय योजना आयोग में बातचीत की जायेगी जिस समय यह भी निर्धारित किया जायेगा कि निधियाँ उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में कौन कौन सी स्कीमें केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में और कौन कौन सी राज्य क्षेत्र में ली जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मकान किराये भत्ते में अन्तर

10315. श्री गंगा लाल सिंह : 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 क्षेत्र में, जीवन बीमा निगम में, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में तथा अन्य निधियों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मंहगाई भत्ते की राशि में बहुत अन्तर है जिसके कारण सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बहुत असंतोष है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 31 मार्च, 1978 को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मकान किराये भत्ते की दर क्या थी; और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मकान किराये भत्ते तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले इस भत्ते की राशि का अन्तर कम हो जाए ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, जीवन बीमा निगम और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को 31-3-78 को देय मकान किराये भत्ते की दरों के संबंध में सूचना का एक विवरण-पत्र संपन्न है। यह देखने में आयेगा कि एक ओर केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराये भत्ते की विभिन्न दरें और दूसरी ओर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, जीवन बीमा निगम और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न दरें देय हैं। सरकार के पास, प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में देय मकान किराये भत्ते की दरों के संबंध में सूचना नहीं है। कुछ बर्गीकृत नगरों में तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मकान किराये भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि के लिए समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहते हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराए पर देने की व्यवस्था तीसरे बेटन प्रायोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है। प्रायोग द्वारा मकान किराए पर देने के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के बीच समानता लाने की मांग मंजूर नहीं की गई थी। बेटन प्रायोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देय मकान

किराये पर देने की बातों 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 अपनाया संभव न पाया गया। वर्तमान में, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मकान किराया पर देने में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बिबरण

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, जीवन बीमा निगम तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को स्वीकार्य मकान किराया पर देने की दरें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) वर्गीकृत नगरों/सहरों में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी :—

नगर/सहर की श्रेणी	मकान किराया पर देने की दरें
'क', 'ख-1' तथा 'ख-2' श्रेणियाँ	बेटन का 15% किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 400 रुपये प्रतिमास
'ग' श्रेणी	बेटन का 7½% किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 200 रुपये प्रतिमास

(2) सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों में मकान किराया पर देने की दरें थोड़े तौर पर निम्नलिखित हैं :—

दिल्ली तथा बम्बई ('क' श्रेणी नगर)	बेटन का 30%
कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा हैदराबाद ('क' श्रेणी नगर)	बेटन का 25%
'ख-1' तथा 'ख-2' श्रेणी नगर	बेटन का 15%
अन्य स्टेशन	बेटन का 7½%

(3) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम में मकान किराया पर देने की दरें :—

(I) श्रेणी I अधिकारी . बेटन का 15 प्रतिशत किन्तु कम से कम 75 रुपये तथा अधिक से अधिक 350 रुपये।

(II) श्रेणी II (विकास) अधिकारी :—

(क) जो 750 रुपये तक बेटन पाते हैं : बेटन का 15% किन्तु कम से कम 25 रुपये से 75 रुपये तक के बेटन के अनुसार

(ख) जो 750 रुपये से ऊपर बेटन पाते हैं : पहले 750 रुपये के बेटन का 15% तथा 750 रुपये से ऊपर के बेटन का 10%

(ग) श्रेणी III (लिपिक तथा सुपरवाइजर) तथा श्रेणी IV (प्रबोधनस्थ) स्टाफ श्रेणी III कर्मचारियों के मामले में बेटन के 10% (जिसमें विशेष बेटन शामिल है), कम से कम 28 रुपये प्रति मास तथा श्रेणी IV के मामले में कम से कम 22 रुपये प्रतिमास किन्तु दोनों मामलों में अधिक से अधिक 40 रुपये।

(4) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में मकान किराया भत्ते की दरें :-

(i) अधिकारी :-

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अधिकारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते की भ्रदायगी का आधार एक समान नहीं है। भ्रदायगी समान दरों पर तथा वेतन के प्रतिशत के रूप में दोनों प्रकार से की जाती है। उसमें भी महानगरीय शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाओं की स्थिति के अनुसार विभिन्नता है।

1973 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा श्री बी० धार० पिल्ले की अध्यक्षता में ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अधिकारियों के भत्तों का स्तरीकरण करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1974 में पेश की। बैंकों के एक दल ने जिसने पिल्ले समिति की सिफारिशों का अध्ययन किया, कुछ संशोधनों का सुझाव दिया था। सरकार ने, बैंकों के दल द्वारा यथा-संशोधित पिल्ले समिति की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को पिल्ले समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने को कहा गया है। रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की गई मकान किराया भत्ते की दरें निम्न प्रकार से हैं :-

(क) मुख्य 'क' श्रेणी नगर (बम्बई, दिल्ली, कल- मूल वेतन का 25% तक किन्तु अधिक से अधिक कत्ता मद्रास तथा हैदराबाद) 400 रुपये

(ख) क्षेत्र I . मूल वेतन का 20% तक किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 300 रुपये।

(ग) क्षेत्र II . मूल वेतन का 15 प्रतिशत तक किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 250 रुपये

(घ) क्षेत्र III . मूल वेतन का 10% तक किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 250 रुपये।

(ii) लिपिक तथा अधीनस्थ स्टाफ सहित प्रचार्य स्टाफ

सामान्यतः मकान किराया भत्ते की दर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास तथा हैदराबाद जैसे विशेष स्थानों पर 11 रुपये से 25 रुपये तक तथा ग्रन्थ स्थानों में 9 रुपये से 18 रुपये तक भ्रलग-भ्रलग है।

राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय दरों पर मंहगाई भत्ता

के कर्मचारियों के लिए बड़ाए गए मंहगाई भत्ते के पश्चात् स्वतः ही उसी दर से मंहगाई भत्ता मिल आया ?

10316. श्री गंगा प्रसन्न सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जैसे ही केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए मंहगाई भत्ते की दर बढ़ाई जाती है कुछ राज्यों में भी मंहगाई भत्ते की मांग जोर पकड़ने लगती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो अपने कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों से ही मंहगाई भत्ते दे रहे हैं तथा उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ मंहगाई भत्ते की मांग पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मंहगाई भत्ते का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा मंहगाई भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि की मांग कई कारणों से की जाती है, न कि आवश्यक रूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की भ्रदायगी किए जाने के कारण।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, अपने कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की मंजूरी दिये जाने के मामले में, गुजरात, केरल, महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पैटर्न को अपनाया हुआ है जबकि आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंहगाई भत्ते के पैटर्न को कुछ संशोधनों के साथ अपनाया हुआ है। गैर राज्य सरकारों के मंहगाई भत्ते के अपने-अपने पैटर्न हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के मंहवाई भत्ते की प्रदायगी का नियमन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। वे समय-समय पर विये जाने वाले मंहवाई भत्ते का मान निर्धारित करती है और अन्य बातों में से संसाधनों संबंधी रुकावट एक ऐसी बात है जिसका इस पर अक्सर प्रभाव पड़ता है। वर्तमान व्यवस्थाओं में हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

निर्यात का लक्ष्य

10317. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5750 करोड़ रुपये के पुनरीक्षित निर्यात लक्ष्य में 350 करोड़ रुपये की कमी होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्यात धाय में किन-किन वस्तुओं के कारण कमी होने की सम्भावना है और प्रत्येक वस्तु में कितने-कितने प्रतिशत कमी होगी ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान निर्यात धाय को बनाये रखने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चारिक बेग) :
(क) नवीनतम संकेतों के अनुसार यह कमी 300 करोड़ रुपये तथा 350 करोड़ रुपये के बीच रहने की संभावना है।

(ख) अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 76 की तुलना में अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 77 के दौरान जिन प्रमुख मदों के निर्यातों के मूल्य में कमी आई है वे संलग्न विवरण में दिखाई गई हैं।

(ग) निर्यात धाय बनाये रखने के लिए हाल में किये गए उपायों में ये शामिल हैं; एक और वर्ष की अवधि के लिए नकद मुद्रावजा समर्थन देना तथा आवश्यक अन्तर्निदिष्ट साधनों का धायात सुकर बनाने तथा निर्यात प्रभिमुख उद्योगों तथा अन्य उद्योगों में निवेश बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से धायात नीति का उदारीकरण करना ताकि निर्यात योग्य अधिशेषों में वृद्धि की जा सके।

विवरण

जिन मदों के मूल्य में कमी आई है	अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1976 (करोड़ रु०)	अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1977 (करोड़ रु०)	अप्रैल-सितम्बर '76 की तुलना में अप्रैल, सितम्बर '77 में प्रतिशत विभिन्नता
1. जमे हुए वनस्पति 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, लाखदाना, गोंद रेजिन तथा बालसम	8.14	4.00	-50.9
6. मैगनीज अयस्क	5.05	2.33	-53.9
7. धातुक	8.43	8.38	-0.5
8. अयस्क, लौह अयस्क, मैगनीज अयस्क, तथा धातुक को छोड़कर अन्य खनिज पदार्थ	24.70	21.49	-13.0
9. सिले सिलाये परिधान	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. लौहा तथा इस्पात	188.44	137.55	-27.0
13. सीमेंट	9.45	6.73	-28.8
14. खनिज ईंधन स्लेहक तथा उससे सम्बन्धित सामग्री	12.91	10.42	-19.3

स्रोत : बाणिज्य जानकारी तथा अंक संकलन महानिदेशालय, कलकत्ता।

नोट : चांदी के नियमों में भी गिरावट आई जिसके प्राकड़ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

एयर इंडिया को भारतीय और विदेशी यात्रियों द्वारा किरायों का जुगतान

10318. श्री मंगा लक्ष्मण सिंह: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी यात्रियों द्वारा भ्रमा किये जाने वाले किराये की तुलना में भारतीय यात्रियों को एयर इंडिया को दुगुना किराया देना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी यात्रियों द्वारा लन्दन-दिल्ली-बम्बई की उड़ान के लिए भ्रमा किये जाने वाले किराये की तुलना में बम्बई-दिल्ली-लन्दन की उड़ान द्वारा भारत से यात्रा प्रारम्भ करने वाले यात्रियों द्वारा कितना किराया भ्रमा किया जाता है;

(ग) विदेशी यात्रियों से वसूल किये जाने वाले किराये की तुलना में भारतीय यात्री से अधिक किराया वसूल किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या एयर इंडिया के किराये में एक कृपा लाने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुनवतीलाल कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। भारतीय रुपए में परिवर्तित किया गया सामान्य इकानामी श्रेणी का लन्दन-दिल्ली-लन्दन राउंड-ट्रिप का किराया लगभग 9,617 रुपए बनता है जबकि दिल्ली-लन्दन-दिल्ली राउंड-ट्रिप का किराया 11,260 रुपए है। अतः 1643 रुपए का अन्तर है, जोकि किरायों में असमान मुद्रा सरचार्ज लेने के कारण है।

(घ) दिल्ली-लन्दन-दिल्ली यात्रा के लिए 6,650 रुपए का अधिक सस्ता भ्रमण किराया चालू 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/equipments 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, re 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.

भरण्डी, भलसी, खाद्य तेलों तथा चांदी
आदि में वायदा बाजार

10323. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई प्रायल सीड्स एण्ड प्रायल्स एक्सचेंज लिमिटेड बम्बई तथा प्रायल सीड्स बोर्कर्स, जाबर्स सर्वेंट्स एण्ड स्टाफ यूनियन, बम्बई ने भरण्डी, भलसी, खाद्य तेलों तथा चांदी आदि में वायदा व्यापार की अनुमति देने के लिए सरकार को जनवरी, 1978 में अभ्यावेदन दिये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें किस प्रकार की मांगों का उल्लेख था तथा उनमें से कितनी मांग कब स्वीकार की गई एवं कितनी रद्द की गई तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इन मांगों के धनरूप वायदा व्यापार के लिये कब धनमति प्रदान की जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या संसद सदस्यों ने भी सरकार से इन वस्तुओं में वायदा व्यापार की धनमति देने की सिफारिश की है तथा यदि हां तो उक्त संसद सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है और उन्होंने उक्त सिफारिश कब की और सरकार ने इस बारे में कब क्या कारवाई की प्रथमा करने का विचार है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शान्तिधर तबाला नागरिक भूत और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) से (घ). वायदा व्यापार में लगे कई संगठनों तथा दूसरों, जिनमें संसद सदस्य भी शामिल हैं, से भ्रमिबेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं, जिनमें विविध रूप से घरघरी तथा घससी के भावी सौदा व्यापार पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का अनुरोध किया गया है। कुछ भ्रमिबेदन चांदी तथा सामान्यतः खाद्य तेलों के भावी सौदा व्यापार पर से भी प्रतिबन्ध हटाने के लिए भी प्राप्त हुये हैं।

इस मामले पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

पांडिचेरी, मैसूर और गोरखपुर में युवा होटलों, पर्यटन बंगलों और सेवाग्रामों का निर्माण

10324. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1976-77 में पांडिचेरी, मैसूर और गोरखपुर में दो युवा होटलों, दो पर्यटन बंगलों और एक सेवाग्राम का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि 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 अतिरिक्त खर्च किया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री प्रबोधलाल कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). मैसूर तथा पांडिचेरी में युवा होटलों के निर्माण के लिए 1976-77 में क्रमशः केवल 5,88,000.00 रुपए तथा 6,54,400.00 रुपए की राशियों के व्यय की मंजूरियां जारी की गयी थी।

(ग) इन युवा होटलों के निर्माण कार्य के 1978-79 के दौरान परा हों जाने की धारणा है। राज्य सरकारों से इनके निर्माण पर अतिरिक्त व्यय के लिए अभी तक कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

बकाया धायकर की वसूली

10325. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा :

श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी बहुत सी फर्में, कम्पनियां और व्यक्ति हैं जो एक लाख रुपए से अधिक का धायकर देते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी धनेक फर्में, कम्पनियां, और व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें एक लाख रुपए से अधिक का बकाया धायकर भ्रदा करना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इनकी और बकाया राशि कब से है और उसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकिकार उस्ताह) : (क) और (ख). जो फर्में, कम्पनियां और व्यक्ति एक लाख रुपए से अधिक का धायकर भ्रदा कर रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु, एक लाख प्रथमा उससे अधिक धाय वाले 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। धायकर धायुक्त-वार व्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) से (ङ). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 31-3-77 को ऐसे 6,249 करदाता थे, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के विषय सकल धायकर की एक लाख रुपए से अधिक की मांग बकाया थी। उनके नामों और अन्य व्यौरों के सम्बन्ध में मांगी गई सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। और इस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र करने में पर्याप्त समय और श्रम लगेगा। लेकिन यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष मामले प्रथमा मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहते हैं, तो उसे एकत्रित कर के प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

कर की बकाया को वसूल करने के लिए प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तुस्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए, सम्बन्धित धायकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, धायकर अधिनियम, 1961 की द्वितीय अनुसूची के साथ पठित अध्याय (ब) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार समय-समय पर उचित उपाय किये जाते हैं। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

- (क) कर की विलम्ब से भ्रदायगी पर ब्याज लगाना ;
- (ख) कर की भ्रदायगी नहीं होने की हालत में धाय वण्ड लगाना ;
- (ग) जिस व्यक्ति ने धायकर की भ्रदायगी नहीं की हो, उसे कोई रकम मिलने वाली हों, तो उनका अधिग्रहण ; और
- (घ) चल तथा अचल सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण और उनकी बिक्री ।

विचरण

एक लाख २० और उससे अधिक की धाय वाले मामलों का कर-निर्धारण

धायकर धायकृत का अधिकार क्षेत्र	77-78 के दौरान निपटान के लिए एक लाख २० से अधिक की धाय वाले मामलों की संख्या	कालम 2 में से जिन मामलों का निपटान 28-2-78 तक किया जा चुका था, उनकी संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)

धायरा . . .	434	315
अहमदाबाद . . .	486	354
अमृतसर . . .	895	643
आंध्र . . .	1829	1435
असम . . .	434	215
बिहार . . .	598	396
बम्बई सिटी . . .	11427	7378
बम्बई (सेन्ट्रल) . . .	379	155
कलकत्ता (सेन्ट्रल) . . .	573	189
दिल्ली . . .	3671	2188
दिल्ली (सेन्ट्रल) . . .	418	110
गुजरात . . .	8027	4626
जासगंधर . . .	555	350
कानपुर . . .	669	443

(1)	(2)	(3)
कर्नाटक	2201	1732
केरल	1475	1136
लखनऊ . . .	619	513
मध्य प्रदेश . . .	1383	784
मेरठ . . .	535	312
नागपुर . . .	759	597
उड़ीसा . . .	156	132
पटियाला . . .	819	527
पुणे . . .	1346	1261
हरियाणा और चण्डीगढ़	600	373
जयपुर और जोधपुर	1124	786
तमिलनाडु और कोयम्बरूर . . .	5029	3117
मद्रास (सेन्ट्रल) . . .	495	170
पश्चिम बंगाल और असमसोल . . .	4715	2749
जोड़	51,651	32,986

तत्करी की रोकथाम के लिये नीति

10326. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार तत्करी की रोकथाम के लिए कोई नई नीति निर्धारित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रभाकर) : (क) और (ख). तत्करी के खतरे से अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिये सरकार ने तीन-तरफा कार्यवाही शुरू की है, [जिनमें (i) प्रतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के प्रावधान सहित निवारक और प्रवर्तन तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाना, (ii) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तत्करी त्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबन्धों का अनुनिव्हा प्रयोग करना, और (iii) उपयुक्त धार्मिक उपाय लागू करके तत्करी की दृष्टि से विशेष धाकधक समझी जाने वाली वस्तुओं को देश में उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध कराना सम्मिलित हैं।

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 छात्रवृत्ति योजना पर व्यवहारी जाने वाली राशि का स्रोत

10328. श्री हयाराम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की खेलकूद केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की छात्रवृत्ति के बारे में 14 अप्रैल, 1978 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 6765 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) यदि स्पोर्ट्स नियंत्रण बोर्ड छात्रवृत्ति योजना की सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है तो इस पर व्यय की जाने वाली राशि की व्यवस्था किस स्रोत से की जाती है; और

(ख) स्पोर्ट्स नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने पांच वर्षों में कितनी राशि व्यय की है तथा छात्रवृत्ति पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई तथा उन मंत्रालयों और विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें छात्रवृत्ति दिये जाने वाले छात्र के पिता अथवा अभिभावक कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनके पदनाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) यह खर्चा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा अपने ही साधनों से किया जाता है ।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बर्यवार किया गया व्यय, छात्रवृत्तियों पर व्यय के विस्तृत विवरण सहित, निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	कुल व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)	छात्रवृत्तियों पर व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)
1973-74	1.54	—
1974-75	1.98	—
1975-76	3.94	—
1976-77	5.76	0.24
1977-78 (अंतिम)	4.35	0.31

उन मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के नाम, जिनमें उन विद्यार्थियों के पिता या अभिभावक कार्य कर रहे हैं जिन्हें छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गयी हैं, तथा उन अभिभावकों के पदनाम तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप

10329. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम का चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर (ग्रेड-एक) इस निगम के प्रायल एंड फेस डिबिजन में विगत तीन वर्षों से कार्य कर रहा है जोकि एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण डिबिजन है और राज्य व्यापार निगम इस डिबिजन के माध्यम से प्रति वर्ष 300 से 400 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के खाद्य तेलों का आयात करता है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उसके विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार तथा पक्षपात का मामला सिद्ध किया है और केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने उसे भारी सजा देने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और इसके बजाय प्रबन्धक इस अधिकारी को पदोन्नति देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के चीफ फाइनेंसियल
मैनेजर और चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर के
बिषय बाब

10330. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या
वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम ने घायल
एंड फेट्स डिबीजन का चीफ फाइनेंसियल मैनेजर
जिसने उसी डिबीजन में तीन साल तक फाइनेंसि-
यल मैनेजर के रूप में काम किया था, अपनी
पदोन्नति के बाद अभी भी वहां पर काम कर
रहा है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान चीफ फाइनेंसियल मैनेजर
और चीफ मार्केटिंग (ग्रेड 1) ने मिलकर चंदे
की बसुली में पिछली सरकार की सहायता की
थी और तेल तथा अन्य सामग्रियों की खरीद
के मामले में पक्षपात किया था; और

(ग) क्या उनके विरुद्ध इन आरोपों की
जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या
परिणाम निकला है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

(क) जी हां। परन्तु वित्त प्रबंधक के रूप में वे
तेल तथा बसा प्रभाग के घलावा अन्य प्रभागों का
काम भी देख रहे थे।

(ख) 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 bann-
ed;

(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 per-
sons 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 Commis-
sioner 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 consider-
able 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 of the defaulter; and

मिथिला वेंडिग्स

10333. श्री सुरेश झा सुनम: क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों में मिथिला वेंडिग्स की मांग है और वह मांग किस प्रकार की है तथा उनके निर्यात से क्या लाभ हुए हैं ;

(ख) मिथिला के 'सिक्की घाटों' की गत तीन वर्षों में निर्यात की क्या स्थिति रही ; और

(ग) बिहार के पिछड़े जिलों—बरभंगा, मधुबनी, समस्तीपुर, सीतामढ़ी, सहरसा आदि—के इस परम्परागत उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देकर निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये किन-किन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

(क) और (ख). मिथिला वेंडिग्स के बारे में अब तक कोई आचार सर्वेक्षण नहीं किए गए हैं। इन वेंडिग्स के और मिथिला के सिक्की घाटों की रचनाओं के निर्यात आंकड़े प्रत्यक्ष से

नहीं रखे जाते। अतः इन वेंडिग्स की मांग के स्वरूप तथा उनके निर्यातों से हुई निर्यात आय के सम्बन्ध में सही जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इन निर्यातों को और अधिक लाभकारी बनाने के प्रतिरिक्त, इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण संगत उपाय ये हैं : प्रशसनीयों में प्रशसन तथा बिक्रियां, 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:

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 JAGBIR 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].

*Not recorded.

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-230/78].

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. GSR 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 JAGDAMBI 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—Irretrievable 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(g) (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. Kunjachen
8. Dr. (Smt.) Sathiyani Muthu.
9. Shri Leonard Solomon Sarin
10. Shri Parbhu Singh.

12.18 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.

12.18 1/2 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 CONDI-
TIONS OF GENERAL INSURANCE
FIELD WORKERS

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Hrishee Kesh Bosc, 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 parole 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. UNNIKRIISHNAN : 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. UNNIKRIISHNAN : 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. UNNIKRIISHNAN : 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.

**Extinguished 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.

12.24 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
up to 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 appoint-
ment of a Lokpal to inquire into allega-
tions 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 re-
gard. I would like to point out that, as
early as in 1966, the Administrative Re-
forms Commission had gone into various
aspects of administrative reforms and given
the topmost priority to the Institution of
of Lokpal and unanimously recommended
in their first report that it should be imple-
mented 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 (Barrack-
pore) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. As
a Member of the Joint Committee, I have

some objection. He is casting an asper-
sion 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 Parli-
amentary 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 Com-
mittee.

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 Shyam nandan 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.

डा० रामजीसिंह (भागलपुर) : लोकपाल बिल के इतिहास से आप अवगत हो हैं। 1968 से ही यह कई बार ज्वाइंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जाकर समाप्त हो गया है। और अभी प्राइवेट मेम्बरस बिल के रूप में भी श्री पी० के० देव ने रखा था और सरकार के इस आश्वासन पर उन्होंने उदारतापूर्वक इसको वापस ले लिया। और उसके बाद दो बार इसके लिए समय मांगा जा चुका है। 18 बार इसकी बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। इसीलिए समूचे सदन को मैं आपकी ओर यह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा सुन्दर काम, शुभ काम जल्दी होना चाहिए, शुभस्य शीघ्रम्। लेकिन हमारे श्याम बाबू ने बताया है कि अभी गृह मंत्री जी बीमार हैं और उनके विचार विमर्श तथा मंजूरा की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि यह बात तो ठीक है कि इसमें विलम्ब किया जा रहा है, लेकिन भगल सब में प्रथम दिन लोकपाल बिल धाना ही चाहिए और उस समय ऐक्स्टेंशन 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 Shyamanandan 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 tours 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.

12.45 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 my 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 plea 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 honoured. 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.

श्री वसन्त देव नारायण साठे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बज कर पांच मिनट हो गया है। अगर आप इन्हें सुनना चाहते हैं तो इन्हें अपने बैचर में बुला कर सुन लें।

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 (Karimnagar): 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 103 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 108. 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 Hrs.

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 (Ponnani) : 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.

14.30 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 the 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 बिल में कोई नई बात 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 MOHANARAN-GAM: 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, in 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 Nces 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

Chaudhary, 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

Joishi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Khurme, Shri Rinchang 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

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan

Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Dharmasingbhai

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

Taj 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 Jagdambhi 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 Prasad
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

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 far 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, K. Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi, Narendra P. Nathwani, Ramanand Tiwary, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Ram Nareish Kushwaha, Madhav

Prasad Tripathi, Mangal Deo, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Laxman Rao Mankar, Shrimati Chandravati, Ugrasen, Sharad Yadav, Mukhtiar Singh Malik, Ramapati 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 Satapathy, 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. Rachajiah.

14:55 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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मानसिक रूप से बीमार व्यक्तियों के उपचार और उनकी देखरेख से सम्बन्धित विधि का समेकन और संशोधन करने के लिये, उनकी सम्पत्ति और कार्यक्षमताओं की बाह्य बेहतर उपबन्ध करने के लिए और उससे सम्बन्धित या उसके अनुवर्गिक विषयों के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति 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.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव: मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

14:57 hrs.

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

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं आप की सेवा में यह वस्तुस्थिति रख रहा हूँ:

यह दुःख एवं दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि कई महीनों से बिहार में सरस्वती मन्दिर, विशेषकर विश्वविद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालय बन्द पड़े हैं। यह केवल विद्यार्थियों के लिए ही नहीं, बरन्, अभिभावकों के हित में भी जुम नहीं है। सच को ज्ञात ही है कि बिहार में शिक्षण संस्थाओं की इस भर्त्सना के पीछे सरकार के पक्ष एवं विपक्ष में चलता झूठा विवाद है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रशासन का जो भी राजनैतिक निर्णय हो, किन्तु इसमें हमारे छात्रों का ही प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावण हो रहा है। यतः मैं आचरणीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से जो राष्ट्र में सभी शिक्षा के सर्वोच्च कर्णधार हैं, आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस विवाद में वे अपना अधिकतम प्रारम्भ करें एवं बिहार का कर सभी राजनैताओं एवं छात्र नेताओं की एक बैठक बुला कर सरकार के प्रश्न को प्रसंग रख कर शिक्षण संस्थाओं को खोलने की दिशा में बिचार विमर्श कर समाधान निकालें। मुझे विश्वास है कि 90 प्रतिशत छात्र शिक्षण संस्थाओं में अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अब दीर्घ

श्रीमद्वाक्य को समान कर शिक्षण संस्थाओं को खोल देना चाहिए क्योंकि यह तीन माह से प्रवकाश है ही। मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि शिक्षा मंत्री अपेक्षित गति के साथ इस परमावरोध को दूर करने के लिए अपने कदम बढ़ावें क्योंकि इसमें बिहार के हजारों छात्रों का जीवन जुड़ा हुआ है। चूंकि शिक्षा मंत्री जी के प्रति हमारे यहां अत्यंत प्रसिद्धा है और वे धारमण के विषय में एक तटस्थ एवं निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति माने जाते हैं, इसलिए मुझे आशा ही नहीं बरन, विश्वास है कि बिहार का छात्र समुदाय उनके इस नम्र अप्रि क्रम का आग्रह करेगा और सरस्वती मन्दिर के कपाट खुल जायेंगे।

(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.

15.00 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 (Mysore): 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] ३३५

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 Sidramchwar 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)

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह (हमीरपुर) : उपस्थित महोदय, मैंने एक प्रस्ताव आपके पास भेजा था जिसके द्वारा यह याचना की थी, यह आवेदन किया था कि संसदी जी इस बिल को एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्व कर दें। मुझे खेद है कि मुझे कहीं धन्य जाना पड़ा और मैं यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं रह सका।

मुझे जब यह बिल प्राप्त हुआ, इसकी प्रति प्राप्त हुई तो बड़ा खेद और आश्चर्य हुआ। खेद

[श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह]

इस बात से हुआ कि गांधी जी के जो लोग निकट में, सगीप में रहे हैं, जिन्होंने उनको देखा, सुना और समझा है, वे कैसे इस बिल को ला रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे भी गांधी जी को देखने और सुनने का अवसर मिला है। यह हो सकता है कि मैं उनको ठीक से समझ न सका हूँ। मैं यह क्लेम नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि मैं उनको ठीक से समझा हूँ। लेकिन जो कुछ मैं उन्हें समझा हूँ उससे मुझे इस बिल से प्रबन्ध प्राप्त हुआ। हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि इसका प्राउट-राइट रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाए और खादी में पोलिस्टर न जोड़ा जाए, मैंने मेड काइवर घर उसमें मिलेगा और खादी भवनों से वह बेचा जायेगा तो उससे खादी की भावना को ठेस लगेगी। मेरा भी यही कहना है कि इससे खादी की सारी भावना को समूल नष्ट कर दिया जाएगा। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि हम ठेकेदार नहीं हैं गांधी जी के विचारों के और यह कहने के कि गांधी जी को मैंने ही समझा है। यह बड़ी मुश्किल होगी अगर मैं ऐसा कहूँ। परन्तु जहाँ तक मैंने उनको समझा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करने का मुझे पूरा हक है। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ले जाये। जिसमें गांधीवादी विचारधारा के लोग रहे जिन्होंने कि गांधी जी को समझा है, जो उनके साथ रहे हैं। यही प्रण्डा होगा बजाय इसके कि इसे प्रभी प्राउट राइट रिजेक्ट किया जाये।

प्राखिर खादी की भावना क्या है? गांधी जी इसे स्वदेशी का प्रतीक समझते थे। वे समझते थे कि हमारे यहाँ गांधी में कपास होता है, कपास बुनने वाले लोग हैं, उसमें श्रम लगता है, हाथ से काम करना होता है, यह सारी प्रक्रिया उसमें चलती है। अब जिस सेव में कपास नहीं होता है, वहाँ दूसरी जगह से धा सकता है। खादी में मैंने मेड पोलिस्टर मिलाने का प्रयत्न होगा खादी की भावना को नष्ट करना। इसका प्रयत्न यह न समझा जाए कि जो कोई पोलिस्टर पहनता है वह प्रण्डा नहीं होता है या पोलिस्टर कपड़े में मजबूती नहीं होती है। मेरे कहने का यह भी तात्पर्य नहीं है कि जो खादी पहनता है वही प्रण्डा है। लेकिन खादी की जो भावना है, जो इकोनॉमिक्स है, उसके हिसाब से मैंने यह सब कुछ निवेदन किया है। खादी में पोलिस्टर मिला कर उसे खादी भवनों से बेचा जाए, यह प्रण्डा नहीं होगा क्योंकि वह खादी नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए मेरा विचार है कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्व कर दिया जाए।

जो वह कहा जा रहा है कि पोलिस्टर का बना हुआ खादी खादी भवन में बिकेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह खादी खादी नहीं रहे जाएगा। यह मेरा पुच्छ विचार ही सकता है, छोटा विचार ही सकता है। गांधी जी ने एक स्थान पर कहा था कि खादी को अगर कम्प्लीटिब बनाया जाएगा तो वह बिल कर जाएगी, किसी से कम्प्लीटिबन में टिक नहीं सकेगी, दूसरे कपड़े के नुकाबे मैं यह नहीं हो सकेगी। इसके अन्तर भावना की

सी है? उन्होंने देश को सत्याग्रह का पाठ पढ़ाया था, सत्याग्रह की एक हथियार के रूप में उन्होंने कल्पना की थी। हथियार तमाम हैं दुनिया में लेकिन सत्याग्रह वह बहुमूल्य हथियार है जिसका नुकाबला कोई नहीं कर सकता है। उसके साथ उन्होंने ग्रहिला की भावना, खादी की भावना और उसके संयोग को जोड़ा था। उसको सामने ला कर हमारे देश ने जो उनके नेतृत्व में प्राप्त किया वह संसार में प्राथमिक है। उसके पीछे जो उनकी भावना सन्निहित थी क्या उस भावना से प्राप इसको ला रहे हैं? प्राप चाहते हैं कि खादी की बिनी ज्यादा हो। प्राप भी जो खादी भवन चलाए जा रहे हैं उसकी टीका टिप्पणी काफी होती है। इन्स्टीट्यूट विभाग पर हुई बहुत को मैं सुन रहा था। खादी भवन जिस प्रकार से चल रहे हैं, जिस तरह से उनका प्रबन्ध चल रहा है, जिस तरह से उनका प्रशासनिक ढांचा है उस सबको देखते हुए ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि खादी की भावना मर चुकी है। जिस प्रकार के संघे और ढंग वहाँ पर अपनाए जा रहे हैं उससे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जो भावना इसके पीछे थी वह खरम हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पोलिस्टर बनी हुई खादी हमारे खादी भंडारों में बिकेगी तो खादी की जो भावना है, जो धारमा है, जो विचार है, जो स्पिरिट है वह समाप्त हो जायेगी। मैंने इसके बारे में संशोधन भी दिया था कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाना चाहिए। जो गांधीवादी विचारधारा के लोग हैं वे वहाँ पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें। खादी पहनने में जो प्राप्ति प्राप्त होता है जो उसके पीछे भावना होती है वह समाप्त हो जाए ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो यह नया विचार प्राया है यह सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जाएगा तो इस पर वहाँ प्रण्डा तरह से विचार हो सकेगा और मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे व्यक्ति सिलेक्ट कमेटी में रहे जाएँ जो गांधीवादी भावना से प्रोत्पन्न हों और गांधी विचारधारा को 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 want 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. Sushila Nayar and others and these hon. Members have opposed it. Had I learnt something from Morarjibhai 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 kadhji 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.

15.32 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.

15.33 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 (रोसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्यों की विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव श्री सुमन ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आज़ादी के बाद राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के सपने, और संविधान में दिये गये अधिकारों के आधार पर हमारे यहां लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं का गठन हुआ। लेकिन अंग्रेजों के समय जो राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों का गठन हुआ था, उसी के आधार पर वे धीरे धीरे चल रही हैं। किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश में लोकमत पर विश्वास किया जाता है और लोगों को मत देने का अधिकार होता है। संविधान में भी यह व्यवस्था है कि हर एक भारतीय एक ही वोट दे सकता है। तो फिर कोई विधान सभा या लोक सभा का सवस्य चुन लिया जाये और उसको उससे अधिक मत देने का अधिकार हो, यह बात हमें बेजुकी लगती है। इसलिए 1931 में भी जो गोसमेश कांकरेस हुई थी उसमें भी गांधी जी का यही सपना था कि यह विधान परिषद् और राज्य सभा नहीं रहेंगी। मैं यह धन्यवाद कि विधान परिषदों के लिए जो आशा की जाती थी, जो उम्मीदें थीं और जिस समय संविधान की रचना की गई थी उस समय भी के० टी० शाह और भी कामत जैसे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विरोध किया था तथा डा० अम्बेडकर ने जो भावना प्रकट की थी कि ये जो भूमिका आजा

करेंगी, धाज तक वह भूमिका देखने को नहीं मिली है कि उनकी भावनाओं के धनुरूप उन्होंने भूमिका भवा की हो। विधान परिषद् का यह है कि धगर विधान सभा कुछ ऐसे नियम बना दे, कुछ ऐसे प्रस्ताव पारित कर दे जो देश के हित के लिए अच्छे नहीं हैं तो विधान परिषद् को उसका विरोध करना चाहिए और फिर अपना नया सुझाव देना चाहिए। लेकिन धाज तक विधान परिषद् का यही हाल रहा है कि विधान सभा जो भी पास कर दे ठीक उसी का धनुरोधन विधान परिषद् भी करती है। इसके पीछे कारण यह है कि सत्ता जिसके हाथ में है, जो सत्ताधारी लोग चाहते हैं, जो उनकी विषा रहती है उसी विषा के धनुरूप उस दूसरे सदन के, विधान परिषद् के सदस्यों को भी चलना पड़ता है। कोई उनका अपना विचार नहीं है, कोई अपनी सूझ नहीं है। इसलिए विधान परिषद् का रहना हितकर नहीं है और लोकतांत्रिक देश में जो अधिकार आम लोगों को दिये गये हैं, उन अधिकारों को मजबूत करने के लिए, सबल करने के लिए विधान परिषद् को खत्म करना चाहिए।

उसके बाद 1963 में भी यह बात थी तो कर्नाटक में फिर विधान परिषद् का गठन क्यों किया गया और यह बराबर होता रहा है। बम्बई का जो बंटवारा हुआ प्रान्तों का तो वहां भी यही हुआ। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से यह प्रार्थन करूंगा कि विधान परिषद् को समाप्त करना चाहिए। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया भी कहते थे कि यह पीछे का दरवाजा है, चोर दरवाजा है। पीछे से घाने का एक रास्ता 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 सिद्धांतवादी हैं, जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, वे विधान परिषद् में या राज्य सभा में घाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसीलिए लोकतांत्रिक भर्षावाधों को रखने के लिए चाहिए कि विधान परिषद् को खत्म कर दें। आपने लोगों को, गांव में रहने वाले गरीब धादमी को एक मत देने का अधिकार है तो जो विधान सभा का सदस्य है या जो दूसरे इन्स्टीट्यूशंस से संबंधित हैं जिन्हें मत देने का अधिकार रहा है उनको भी एक ही मत देने का अधिकार रहना चाहिए। तभी एकरूपता होगी। तभी हम एकरूपता की बात कर सकेंगे। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि विधान परिषद् को समाप्त किया जाय।

उसके बाद, नीचे जैसे चौखम्मा राज्य की कल्पना की गई थी, उस तरह से जिला विकास समिति या जिला पंचायत परिषद् का गठन करना चाहते हैं तो वह कीजिये और उसको मजबूत कीजिये। जो पैसा यहां खर्च करते हैं, जो आपका समय यहां लगता है वह वहां लगाएँ, उस पैसे को आप जिले में दें, प्रखण्ड में दें तो वहां ज्यादा विकास का काम होगा और वह ज्यादा हितकर होगा। इसलिए लोकतांत्रिक देश

में जिस चौखम्मा राज्य की कल्पना की गई थी उसको मजबूत किया जाय और विधान परिषद् को समाप्त किया जाय। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ सदन के सदस्यों से कि जो पहले लोगों को भावनाएं रही हैं, संविधान बनाते समय डा० बम्बेकर ने जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की थीं, उनका धावर करते हुए विधान परिषद् को समाप्त किया जाय और जो चौखम्मा राज्य की कल्पना उन्होंने की थी, जिस ग्राम राज की कल्पना की थी उसको मजबूत किया जाय, उस दिशा में कदम उठाया जाय। इन्हीं शब्दों 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 positions? 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 made 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 कंवर लाल गुप्त (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 कांस्टीट्यूट प्रसेम्बली थी। उससे पहले, भ्रष्टाचार प्राजादी से पहले भी इस विषय में कांग्रेस में काफी वाद-विवाद हुआ था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मान्य है कि 1928 में कांग्रेस ने श्री मोती लाल नेहरू की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बिठायी थी, इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए कि लेजिस्लेचर में दो चेम्बर होने चाहिए या एक चेम्बर होना चाहिए। उस कमेटी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि जहां तक सेन्टर का सवाल है, वहां तो दो चेम्बर रहने चाहिए और जहां तक स्टेट्स का सवाल है वहां पर एक ही रहना चाहिए, वहां दो चेम्बर नहीं रहने चाहिए।

15.59 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

समापति महोदय, इसके प्रतिरिक्त, बहुत ताजे विद्वान् लोगों ने भी अपनी राय जाहिर की है। कई लोग इस पक्ष में हैं कि दो होने चाहिए और कई लोग पक्ष में हैं कि एक चेम्बर होना चाहिए। जो लोग इस पक्ष में हैं कि दो हाउस होने चाहिए वे यह कहते हैं कि अगर हम सेन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन में संशोधन करके राज्यों के प्रपर हाउस समाप्त कर देते हैं तो कस की यह सवाल भी धा 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 देश की राजनीति, शिक्षा नीति और धर्म नीति के सम्बन्ध में हम एक हाउस में तय करते हैं, वे सवाल एक हाउस से विचार होने के बाद दूसरे हाउस में जाएं और उन पर वहां और अच्छी तरह से विचार हो। यह उसका लक्ष्य बताते हैं। उसमें डीप स्टडी होनी चाहिये, वैनीटेटिंग इनसाइट होना चाहिये। उससे भासा की जाती है कि वह सभा प्राबलैटिव भी होगी। इसलिए कहा

जाता है कि दूसरा सदन होना चाहिये। कहीं लोक सभा कोई ऐसा काम न कर वे जिससे देश को हानि हो, इसलिए दूसरे सदन की जरूरत है। जिस कंसैप्शन के आधार पर हमारा विधान बनाया गया है वह ज्यादातर ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट की नकल है। वहां दो हाउस हैं, हाउस आफ कामन्स और हाउस आफ लार्ड्स। वहां पहले प्रपर हाउस सुप्रीम हुआ करता था, बहुत पहले हुआ करता था, धीरे-धीरे उसकी पाबन्ध कम होती गई और हाउस आफ कामन्स की ज्यादा होती गई। राज्य सभा और हाउस आफ लार्ड्स में भी फर्क है। हाउस आफ लार्ड्स के बहुत से पीयर्स, मैम्बर्स बाई इनहेरिटेंस होते हैं जबकि हमारे यहां चुन कर होते हैं। इसलिए दोनों में फर्क है। लेकिन मौलिक रूप से हमने जो दूसरा चेम्बर बनाया है उसका कारण यह है कि हमने ब्रिटेन की नकल की। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि दूसरा विचार रखने वाले लोग हमारे यहां नहीं हैं। दोनों तरह के विचार रखने वाले लोग हैं और काफी हैं, बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग भी हैं। उन्होंने कहा भी है कि प्रपर हाउस की बिल्कुल भी जरूरत नहीं है, न सेंटर में और न ही राज्यों में। उनमें सबसे बड़े महामाया जी हैं। मैं उनको कोट कर रहा हूं। 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 Mahatmajee '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। इतनी बड़ी एक्सपेंस पर लाखों करोड़ों खर्च होता है जिसको हम बरबाद नहीं कर सकते हैं इस बास्ते इस प्लान्ट एलीकेंट को खत्म होना

चाहिये। इस प्रकार से ये जो दो कनफ्लिक्टिंग रायें हैं वे बहुत बड़े बड़े लोगों की हैं। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा फीडल स्टुक्चर है और सब राज्यों से यहां लोग आते हैं और तब राज्य सभा बनती है। वे अपने अपने प्रान्तों की भावनाओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। फीडल स्टुक्चर में इसका होना जरूरी है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का जो 1935 का एक्ट है उसमें भी दो वेम्बरों की व्यवस्था है। इस तरह से यह एक हाइली कंटीन्सियस मैटर है और रहा है। भाषादी मिलने के बाद कुछ राज्यों ने प्रस्ताव पास करके अपर वेम्बर रख लिया है। कुछ वेम्बरों समाप्त कर दिये हैं और कुछ राज्यों ने अभी समाप्त नहीं किये हैं। मैं यह तो नहीं चाहता कि हम यहां प्रस्ताव पास करके वेम्बर को समाप्त कर दें, लेकिन मंत्री जी से यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सारी परिस्थिति के ऊपर दुबारा रीकंसिडर करें और रीकंसिडरेशन में राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि लें, मुख्य मंत्रियों से बातचीत करें और एक कमेटी बनायी जाये जो अच्छी तरह से रिजोल्यूट हो जो इस सब चीज पर विचार करे कि प्राया सेक्रेट वेम्बर होनी चाहिये कि नहीं। अभी तक जो हमारा परफोरमैस है विधान परिषदों का और राज्य सभा का उसकी भी स्टडी होनी चाहिये। जब प्रिबी पर्स का मामला आया था तो राज्य सभा में शायद एक वोट से वह बिल पास होने से रुक गया था। और अभी भी हमारी जनता पार्टी लोक सभा में तो बहुमत में है, लेकिन राज्य सभा में नहीं है। अभी जीईट सेशन होने वाला है। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है कि कई बार सरकार कोई काम करना चाहती है अपनी दृष्टि से जिसको ठीक समझती है, जिसको हो सकता है कि विरोध पक्ष ठीक न समझे, लेकिन वह नहीं कर पाती, क्योंकि राज्य सभा में सरकार का बहुमत नहीं है। यह सब सवाल हैं, मैंने पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों तर्क रखे हैं, वह कमेटी इन सब पर अध्ययन करे जिसमें न केवल लोक सभा राज्य सभा के सदस्य हों, बल्कि विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् के लोग भी हों और वह स्टडी करे कैसा इसका परफोरमैस रहा है सब जगह पर, और प्राया सेन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन या विधान में संशोधन करना जरूरी है कि नहीं, इस पर भी 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 परिषद् 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 देरी होती है और खर्चा भी ज्यादा होता है, अनैक्रेडिट है, प्रीबलम भी एट करता है। यह दोनों तरह के पक्ष हैं। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महाशय से मांग करूंगा कि वह तीनों, देवें, विचार करे और एक कमेटी बना

करके सदन के सामने लायें वाक्यांदा एक स्टडी करने के बाद कि क्या प्रसेट्स हैं, क्या लॉयबि-सिटोज हैं, क्या लाभ और नुकसान हैं, उसके बाद यह सदन निर्णय करे तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहे।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : सभापति महाशय, मैं तो समझा था कि डा० 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 हैं? मुझे माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त का भाषण सुनने के बाद ताज़्जुब हुआ कि वह यह समझ रहे हैं कि राज्य सभा में हमेशा कांग्रेस पार्टी ही मैजोरिटी में रहेगी और जनता पार्टी माइनोरिटी में रहेगी। इस दृष्टि से शायद उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया। यह अच्छा नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ मैरिट्स भी हैं डीमैरिट्स भी हैं।

I do not say that there are no merits. There are certainly merits in what you spoke.

लेकिन टोटेलिटी में जब देखता हूँ तो इस नतीजे पर पहुँचता हूँ कि अपर हाउस रहना चाहिये, न सिर्फ सेंटर में बल्कि स्टेट्स में भी काउन्सिल्स रहनी जरूरी हैं क्योंकि संविधान बनाने वालों ने सोच समझ कर ऐसा प्रोजेक्शन बनाया है।

एक बात माननीय गुप्ता जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अपर हाउस नहीं है तो लोभर हाउस में जो कुछ भी गलतियाँ हो जाती हैं, जल्दी में कोई लैजिस्लेशन पास किया तो कौन देखने वाला है? कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि लोभर हाउस इमोशन में 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 करेगा, बल्कि इसमें टाइम भी मिल जाता है और उस टाइम में पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन भी जाहिर हो जाती है।

श्री कंवर लाल 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

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

बस रही है। अगर हाउस को रखने के विरुद्ध और डीमैरिट्स के बारे में शुरू से विचार होता रहा है। यहां पर भी इस बारे में इससे पहले भी बहस हो चुकी है। लेकिन अगर हाउस के सब डीमैरिट्स के बावजूद अगर हम पूरा व्यू में, तो हम समझते हैं कि उसको रखना लाजिमी है।

स्टेट्स में कौंसिल को रखने का एक कारण यह भी है कि कुछ लोग एसेम्बली में चुन कर आ सकते हैं, लेकिन चन्द लोग ऐसे भी होते हैं, जो एसेम्बली के इलेक्शन को कन्टेस्ट नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हालांकि उन में बहुत विजयम और कैरेक्टर होता है। अगर ऐसे लोगों को कौंसिल में घाने का मौका नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो देश और लोग उनकी कान्ट्रीव्यूशन से मेहरूम रहने। मिसाल के तौर पर प्रेजुएन्स कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी और टीचर्स कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से कुछ लोग चुन कर कौंसिल में आते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को सिर्फ कौंसिल में ही घाने का मौका मिलता है, इसलिए कौंसिल को रखना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं कि लोअर हाउस के सदस्यों के लिए हमेशा छूतरा बना रहता है। हम लोग पांच साल के लिए चुन कर आते हैं, लेकिन इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है कि हम पांच साल तक सदस्य बने रहेंगे, दरमियान में हाउस डिजाल्व भी हो सकता है। लेकिन जो व्यक्ति एक दफा कौंसिल या राज्य सभा में आ जाता है, वह छः साल तक मजे से वहां सदस्य बना रह सकता है।

लोअर हाउस के लोग बहुत मेहनत करके, लोगों के साथ रह कर और उनके लिए बहुत काम करने के बाद इलेक्ट होकर आते हैं, जबकि कौंसिल और राज्य सभा के नवाब साहबों का न तो पब्लिक से कोई सम्बन्ध है और न वे मेहनत करते हैं—वे वहां पर छः साल तक मजे में रहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह डिफरेंस नहीं होना चाहिए। दोनों का इयूरेशन ईक्वल, मुमवी, होना चाहिए। जो लोग कुछ भी नहीं करते हैं, जिनका लोगों के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है—लोगों की सेवा करने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है—उनकी इयूरेशन ज्यादा 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 सिर्फ यह प्रपील कर रहा हूं कि दोनों का इयूरेशन ईक्वल होना चाहिए।

या तो उनका एक साल कम कर दिया जाये, या हमारा एक साल बढ़ा दिया जाये। (व्यवधान)

एक मासकीय सत्रस्य : इस वक्त हमारा इयूरेशन भी छः 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.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : इयूरेशन में यह डिफरेंस ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है। इसलिए इस बारे में और करना चाहिए। न सिर्फ मिनिस्ट्रों 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 रिप्रेजेंट करती है। वे लोग स्टेट्स के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स को सेफाई करते हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि हम भी स्टेट्स को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। लेकिन हम यहां स्टेट्स को रिप्रेजेंट करने के लिए नहीं आते हैं। हम यहां देश के लोगों को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। एक बार जब हम लोक सभा में इलेक्ट होकर आ जाते हैं, तो हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं, हम अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी या स्टेट को रिप्रेजेंट नहीं करते हैं। हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कहलाते हैं। राज्य सभा वालों का बैसा नहीं होता। राज्य सभा मेंबर उस स्टेट को रिप्रेजेंट करता है जहां से वह एलेक्ट होकर आता है। तो उन लोगों के लिए इसीलिए कांस्टीट्यूशन फेम करते वक्त यह सोचा गया कि स्टेट्स को सेफाई करने के लिए एक अगर चैम्बर रहना चाहिए और एक्सक्लूसिवली स्टेट्स के लिए रहना चाहिए। तो उसका तो रहना लाजिमी बात है।

इस संबंध में एक ही बात मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं। इससे पहले भी मैं इस पर बोला। जब भी कभी यहां से बिल जाता है और राज्य सभा या अगर हाउस वाले जब कभी यह समझते हैं कि यह ठीक नहीं है, यह जस्टी में कुछ दुष्प्रा है या इमोशन में कुछ पास दुष्प्रा है, इसको रिकंसिडर करना चाहिए या उसको वह प्रमैटमैड करके भेजते हैं तो इसको प्रेस्टिज का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए। अगर बदकिस्मती से गुजिश्ता साल भी ऐसा ही दुष्प्रा, गुजिश्ता साल भी शायद फाइनंस बिल ही वापस आया था तो उसमें भी ऐसा ही दुष्प्रा और इस साल भी ऐसा ही दुष्प्रा और बैंकिंग सब्सिडी कमीशन बिल पर परसों हम ज्वाइंट सेशन में बैठने वाले हैं। तो आप यह क्यों समझते हैं राज्य सभा से रिटर्न होने पर कि यह जनता पार्टी के खिलाफ काग्रेस

पार्टी वालों ने भेजा है। इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी के विभाग में शायद यही है कि राज्य सभा में कांग्रेस, कांग्रेस (भाइ) और दूसरे लोग हैं और जनता पार्टी ने मेजरिटी से यहां से भेजा है इसीलिए वह इसको प्रपोज करते हैं। ऐसा वह सोचते हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं है। वह तो बहुत बुजुर्ग और बहुत मैज्योर भादमी हैं, सैसबल भादमी हैं। यहां हाउस के अंदर तो कोई बात नहीं, हम कहते हैं कि वह जनता पार्टी के हैं, हम दूसरी पार्टी के हैं लेकिन ठण्डे दिल 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 अमेजमेंट करके अगर वह भेजते हैं तो उसको ऐक्सेप्ट कर लेने में क्या है? अगर एक प्रेस्टिज ईव्यू के रूप में इसको ले रहे हैं, यह भ्रष्टा नहीं है। इससे पहले भी मैं इस पर बोल चुका हूँ . . . (अप्यधान) . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस प्रस्ताव में राज्य सभा का उल्लेख नहीं है।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : वह कंवर लाल गुप्त जी बोल रहे थे, उनका मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। इनका प्रस्ताव तो कौंसिल के लिए है। वह कौंसिल तो रहनी चाहिए। वहां टीचर्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स होने चाहिए, ग्रेजुएट्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को भी उसमें लेना चाहिए और कुछ भागों भी मोचने के लिए उसे होना चाहिए।

लेकिन राज्य सभा तो बहुत जरूरी है। राज्य सभा के लिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि जब भी कभी वहां से वापस आता है तो उसको ठण्डे दिल से सोच करके ऐक्सेप्ट करने में पीछे नहीं रहना चाहिए। यही बात मैं कह रहा था। इससे ज्यादा मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं अपने मित्र रामजी लाल सुमन से कहूंगा कि हम पर ज्यादा जोर न दें और इसको विद्वष्टा कर लें तो ज्यादा भ्रष्टा रहेगा।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मेहरवानी करके आप समय का भी ज्वाल रखाए और माननीय मंत्री जी से भी पूछ लीजिए कि वह कितना समय लेंगे?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, जिस विचारधारा से हम लोग राजनीति करते रहे हैं उस विचारधारा के लोग हमेशा द्वितीय सदन के विरोधी रहे हैं। बिहार विधान सभा का जब मैं सदस्य था, उस समय बिहार में श्री दारोगा प्रसाद राय जी कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री थे। वहां की विधान सभा ने प्रस्ताव पारित कर दिया कि विधान परिषद् को खत्म कर दिया जाय। मैंने देखा कि ज्योंही

यह प्रस्ताव पारित हो गया, कांग्रेस की ही बैच की तरफ से विचारक कवि बगैरह जो पुराने सदस्य थे वे कुछ पक्षे और भाइक बगैरह तोड़ कर मुख्य मंत्री से कहने लगे कि क्यों पास करवाया? जुल्म हो गया। परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो विधान सभा ने पारित किया, दूसरे दिन वह फिर चला आया कि जो पास हो गया था उसे को रद्द कर दिया जाये। एक तमाशा हो गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने पारित कर दिया कि विधान परिषद् को खत्म कर दिया जाये। लेकिन विधान परिषद् फिर वहां रह गई। खत्म हो नहीं पाई।

सत्यनारायण राव जी ने कहा कि प्रेज्युएट रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स और टीचर्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स उसमें आते हैं। तो यह जो स्नातक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, मैं भी बिहार विश्वविद्यालय से स्नातक रहा, लेकिन अभी 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 बाडीज कांस्टीटुएन्सी से चुनाव कराये जाते हैं। हमारे यहां बिहार में नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी है जिसमें होता यह है कि जिस पार्टी की सरकार रहती है वह नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी में अपने मन लायक लोगों को नामिनेट करती है। इस तरह से सत्तारूढ़ दल अपने भादमी को उस कांस्टीटुएन्सी से चुनाव कर विधान परिषद् में से आता है। उसको भी हम असली प्रतिनिधि नहीं कह सकते हैं।

दूसरी तरफ जब विधान सभा में हिन्दुस्तान के ग्राम गरीब लोग बोट देकर अपना प्रतिनिधि चुनते हैं तब क्या कारण है कि देश के कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग दोबारा मतदाता बन करके दूसरे चम्बर में अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजें? इसके अलावा इस देश के हल चलाने वाले लोग, कुदाल चलाने लोग लोग, भैंस चराने वाले लोग और दूसरे गरीब लोग जो शोपड़ी में रहते हैं—क्या 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 जरूरत नहीं है, हम भी जानते हैं। हमने देखा है कि पूंजीपति तीन, चार, पांच लाख रुपया खर्च करते हैं और राज्य सभा के सदस्य बन जाते हैं। राज्य सभा के चुनावों

[श्री हकम देव नारायण यादव]

में विधान सभा के सदस्यों को कैसे भ्रष्ट बनाया जाता है, उनके भ्रष्ट करने के आधार भी हम जानते हैं। हमने देखा है कि किस तरह से पैसा लेकर राज्य सभा में चले जाते हैं। यह बात हमने बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और कई जगह पर होते देखा है। राज नारायण जी हमारे यहां से राज्य सभा का चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, राज नारायण जी तो चुनाव हार गए लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा पंजीपति जीत गया। इसलिए राज्य सभा और विधान परिषद् के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यावहारिक बात हमने देखी है और महसूस की है उसके चलते हम समझते हैं कि इस हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब देश में विधान परिषद् को रहने का कोई हक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात श्री सत्य नारायण राव जी ने जो भाज कहा, और कुछ हो या न हो लेकिन राज्य सभा के चलते जो संसद् का संयुक्त अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है उसको लेकर भाज लोक सभा में 1 घंटा 45 मिनट जाया हो गए कि प्रेसीडेंट को नोटिफिकेशन करना है या समन करना है या क्या करना है। लोक सभा में एक मिनट पर कितने हजार खर्च होता है उसके अनुसार प्राप हिसाब लगा लीजिए कि कितने हजार रुपए बैठते हैं।

हम तो यही देखते हैं कि जनता के वोट से जो लोग चुनाव हार जाते हैं, जनता जिनको धन्यकार कर देती है, जनता जिनको मान्यता नहीं देती है वैसे लोग राज्य सभा और विधान परिषद् में घुसा लिये जाते हैं। अगर राज्य सभा या विधान परिषद् ऐसे लोगों के लिए रखी जाये जो सामाजिक, धार्मिक दृष्टि से गिरे हुए हैं, जोकि वोट के द्वारा सदस्य नहीं बन सकते हैं, ऐसे समुदाय के जो प्रतिभाशाली लोग हों उनके लिए उसमें व्यवस्था हो तब भी हम कुछ बात समझ सकते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हवाबाज धावमी हवा बांध कर वहां पहुंच जाते हैं। वहां पर लाखों रुपया गरीब लोगों के पसीने की कमाई का खर्चा होता है, उनके लिए वहां पर कोई काम होता नहीं है, वे वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार लगाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब लोक सभा या विधान सभा कानून पास करदे उनके बाद उनके मुद्दाव की कोई कीमत नहीं है। जिस संस्था के सुझाव की कोई कीमत न हो उसको रखने की क्या जरूरत है? उससे तो प्रच्छा है कि प्राप कानून जानने वाले पांच प्राधमियों की कमेटी बना दें और वह कमेटी, अगर कोई भ्रष्टाचारी बात हो तो उस पर विचार कर ले। इस तरह से बहुत कम खर्च में काम चल जायेगा। लेकिन वहां पर रोक लगाने के लिए एक प्रवृत्ति अंग्रेजी शासन से चली आ रही है। चाहे वह प्रशासन हो या विधायिका हो, उसमें एक चेक और बिलस की थोड़ी बावू है, ताकि कोई भी काम गति से न हो। प्रशासन में कोई भी

फाइल पहले किरानी से चलती है, उसके बाद हैड-क्लर्क, उसके बाद रजिस्ट्रार, धण्डर-सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी, एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी, सेक्रेटरी, कमिशनर, मतलब यह कि बीसियों महकमों के अधिकारियों के दस्तखतों के बाद मिनिस्टर के पास पहुंचती है, तब तक सारा काम चौपट हो जाता है। प्रशासन में इस तरह की व्यवस्था काम की गति को रोकने के लिए, चेक लगाने के लिये, अंग्रेजी शासन के समय से चली आ रही है। यह व्यवस्था काम की गति को रोकने के लिए स्पीड-ब्रेकर है, इनको हरगिज नहीं रहने देना चाहिए। इस तरह के सभी स्पीड-ब्रेकर्स को खत्म कर देना चाहिए, ये देश में चलने लायक नहीं हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने नौजवान साथी श्री रामजीलाल सुमन को धन्यवाद 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 प्राप जनता के विकास कार्यों पर खर्च कीजिये। यदि प्राप चाहते हैं कि जनता को ट्रेनिंग मिले, जनता को लोकतन्त्र के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाय, तो प्राप विधान परिषद् और राज्य सभा को खत्म करके ग्राम-पंचायतों और ग्राम-समाधों 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 राजबी लाल शुक्ल : पन्ध्र 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.

श्री रामजी लाल सुबन : सभापति महोदया, जब सपर गृह संहिता का प्रस्ताव प्राया था, उस समय श्री प्रस्ताव पर समय बढ़ाया गया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Nahata.

SHRI AMRIT NAHAT: Madam, Chairman, I think this Hon'ble 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 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 Sieyus 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 context 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 preprocessed 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. Alagesan 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 लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री रामजी लाल सुमन
द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्प का समर्थन करने के लिए
खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उनका संकल्प है—इस सभा
की राय है कि राज्यों में ऊपरी मन्तों (विधान
परिषदों) ने कोई सायंक भूमिका भरा नहीं
की है तथा कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया में ये
भारस्वरूप तथा भनावश्यक खर्चों से साबित हो
रहे हैं तथा, इसलिए, इनको भीधानिशीघ्र 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 प्रभाव-
कारी हो, जो सुधीन के लिए हो उस पर हमको
जरूर विचार करना चाहिए। हमारा देश गरीब
है, इस देश में बहुत सा खर्चा भनाप-भनाप
हो रहा है इसलिए हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो
ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है उसको किस तरह से
कम करें। आप देखें कि अभी प्रांथ प्रदेश,
बिहार, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश
और जम्मू कश्मीर में विधान परिषदें हैं जबकि
बाकी प्रदेशों में जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान,
गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल, उड़ीसा,
असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और जो केन्द्र शासित
प्रदेश हैं वहाँ पर विधान परिषदें नहीं हैं। जैसा
मावलंकर जी ने कहा कि अभी जहाँ पर विधान
परिषदें नहीं हैं वहाँ पर कौन सी कठिनाई हो
रही है और जहाँ पर हैं वहाँ पर कौन सी बड़ी
सहूलियत हो रही है। इसलिए मैं समझता
हूँ कि जो जनमानस की राय है, जो आम जनता
की राय है उसको हमें देखना चाहिए। आज
भरर 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 इससे बड़ी प्रमन्नता होगी।
मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो
राज्यपाल का पद है, राज्यपाल का जो स्थान है,
उसको भी समाप्त करना चाहिए, उसकी कोई
जरूरत 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—चीजों 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 परिषद् में पास
होती है—हर चीज दोहराई जाती है। अभी
हमारे माननीय सदस्य भलगेसन साहब ने कहा
कि लोक सभा में सब तरह के प्रावमी नहीं प्रा

पाते हैं। लेकिन आप इसी लोक सभा को
देखिये—इसमें डाक्टर हैं, इंजीनियर हैं, बकील
हैं, शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं, नौजवान हैं, सब तरह के
लोग हैं और जनता के बोट में चुन कर प्राये
हैं। इसलिए मुझे तो यहाँ कोई कमी नजर नहीं
प्राती है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि विधान
परिषदों को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए, यह बहुत
बेजा खर्चा है। यदि हमें देश से गरीबी को
मिटाना है और सच्चाई के साथ मिटाना है तो
तत्काल ऐसे भनाप-भनाप खर्चों को समाप्त करना
चाहिए।

अभी यहाँ पर एक सवाल उठाया गया कि
हमारे विधि मंत्री जी का क्या होगा? हमारे
विधि मंत्री जी इतने योग्य हैं, उन्होंने जो काम
कानून के क्षेत्र में किया है, ऐसा व्यक्ति किसी
भी समय कहीं से भी लोक सभा के लिए खड़ा
हो जाय, तो सबसे ज्यादा मतों से जीत
सकता है। जो व्यक्ति बड़िमान है, शिक्षित
है, जो देश की जनता के लिए कुछ करने लायक
है, वह कहीं से भी प्रा 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 लोगों ने इसका
समर्थन किया, उस समय जहाँ 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 भनाप-भनाप खर्च शासन द्वारा
चलाए जा रहे हैं वे सब समाप्त होने चाहिए
इस तरह से जो पैसा बचे, उसको निर्माण कार्यों
में लगाया जाना चाहिए। आज भी हमारे देश
में पानी की कमी है, बिजली की कमी है, हड़दों-
लाखों ऐसे प्रादमी हैं, जिनको हम प्रावास नहीं
दे सके हैं, कपड़े की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं,
शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं—इस तरह
के खर्चों को बचा कर हमें इन कामों में लगाना
चाहिए, ताकि हमारा देश प्रागे बढ़ सके। हमने
एक तरह से ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की परिपाटी को
यहाँ पर लागू किया है, जो व्यवस्था हमारे लिए
लाभकारी नहीं है, उसको ग्रहण न करके, उनके
यहाँ जो अच्छी चीजें हैं, उनको हम ग्रहण करें।
यह सोच कर नहीं चलना चाहिए कि जो चीजें
पहले से अभी प्रा रही हैं, उनके ही प्रमुख
बलते रहें, हम उनमें सुधार कर सकते हैं, संशोधन
कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री रामजी लाल सुमन
के इस संकल्प का हृदय 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 रामजी लाल सुमन : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी धामा से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—जो माननीय सदस्य मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बोले हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश ने शायद मेरे प्रस्ताव को पढ़ा नहीं है। इसमें राज्य सभा को समाप्त किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, लेकिन अधिकांश वक्ताओं ने राज्य सभा के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे : लेकिन सब लोग तो इसी पर बोल रहे हैं, मावलकर जी भी इसी पर बोले हैं, कंबर 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 यशराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, श्री रामजी लाल सुमन ने जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

26 जनवरी, 1950 से जब यह संविधान लागू हुआ मुल्क में, तब से उसमें एक प्रोविजन बना कि इसके आर्टिकल 168 के अनुसार द्वि-सदन, इ हाउसेज आफ लेजिस्लेचर, छः राज्यों में होंगे और उसी आर्टिकल के मुताबिक जहां दो सदन हैं, विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् के नाम से, वे काम करेंगे लेकिन 1950 में विधान परिषदें कई राज्यों में गठित हुईं। कई राज्यों में बाद में बनीं। उसके बाद आंध्र प्रदेश में लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल का एक्ट बना और आंध्र प्रदेश में विधान परिषद् बनी। मद्रास राज्य के कई जिलों को निकाल कर आंध्र प्रदेश में ले आया गया और हैदराबाद राज्य के कई जिलों को भी आंध्र प्रदेश में शामिल किया गया। बंगाल और दूसरे राज्यों में पहले जहां काउंसिलें थीं उनको ख़ोलीश किया गया।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि यह एक सुपर इंस्टीट्यूशन है और यह सोझर हाउस की बाल को रिपीट ही करती है। लोअर

[श्री युबराज]

हाउस में माननीय सदस्य जो पारित करते हैं, उसे लेजिस्लेशन बनाते हैं, उस पर अपर हाउस विचार कर उसे पारित क़ब्ज़ता है। अपर हाउस डिमाण्ड्स पर विचार क़ब्ज़ अपना कोई संशोधन पेश नहीं कर सकता है। फाइनेंस बिल को वह बोट डाउन नहीं कर सकता है या किसी मनी बिल पर वह कोई प्रमैजमेंट पेश नहीं कर सकता है। देश के जो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हैं, उन पर जो चेक एण्ड बैलेंस का काम होता है, वह हाउस नहीं करता है। महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने में वह हाउस असमर्थ है।

प्राप्तो सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि एक समाजवादी देश स्वीडन ने अभी हाल में अपने दूसरे सदन की प्रबोधिष करके अपने यहां एक सवनीय संसद कायम की है। सभापति जी, इतना ही नहीं, जब भारत के डाफ्ट कांस्टीट्यूशन पर बहुत बल रही थी उस समय भी श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र जी ने अपनी भावना व्यक्त करते हुए कहा था और अपना प्रमैजमेंट भी मूव किया था जो 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 पुरानी परम्परा को खोयेंगे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनेक देशों में धीरे-धीरे इसे अनावश्यक मान कर और इस पर होने वाले अनावश्यक खर्च को खत्म किया जा रहा है। इस सदन की सिखाय इसके कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि इसमें कुछ रिटायर्ड पोलिटिशियंस को रख दिया जाए, उनका मेंटीनेंस कर दिया जाए। इसके अलावा इसका कोई और महत्वपूर्ण काम नहीं है। मेरे विचार में विधान परिषद् कोई महत्वपूर्ण काम नहीं कर पाती है जिससे कि उसके अस्तित्व को बनाये रखने का कोई औचित्य सिद्ध हो सके। दूसरे जिन देशों में हमारी तरह का लोकतंत्र है और जिस देश की 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 ध्यान आकषित किया है और इस अपर हाउस को खत्म करने की मांग की है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन इस पर विचार करे। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से 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 लोअर हाउस के द्वारा ही किये जाते हैं। इसलिए इस हाउस को प्रबोधिष कर देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN
(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 appeared 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.

डा० राजकी सिंह (भानसपुर) : प्रत्येक युग में कोई न कोई अग्र्य विश्वास होता है। इस युग में राजनीति के क्षेत्र में एक अग्र्य विश्वास

चन रहा है जिसको द्वितीय सदन कहते हैं। फ्रांस की राज्य क्रांति के समय में एक दार्शनिक ने कहा था जिसको हमारे कामत साहब ने संविधान निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में उद्धृत किया था, प्रथम सीस को, जिन्होंने दूसरे सदन के विषय में यह धारणा रखी थी :

"If a second chamber dissents from
he first, it is mischievous, if it agrees with
it is superfluous."

तो यह मैरियट 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 Cicero."

तो फ्रांस की राज्य क्रांति के समय में जो दुविधा थी 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 डॉ० ब्रम्हदेवर साहब ने रखा था यह कहा कि प्रेसिडेंट का सवाल रहने दिया जाय, पार्लियामेंट पर छोड़ दिया जाय। उन्होंने कहा था विवाद में बोलते हुए :

"Throw it to the Parliament and let
it decide what it likes."

तो यह पार्लियामेंट पर था। और आज आपने देखा कि केवल 7 राज्यों में द्वितीय सदन है। इसका मतलब है कि द्वितीय सदन की आवश्यकता समाप्त हो गई है और इसलिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस अनर्थकारी, प्रतियोगिताकारी और अव्यवहारिक सदन को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

बहुत सारी बातें कही गयीं, हमारे माननीय प्रलेखन ने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि परम्परा है। कौन सी परम्परा है? भारतीय राज्यतंत्र के इतिहास में द्वितीय सदन की परम्परा नहीं है। हमने क्लोन स्लेट से शुरू किया था। यह तो ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति की परम्परा है कि हमने उसको यहां पर रखा। माननीय प्रलेखन ने एक बात और कही कि इसमें विभिन्न लोगों को, विभिन्न इंटरस्ट्स को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलता है। यह विभिन्न इंटरस्ट क्या होता है? वह इंटरस्ट जिसको मैनिफेस्ट कर सकते हैं वही इसमें स्थान पाते हैं। लेकिन लोक सभा, जो जनता का सदन होता है उसमें तो सभी तरह के लोग पाते हैं। और निहित स्वार्थों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने से क्रांति का चक्का धीमा पड़ जाता है। इसीलिए समाज परिवर्तन की दृष्टि से भी अपर हाउस का रहना ठीक नहीं है।

माननीय प्रलेखन ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही थी कि लोक सभा के जल्दीबाजी करने से नुकसान होता है। शायद राजनीति का इतिहास जानने वाले जानते हैं कि आजकल विधान बनाना कितना कम्बरसम प्रोसेस है। आप देख रहे हैं कि लोकपाल बिल के लिये तीन बार समय लिया गया। तो आज विधान बनाने में कितना समय लगता है यह हम लोग अपनी भांति जानते हैं। आज जल्दीबाजी हो ही नहीं सकती है। इसलिए आज द्वितीय सदन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि संसदीय प्रजातंत्र में पार्टी का क्लिप काम करता है जिसका ज्वलंत प्रमाण हाल ही में बैंकिंग रिपील बिल पर हो रहे जॉइंट सेशन से मिल जायगा। इसलिए माननीय प्रलेखन को अपने सुझाव पर विचार करना चाहिए।

असल मुद्दा तो यह है कि प्रश्न काफ़ी महत्व का है और हमें हमें मिल कर निर्णय लेना चाहिये। गांधी जी की बहुत सी बातें कही गयीं। हमारे माननीय प्रलेखन गांधी जी के बड़े भक्त हैं। उन्होंने जो इसके विषय में कहा था उसकी 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 खिलाफ उन्होंने क्या क्या बातें कही हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह कही गई कि शिक्षाविदों की स्थान मिलता है। शिक्षाविदों की विश्वविद्यालयों और अनुसंधानशालाओं में भेजिये। अगर कोई राजनर्तक है, तो उसे नाट्यशाला में भेजिये। अगर कोई विद्वान है, तो उसे ऐकेडेमी में भेजिये। यह राजतंत्र का मंत्र है। यहां पर जनता जिसको प्रत्यक्षतः भेजती है, वही प्राना चाहिए। बैकडोर से, गुप्त दरवाजे से, प्राने वाले राजनेता प्रजातंत्र के दुश्मन होते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि दूसरा सदन क्रांति 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. Chandrapan 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.

समाप्ति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य इसको कितना एक्सटेंड करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : एक घंटा और दे दीजिए ।

श्री बी० पी० लक्ष्मण (मधेपुरा) : थोड़ा 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 it 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 Rajya 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 require 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 बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मेरा नाम पहले बा, मुझे भी दो मिनट का समय दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : मंडल साहब ने भी अपनी नाम पहले दिया था ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : प्रच्छा आप बोलिये, लेकिन दो मिनट में खत्म कर दीजिए ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : समा-
पति महोदय, एक कहावत है हम लोगों की तरफ
कि न मरेंगे, न मरघट छोड़ेंगे । न तो स्वयं
मरेंगे और न मरघट छोड़ेंगे । जिस समय कांस्टी-
ट्यूशन बन रहा था और उस में यह लाया
जा रहा था कि कौंसिल रहे या न रहे उस
समय की डिबेट्स की मैं अभी देख रहा था,
मैंने यह पाया कि उस समय डा० प्रम्बेडकर जी,
जिन्होंने स्वयं इस को मूव किया था, के दिमाग
में भी यह दुविधा थी कि इस को करना चाहिए
या नहीं और हमारे कामत जी और श्री शिम्बन
साल सक्सेना और ऐसे तमाम लोगों के भाषण मैंने
पढ़े तो उन में यह पाया कि उन की स्पष्ट राय थी कि
यह नहीं होना चाहिए और इसी कारण डा० प्रम्बेडकर
जी ने कहा था कि ठीक है इस को फार बी
डाइरिज बीच बेसिस पर कर दिया जाए, लेकिन
बाद में गवर्नमेंट चाहे या पार्लियामेंट इस को
खत्म करना चाहे, तो खत्म कर सकती है ।
बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी वहां की परिषदों
की खत्म करने के रेजोल्यूशन्स आ गये थे । इस
को खत्म न करने के लिए तीन तर्क दिये जाते
हैं । पहली चीज तो यह 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 चूक करने का एक
हथियार है । मेरा कहना यह है कि तमाम
चीजें पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ जाती हैं । इसलिए
इन तीनों की तीनों चीजों में कोई दम नहीं है
और ये बेसलेस हैं और इस में बिना माइने
समय खर्च होता है और बिना माइने खर्चा भी
सरकार का होता है । इस के प्रस्ताव यह एक
पार्लियामेंट हथियार है । धाज भी हमारे कुछ
उधर के साथी इस को रखने के पक्ष में बोल
रहे थे क्योंकि उन का राज्य सभा में और विधान
परिषदों में बहुमत है । इसलिए हमारे
साथे साहब इस प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ बोल रहे थे और
वे विधान परिषदों के पक्ष में थे लेकिन कुछ
दिनों के बाद जब राज्य सभा में और विधान
परिषदों में हमारा बहुमत हो जाएगा, तो यही
बिषय के लोग उस समय यह कहेंगे कि यह
गलत है और यह पार्लियामेंट हथियार है ।
इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस को न इस
पक्ष का हथियार बनाया जाए और न उस पक्ष
का और न्यूट्रल दृष्टि से इस हाऊस को इस पर
विचार करना चाहिए और यह जो प्रस्ताव है,
इस को मानना चाहिए कि विधान परिषदों को
खत्म किया जाए । मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि
राज्य सभा को भी खत्म किया जाए और जो
गवर्नर बंगराह हैं, जितनी भी ऐसी एक्सपेंसिव चीजें
हैं, उन को खत्म किया जाए और इन के खत्म
करने पर जो पैसा खर्चे, वह गांवों में गरीबों पर,
निर्धनों पर, कमजोर वर्गों और हरिजनों पर खर्च
किया जाए ।

इसलिए मैं श्री रामजी लाल सुमन जी को
इस प्रस्ताव के लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं और
उन के बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आप को
भी धन्यवाद देता हूं 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 re-
present 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 unconcluded ?

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. distilleries.

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 a 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 सी धी जब कम्पनी बनी थी और उन लोगों को ऐक्सेस दिया था कि जब कम्पनी में सर्विस को भर्ती की जायेगी तो स्थानीय लोगों के बच्चों को उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर प्रायिडि में रख लिया जायगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया। साथ ही जो वैजान कम्पनी को बैगन्स से भेजा गया, स्पलाई हुआ वह ऐक्सेस में गया और जितना ऐक्सेस था उसको पेमेंट कम्पनी ने धाज तक नहीं किया। इस प्रकार कम्पनी ने चोरी की। मैंने इसके बारे में नियम 377 में मामला उठाया था जिसकी जांच हो रही है, ऐसा मुझ को इस्पात मंत्री महोदय ने लिख कर भेजा है। वहाँ सुरा और सुन्दरी का नाच होता है। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी के सारे कागजात जल्द कर लिये जायें और उनकी जांच की जाये। मंत्री महोदय मुझे आश्वासन देने तो मैं इसकी फोटोस्टेट कोपी पेश कर सकता हूँ।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मान्यवर, हमकी लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य ने सबन में बुझा कांड और पौडिबेरी कांड जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह सी स्पष्ट हो गया है, जो तथ्य माननीय

सदस्य ने सदन के सामने रखे हैं कि उसके ऊपर सी० बी० आई० जांच की मांग करना तो कम से कम मांग है। इस सम्बन्ध में तीन बातें मैं मंत्री जी 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 कृषकी की जमीन छिन गई और जो उस समय आश्वासन 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 रामजी सिंह : तीसरी बात यह है कि जो प्राइमाफेसी कागज माननीय सुरेन्द्र विक्रम ने दिया है, जैसा इन्होंने कहा जो प्रमाण दिया है, तो क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में जल्दी से जल्दी सारे कागजातों को सील करेगी और प्रविलम्ब सी० बी० आई० को आदेश देगी ताकि इस कांड की पूरी छानबीन हो सके और जनता के सामने प्रकट हो कि किस प्रकार से भारतवर्ष में पूँजीवादी लोग भारतवर्ष के जनतंत्र के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विधि मंत्री साहस पूर्वक आगे बढ़ कर ऐसे समूह पूँजीपति के संबंध में सी० बी० आई० की प्रोब करवायें, जो पैसे के द्वारा भारतवर्ष के जनतंत्र को खरीदना 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 Barcilly 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 Dinak*, 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 Synthetic 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, the 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 not 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

details, 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 hr.

18-37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 15, 1978/Vaisakha 25, 1900(Saka).