

Fifth Series, Vol. XXXIX No. 49

Friday, May 3, 1974  
Vaisakha 13, 1896 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

# C O N T E N T S

C O L U M N S

*No. 49—Friday, May 3, 1974/Vatsakha 13, 1896 (Saka)*

## Oral Answers to Questions:

•Starred Question Nos. 935 to 937, 940, 941, 944 to 946, 950 and 952 . . . . .	1—29
--	------

## Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 938, 939, 942, 943, 947 to 949, 951, 953 and 954 . . . . .	29—40
---	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 9033 to 9135, 9137, 9139 to 9152, 9154 to 9205 and 9207 to 9232. . . . .	40—215
---	--------

Re DEMONSTRATIONS IN DELHI . . . . .	215—22
--------------------------------------	--------

Question of Privilege against U.N.I. . . . .	222—27
--	--------

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . .	227—30
------------------------------------	--------

Synopsis of Proceedings of Committee 'E' on Draft Fifth Five Year Plan— <i>laid</i> . . . . .	230—31
---	--------

Assent to Bill . . . . .	231
--------------------------	-----

Leave of Absence from the Sitzings of the House . . . . .	232
---	-----

## Rules Committee—

Fourth Report and Minutes— <i>laid</i> . . . . .	232
--	-----

## Committee of Privileges—

Ninth Report— <i>presented</i> . . . . .	232
--	-----

## Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—

Twenty-fifth Report— <i>presented</i> . . . . .	233
---	-----

## Statement Re. Order issued by Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh about Advertisements to "Nai Duniya"—

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary . . . . .	233—34
--	--------

Business of the House— . . . . .	234—46
----------------------------------	--------

Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah . . . . .	234, 245—46
---------------------------------	-------------

---

\*The sign + marked above the name of Member indicates that the question as actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



**Business Advisory Committee—**

Forty-third Report—*adopted* . . . . . 246—47

**Constitution (Thirty-Fourth) Amendment Bill—*Introduced***

Motion to introduce? . . . . . 247—58

Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde . . . . . 247

Shri Sezhiyan . . . . . 251—52

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee . . . . . 252—54

Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . . 254—55

Shri Samar Guha . . . . . 255—58

**Constitution (Thirty-Fifth) Amendment Bill—*Introduced***

Motion to introduce . . . . . 259—78

Shri H. R. Gokhale . . . . . 259, 271—72

Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . . 259—60

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee . . . . . 260—62

Shri Sezhiyan . . . . . 262—64

Shri Samar Guha . . . . . 264—65

Shri H. N. Mukerjee . . . . . 265—68

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra . . . . . 268—71

**Finance Bill, 1974—**

Motion to consider . . . . . 278—309

Shri Sat Pal Kapur . . . . . 290—97

Shri P. G. Mavalankar . . . . . 297—303

Shri Rajdeo Singh . . . . . 304—09

**Bills Introduced—**

(i) Supreme Court (*Conferment of Additional Powers*) Bill by  
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . . 309—

(ii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of article 145*) by  
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . . 309—10

(iii) Minimum Wages (*in all types of employment*) Bill by Shri  
Bikram Mahajan . . . . . 310—

(iv) Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill ( <i>Substitution of section 10 A</i> ) by Shri D. K. Panda . . . . .	311
(v) Judicial Officers Protection (Repeal) Bill by Shri D. K. Panda . . . . .	311
(vi) Companies (Amendment) Bill ( <i>Omission of section 90</i> ) by Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . .	311-12
(vii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill ( <i>Insertion of new article 26A</i> ) by Shri R. P. Ulaganambi . . . . .	312
(viii) Free Legal Assistance Bill by Shri D. K. Panda . . . . .	312-13
(ix) Foreign Owned Plantations (Nationalisation) Bill by Shri C. K. Chandrappan. . . . .	382

**Mother's Lineage Bill—**

Motion to consider . . . . .	313—40
Shri M. C. Daga . . . . .	313—20
Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . .	320—26
Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar . . . . .	326—28
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary . . . . .	328—31
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . .	331—40

**Second Wage Board Recommendations for Sugar Industry Bill—**

Motion to consider . . . . .	340—82
Shri D. K. Panda . . . . .	340—46
Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya . . . . .	346—50
Shri B. V. Naik . . . . .	350—54
Shri Ramkanwar . . . . .	354—56
Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey . . . . .	356—65
Shri Darbara Singh . . . . .	365—69
Shri Ishaque Sambhali . . . . .	369—82

<b>Re. Half-an-hour Discussion</b> . . . . .	383—84
--	--------

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

## LOK SABHA

Friday, May 3, 1974/Vaisakha 13, 1896  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Import of Copper from Cuba

+  
\*935. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cuba had offered Cop-  
per to India;

(b) if so, the broad features re-  
garding this offer;

(c) why this deal has not yet been  
materialized; and

(d) the steps proposed to expand  
the trade with Cuba?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.  
C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The chief bottlenecks in expan-  
ding our trade with Cuba are the vast  
distance and the lack of adequate  
shipping facilities between the two  
countries. Efforts are being made to  
overcome these handicaps.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the  
fact that copper and nickel and other  
strategic materials are scarce in  
India, may I know if the Government  
of India have ever approached the  
Cuban Government and, if so what are  
the details of that approach, and if  
not why not?

Secondly, is it not a fact that we  
are having trade with other countries  
which are also situated far away from  
the shores of India and wherein we  
have got also our shipping difficulties  
and, if it is a fact, may I know whe-  
ther the Government of India is be-  
ing pressurized by the USA Govern-  
ment not to have trade with Cuba?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: At the very  
outset, I would like to point out that  
to the best of our knowledge, Cuba  
does not export copper or any non-fer-  
rous metal other than nickel. Even  
recently, when the Cuban delegation  
arrived in India, they offered nicke-  
in other forms such as oxide and cin-  
ters. Apart from that, we are not  
aware of Cuba exporting any copper  
at all.

Regarding further promotion of  
trade between India and Cuba, no  
country can pressurize us against hav-  
ing relations with such a friendly  
country like Cuba. But the point is,  
apart from shipping difficulties, the  
items that Cuba can offer as export  
items are sugar, tobacco and other  
agro-based commodities which are pro-  
duced in India itself. We do not want  
to import them.

DR. RANEN SEN: What about nic-  
kel?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: About their  
exporting nickel, in fact, the Alloy  
Steel Plant is interested in that and  
we are making efforts in that direc-  
tion.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know  
whether it is a fact that the Cuban  
delegation made this offer and not only  
that—that they made the offer of ex-  
porting nickel to India,—but then the

Government of India did not listen to that offer or they did not give any proper response to that offer and, if so, what are the reasons for refusing to take nickel which is a scarce material not only in India but in other parts of the world also?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** We have not refused to import nickel. In fact we had issued import licence for trial quantities of nickel two months back. The alloy steel plant in Durgapur are making trials with it.

**SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** The hon. Minister tells us in his answer that there are some handicaps for expanding trade, such as inadequate shipping facilities, the long distance involved, etc. What efforts are the Government making to overcome those handicaps?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** A few months back a high-power delegation visited the Latin American countries to explore the possibilities of improving the frequency of shipping and other freight facilities to that country. We are taking positive measures for that.

#### **Export Houses to have share in the Export of Canalised Items**

\*936. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow export houses to have a share in the sale of canalised items; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) No, Sir. The report of the Committee which has been set up to make recommendations in this respect, is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** By what time the report is expected

and when it is received will the hon. Minister inform the House of the recommendation?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** We expect this report in its final form quite soon. As soon as the Government studied those recommendations we shall come before the House.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** May I know whether it is a fact that the East European countries, especially Soviet Russia, is buying tobacco direct from certain private business house? If so do the Government propose to include this item in the STC items to be dealt with directly by the STC.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** The Soviet Union is purchasing tobacco from private exporters as well as the State Trading Corporation of India. There is no proposal at present about canalising the export of tobacco.

**श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :** जनवरी, 1972 में सरकार ने एम एम टी सी द्वारा माइका का निर्यात करना शुरू किया है। मैं आप-के माध्यम द्वारा सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई रेशियो फिक्स किया गया है कि एम एम टी सी द्वारा हम कितना निर्यात करेंगे और प्राइवेट एक्सपोर्टर्स के द्वारा कितना निर्यात करेंगे ?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** One has to differentiate between fabricated mica and processed mica. Processed mica is exported in the ratio of 70:30, 70 by private exports and 30 by the MMTC.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that some of the profits made by private houses are used for political propaganda?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** We are not aware of any specific complaint of this nature.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** I am asking this question. Has it come to the notice of the Government that profits made by certain major houses in their export trade with foreign countries are utilised for subsidising certain political parties?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question does not arise out of this question.

#### Indianisation of Foreign Companies

\*937. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:**  
**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE**  
**SINHA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the foreign companies operating in India have informed Government that they would not like to have Indian participation;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by them for the said refusal; and

(c) whether all those foreign companies operating in India which do not accept the Indian participation as required by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be asked to wind up their business in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**  
**(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) to (c). Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 Foreign companies have to seek the permission of the Reserve Bank of India for continuing their existing business activities which may be of an industrial, commercial or trading nature. The last date for submitting applications to the Bank is 30th June, 1974. The Bank has started receiving applications which are at present under their scrutiny. The decision on these applications will be taken in accordance with the Guidelines issued for administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Hence the question of the Bank asking any foreign company to increase Indian participation and its refusal to do so has not yet arisen.

**श्री शशि भूषण :** ऐसी विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिन्होंने इस बात में आनाकानी अपनी प्रकट की है कि वे उनका आधा या एक तिहाई भारतीयकरण करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। तो कम्पनियाँ इस निश्चित अवधि में सरकार को आवेदन पत्र नहीं देगी कि वे अपने शेयर बेचना चाहती हैं, उनका भारतीयकरण करना चाहती हैं, उनके प्रति सरकार का क्या रवैया होगा ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:**  
Sir, naturally we will have to act under the Act because these are not merely discretionary things. These are statutory obligations. If they do not act according to the present Act and its obligations necessary provisions under the Act will be followed.

**श्री शशि भूषण :** यह बंदिश सरकार ने इसलिए लगाई थी कि उनका भारतीयकरण हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने देश से जो कठिन विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर चली जाती है वह न जा सके। जनरल मोटर्स तथा दूसरी कम्पनियों को फिर से भारत में आने की इजाजत दी जा रही है। इस चीज को देखते हुए अधिक से अधिक भारतीयकरण उनका हो सके, इसके लिए और क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:**  
I do not know what other things can be done but I can assure the hon. Member that we will implement it according to the spirit of the law. This is a specific thing that Government has done with the approval of the Parliament.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** According to the revised rules these foreign companies have been allowed to have Indian participation and to reduce their foreign equity upto 40 per cent. I would like to know instead of asking them to increase the Indian equity in terms of percentage will they be asked to sell their foreign equity to

Indians thereby reducing the repatriation of foreign exchange also from our country?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** Continuous Indianisation of foreign capital means what you say.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** You are not allowing them to dilute the foreign equity by selling it to Indians.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** It cannot be said they will not be asked to sell. They will have to sell in some cases.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** While appreciating the hon. Minister's assurance for the big stakes to Indianise the foreign companies, how does, in the framework of this question, the Finance Minister reconcile the consideration of the proposal of the General Motors to come and have 30 per cent equity share in the Hindustan Motors and thereby foreignise the Indian company?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** It is very difficult to give my reactions straightway on a particular case unless I know all the details.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** In the present context of the law, as it has been decided that the foreign companies will have to give participation to Indian shareholders, how many foreign companies have already listened to this and followed the actual principles prescribed by the present law about participation of Indian shareholders according to percentages?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** The time limit given for making these applications is 30th June. So far I find 68 companies have made applications, which are being considered. Unless the time limit is reached it is very difficult to say that the others do not want to do it. They may do so.

### Decision on Recommendations of Tata Committee

\*942. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tata Committee on the reorganisation of Civil Aviation Department had recommended the setting up of an Air Accident Investigation Commission, independent of Director General of Civil Aviation; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR**): (a) and (b). The Committee set up to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department, has in its interim report recommended that the function of investigating serious accidents should no longer be the responsibility of the Director General of Civil Aviation, but should be transferred to an Accident Investigation Commission in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and reporting direct to the Minister. A decision on the recommendation will be taken shortly.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** May I know from the Government when this Committee was formed, when the report was submitted and when the decision is likely to be taken?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** The report was submitted on the 1st March 1974 and the decision would be taken very shortly.

### पटसन उत्पादकों को लाभप्रद मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने सम्बन्धी योजना

\*941. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार, झारखण्ड, दार्जिलिंग, मालदा तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों की परिष्कृत पटसन सस्ते दामों पर बेची जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इन स्थानों से कलकत्ता के लिए परिवहन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कि पटसन उत्पादकों को पटसन का लाभप्रद मूल्य प्राप्त हो सरकार द्वारा 1974 के लिए क्या योजना बनाई जा रही है ;

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). Due to difficulties in transportation particularly when the system is affected by factors like floods, prices of jute in the remoter parts of these States tend to sag. However, Government have been taking a series of measures including improvement in credit facilities, warehousing, transportation, establishment of regulated markets, strengthening of the co-operatives and the infrastructure of the Jute Corporation of India as a result of which the situation is likely to improve.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। मेरे सवाल को और इस जवाब को आप जरा पढ़ ले। मेरा सवाल यह है कि बिहार, असम, दार्जिलिंग, मालदा तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों की परिष्कृत पटसन सस्ते दामों पर बेची जाती है। साथ ही मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या इन स्थानों से कलकत्ता के लिए परिवहन सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं? इसका जवाब इसमें नहीं आया है। ये ऐसी जगहें हैं जो छोटी लाइन पर हैं। बाढ़ ही इसका कारण नहीं है। ये छोटी लाइन पर हैं। इसका जवाब सरकार को देना चाहिये कि सरकार खरीद करके यहां से कलकत्ते ले जाया करेगी? इसका जवाब नहीं आया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने जो कारपोरेशन बनाया है वह यहां के किसानों से सीधे जूट खरीद करके अपनी ट्रांसपोर्ट के जरिये कलकत्ता ले जाएगा या नहीं ले जाएगा?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि 1974 के लिए पटसन का मूल्य रिम्युनरेटिव रखने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई जा रही है? इसका जवाब भी नहीं आया है। इसका उत्तर आना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय विगैस्ट जूट ग्राइंग एरिया से आते हैं। हम छोटे पाटनर उनके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले इनका जवाब आना चाहिये।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already answered the question, may be in a general way. Because of the distance of the Jute growing areas of North Bihar, Assam and North Bengal from Calcutta, they do not get this sort of price benefit which the South Bengal people do get.

That is why I have said, it is due to transport bottle-necks. We are asking for a higher priority, 'B' priority for J.C.I. purchased jute goods. But because of litigation, it has been stayed by a court order. So, we are now getting only 'C' priority. There are three priorities, as you know, I have referred to the transport bottle-necks which we are trying to sort out. The credit facilities is also one of the difficulties. In remote areas, the banking facilities are not there. The departmental purchasing centres are not there. These are the difficulties. To remedy these difficulties, we have recently taken a decision that Assam will have two jute mills. North Bihar which has already one will have another one also. We are considering that. All these are measures to see that jute growers in remote areas do get a remunerative price.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप को निमंत्रण देता हूँ कि आप भाद्र के महीने में चल कर देख लें कि जूट कैसे बनाया जाता है। आप के आने-जाने का सब खर्च मैं दूंगा। अग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में यह स्थिति थी कि एक मन धान की जो कीमत होती, उस का तीन गुना जूट का दाम

मिलेगा। फिर हम लोगों के राज्य में यह कहा गया कि एक मन धान की जो कीमत होगी, उस का दुगुना जूट का दाम दिया जायेगा। अब मंत्री महोदय ने यह व्यवस्था कर दी कि जो एक मन धान की कीमत होगी, वही एक मन जूट का दाम होगा।

**प्र० मधु बंडवते :** माननीय सदस्य "जूट" बोल रहे हैं या "झूठ" ?

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** झूठ आप बोलते हैं। मंत्री महोदय का एक बयान मेरे पास है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि चूँकि जूट का प्राइवशन बढ़ गया है, इस लिए उसकी कीमत कम होनी चाहिए। 1930 में अंग्रेजों ने यह बोली रोज की थी कि सिन्थेटिक्स का काम होने से अब जूट की मांग नहीं रही है। आज भी इस देश का जूट प्रैस यही बात कहता है, ताकि किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर जूट खरीदा जा सके। उसी बात को सरकार भी दोहरा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जूट की क्या कीमत तय करना चाहती है और धान के साथ इस का क्या रेशो होगा। जहाँ जूट पैदा होता है, वहाँ न तिलहन पैदा होता है और न दलहन पैदा होता है। श्री चव्हाण को जूट के द्वारा दो अरब रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसानों को रीम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस दिलाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है।

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I was looking into the actual price at which some of the Bihar cooperatives were purchasing jute. The minimum support price was fixed at Rs. 125. For some variety of local type of production, they were given Rs. 120. It is not always possible for

the cooperatives themselves, because of inadequate *infra-structure*, to reach the primary market. They have no grading facilities; they have no baling facilities. There are certain difficulties. I know, at primary market, the jute growers are not getting a remunerative price in some cases. So, we are looking into the problem. What measures we are taking have been mentioned by me.

Only three or four days back, I myself took a meeting of the Ministers of jute growing areas which one of the very senior officers of the Cooperative Department of the Bihar Government also attended. I had a talk on this matter with the Industry Minister of Bihar yesterday to sort out the thing. I requested them that unless the cooperative structure, particularly in Assam and Bihar—in Assam, it is negligible, in Bihar, it is almost nil—is strengthened, merely through Jute Corporations we cannot ensure a fair price to jute growers. Even then, we are increasing the number of departmental purchasing centres, from 30 this year to 100 in the next season.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैंने यह भी पूछा कि धान और जूट की प्राइसिज का क्या रेशो होगा। सनातन धर्मों प्राइम तो यह थी कि एक मन धान का जो दाम था, उससे तीन गुना दाम एक मन जूट का मिलता था। अब दोनों के दाम बराबरी पर आ गये हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि धान और जूट की प्राइसिज का क्या रेशो होगा ?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Presumably he was referring to Flood Committee's report of 1940.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You must give a categorical reply that it is an old formula which may not hold good today. Otherwise, he will get up again.



**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The prices of jute and foodgrains vary from time to time. I cannot ensure a fixed parity or ratio.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The better answer is to say that the formula has gone along with the British.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या यह सच है कि जूट पैदा करने वाले किसानों को लाभप्रद कीमत न मिलने के कारण जूट की खेती में कमी आ गई है ; यदि हां, तो सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है, जिसे जूट की खेती में कोई कमी न हो ? मंत्री महोदय ने सहयोग समितियों की बात कहा है। लेकिन मेरी खबर है कि सरकार ने जो कीमत निर्धारित की है, सहयोग समितियाँ भी वह कीमत नहीं देती हैं। सरकार इस बारे में क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि सहयोग समितियाँ सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कीमत दें ?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Last year the Agricultural Prices Commission had suggested Rs. 125/- per quintal as the minimum price. But we, on our initiative, suggested Rs. 157 plus per quintal, Calcutta landed price. The very fact that we decided on Rs. 32 more per quintal than the minimum price suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission shows that we are interested in ensuring a fair price to jute. But it is true that this fair price, the higher price, could not reach the primary jute markets. Even then I must be on record that this time, in spite of all these difficulties that I have referred to, the jute growers got the best price, and the average price they got per quintal was Rs. 161.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** आज बिहार के बाजारों में पटसन की कीमत 20 रुपये से 30 रुपये मन है, जब कि हर चीज़ महंगी होती जा रही है। इस स्थिति में किसान यह नहीं समझ पाते हैं कि क्या वे

पटसन की खेती करें या नहीं। इस सम्बंध में मैंने मंत्री महोदय को एक पत्र लिखा था कि मुरलीगंज में, जहाँ मैं स्वयं गया था, ज० सी० घ्राई० के अधिकारी सरकार की मंशा के खिलाफ, गृहस्त से पटसन न खरीद कर माबाड़ी से खरीदते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, जिससे गृहस्थ रीम्युनेटिव प्राइस पा सकें और उनको बिचौलियों पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े।

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** As I have said, remunerative prices to the growers cannot be ensured unless the cooperative structure is strengthened, and that is what are trying for.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI:** I am happy that the hon. Minister has said that he is giving two jute mills to Assam considering the fact that Assam is the second largest grower of jute. May I know from him how many jute mills Assam has the capacity to bear? Secondly, considering the fact that the existence of the Jute Corporation is not at all felt in that area, what steps are Government taking to establish some organized market in those areas?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The feasibility study that was carried out suggested that Assam at this stage could have only one jute mill. But we studied the matter in depth and we thought that right now two mills could be given to Assam. The decision about the number of mills to be set up in a particular area is not to be related only to the raw materials. The other infra-structural facilities are also taken into account. So we are very much sure of the necessity. That is why we have given. In addition to that, another mill has been given to

Meghalaya where the raw jute will be purchased partly, if not mainly, from Assam itself. So, Assam will be benefited by that mill also which is coming up in Meghalaya.

**श्री चिरंजीव झा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री आर०पी० यादव के प्रश्न के उत्तरमें कहा है कि किसानों से कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के द्वारा जूट खरीदवाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं तथा इस व्यवस्था से किसानों को जूट का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या अभी तक कितनी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज ने काम किया है, उनके माल का कारपोरेशन से उचित पैसा मिला है? अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, इसलिये मुझे वहाँ की स्थिति का पूरा ज्ञान है। कारपोरेशन व्यापारियों को जूटका जो कीमत देती है, उभी किस्म का जूट यदि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी से खरीदती है तो उसे उतना पैसा नहीं देती उसने कम देती है। एक दूसरी काठनाई भी है—कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज का फण्ड बहुत सीमित है, अतः जब वे कोई माल खरीदते हैं तो जब तक का पोरेशन उसको उससे खरीद न ले तब तक वह दूसरा माल नहीं खरीद सकती, क्योंकि किसान को देने के लिये उनके पास पैसा नहीं बचता...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप अपना भाषण न कीजिये—प्रश्न पूछिये।

**श्री चिरंजीव झा :** मैं यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज से जो माल कारपोरेशन द्वारा खरीदा जाता है, उसका उचित पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, कारपोरेशन बिचौलियों के हाथों में खेल रही है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कई चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कोई उचित कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ....

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** चिट्ठी पढ़ कर सुना दीजिये।

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** 95 per cent of the value of jute purchased is advanced by the JCI. Sir in the absence of specific complaints I am not ready to accept the allegations that the Jute Corporation is not purchasing jute from the co-operatives at fair prices and that it has no price policy.

**श्री चिरंजीव झा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी का का इस सम्बन्ध में स्पेसिफिक केसेज दूंगा कि किस विस के साथ ऐसी व्यवस्था हुई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय कारपोरेशन के उन अधिकारियों के प्रति उचित कार्यवाही करें।

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** मंत्री जी का उत्तर सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है।

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** The hon. Minister laid emphasis on the performance of the co-operatives. I would like to know from him specially whether it is a fact that a large number of co-operatives from whom jute was purchased last year have not yet received money from the Jute Corporation of India and complaints have already been lodged on several occasions which is very much known to the hon. Minister.

Secondly, here is a statement that due to floods and other things and also transportation difficulties, the jute prices at the primary market could not be more because the Jute Corporation could not purchase. I would like to know from him on this particular account as to what is the total purchases made by the JCI in the different primary markets at whatever centres they have.

Thirdly, the hon. Minister has also mentioned as a matter of steps taken, that further strengthening of the infrastructure shall be made by the Jute Corporation of India as a result of which the situation is likely to improve. What does he mean by saying that further infra-structural facilities will be created by the Jute Corpora-

tion of India because for the last two years the Jute Corporation has functioned and if it is not possible to have its own intra-structure, which will it build it up?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that the co-operatives are advanced 95 per cent of their value of purchases by the JCI. So, it would not be correct to suggest that the co-operatives are not getting support from the JCI. They are getting...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Have you not received a letter in this connection from the West Bengal Minister?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In this connection I do receive many letters from the hon. Members and Ministers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Here is a specific case. What does he mean by saying that he receives many letters?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: From that Minister I have received several letters. That is why I say that we used to give 90 per cent. Now we give 95 per cent.

Thirdly, the question is that we do not have enough number of Departmental Purchasing Centres. Even then, in the course of two years, from nil, in the first year it became 30 purchasing centres and in the second year it came to 100 purchasing centres. By infra-structural facilities, I mean the credit facilities, the purchasing facilities and transport facilities are all increasing. As you know there are credit difficulties now in our country.

MR. SPEAKER: I was just seeing that you would stop after the second or the third question. Now, it is the sixth or the seventh question.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार का दायित्व केवल मूल्य निर्धारित करना ही नहीं होता है, बल्कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिले ऐसी व्यवस्था करना भी है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिये बिचौलियों को, मिडिल-मैन को बाहर निकाल कर सरकार द्वारा मोनोपली परचेज करने के मार्ग में क्या कठिनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो बार बार वही जवाब देना है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Exactly.

MR. SPEAKER: The same question is being repeated in different forms.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: JCI is a monopoly procurement organization.

किसान अब नहीं मानेगे, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप किसान हैं, किसानों की मदद काजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: The only stock in your answer book is patience.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already submitted that to ensure a fair price at the primary level to the jute-growers, what is necessary in addition to the increased number of DPC (Departmental Purchasing Centres) which we are setting up, is the strengthening of the co-operatives without which it cannot be done. That is why I am trying to impress upon all the State Governments and we have called a meeting just a few days back and this is what we are doing.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: May I know from the hon. Minister who has laid emphasis on co-operatives in order to ensure remunerative prices to jute grower while in respect of other commodities like rice, wheat or pulses where there are no co-operative societies, even then the producers are getting remunerative prices. Then why not the jute-growers get a remunerative price?

MR. SPEAKER: The same question has come in a different form. But I am accommodating him because he is from Assam.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** As the purchasing capacity of the Jute Corporation of India is limited, the free market forces have their say in price fixation. So, in a bumper year, when we have what actually the mill can take in, the market forces account for this sluggish pattern.

**DR. RANEN SEN:** If that is the Government's policy, next year there will be no jute either in Assam or West Bengal or Orissa.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri R. R. Patel—not here. Shri Dr. Karni Singh—also not here.

**Anomalies in the wage structure of Class I Officers vis-a-vis Clerical Staff as a result of recent revision of Pay scales in the LIC.**

+

\*944. **DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:**

**SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent revision of pay scales and other terms and conditions of service for the Class III and Class IV employees of the LIC has resulted in the anomalies in the wage structure of the Class I Officers vis-a-vis the clerical staff; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to rectify these anomalies?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** एल० आई० सी० के क्लर्कों और अधिकारियों के वेतन-मानों तथा सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में कौन-कौन सी बातें उठी हैं और निगम को उनके फार्मिडेशन में कितना समय लगेगा ?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** एक मीटिंग ए० आई० सी० के प्रफरों के साथ हो चुकी

है, उसमें कुछ आफरज एल० आई० सी० ने दिये थे, लेकिन उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है, उन पर विचार हो रहा है और इस माह के अन्त में दूसरी मीटिंग की आशा है।

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** मैंने पूछा है कि क्लर्कों और प्रफरों के वेतनमानों और सेवा की शर्तों में जो विषमताएँ पैदा हुई हैं वे कौन-कौन सी हैं। आपने कहा है कि बैठक होने वाली है—इस पर जल्दी निर्णय लिया जाय, इस दृष्टि से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह बैठक कब तक होगी ?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** मुख्य बात यह है कि क्लर्क थी और क्लास फोर आफिसर्स के बारे में जो एनामली पैदा हो गई है वह किस तरह से नीयर पॅरिटी हो जाये, यह मुख्य मांग है और इस पर विचार करने के लिये अपनी तरफ से एल० आई० सी० ने आफर किया था लेकिन अभी वह चीज नहीं हो सकी है, अभी वह चालू है।

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** अप्रैल के अन्त में एक मीटिंग हुई है और इस माह में दूसरी मीटिंग होने वाली है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Is it a fact that some of the decisions taken with various federations representing Classes IV, III and II have not yet been implemented? If they have been implemented, have orders been issued to LIC to implement them in toto?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** He refers to the agreement of 24th January in which revisions of pay scales were drawn up. This has been accepted by the LIC and the implications have also been worked out; that comes to Rs. 6 crores or so, I have got the break up. They have been agreed to by the LIC.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Is it being implemented?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** It is being implemented. They have already accepted.

**Woollen rags imported by S.T.C. impounded by Customs Authorities**

+

\*945. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:**  
**SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has been importing woollen rags without getting them thoroughly mutilated at the source of origin and before shipment as laid down in the conditions for grant of import licence for import of rags; and

(b) if so, whether the custom authorities had held back during the past few months nearly 9,000 bales of these rags costing at the current market value about rupees five crores?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):**

(a) State Trading Corporation had obtained a certificate from an International Inspection Agency certifying mutilation of rags. However, some consignments containing rags have been detained by Customs because on random inspection it was found that some bales did not contain 100 percent mutilated rags.

(b) It has been reported by S.T.C. that goods with a c.i.f. value of Rs. 65 lakhs involving 10,000 to 12,000 bales have arrived and most of these consignments have been held up by Customs.

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** It is clear from reply, that the International Authority, IIA is giving wrong certificate. In view of this I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that they give the correct certificates.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Consideration of rags and mutilated rags by the international authority or countries exporting them to India is somewhat different from our specifications required and that is why there is gap in our requirement and their performance. We are impressing upon them these factors and in future we will see that our specifications are complied with and cent per cent mutilations are actually done.

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** What actions you have taken against this IIA authority?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** We convey our requirements that there should be cent per cent mutilation actually done before they are exported.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** This racket began about a year ago. In the garb or rags actually clothing came and they were sold in blackmarket. The responsibility rests squarely on S.T.C. Rags cannot be imported by anybody else except the S.T.C.

Now, I want to know from him one thing. When you want hundred percent mutilation according to your specifications not according to the international or other countries' specifications—what is there to prevent the S.T.C. from doing the mutilation by itself and ensuring that the fully mutilated stock goes to the shoddy industry units. Today, in the quarrel that is ensured is between the Customs authority in charge of Excise under the Finance Ministry on the one hand and the Commerce Ministry on the other about 18,000 bales that have been held by the Customs. That means nearly more than six months' raw material of the entire shoddy industry which would throw about 6,000 employees out of employment.

दो सांड़ों की लड़ाई में खेन का खराबा हो रहा है, इसको आपस में क्यों नहीं मल करते हैं ।

Why don't you solve this problem.

I want a specific answer from the Minister. It has been reported—this must have also come to your notice—in the *Economic Times* dated 9-4-1974 and I quote:

"The Commerce Ministry, through the influence of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, has recommended to the Central Board of Excise and Customs for the clearance of the goods after mutilation and issuance of detention certificate."

The matter is held up as the Finance Ministry is reported to have taken a different stand and it has pleaded its helplessness to do anything to resolve the impasse. I do not understand this. Why cannot you solve this? I want a specific answer? You have already appointed a joint inspection of officials. I want to have a detailed answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make a speech. This is a very simple question. What is the reason for the delay in the Customs' clearance?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All right. Question (b): Have you received the report of the joint inspection that you have set up in the month of April which was to give its report in June?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I would like to touch upon one or two points referred to by the hon. Member, that is, about the S.T.C.'s role.

Some irregularities came to our notice and, therefore, from May, 1972, woollen rags import is not allowed by any sector other than the shoddy blanket sector. So, some caution has already been taken. Secondly, we have not allowed or released any rag which do not satisfy the requirements of the Customs Department. So, nothing has found its way into the market because the Customs Department had, justifiably, held them up as they did not satisfy their requirements. There is no question of quarrel or difference between the Ministry of Finance and our Ministry. In fact, we are working in the closest possible cooperation and on April 16, I had the privilege to

meet my friend, Shri K. R. Ganesh, the Minister of State for Finance. We discussed the matter threadbare. We have found a lasting solution and also a solution in respect of the specific consignment that is now being held up. A decision has been taken that it will be mutilated under the joint inspection of the Customs Department and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

So, a decision has to be taken in this matter. And that is being obtained; in respect of all other future consignments, we shall see to it that they are hundred per cent mutilated before they are actually released.

श्री वसंत बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में बहुत से चोटाले हुये हैं उनमें यह चीथड़ा कांड भी एक बड़ा काण्ड है । क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि बन्दरगाहों पर चीथड़ों को म्यूटिलेट करने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, नाम मात्र के लिये उनका म्यूटिलेशन किया जाता है और वह वैसे ही दे दिये जाते हैं ? क्या किसी ने जाकर बन्दरगाह पर देखा है कि वास्तव में म्यूटिलेट नहीं कर सकते फिर म्यूटिलेशन का नाटक क्यों करते हैं, जिन्हें देना है उन्हें वैसे ही दे दीजिये ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already submitted that certain irregularities have been brought to our notice and that is why from May 1972, woollen rags are not allowed for any industry other than the shoddy blanket industry. But as regards mutilation there is a point in what the hon. Member has said. The point is in foreign countries 'rags' have been defined in different ways. Even waste cloth is defined as 'rags' in some dictionaries. So, the foreign inspection councils sometime mutilate them in a way which still remains useful for the poor people in our country. We are taking extra caution to see that they are mutilated in a hundred per cent way. I do not think it is a scandalous affair.

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Sir, the shoddy wool industry at Ludhiana and the shoddy blanket industry at Amritsar are using this material and these bales have been lying for the last three to four months at the Bombay port. These bales have been imported by S.T.C. May I know from the hon. Minister why has it taken so long to take a decision in the matter while the industry is suffering? Secondly, how much more time will it take to release these goods?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Since a decision has been taken, I hope, it can be implemented very shortly.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, out of the many scandals in the country it is one of the scandals which has benefited the common man, man in the rag because he has been able to purchase warm clothing at a cheap price. I would like to know what has happened to the assurance given in this House that the whole matter would be referred to the CBI for a thorough probe? Whether it has been done? If so, what is the enquiry report of the CBI?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** As regards the present consignments our close look into the problem satisfies us that it need not be referred to CBI. We are mutilating and then releasing.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** What about the previous cases?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Presently, I do not have information about the previous cases. If he is interested then I can let him know.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is entirely different from the question we had in the past.

692 LS—2.

# **Tracing of claimants of unclaimed policies of L.I.C.**

\*946. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to adopt the American way of hiring investigators to trace claimants of unclaimed policies of the Life Insurance Corporation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** At present, LIC is utilising the services of its field staff for tracing the claimants of unclaimed policies. This practice is working satisfactorily and there is no proposal for adopting the American way of hiring investigators for this job.

**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Sir, hired investigators do this job in America whereas in India the field staff of LIC is doing this job of tracing claimants of unclaimed policies on contract basis in our country. I want to know from the Government whether they have done any comparative study of the job done by these two agencies in two different countries?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** We are not quite aware of the work being done by the so-called hired people in America but we are aware of the fact that there is a net-work of 8000 developmental officers in LIC and as the record will show, I think, the work done by the LIC staff is quite praiseworthy. In the year 1970-71 the amount of old claims outstanding is Rs. 148.53 lakhs whereas in 1972-73 it has come down to Rs. 71.82 lakhs. That shows the number of old claims has been going down. In terms of percentage also in 1969-70 it was 35 per cent of the total claim. In 1970-71 it came down to 26.70 per cent; 1971-72 it was 19.38 per cent and in 1972-73 it came down to 18.83 per cent.

**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** I want to know quite definitely the number of

unclaimed policies traced upto this time.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** It requires separate notice.

#### **Increase in guarantee cover for bank advances to technician entrepreneurs**

\*950. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the guarantee cover for bank advances to technician entrepreneurs from 75 per cent to 90 per cent; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### **Statement**

Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries, administered by the Reserve Bank of India, the guarantee cover in respect of bank advances to technician entrepreneurs, has, with effect from 1-4-1974, been increased from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the amount in default or the amount guaranteed, whichever is less, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The advances should be sanctioned under special schemes or decisions of the credit institutions for providing financial assistance on liberal terms to technical entrepreneurs.
- (ii) The entrepreneurs should possess technical qualifications or practical technical experience in the proposed line of activity.
- (iii) The aggregate amount of advances sanctioned to an individual unit by the credit institution(s) should not exceed Rs. 3 lakhs.

2. This concession will be available during the first five years of the advances.

3. Advances granted to technician entrepreneurs prior to the 1st April, 1974 will also be eligible for the enhanced guarantee cover if these have not already been recalled or treated as bad or doubtful or recovery, or the unit has not already suspended business or any part thereof have not been utilised for adjustment of any debts deemed bad or doubtful of recovery. For such units, the enhanced cover will be available from the 1st April, 1974 for the unexpired portion of the five-year period, computed from the date of disbursal of assistance to the units.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** May I know from the hon. Minister how many technician entrepreneurs have been helped by this concession and which are those schemes?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** I have not got the number of entrepreneurs.

#### **Production of Controlled Cloth by Mills**

\*952. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile industry has informed Government that the recent increase in prices allowed do not cover the actual cost increases; and

(b) if so, whether Government have found any reluctance on the part of mills to conform to the order to produce controlled cloth?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) The Indian Cotton Mills' Federation had represented that on the basis of prices prevailing in the second week of February, 1974, the cost of production had risen by 100 per cent over the prices fixed in May, 1968.



(b) Government are not aware of any reluctance on the part of mills to accept the obligation to produce controlled cloth imposed on them, so far.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Has the Government studied the impact of the recent increase in the price and production of controlled cloth from 400 million to 800 million metres? What is the projection of Government of its impact on the National Textile Corporation which has taken over certain mills and also some sick mills which are producing controlled cloth? Has the Government also considered the distribution system of the controlled cloth to see that it serves the purpose for which it is intended?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** According to our own study, the price of controlled cloth in the last six years has risen nearly 90—100 per cent. So we have neutralised only 30 per cent. We do not think it is a very big neutralisation. The main question is whether efforts are being made to see that the distribution channels are broadened and widened so that this controlled cloth does reach the people for whom it is meant.

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

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### \*Steps to check inflation

938. **SHRI DEVINDRA SINGH GARCHA:**

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has proposed a package of monetary and administrative measures to keep inflation in check and if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) when will these measures be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) The various fiscal and monetary measures along with administrative controls taken from time to time by Government are intended to combat inflation.

(b) The fight against inflation is a continuous process and, therefore, the various measures are being continuously deployed for combating it. Apart from the fiscal, monetary and administrative measures so far employed, other measures may also be adopted as and when necessary in order to control inflation.

**गैर-सरकार क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा व्यापार में विस्तार**

\*939. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने गत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान अपने व्यापार का विस्तार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने किन क्षेत्रों में तथा किस प्रकार व्यापार बढ़ाया है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :**

(क) और (ख) बैंकिंग उद्योग का कुल मिला कर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में तेजी से विस्तार हुआ है और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने भी सभी महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में इस विस्तार के काम में अर्थात् शाखाओं का विस्तार करके, अधिक रकम जमा कराने व अधिक ऋण देने में योग दिया है ।

#### **Development of Tourist Centres in Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

\*942. **SHRI R. R. PATEL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the tourist centres to be developed in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Due to constraint on resources and other priorities on tourism schemes for the development of this area are being considered for the present in the Central Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Import of Cashewnuts

\*943. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been importing cashewnuts from some countries;

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the quantity and value of imports during each of the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for cashewnuts import when India itself is a leading exporting country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. We are importing raw cashewnuts.

(b) Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar and West Africa. The quantity and value of import during the last three years were as follows:

Year	Quantity in Metric Tonnes	Value in Rs. Crores
1971-72	1,57,277	25.35
1972-73	2,01,470	32.15
1973-74 (Provisional)	1,57,881	30.78

(c) Production of raw cashewnuts in the country is grossly inadequate to cover the installed cashew proces-

sing capacity of the exporting units. We, therefore, import raw cashewnuts and after processing, export cashew kernels, thereby increasing the foreign exchange earnings.

#### Different Rates of Excise on Tobacco

\*947. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are differential rates of excise duty on tobacco used in bidi manufacturing;

(b) if so, what are the rates applicable in Karnataka; and

(c) whether such differential rates have led to malpractices in bidi industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

#### Financial Assistance to consultancy Firms engaged in Exports

\*948. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give financial assistance to the consultancy firms engaged in exports;

(b) if so, the extent to which grants will be given; and

(c) when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Code for Grants-in-aid for export efforts from the Marketing Development Fund has been recently amended to give financial assistance to consultancy firms.

engaged in export. The main features are indicated below:—

For the scheme of providing consultancy services abroad, by the Indian Consultancy Organisations registered with the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, grant from the Fund may be given for the following activities at the rates indicated against each.

(a) For undertaking market study abroad at 60 per cent.

(b) For opening foreign offices at 25 per cent of the expenditure on accommodation and staff for the first year and 20 per cent for the second year.

(c) Publicity Campaign

(i) 50 per cent of the net expenditure, after taking into account the revenue from sales and advertisements, for bringing out publications for use abroad including journals, directories, brochures, pamphlets, folders etc.; and

(ii) 25 per cent of the expenditure on Brand Publicity.

# **Arrears of Income Tax against Foreign Companies**

\*949. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign companies against whom arrears of Income-tax were outstanding at the end of the year 1972-73 which have not been paid up till now;

(b) the amount outstanding against each company; and

(c) the action taken for the realisation of the arrears?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) to (c). The requir-

ed information was not readily available and had to be collected from the Income-tax Officers all-over the country through the Commissioners of Income-tax. Information in respect of foreign companies assessed in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Bombay, Delhi, Kerala, West Bengal and Gujarat, has been received and is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6903/74].

Information regarding foreign companies assessed in the charges of other Commissioners of Income-tax is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

## **Plan to Instal Landing Aid at Airports**

\*951. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:  
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government plan to instal series of equipments and landing aids in all airports in the country;

(b) whether Government have finalised its decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). The improvement of navigational, approach and landing aids at airports/aerodromes is a continuous process and efforts are constantly made in this direction consistent with operational requirements and the availability of resources.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

The position in regard to the more important items of equipment is given below:

**Air Route Surveillance Radars:** Installation at Bombay, Delhi and Madras has almost been completed. The one at Calcutta will be installed as soon as civil and electrical works have been completed.

**Airport Surveillance Radar:** Government have already decided to install this radar at Madras airport. The equipment is on order.

**Cat. II Instruments Landing Systems:** Government have decided to install this equipment at Madras and Nagpur aerodromes. Tenders have already been received.

The proposal to install Cat. II ILS on runway 10 at Delhi airport, runway 09 at Bombay airport, runway 25 at Madras and runway 01R at Calcutta airport is in the final stages of consideration; Government orders are expected to issue in the near future.

**400W HF-Transmitters:** Government have already issued order for purchase of 100 units of 400W HF-transmitters. Procurement action is in hand.

**Precision Approach Radars:** Government have decided to install these at Delhi and Madras airports. PAR is already available at Bombay and Calcutta.

**Cat. II Runway Lighting:** The proposal to provide Cat. II runway lighting system at Delhi airport has been approved. Procurement action is in hand.

**Non-Directional Beacons Distance Measuring Equipment Very High Frequency Omni Range:** Government have decided to install NDBs, DMEs and VORs at a number of places. 25 NDBs have been received. Procurement action for DMEs and BORs is in hand.

### Directives issued by R.B.I. regarding Advances Sanctioned to Small Scale Industries

\*953. SHRI P. GANGADEB;

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has issued any directive to the Commercial Banks regarding sanctioning of advances to small scale industries;

(b) whether any ceiling has been imposed thereon; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The current credit policy of the Reserve Bank of India has been formulated in the context of large expansion in money supply and the rising prices and one of the measures taken in this regard was the fixation of a 10 per cent ceiling on expansion of non-food credit for the period from the end of September, 1973 to the end of April, 1974. No ceiling on expansion of credit to Small Scale Industries as such was, however, contemplated or fixed.

2. In fact, even while introducing the different credit measures, the Reserve Bank had impressed on the scheduled commercial banks the need for meeting adequately the genuine needs of production, movement of goods, exports and the priority sectors, including Small Scale Industries. The Reserve Bank also made the following specific relaxation in respect of advances to Small Scale Industries.

(i) Individual small scale industrial units with limits from a bank totalling not more than Rs. 2 lakhs were exempted from the minimum lending rate of 10 per cent per annum. When the minimum lending rate was raised on November 30, 1973 to 11 per

cent per annum, this exemption was continued.

- (ii) Small Scale Industrial units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries, administered by the Reserve Bank of India, were also exempted from the requirements of increased margins for advances against inventories and book debts.
- (iii) Under the selective credit controls imposed by the Reserve Bank in respect of advances against food grains and certain specified oil-seeds and oils, including vanaspati, advances to manufacturing units and other borrowers wholly or partly against the security of the above-mentioned commodities which are covered by the Guarantee Scheme of the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India limited/Credit Guarantee Organisation, have been given suitable exemptions from minimum margins and permissible level of credit subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 for each such manufacturing unit/borrower.

#### Recovery of Income Tax Arrears

\*954. SHRI. VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 10th August, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 2921 about discussion with the Income-tax Commissioners regarding recovery of arrears of taxes and state:

(a) the amount of arrears of taxes recovered as a result of the various steps taken in this regard on priority basis after the discussion with the Income-tax Commissioners and Members of Board of Direct Taxes; and

(b) further steps proposed to be taken to realise the arrears outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) As a result of the various steps taken the arrears outstanding at Rs. 790.02 crores as on 31st March, 1973 have been reduced by Rs. 226.72 crores upto 28th February, 1974.

(b) Since discussions with the Income-tax Commissioners and Members of Board of Direct Taxes, the following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to realise the arrears outstanding:—

- (1) In August, 1973, 50 more posts of Tax Recovery Officers were sanctioned bringing the total number of Tax Recovery Officers all over India to 223.
- (2) 48 ad hoc promotions against the then existing vacant posts of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax were made in November, 1973.
- (3) During October-November, 1973, an Arrear Clearance Fortnight was observed during which main concentration was on the work relating to verification and adjustment of pre-paid taxes, giving appeal effects, making rectifications etc. which results in reduction of arrears.
- (4) Commissioners of Income-tax were directed to request the Appellate Authorities and courts to take up on priority basis those appeals/references in which large demands were involved.
- (5) The monetary powers to write off/approval of writ off were enhanced at various levels.
- (6) Member (Budget) of the Board of Direct Taxes vested various charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, discussed with them problems

relating to arrears and gave on the spot instructions wherever necessary.

- (7) A scheme has been introduced in some charges of Commissioners of Income-tax under which the tax arrears of each assessee are discussed with him by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax across the table and reconciliation of the difference in arrears carried out expeditiously and plan to liquidate the arrears drawn up.

- (8) The Commissioners of Income-tax have been asked by Member (Budget) to take steps to prevent unrealistic and high-pitched assessments, ensure that all taxes paid either before or after the assessments are properly given credit of, to ensure recovery by attachment and sale of movable and immovable assets of the defaulters and take other coercive steps to collect the arrears.

- (9) During the period 1st April to 31st December, 1973, the following coercive steps have been taken against tax defaulters:

- (a) Penalties imposed—Rs. 1.75 crores.

- (b) Monies due to the defaulters from third parties attached—in 7,437 cases.

- (c) Monies deposited in courts attached—in 683 cases.

- (d) Tax realised by attachment and/or sale of movable/immovable properties:

- (i) Movable properties—Rs. 11.81 crores.

- (ii) Immovable properties—Rs. 1.50 crores.

- (e) Receivers appointed—in 11 cases.

- (f) Amount collected as a result of appointment of Receivers—Rs. 8.43 lakhs.

- (g) Show-cause notices issued for detention of defaulters in civil jail—in 2,643 cases.

- (h) Persons detained in civil prison—33.

- (i) Amount collected as a result of issue of show-cause notices and detention of defaulters in civil jail—Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

- (10) With a view to providing incentives for improved performance in the field of recovery and collection of Income-tax, a scheme of monetary rewards to officers/staff was introduced in November, 1973.

- (11) It is proposed to abolish the posts of Additional Commissioners of Income-tax and in their places increase the posts of Commissioners of Income-tax so that each Commissioner of Income-tax has lesser number of Income-tax Officers under him. This will enable the Commissioner of Income-tax to have better supervision over the Income-tax Officer's work.

- (12) The question of augmenting the strength of Income-tax Officers on the basis of the norms worked out by the Staff Inspection Unit is actively under examination.

**Income-Tax deducted from the Salaries of Employees of Mafat Lal Group**

9033. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Income-tax deduction from the salary of Employees in Messrs Mafat Lal Group are not being deposited within 7 days regularly;

(b) if so, the number of such failures during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the amount which has been realised as penalty for non-deposit of the tax amount within the time allowed; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken for the above default?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Mica Transactions entered into by M.M.T.C. during the last Three months**

9034. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of mica transactions entered into by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the last three months and quantity and value of supply orders pending with it as on 31st January, 1974; and

(b) whether M.M.T.C. is getting all varieties of mica in adequate quantity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity and value of mica transactions entered into by MMTC during November and December, 1973 and January, 1974 is as under:—

Month	Quantity (M. Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
November, 1973	267	0.34
December, 1973	157	0.44
January, 1974	652	2.16
Total	1076	2.94

Of the above transactions, the quantity and value of supply orders pending as on 31st January, 1974 was 706 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.77 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**वर्ष 1973-74 में अन्नक का निर्यात**

9035. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973-74 में अन्नक का निर्यात गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक अच्छा रहा या ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान हुए निर्यात के आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या खान तथा घातु विकास निगम के अतिरिक्त गैर-सरकारी फर्मों ने भी वर्ष 1973-74 में अन्नक का निर्यात किया या ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) वर्ष 1973-74 में अन्नक के निर्यात पिछले वर्ष के निर्यातों की तुलना में कम थे ।

(ख) निर्यातों में गिरावट के ये कारण थे—सोवियत संघ, रूमानिया तथा बल्गारिया द्वारा निर्यात संबिदाग्रों को विलम्ब से अन्तिम रूप देना, हंगरी तथा पोलैंड द्वारा खरीद न करना और अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन व मुक्त मुद्रा वाले अन्य देशों द्वारा कम मात्रा में खरीद करना । 1973-74 (अक्तूबर, 1973 तक) में 5.21 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का साधित अन्नक निर्यात किया गया ।

(ग) अन्नक के सभी निर्यात खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के नाम से किये जाते हैं । तथापि, वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार निगम भूतपूर्व निर्यातकों को विदेशी खरीदारों के साथ उनकी ओर से संबिदा करने की अनुमति दे रहा है; किन्तु ये क्रयादेश खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के अनुमोदन पर ही और उन्हीं की ओर से पूरे किये जा सकते हैं ।

(घ) भूतपूर्व निर्यातकों द्वारा निर्यासित अन्नक के बारे में अलग से आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

1972-73 में खली तथा तेल का निर्यात

9036. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 की तुलना में 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में खली तथा तेल के निर्यात में भारी कमी हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Workers Participation in Management in Public Sector Commercial Banks

9037. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the proposals for improving employees' participation in all the public sector commercial banks; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Under the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 each of the 14 nationalised banks has on its board two Directors representing the employees of the bank—one from among the employees who are workmen and the other from among the employees of the bank who are not workmen i.e. officers. State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 have also been recently amended to provide for similar representation for employees at the Board level in the State Bank of India and in the seven Subsidiaries of the State Bank.

Memorandum submitted to Governor of Reserve Bank by Engineering Association of India

9038. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to the Governor of Reserve Bank of India by the Engineering



Association of India (Western Region) pointing out that with the curb on credit the industrial units would find it difficult to honour commitments, pay tax instalments and dividends and in some cases even pay the wages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Even while imposing restrictions on credit expansion, the Reserve Bank of India had impressed upon the scheduled commercial banks the need for meeting the genuine credit requirements of production and movement of goods, and of the various priority sectors. In addition, the Reserve Bank also introduced a series of exemptions from the operation of the minimum interest rate, increased margins, etc. so as to ensure that the flow of credit to specific categories including small scale industries, etc. was not affected.

#### Memorandum from Federation of Associations of Small Industries

9039. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to the Finance Ministry by the Federation of Associations of Small Industries for rationalisation of the tax structure so that small units might be exempted from taxable profits of the first slab of 10 per cent to 15 per cent to enable them to declare a reasonable dividend to their shareholders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion has not been found to be acceptable.

#### Advancing of Consumer Loans by Banks in Delhi

9040. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the banks which are still giving consumer loans in Delhi and the amount of consumer loans advanced by each of the nationalised banks during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): According to information available with the Reserve Bank of India, the amount of loans outstanding in respect of 14 nationalised banks for the purchase of consumer durables in Delhi as on the last Friday of June, 1973 was Rs. 45.96 lakhs. Bankwise details are given below:

Bank	Amount (Rs. Lakhs) outstanding)
1. Allahabad Bank . . .	1.58
2. Bank of Baroda . . .	3.52
3. Bank of India . . .	8.28
4. Bank of Maharashtra . . .	0.83
5. <del>Canara Bank</del> . . .	0.33
6. Central Bank of India . . .	12.85
7. Dena Bank . . .	2.79
8. Indian Bank . . .	0.71
9. Indian Overseas Bank . . .	2.36
10. Punjab National Bank . . .	2.54
11. Syndicate Bank . . .	9.21
12. Union Bank of India . . .	0.79
13. United Bank of India . . .	0.17
14. United Commercial Bank . . .	N.A.
<b>Total</b> . . .	<b>45.96</b>

N.A. Not Available (figures are provisional)

**Nationalisation of Cashew Industry**

9041. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to nationalise the cashew industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं का निर्यात**

9042. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वर्ष 1971-72 की तुलना में वर्ष 1972-73 में गिरावट आई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**सूती कपड़े का निर्यात**

9043. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष भारतीय मुद्रा में, कितने रुपये के सूती कपड़े का निर्यात विदेशों को किया गया ;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की तुलना में सूती कपड़े के निर्यात में काफी कमी आयी है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) वर्ष 1973 के दौरान भारत से धान के रूप में निर्यात किये गये सूती कपड़े का मूल्य 133.52 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ख) जी नहीं। जनवरी-मार्च, 1974 के दौरान सूती कपड़े के धानों का निर्यात 45.52 करोड़ रुपये हुआ जबकि गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान यह 25.22 करोड़ रुपये का था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर की बकाया राशि

9044. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में बसूल किया जाने वाला आयकर का कितना रुपया बकाया है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में आयकर की कितनी राशि बसूल की गई ; और

(ग) आयकर की बकाया राशि को बसूल करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश के कार्यक्षेत्र में 31-12-1973 को निगम-कर सहित आयकर की सकल और शुद्ध बकाया रकम इस प्रकार है :—

(रकम करोड़ रुपये में)

सकल बकाया	शुद्ध बकाया
13.44	11.82

(ख) आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश के कार्यक्षेत्र में पिछले दो वर्षों में निगम कर सहित आयकर की वसूल की गई कुल रकम इस प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	आयकर की शुद्ध वसूली
(करोड़ रुपये में)	

1972-73 . 21.47

1973-74 . 27.14 (अनन्तिम)

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों के आधार पर वे सभी उपाय किये गये हैं और किये जा रहे हैं जिनकी कानून में व्यवस्था है । इनमें ये उपाय भी शामिल हैं :—

- (1) कर अदा न करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 221 के अन्तर्गत दण्ड लगाना ।
- (2) निर्धारिती को देय धन का धारा 226(3) के अन्तर्गत अभिग्रहण ।

(3) धारा 226 (4) के अधीन न्यायालयों द्वारा धन का अभिग्रहण ।

(4) धारा 226 (5) के अधीन चल संपत्ति का आसेध और विक्रय ।

(5) धारा 222 के अधीन वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कराना ।

(6) चल-अचल संपत्ति का अभिग्रहण/विक्रय ।

(7) दीवानी जेलखाने में निर्धारिती को कैद करना ।

#### ब्रिटेन से आयात

9045. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान ब्रिटेन से अनुमानतः कितनी भारतीय मुद्रा के मूल्य की वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाएगा ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापारिक पर्यावरण के सन्दर्भ में और स्थिति की बहुत सी कल्पनीय और परिवर्तनीय बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 1974-75 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ब्रिटेन से आयात किये जाने वाले मालके मूल्य का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है । तथापि, अप्रैल, 1973-अक्तूबर, 1973 के दौरान ब्रिटेन से लगभग 13790 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के आयात किये गये जब कि अप्रैल 1972-अक्तूबर, 1972 के दौरान 13014 लाख रुपये मूल्य के आयात किये गये थे ।

### Discussion on Disposal of PL-480 Funds

9046. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed discussion with U.S. authorities on the disposal of P.L.-480 Funds have since been completed;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the discussion stands at present and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). An Agreement on the disposition of PL-480 and other funds between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.A. was signed on 18th February, 1974. Copies of the text of the Agreement together with a Statement by the Finance Minister on it were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 19th February, 1974. Salient features of the Agreement have been explained in the Finance Minister's Statements dated 13th December, 1973 and 19th February, 1974.

### Proposal to give Aid or Facilities to Un-employed Commercial Pilots

9047. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give aid or facilities to unemployed commercial pilots as is given to Technical Graduates or Doctors; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Government have taken the following steps to increase opportunities for employment of these pilots:—

- (i) Rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer in the Civil Aviation Department were amended to include Commercial Pilot's Licence as one of the acceptable qualifications;
- (ii) Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to consider unemployed commercial pilots for conversion training for crop-spraying operations;
- (iii) Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to utilise unemployed pilots on ground duties, wherever possible;
- (iv) Unemployed commercial pilot's licence holders are eligible to fly at subsidised rates for 15 hours a year to keep their flying licences current;
- (v) State Governments have been requested to consider unemployed pilots for jobs under their control where found suitable.

### Plans to start Feeder and Charter Air Services

9048. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any definite plans to start feeder and charter air services other than those of Indian Airlines in view of growing tourist potential; and

(b) if so, whether such air services would provide much needed jobs to the unemployed commercial pilots in various posts from ground handling to mechanical and flying?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration. It may, however, become necessary to operate some services outside Indian Airlines for convenience of tourists both domestic and foreign.

**Issue of Shares by Indian Oxygen Limited**

9049. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 30th November, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 2882 regarding the issue of share by Indian Oxygen Limited and state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to replace some amount of foreign share-holding of Indian Oxygen Limited by distributing it amongst the Financial Institutions including L.I.C., companies registered under Companies Act and resident Indian share-holders; and

(b) if so, when such scheme would be introduced and what are the broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for replacement of foreign shareholding in this company. This company, like all other foreign majority companies, will have to seek approval of Reserve Bank of India for continuing its existing Business Activities under Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act when the position of its foreign shareholding will be reviewed. The last date for making applications to Reserve Bank of India in this regard is 30th June, 1974.

**Increase in Cotton Support Prices**

9050. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase the cotton support prices for 1974-75 season; and

(b) if so, the salient features and reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) Not at present, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Effect of Curbs on Bank Credit on the Cotton Purchase Programme of Cotton Corporation of India**

9051. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the curbs on bank credit imposed by Reserve Bank of India has adversely affected the Cotton purchase programme of the Cotton Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Against the estimated credit requirement of Cotton Corporation of India of Rs. 300 crores for purchases during the current cotton season, Reserve Bank of India has provided credit accommodation to the extent of only Rs. 35 crores.

### Under-Cutting of Fares by International Airlines

9052. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some international airlines operating through the capital have been found to be indulging in malpractices such as under-cutting of fares; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). It is believed that certain international airlines indulge in malpractices such as under-cutting the IATA approved fares to lure traffic. The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

- (i) Reduced return excursion fares have been introduced between U.S.A. and India and U.K. and India.
- (ii) Reduced youth fares have been introduced between India and France and India and Switzerland;
- (iii) A charter company has been established by Air India for operation of charters at cheap fares;
- (iv) A rule has been incorporated in the Aircraft Rules 1937, whereby it is compulsory for airlines to file their tariffs with the Director General of Civil Aviation for approval;
- (v) A reservation has been placed on the relevant IATA Resolution which provides that where tickets etc. are issued in India and paid for in Indian Rupees, no refund will be made in any country other

than India and in any currency other than Indian Rupees.

Apart from the above measures a close watch is being maintained by the International Air Transport Association enforcement organisation as well as our own governmental authorities concerned with the infringement of foreign exchange regulations.

### Amount Spent on Tourism Publicity in India during 1973-74

9053. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total amount spent on tourism publicity in India to attract foreign tourists during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): An amount of Rs. 80.70 lakhs was spent during the financial year 1973-74 in India on production of tourist literature, films, display material etc. for distribution in India and abroad to attract foreign tourists.

### Amendments to the Constitution of Income Tax Employees Federation

9054. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes have approved the various amendments of the Constitution of the Income Tax Employees Federation made in its conference held at Bangalore in 1971;

(b) whether these amendments are in accordance with Board's instructions; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) No, Sir. The amendments of the Constitution of the Income Tax Employees Federation made in its Conference held at Bangalore in 1971, were not of such a nature as to require approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकों में प्रति व्यक्ति जमा राशि**

**9055. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बैंकों में प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी राशि जमा है ;

(ख) क्या वहां वर्ष 1971-72 में प्रति व्यक्ति जमा राशि में कोई वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति जमा राशि में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :**  
(क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकों में प्रति व्यक्ति जमा रकम, दिसम्बर, 1971 के अन्त में 43.2 रुपये के मुकाबले 1972 के अन्त में अर्धक अर्थात् 51.0 रुपये थी ।

(ग) जमा के लिए रकमें जुटाने के लिए नीति के भाग के रूप में बैंकों ने अपनी शाखाओं का जाल बिछाने के अलावा, लोगों में बैंक में रकमें जमा कराने की भावना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई प्रचार कार्यक्रम शुरू किये हैं । बैंकों ने, दैनिक मजदूरी कमाने वालों, निश्चित आय वाले समूहों, ऐसे व्यावसायिक व्यक्तियों, जिनकी आय

घटती बढ़ती रहती है, सहित विभिन्न प्रकार के जमाकर्ताओं की खास जरूरतों के अनुसंधान कई जमा योजनाएं भी तैयार की हैं ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का पूंजी निवेश**

**9056. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :**  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकों में कुल जमा राशि का केवल एक चौथाई भाग स्थानीय रूप में निवेश किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) बिहार में बैंकों की कुल जमा राशि में से स्थानीय रूप से निवेश की गई राशि की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**  
(क) और (ख). दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त में मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में कुल जमा रकमें और लगायी गयी पूंजी की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार थी :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)		
	मध्य प्रदेश	बिहार
1	2	3
1. जमा रकमें	213.84	369.63
2. अग्रिम (बकाया रकमें)	109.29	109.56
3. राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों में लगायी गयी रकमें	41.19	39.17

1	2	3
4. जोड़ (2+3)	150.48	148.73
5. मद 1 के प्रति- शत के रूप में		
मद 4	70.4	40.2

अग्रिमों के अन्तर्गत दिखायी गयी रकमों में, इन राज्यों में स्थित उाक्रमों को दिये गये वे अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृतियाँ उन राज्यों में दिखाई गई हैं, जिनमें उनके रजिस्टर्ड मुख्य कार्यालय स्थित हैं। यदि ऐसे अग्रिमों के उपयोग की बात को भी ध्यान में रखा जाय तो मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों में दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के जमा-अनुपात की तुलना में ऋण और निवेश का अनुपात क्रमशः 77.9 प्रतिशत और 65.5 प्रतिशत बैठता है।

(ग) किसी भी प्रदेश में, ऋण का कुल उपयोग ज्यादातर आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों के सामान्य स्तर, औद्योगीकरण की मात्रा और संचार तथा बिजली जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। अतः किसी भी प्रदेश में, ऋण का कम उपयोग, उस प्रदेश के आर्थिक विकास में अमनुतुलन के बड़े प्रश्न का एक पहलू है। लेकिन बैंक अपनी ओर से इस बात का सतत प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि शाखाओं के ढाँचे का विस्तार हो तथा विशेषतः तुलनात्मक रूप से कम विकसित प्रदेशों में, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए ऋण के प्रवाह में वृद्धि हो।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को कृषि संबंधी सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ऋणों का दिया जाना

9057. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को कृषि सम्बन्धी सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने हेतु वर्ष 1973-74 में ऋण के रूप में कुछ धाराशि देना स्वीकार किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि दी गई?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक किसानों को सीधे ऋण सुविधायें नहीं देता; यह बैंकों को उधार देता है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

रेशमी साड़ियों के निर्यात में वृद्धि

9058. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के चन्देरी की कला-बलू एवं रेशमी साड़ियों के निर्यात में वृद्धि की गुंजाइश के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाधव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।



**Construction of Terminal Building at Imphal Aerodrome**

9059. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in construction of proposed terminal building at Imphal aerodrome;

(b) whether Government have decided to revise tender rates to bring them in conformity with those prevailing in Manipur; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Revised plans and estimates for the construction of a new terminal building at Imphal are under preparation. These will take all aspects into consideration.

**Night-Landing Facilities and Refuelling Arrangements at Imphal Airport**

9060. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to equip Imphal airport with night-landing facilities and refuelling arrangements;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that due to lack of these facilities the airport is rendered useless after dusk?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Indian Airlines and the non-scheduled operators have not asked for provision of night landing facilities at Imphal. Gooseneck flares are however available to meet emergent requirements.

Refuelling facilities are available at Silchar which is close by.

**Exorbitant Charges by Five Star Hotels**

9061. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Five Star Hotels such as Taj-Intercontinental, and Oberai-Sheraton, Bombay and all other Five Star Hotels in the country are charging very exorbitant prices for the food they supply to their customers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to lower their charges and check further price rise by these hoteliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). All 5-Star hotels in the country are operating on European Plan i.e. Room Rent only, and their tariff approved by the Department of Tourism is on this basis. Such hotels have a number of speciality restaurants, and their rates for meals are not controlled by the Department as these vary greatly depending on the cuisine/service and are generally commensurate with the standards of the hotel and prevailing prices.

**Un-utilised capacity of Boeing Planes Operating on Domestic Routes**

9062. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increase in air fares almost all the domestic flights

by Boeing planes are flying with only 50 per cent of their seating capacity thus putting the Indian Airlines to a loss to the tune of several lakhs of rupees every day; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps Government propose to take to avoid such losses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The 25 per cent increase in fare was brought into force from 1st February, 1974 and Indian Airlines resumed normal operations from 18th March, 1974. It is too early, therefore, to make any realistic assessment of the impact of the fare increase.

**Holding of Development Conference under Delhi Division of L.I.C.**

9063. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Development Conference was to be held some time during the year 1973 at some hill station under Delhi Division of L.I.C.;

(b) whether the same Conference was held and if so, when and where;

(c) if not, the reasons for not holding such a Conference; and

(d) when that Conference is proposed to be held, the venue thereof and the list of names of persons, agents and development officers of the Delhi Division proposed to be invited to the said Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The results of the competition were announced on 9th November, 1973. Due to the employees' agitation

resulting in the declaration of lock out by the management in the Delhi Divisional Office and also due to the pressure of work on account of the year-ending rush of business, the Conference could not be held so far.

(d) The date and the venue of the Conference have not yet been decided. A statement of Development Officers and Agents who qualified in the Competition and are proposed to be invited to attend the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6904/74]. In addition the Zonal Manager, Senior Divisional Manager, Assistant Branch Managers (Development) of the Delhi Divisional Office are expected to attend the Conference.

**Settlement of Claims of Policy-Holders**

9064. PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on a suit filed by a policy holder against the L.I.C. in the City Civil Court in Bombay, the L.I.C. granted his full claim together with 6 per cent interest of him from 1962 to 1972; and

(b) if so, whether the claims of other policy holders will be settled on the same basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the L.I.C.

**Complaints for Publication of Defence Accounts Year Book and sale of Lottery Tickets in the Office of C.D.A., Patna**

9065. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints for publication of Restricted Defence Accounts Year Book 1973 in the office of the C.D.A., Patna have been received;

(b) whether there are complaints also for sale of lottery tickets;

(c) whether permission of Government and Competent Authorities had been obtained for publication of the book and sale of lottery tickets; and

(d) if not, what action had been taken by Government?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The office bearers and members of the Staff Welfare Committee of the Office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna, who had compiled the Defence Accounts Year Book, had been warned in writing individually for their having brought out the Book without obtaining the prior permission of the competent authority. As regards sale of lottery tickets, permission of the competent authority was not necessary, in terms of instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**अन्नक के मूल्य में वृद्धि**

9066. श्री अंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्नक के फुलोर मूल्य में वृद्धि की गई है ; और

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

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जाब) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अन्नक की विभिन्न किस्मों ग्रेडों तथा क्वालिटीयों की न्यूनतम कीमतें विश्व बाजारों में उनकी निर्यात सम्भाव्यता तथा प्रतियोगी स्थिति को देखते हुए 22 फरवरी 1974 से स्लाइडिंग स्केल के आधार पर बढ़ा दी गई है । न्यूनतम कीमतों में इस वृद्धि का आशय अन्नक का उत्पादन करने तथा उसे साधित करने की लागत में वृद्धि को पूरा करना है ।

**Technical Collaboration between India and Belgium**

9067. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals for technical collaboration between Belgium and India are under negotiations;

(b) if so, whether the Belgium Government has announced any soft loan; and

(c) if so, the terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No proposals for technical collaboration

between the Governments of Belgium and India are under negotiation. However, the Belgium Government had agreed in 1972 to offer some technical assistance to explore prospects for trade development.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### British assistance to Gujarat project

9068. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an agreement has been reached between India and

United Kingdom for £40 million of British assistance to India;

(b) whether U.K. has agreed to give assistance to Gujarat project; and

(c) if so, the name and location of the project in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. Three loan agreements aggregating to a total sum of £ 40 million (Rs. 75.87 crores) were signed with the Government of the United Kingdom on the 27th March 1974 at New Delhi. These were the :—

£ million Rs. crores

(i) Amendment to the UK/India Maintenance Loan 1974 dated 1-2-74 providing an additional sum of	10.00	18.97
(ii) UK/India Mixed Project Loan 1974 for a sum of	18.00	34.14
(iii) UK/India Capital Investment Loan 1974 for a sum of	12.00	22.76
	40.00	75.87

(b) and (c). Out of the above three loans the loans at S. No. (i) and (ii) are not to be utilised for any specific project but are to be used to respectively meet the maintenance and capital goods import requirements of Indian industry.

Loan at S. No. (ii) is to be utilised for mutually selected projects.

There are at present two projects that are located in Gujarat which are being financed from such loans. These are (i) the fertiliser plants of Indian

Farmers and Fertilisers Co-operative Limited, located at Kandla and Kalol at a foreign exchange cost of £7.00 million (Rs. 13.28 crores); and (ii) the Naphtha Cracker project of the Indian Petro Chemical Corporation Ltd. located at Koyali in district Baroda at a foreign exchange cost of £4.1 million (Rs. 7.77 crores).

A part of the amount against loan at S. No. (ii) will be utilised towards these projects.

9060. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of tea gardens in Assam run by the Government of India with their names;

(b) how many workers and employees are working therein; and

(c) whether they are not given regular wages, bonus provident fund, medicine and housing facilities, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Pathini Tea Estate in Cachar District of Assam is the only Tea garden owned by the Government of India.

(b) No. of workers: 1491

Staff: 108

(c) No, Sir. It is not correct.

**Diamond Trading Co., London**

9070. SHRI VEKARIA:  
 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal from Diamond Trading Company of London for opening a branch in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, a proposal to set up an Indian company with the Diamond Trading Company of London as one of the partners is under consideration of Government.

9071. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:  
 SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Rumanian talks were held in New Delhi for the upward revision of prices of import-export contracts for minerals and metals; and

(b) if so, the main features of the discussions held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Discussions were held between MMTC and the Romanian enterprises for revision of prices of iron ore to be exported to Romania. These pertained to quantities which had remained undelivered by both sides under old contracts. As a result of these negotiations revised prices and delivery schedules were agreed upon by both sides.

**Rising demand of Diamonds and Explosive abroad**

9072. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:  
 SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in demand of diamonds and explosives abroad; and

(b) if so, whether foreign exchange earning had increased during the last financial year as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

### Allocation of Amount by Reserve Bank in Bihar for Development of Priority Industries

9073. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be allocated by the Reserve Bank for the development of priority industries sponsored by the Industrial Development Corporation and the Leather Development Corporation in Bihar; and

(b) the amount given by the Reserve Bank of India to other States for similar developments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information to the extent available will be collected and placed on the table of the House.

### Grant of Exemption from Payment of Excise Duty by Units Functioning without Power

9074. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give relief by exempting from payment of excise duty those manufacturing units which do not use power-operated machines;

(b) whether Government have also sympathetically considered the question of extending the exemption to readymade-garments trade; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) At present, some of the excisable commodities manufac-

tured without the aid of power are already exempt from the levy of central excise duty. There is, however, no proposal under consideration of the Government to give a general relief of this nature to all excisable commodities.

(b) and (c). Readymade garments in the manufacture of which power is not used, do not attract any central excise duty. As such, the question of giving relief in excise duty in such cases, does not arise.

कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात को दी गई धनराशि

9075. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात को वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान विभिन्न छोटे तथा मध्यम श्रेणी की सिंचाई योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी है ; और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की समसमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए निगम ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त विभाग में उप सत्री (सोमती सुशीला सिंह) : (क) निगम द्वारा योजनाओं के लिए दी गई रकम का व्यापक इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
			31-3-74
			रु०
गुजरात	2.48	25.89	5.67
मध्य प्रदेश	1.64	3.10	0.77
राजस्थान	0.78	1.32	1.21

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में असमानताओं को कम करने के लिए तथा विकास की सक्षमता और महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं के निर्माण के लिये मूल्यांकन में राज्य सरकारों तथा वित्त पोषण करने वाली संस्थाओं की सहायता देने के लिए, निगम ने दो तकनीकी एकक अर्थात् एक लखनऊ में और दूसरा कलकत्ता में स्थापित किये हैं। पिछड़े राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोलना, केवल विकास कार्यों के लिए कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करना, राज्य सरकारों तथा ऋणदाता संस्थानों के साथ समय-समय पर बातचीत करना ताकि उन क्षेत्रों में जहां तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से सहकारी ऋण ढांचा कमजोर है, व संस्थान अधिक रुचि लें, जैसे अन्य उपाय किये गये हैं। निगम का बोर्ड इन राज्यों में हर बैठक के अवसर पर प्रगति की भी समीक्षा करता है। निगम ने लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण सीमान्तिक कृषक कृषि श्रमिक योजनाओं के लिए 100 प्रतिशत तक तथा पूर्वी और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के राज्यों से सद्भूत सभी अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 90 प्रतिशत तक पुनर्वित्त सुविधाओं को भी उदार बना दिया है।

#### Selection of Officers for AIR Customs Pool

9076. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Air Customs Pool approved by Government;

(b) whether the senior officers were sent from the Central Customs Board for selecting the officers for Air Customs Pool in January, 1973;

(c) whether the officers concerned had submitted any list; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the selection is being kept pending for over a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Air Customs Pool Scheme was approved by the Government initially in May, 1963 but it was actually put into operation in the middle of 1965 only.

(b) The constitution of the Selection Committee did not provide for any senior officer of the Board to be represented on the Committee. The Director of Inspection (Customs and Central Excise) and the Director of Training (Customs and Central Excise), who were members of the Committee attended the interviews held in January, 1973.

(c) A list was prepared by the Committee only in respect of the selections made for the Dum Dum Airport. In respect of the Airport at Madras and Bombay, no select list was prepared as the Customs Preventive Staff boycotted the interviews.

(d) The selections have not been finalised because the question of reorganising the Air Customs Pool has been under the consideration of the Government.

#### Restriction in Consumption of Cloth

9077. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of restricting the consumption of cloth; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rise in Prices**

9078. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of essential commodities have registered sharp rise especially after April, 1974; and

(b) the present position of price index?

THE- MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The latest available Index Number of Wholesale Prices, is for the week ended 13th April, 1974, A statement comparing the Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Consumer goods for the weeks ended 30-3-1974 and 13-4-1974 is annexed.

Index  
Statement  
*Index Number of Wholesale Prices*  
(Base : 1961-62-100)

	Index Numbers		Percentage variation
	30-3-74	13-4-74	13-4-74 over 30-3-74
All Commodities . . . . .	282.9	284.1	+0.4
Food Articles . . . . .	321.7	320.1	-0.5
Food grains . . . . .	336.1	338.7	+0.8
Cereals . . . . .	309.8	312.9	+1.0
Pulses . . . . .	454.5	455.0	+0.1
Edible oils . . . . .	379.3	379.6	+0.1
Sugar & allied products . . . . .	269.9	268.6	-0.5
Miscellaneous food items . . . . .	237.5	215.7	-9.2
<b>Fuel, Power, Light &amp; Lubricants</b>			
Coke . . . . .	268.4	268.4	No change
Kerosene oil . . . . .	320.6	320.6	No change
<b>Manufactures</b>			
Cotton textiles . . . . .	199.8	206.4	+3.3
Soap . . . . .	167.2	167.2	No change
Drugs & Medicines . . . . .	148.7	148.7	No change
Paper & paper products . . . . .	170.9	170.9	No change



### Fish Exports

9079. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fish and fish products exported during the year 1973-74;

(b) the names of the concerns by whom it was exported; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 29043 tonnes of fish and fish products were exported during 1973-74 (April-October, 1973 only).

(b) There are over three hundred exporters who are dealing with the export of fish and fish products. The more important exporters are.

(i) M/s Melayil Industrial and Commercial Enterprises.

(ii) M/s. Esmario Export Enterprises.

(iii) M/s. Eastern Seafood Exports Private Ltd.

(iv) M/s. Kerala Food Packers.

(v) M/s. Indo Marine Agencies (Kerala).

(c) The value of exports of fish and fish products during 1973-74 (April-October, 1973) was of the order of Rs. 48.99 crores.

### Export of Oil Cakes during 1973-74

9080. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which oil cakes are being exported;

(b) the particulars of oil cakes exported, quality-wise, during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the rate charged, item-wise and the foreign exchange earned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A statement giving particulars of quantity and value of oil cakes exported, quality-wise, during the year 1973-74 (upto October, 1973) and also giving the names of the major countries to which exported, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6905/74]. Export figures beyond October, 1973 are not yet available.

### Gold and Black Money unearthed during Raid on Residence of a Businessman in Gwalior

9081. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residence of a businessman was recently raided in Gwalior and black money was unearthed in the shape of gold biscuits and Rs. 6 lakhs in Hundies; and

(b) if so, the action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). As a result of a raid on the residential and business premises of a businessman of Gwalior, on 22-3-1974, primary gold and gold ornaments valued Rs. 2,36,982 were seized by the Central Excise Officers. The seized gold includes fourteen gold biscuits of foreign origin valued Rs. 85,900-Rs. 2,51,693/- in cash and Hundies worth Rs. 2,64,000/- were seized by the Income-tax Department.

The businessman was apprehended and arrested on 10-4-1974 and released by Magistrate on a personal bond of Rs. 2,000/-. Investigations are in progress.

### **Sterling Balances in Britain**

9082. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total value of India's sterling balances with Britain at present?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Reserve Bank's foreign exchange holdings. On the 19th April, 1974, these holdings amounted to Rs. 559.86 crores.

### **Construction of Multi-storied Building of L.I.C.**

9083. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 10th August, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 2857 regarding construction of multi-storied building of LIC and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations made by the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee with reference to the L.I.C. plans for the construction of a multi-storied building (over 30 storeyed) on its plot in Connaught Circus area;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the L.I.C.'s plan shall be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b).

The ban imposed on construction of buildings of more than three storeys within the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee continues. The question of lifting the ban in the Cannought Place area is, however, under consideration.

(c) Building plans for the construction of buildings having more than 3 storeys will not be sanctioned by the NDMC so long as the ban continues. Further, the L.I.C. will have to revise its building plan to conform to the changes in floor area ratio coverages and building height recently notified by Government.

### **Payment of Commission on Deposits by Central Bank**

9084. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE on the 10th August, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 2994 regarding payment of commission on deposits by Central Bank and state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has completed the investigations into the payment of commission by the Central Bank of India to an Insurance Company Official regarding certain deposits made by the Insurance Company and submitted its report;

(b) the name of the Insurance Company and the name of the official of the Insurance Company to whom the commission was paid; and

(c) main findings of the C.B.I. enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation has intimated that its investigation in the matter is still not completed. As the investigation is not yet completed, it is not possible to give the name of the Insurance Company or the names of the officials of the Insurance Company to whom the commission is alleged to have been paid.

**Commission Strategy with Australia for Export of Mineral Ore**

9085. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has been approached to work out a common strategy for boosting mineral ore exports; and

(b) if so, the response from that Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Australians have assured cooperation in matters of mutual interest.

**R.B.I. Study Re: Functioning of Co-operative Credit Institutions**

9086. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by the Reserve Bank of India has revealed that the functioning of cooperative credit institutions in the country have not been encouraging and upto the mark; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the Study Team of the Reserve Bank of India, appointed by the Governor of R.B.I. in December, 1972 to examine the position of overdues at various levels of the three-tier cooperative credit structure in the whole country, broadly ascertain the causes of the overdues and their effect on the flow of credit and suggest remedial measures.

The Study Team have viewed with great concern the high levels, and increasing trend, of the overdues of co-operative credit institutions in the country seriously affecting their ability to borrow from the higher financing agencies. After analysing the causes of overdues the Team made the following major recommendations.

(1) The Reserve Bank of India Act be amended to enable the RBI to grant medium term loans to state cooperative banks by way of reimbursement of medium term "conversion loans" granted by the latter, owing to natural calamities under certain circumstances, upto 7 years.

(2) The procedures for declaring 'annewari' by the State Governments be made more scientific by greater reliance on State Statistical Departments Bureaux.

(3) Relief from the stabilisation funds in different situations be granted to borrowers genuinely affected by successive natural calamities by rescheduling of the loans upto a period of 7 years and/or write-off where necessary.

(4) A programme of rehabilitation by way of relief in respect of short term and medium-term agricultural loans from non-wilful defaulters has been recommended, not only to rehabilitate such defaulters but also to reopen the line of credit to the cooperative credit institutions. This will, however, not be a recurring programme.

(5) A number of measures has been suggested for recovery of wilful overdues, for promoting a climate for voluntary repayment, for recourse to coercive action in extreme cases of recalcitrance and to provide for automatic disqualification of the managing committee if the amount of default and/or number of defaulters exceeds specified limits.

(6) In States where agricultural commodities are subject to monopoly procurement, it has been suggested that at least 50 per cent of the sale proceeds or the amount of dues to the

primary credit societies, whichever is less, should be made recoverable by law.

(7) In the absence of bidders for the lands of wilful defaulters put to auction, the State Governments may purchase the land in auction or set up a State Farming Corporation to purchase such lands.

(8) The defaulters of cooperative societies should not be financed in any form by the Government in any circumstances. The surety of a defaulter should also be treated as a defaulter and denied fresh credit.

(9) The Co-operative Societies Acts or the Rules framed thereunder be so amended as to disqualify a member from voting in a general meeting or in an election if he is in wilful default for more than one year. The sureties of a wilful defaulter should also be similarly debarred.

#### Excise and Tax Concession on Aviation Turbine Fuel

9087. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether Ministry of Finance has been urged to give some excise and tax concessions on aviation turbine fuel to save airline services; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). On a representation received from International Air Transport Association and other foreign airlines operating through India, the Government of India have recently reduced the price of aviation turbine fuel for international operations by Rs. 504.72 per kilolitre. The

Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have also now withdrawn their *ad valorem* sales tax on ATF used for international operations. These decisions will give considerable relief to the airlines operating international flights including Air India.

#### पांचवीं योजना के प्रथम वर्ष के दौरान बिबेशों से वित्तीय सहायता

9088. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष के लिए 10 अप्रैल, 1974 तक किन किन देशों ने किस किस प्रकार की सहायता तथा ऋण देने का वचन दिया है;

(ख) उनकी कुल राशि कितनी है; और]

(ग) इस राशि का उपयोग किस प्रकार किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) : फ्रांस के साथ 1974-75 के लिए कुल 2740 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक के लिए एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। इस राशि में से 600 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक परमाणु ऊर्जा के लिए हैं और बाकी रकम अन्य परियोजनाओं और परियोजना-भिन्न उपयोगों के लिए है। इसके अलावा, इसके पहले कनाडा और स्वीडन के साथ हस्ताक्षरित करारों में 1974-75 में इस्तेमाल के लिए उपलब्ध विशिष्ट रकमों का उल्लेख है; 300 लाख कनाडी डालर की सहायता कच्चे माल और उबरकों के लिए है और 1200 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की सहायता परियोजना और परियोजना-भिन्न दोनों प्रकार के उपयोगों के लिए है। इसके अलावा अन्य देशों और बहुपक्षीय संस्थानों से मिलने वाली माँगस्थ सहायता (पाइपलाइन एड.) 1974-75 के दौरान उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध होगी।

**Loan Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Small Traders and Handloom Weavers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

9089. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount loan advanced to the farmers, small traders and handloom weavers by the nationalised banks in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, separately during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the number of applications for loan received during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the number of applications disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Banks do not maintain separate data regarding advances made to small traders and handloom weavers. Such advances would figure under advances to priority sectors categorised as retail traders and small business. Information on advances provided by public sector banks to agriculture and this sector in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is given below:

Categories	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Amount outstanding as at the end of Sept. 1972	Sept. 1973
Agriculture direct (excluding Plantations)	—	1.56
Retail Trade & Small business	—	1.00

\*Provisional

(b) and (c). Information relating to the number of applications received and disposed of is not available from the basic statistical returns required to be furnished by the banks to the Reserve Bank of India. Such information, in respect of each category of

borrowers and in respect of each branch of all commercial banks, is difficult to compile and is not readily available.

**Branches of S.B.I. and Nationalised Banks in Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

9090. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of State Bank and other nationalised banks functioning in Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more branches in that territory; and

(c) if so, where and when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). As at the end of March 1974 there were 4 banks offices, all of them opened by Dena Bank, a public sector bank, in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) and (c). As at the end of March, 1974, no licences/allotments were pending with any commercial bank for opening new offices in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**Opening of More Offices by L.I.C. in Northern Zone**

9091. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of offices of Life Insurance Corporation in Northern Zone (Branches, Sub Offices and Development Centres) has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decrease; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Life Insurance Corporation to open more offices in the Northern Zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The number of LIC's offices in Northern Zone increased from 25 in 1956 to 91 by the end of 1965-66. Subsequently some of the offices were closed or downgraded due to inadequate development of business and the number came down to 78 by March, 1971. Thereafter it increased to 101 by March, 1974.

(c). New offices are opened on the basis of annual review of the business developed in the area and the number of policies to be serviced.

#### Reduction of Tariff Barriers against Exports

9092. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to seek reduction of tariff barriers against its exports;

(b) whether this is going to be part of India's strategy at international forums in the context of problems faced by developed countries compounded by the oil and currency crisis; and

(c) what has been the growth rate in exports during the last quarter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). India would be participating in the forthcoming Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the GATT aimed at removal/reduction of both tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade. A principal preoccupation of these negotiations

would be to enlarge the markets for products of developing countries and increase the export earnings of those countries. To this end, special procedures are expected to be adopted in the negotiations.

In the various multilateral forums like GATT and UNCTAD, India, along with other developing countries, has been making efforts for securing trade liberalisation measures in the developed countries so as to provide better access to overseas markets for the products originating from India as well as other developing countries.

India has also been making efforts bilaterally with individual countries for the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade so that access for her products in these markets could be improved.

(c) The growth rate in exports (including reexports) during the last quarter of 1973 was about 30 per cent as compared to the corresponding quarter of 1972.

#### Seminar on Marketing in Gulf Countries

9093. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had organised a seminar in New Delhi in the last week of March, 1974 on marketing in the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the seminar; and

(c) whether his Ministry has given any consideration to the views expressed in the seminar?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Indian Institute of foreign Trade had organised a Seminar on "Marketing in the Gulf", mainly to discuss the Report on Market Survey of Select Gulf Countries (Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Oman) which the Institute had earlier conducted.

(c) The Market Survey Report and the views expressed in the seminar are receiving attention in the Ministry.

#### **Trade Agreement with East European Countries**

9094. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the present position of India's trade with East European countries?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** The position of India's trade with East European countries during 1972-73 and April to October, 1973 (latest available) is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)			
	1972-73	April-Oct. '73	
Imports . . .	211	126	
Exports . . .	458	267	
Total . . .	669	393	

#### **Export of Marine Products**

9095. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of marine products attained an all time high of 48,785 tonnes valued at Rs. 79.58 crores registering an increase of 27.47 per cent in terms of value; and 692 LS-4

(b) whether Government are making efforts to maintain this growth rate in coming years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

#### **Amount spent on construction of new Aerodrome at Hubli**

9096. **SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the construction of new aerodrome at Hubli; and

(b) when will the aerodrome be open for flight operations?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a): Nil, Sir.

(b) The construction of the aerodrome is expected to be completed during the Fifth Plan period.

#### **Plans of Textile Industry to change over to Coal-fired Boilers**

9097. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans of the Textile Industry to change over to coal-fired boilers have not materialised due to inability of either the Coal Mining Authority to provide coal or of the Railways to transport it or both; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b): the plans of the textile industry to change

over to coal-fired boilers and the availability and transport of additional coal supplies are presently being examined by the C.M.A. and the Railways.

**Project for converting Civil Aerodrome at Ahmedabad into an International Airport**

9098. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suspended or dropped the project of converting the civil aerodrome at Ahmedabad into an international airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the progress made so far in the direction of making the Ahmedabad airport serviceable and useful for international air traffic?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c): Government have no proposal at present to have a regular international airport at Ahmedabad. However, Ahmedabad is Customs Airport with limited health and immigration facilities, to serve as an alternate for Bombay. Terminal facilities have also been improved and expanded. In the Fifth Plan it is proposed to construct a new terminal building together with associated apron and taxi track.

**Increase in interest rate by Reserve Bank on deposits**

9099. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has increased the interest rates on deposits; and

(b) if so, the quantum of increase?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has, by a directive to the scheduled commercial banks, raised from 1st April, 1974, the rate of interest payable on public deposits. While the increase in interest rates in respect of savings bank accounts is one per cent, the rates of increase for term deposits of different maturities vary from one quarter of one per cent to one per cent.

**Seizure of contraband goods from a vessel near South Gujarat**

9100. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggled goods valued at more than Rs. 20 lakhs were recovered from a big foreign vessel in South Gujarat on the 7th December, 1973;

(b) whether 15 boats and a crew of 50 persons were captured; and

(c) if so, the facts of this incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). On 7th December, 1973, Customs officers of the Marine Squad of Central Excise Collectorate, Bulsar, intercepted an Arab Dhow by name M.S.V. Marwan and seized contraband goods like Menthol, Nicotamide powder, Fabrics, Radio, Copying machines etc., in all valued about Rs. 20.6 lakhs 9 crew members were arrested in this connection. After interception of the said Arab Dhow, three medium sized mechanised fishing vessels with about 25 to 30 persons on board came and surrounded the dhow and tried to dash against it with a view to attack the Customs Officers and to loot the goods. The Customs Officers foiled their attempts by resorting to firing. The three vessels and the inmates could not however be apprehended.



### Production of Textile Industry

9101. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the closure of textile mills has effected the ready-made garment industry; and

(b) if so, to what extent India's exports have been effected by the closure of textile mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Amount of advance written off by Nationalised Banks

9102. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:  
SHRI SHANKER RAO  
SAVANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of advance written off by each of the nationalised banks during the last three years upto the 31st March, 1974 along with the names of parties and the amount written off in each case and the reasons for the non-recovery of the amount advanced; and

(b) whether the advance was made on some specific guarantee or against some securities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Under section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the proforma of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed under it, read with section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and

Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, all the Nationalised Banks are enjoined upon by statute not to disclose information regarding the provisions for bad and doubtful debts or about the affairs of their constituents. In view of this legal position, information relating to the parties concerned or the amounts of such debts is not divulged.

The banks normally advance loans against securities and/or guarantees where available. The banks review periodically all their outstanding advances. Where advances prove difficult of recovery they take steps to recall such advances. They take recourse to the securities and/or invoke guarantees where available. Suits are also filed against borrowers/guarantors, if warranted, to recover the advances, and it is only when all possible steps to realise the dues have failed and it is not worthwhile to incur any more expenses in this regard, that the banks write off the irrecoverable portion of the advances.

### Development of Tourism in Punjab during Fifth Plan

9103. SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are schemes in the Fifth Five Year Plan, in the Central sector, for the development of tourism in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The construction of the Tourist Bungalow at Ludhiana and the Youth Hostel at Amritsar, which was taken up by the Department of Tourism in the Fourth Plan, will be completed during the Fifth Plan period.

In addition the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct motels at Amritsar and Chandigarh, and set up a transport unit at Chandigarh in the Fifth Plan, subject to the availability of resources and after undertaking a feasibility study.

#### Position of our foreign trade with Korea

9104. SHRI E. S. BHAURA:  
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of our foreign trade with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in 1973-74;

(b) the position of trade in 1971-72, 1972-73;

(c) what are the main items we are exporting to and importing from D.P.R.K.; and

(d) the future prospects of trade with that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During 1973-74 (April-October, 1973) India's trade with Democratic People's Republic of Korea was as follows:

(In Rs. Million)	
Imports from DPRK	6.6
Exports to DPRK	14.1
Total	20.7

(b) The position of trade in 1971-72 and 1972-73 with DPRK is indicated below:

(In Rs. Million)		
	1971-72	1972-73
Imports from DPRK	27.8	10.8
Exports to DPRK	11.7	8.4
	39.5	19.2

(c) India's main items of exports to DPRK include textiles, Jute manufactures, leather, manganese ore, HPS groundnuts, spices, wire ropes, ball bearing, tyres and tubes, chemicals etc.

Principal item of imports from DPRK are fertilizers, Steel products, non-ferrous metals, various chemicals, magneska clinker, refractories etc.

(d) The trade protocol for 1974 between India and Democratic People's Republic of Korea, envisages a total trade turnover of Rs. 26 crores. Implementation of 1974 Trade Plan has taken off to a good start. Contracts have already been concluded for import of goods from DPRK to the extent of over Rs. 100 million. The value of contracts concluded for our exports to DPRK are about Rs. 80 million.

#### Implementation of decision on recommendations of Pay Commission in respect of various categories of Government employees

9105. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of Government employees in respect of whom decisions on Pay Commission's recommendations have yet to be implemented; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In so far as the implementation of the Government's decisions on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations relating to revised scales of pay in respect of Central Government employees in Classes II, III and IV, is concerned, 13 notifications, notifying the revised scales of pay, have been issued covering about 75 per cent of the civilian

employees working in the various Ministries/Departments as well as in Union Territories Administrations of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Ministry of Defence have also similarly issued notifications in respect of various categories of civilian staff working under them. The Ministry of Railways have also notified the revised scales of pay of the Railway employees. The work relating to the issue of notifications in respect of the remaining employees under various Ministries/Departments is proceeding apace. As data in regard to the existing scales of pay and other particulars necessary for notifying the revised scales of pay is to be furnished by the various Ministries/Departments, who, in turn, have also to consult their subordinate and attached offices, information is not readily available about the exact categories of posts in respect of which the pay scales are yet to be notified.

As regards the notification of the revised scales of pay in respect of Class I Services and posts Government's decisions taken on the recommendations of the Commission have been announced on 29th March, 1974. The Ministries/Departments have also been requested to send the requisite data for notifying the revised scales of pay as quickly as possible. The revised scales of pay for these services/posts will be notified soon on receipt of this information.

**Recovery of bad and doubtful debts advanced by Reserve Bank, State Bank and other Nationalised Banks**

9106. SHR! SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of bad debts and debts whose recovery is doubtful advanced by the Reserve Bank, State Bank and other nationalised banks at the end of March, 1974;

(b) the broad features of these bad debts and debts of doubtful recovery; and

(c) the steps taken to recover these debts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India grants loans only to Central/State Governments, banks and financial institutions and, hence, the question of any bad or doubtful debts arising in respect of loans granted by the Reserve Bank of India does not arise.

As regards the State Bank of India and the fourteen nationalised banks, under section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the proforma of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account prescribed under it, read with section 44 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the public sector banks are enjoined upon by statute not to disclose information regarding the provisions made for and doubtful debts or the affairs of their constituents, and hence the same cannot be divulged.

While bad and doubtful debts are the usual business risks that a bank like any credit disbursing agency takes, there is a continual review made by the banks, and by the Reserve Bank of India during its periodical inspections, regarding the quality of lending to keep down the element of risk as far as possible. Banks while making provision for bad and doubtful debts, as a measure of prudence, do not write off these debts unless they have exhausted all avenues to recover these amounts.

**Forged currency confiscated during  
1971-72 and 1972-73**

9107. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of the amounts and denominations of forged currency notes seized during 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of persons found engaged in forging of currency notes and of persons convicted for these offences during 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The State-wise break-up of the amounts and denominations of forged currency notes seized during 1971, 1972 and 1973 is indicated in Annexure I and is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6906/74].

(b) The State-wise break-up of persons connected with forgeries and persons convicted during the same years is indicated in Annexure II and is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6906/74]

**Increase in prices of cloth**

9108. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to raise the prices of controlled cloth in view of the steep increase in the cost; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A flat increase of 30 per cent in the ex-mill prices of controlled cloth over the prices fixed in May, 1968, has been allowed with effect from the 1st April, 1974.

**Amendment of Unit Trust of India  
Act**

9109. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India has urged Government to amend the Unit Trust of India Act; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Import of Urea and Non-ferrous  
Metals from North Korea**

9110. SHRI M. S. PURTY:  
SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether North Korea has agreed to make available to India during the current year urea and certain vital non-ferrous metals like zinc and also to supply mild steel billets and antracite magnesias clinker; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the pact as well as the quantity of urea to be imported alongwith its terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-DPRK Trade Plan for 1974 envisages an annual trade turnover of Rs. 26 crores.

According to it, India's main exports to DPRK consist of leather, textile, jute manufactures, manganese ore, H.P.S., Groundnuts, spices, wire ropes, ball bearings, tyres and tubes chemicals etc.

Principal items of imports from DPRK are fertilizers, steel products, non-ferrous metals, various chemicals, magnesia clinker, refractories etc.

In accordance with the contract concluded by MMTC, DPRK will supply 20,000 metric tons of Urea at international prices. According to the delivery schedule, 10,000 M. Tons will be supplied during July-September, 1974 and balance during October-December, 1974.

#### Facilities for Trekking/Expeditions at Hill Stations of Tourist Interest

9111. SHRI M. S. PURTY:  
SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

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

(a) whether there are places of tourist attraction at hill stations where Government have provided facilities for supplying modern equipments at reasonable rents for Indians and foreigners for trekking/expeditions: and

(b) if so, the names of such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHI-

SHI): (a) and (b) At present the equipment for trekking and mountaineering expeditions is being supplied to Indians and foreigners by the mountaineering Institutes at Darjeeling, Uttar Kashi and Manali. The Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering set up by the Department of Tourism at Gulmarg also proposes to hire out equipment to tourists, as also organise trekking and mountaineering excursions for promoting international tourism.

#### Recruitment of Pilots in Indian Airlines

9112. PROF. MADHU DAN-  
DAVATE;  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines approved the absorption of 55 pilots after comprehensive selection tests conducted during April-October, 1972; state:

(b) whether out of this lot, 28 pilots were sent for training to the Central Training Establishments with letters to the other 27 assuring them that they would be called for training as soon as the first 28 pilots completed their course;

(c) whether the Indian Airlines proposes to make a fresh recruitment overlooking the claims of the 27 pilots; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b): A panel of 55 candidates was drawn up by Indian Airlines for appointment as apprentice pilots early in 1973 and it was valid for one year. The first 28 candidates were offered appointments with effect from 1st February, 1973 and are

undergoing training except one whose services have been terminated on account of poor performance during training. The remaining 27 pilots could not be offered appointments for want of vacancies.

(c) Indian Airlines have no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Removal of Quota Restrictions on Handloom Goods**

9113. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. Government has rejected India's demand for the removal of quota restrictions on handloom goods, but has instead offered to raise the duty-free quota of cotton and silk handloom goods substantially; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b): The question of trading arrangement for the export of Indian handloom cotton goods to U. K. is under negotiation.

In so far as handloom silk goods are concerned, an agreement was con-

cluded with U.K. last year under which a duty free annual quota of one lakh sq. yds. was established. Duty free entry was, however, permitted by the U.K. Government in excess of this quota level also in 1973. The arrangement during 1974 is expected to be on the same lines as during 1973.

#### **Export of Meat to Kuwait and Iraq**

9114. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of meat is exported to Kuwait and Iraq from Bombay after it is processed at Bombay Slaughter House and some factories in Bombay;

(b) whether there is a large-scale flow of animals through railway wagons to Bombay from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab to meet the export requirements of meat; and

(c) if so, whether the internal prices of meat have risen due to these factors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b): Export of meat to Kuwait from Bombay port for the last two years is as under:—

	1972-73		1973-74	
	Qty. (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)	Qty. (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
Kuwait	789	24.73	1485	77.10

The export to Iraq was nil.

The source material for this as well as local demand comes from various parts of the country.

(c) Meat prices have gone up during 1973 principally because of higher prices of animal feed and their maintenance.

**Steps to protect Jobs of Employees of Book Houses**

9115. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Labour Union had sent a memorandum to him urging that after the take-over of the publication of scientific books and journals, the jobs of the employees of the Book Houses should be protected;

(b) whether any assurance was given to the union in this connection;

(c) whether the employees of India Book House in Bombay are facing the threat of retrenchment; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to protect their jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The STC would arrange import of a small portion of imported books relating to costly scientific, technical and other books which are not ordinarily available through the book trade and the import of books by the STC would not, therefore, affect adversely the employment of workers in Book Houses in the country.

**Suspension of Import of Woollen Rags by S.T.C.**

9116. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allotted a further sum of Rs. 23 lakhs

to the State Trading Corporation for import of rags but the latter has suddenly suspended floating fresh tenders for the import of woollen rags and this decision has added to the hardships of the shoddy woollen industry which is already facing crisis due to the shortage of raw material;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision; and

(c) when will the import of rags be resumed by State Trading Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Before floating fresh tenders, S.T.C. wanted certain clarifications from Government. These have now been given, on the basis of which S.T.C. are continuing these purchases.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Enquiry against concerns under Birlas and their Family Members**

9117. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiries are pending against Birla concerns and members of Birla family in respect of taxes due from them and if so, since when; and

(b) how much more time is expected to be taken for completing the inquiries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Special Cell in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) which was set up in August 1972 has been asked to study the techniques of tax evasion/tax avoidance practised by certain large Industrial Houses. Birla Group is one such group.

On the basis of the studies conducted by the Special Cell, the Income-tax Officers concerned with the assessment of the cases belonging to the Birla Group conduct further enquiries as may be necessary and complete the assessments in accordance with the law. This is a continuous process and as such there is no time limit to complete the enquiries.

#### Allocation of Powerlooms for Backward States in the Country

9118. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in allotting powerlooms for backward and very backward States and Districts in the country; and

(b) the number of powerlooms allotted to different States upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b): There was no formal allotment of powerlooms to the States upto the Third Five Year Plan period. A statement showing the cotton and art-silk powerlooms allotted to the various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan period is attached. Allocation of looms to entrepreneurs was left to the State Governments. As regard woollen powerlooms, the following allotments were made during the 4th Plan period for backward districts in the following States lying in the cold belt:—

Sl. No.	State	No. of powerlooms allotted for backward districts
1.	Bihar	192
2.	Haryana	120
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	12
4.	Madhya Pradesh	96
5.	U. P.	416
		836

#### Statement

Statement showing the allocation of powerlooms—cotton and art-silk—to States for the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Sl. No.	State	No. of Powerlooms, allocated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,400
2.	Kerala	3,900
3.	Mysore	4,300
4.	Tamil Nadu	12,500
5.	Pondicherry	600
6.	Gujarat	3,200
7.	Rajasthan	3,350
8.	West Bengal	6,000
9.	Bihar	7,005
10.	Assam	10,250
11.	Orissa	4,250
12.	Uttar Pradesh	10,325
13.	Maharashtra	7,300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,700
15.	Delhi	500
16.	Punjab	2,150
17.	Himachal Pradesh	600
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,800
19.	Tripura	800
20.	Manipur	1,500
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	100
22.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	200
23.	Haryana	1,400
24.	Kandla Free Trade Zone	252
25.	Chandigarh	50
26.	Nagaland	1,000
27.	N. E. F. A.	50
28.	Andaman & Nicobar	100
29.	Laccadiv-Minicoi	50
		1,00,632



**Amount spent on Tourism in Rajasthan during Fourth Plan**

9119. **SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what per cent of the total amount spent on tourism during Fourth Five Year Plan has been spent in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation incurred an expenditure amounting to Rs. 56.00 lakhs on various Tourism schemes in Rajasthan as detailed below:—

1. An amount of Rs. 26.00 lakhs was spent on provision of supplementary accommodation at number of Tourist centres such as Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer etc. This expenditure constitutes about 16 per cent of the total allocation under this head in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

2. The India Tourism Development Corporation incurred an expenditure amounting to Rs. 30.00 lakhs on expansion/renovations of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur.

From the provision under the Hotel Development Loan Fund, a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was sanctioned and disbursed to U.P. Hotels Limited for the construction of Hotel Clerks Amer at Jaipur.

In addition to the aforesaid expenditure incurred by the Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation on various tourism schemes in Rajasthan, the State Government also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 79.90 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period on Tourism schemes.

Sizeable expenditure has also been incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan on production of Tourist literature on places of interest in Rajasthan.

**Landing facilities for Interflug Airlines of GDR**

9120. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Interflug' Airlines of German Democratic Republic has requested for landing facilities in Indian airports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the request of the GDR Embassy in India, 'Interflug' has been given permission to over-fly the Indian territory or land at an Indian airport for unforeseen technical reasons, on a weekly basis, on the route Berlin-Moscow-Tashkent-Dacca-Hanoi and back, effective September, 1973.

Rights to land at Indian airports for traffic purposes are, however, not given to 'Interflug'.

**Overdrafts by West Bengal and Maharashtra**

9121. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the monthly figures of overdrafts drawn by West Bengal and Maharashtra on Reserve Bank of India from May, 1972 upto the end of April, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): Monthly figures of over-

drafts on the last day of each month from May, 1972 upto April, 1974 are as follows:—

STATE	DATE	AMOUNT OF OVERDRAFT
1. Maharashtra	Nil	Rs. Lakhs
2. West Bengal	28-2-1973 29-12-73	328.26 0.48
	30.3.74 (Unad-justed)	1527.92

#### Facilities to Stranded Passengers at Calcutta Airport

9122. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

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

(a) whether an "Interflug Airlines" flight landed at Calcutta Airport on the 2nd April, 1974 as it could not land its aircraft at Dacca Airport due to thunder-storm;

(b) if so, whether Calcutta Airport authorities had taken any cognizance of these stranded passengers; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) The matter is being looked into to see if there was any lapse. If a lapse is established appropriate action will be taken.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Opening of Agricultural Development Branches in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and Maharashtra

9123. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Agricultural Development Branches opened by State Bank of India group in West Bengal, Assam and Maharashtra upto date with the locations thereof, District-wise in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): A statement indicating the requisite information is enclosed.

Statement showing the particulars of Agricultural Development Branches opened by State Bank of India Group in Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal as upto 31st January, 1974.

STATE	District	Centre where ADB is located
Assam. (1 ADB)	Sibsagar	Teok
Maharashtra (7 ADBs)	Bhandara Satara Amravati Bhir Nanded Parbhani Osmanabad	Sakoli Satara Achalpur Bhir Nanded Parbhani Dhokri
West Bengal (5 ADBs)	Hooghly Hooghly Burdwan Birbhum West Dinajpur	Chinsurah Arambagh Kolda Sainthia Kaliniga

#### Issue of Import Custom Clearance Permit to Technical Institutions

9124. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abolished the policy of issuing Blanket Custom Clearance Permit to Technological institutes;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what facilities exist for these institutes to import technological equipments as free gift?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There has been no policy of issuing blanket customs clearance permits to technological institutes. Import licences or Customs Clearance Permits, as the case may be, to such institutes were, however, being issued in the past without obtaining indigenous clearance from the Directorate General of Technical Development. On account of development of indigenous industries, such cases are now referred to the Directorate General of Technical Development before issue of Customs Clearance Permit/import licence.

(c) Applications for such imports are considered on the merit of each case.

#### Remittances by Council for Indian School Certificate Examination

9125. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Council for Indian School Certificate Examination, Nizamuddin, New Delhi sends lakhs of rupees to London each year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this drain as foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government are aware of the foreign exchange facility given to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination, Nizamuddin, New Delhi, for remittance to U.K. The amount allowed during 1973 was Rs. 4.83 lakhs.

(b) The question whether the facility should continue would have to be seen as a part of the policy relating to the Secondary Education.

#### Cut in Central Assistance to States

9126. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central aid to States has been cut by Rs. 100 crores; and

(b) if so, to what extent it will effect States' progress in industries and social services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Lifting of Control on Finer Variety of Cotton Yarn of counts 81s and above

9128. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution control on finer counts of cotton yarn of 81 S and above has not been lifted though price control on it has been lifted with effect from 12th February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Distribution control on cotton yarn of counts above 80s has been lifted with effect from the 20th March, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

**Names of Foreign Firms Black-listed  
by S.T.C.**

9128. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has black-listed about 22 foreign firms for alleged supply of serviceable garments in place of rags; and

(b) if so, the particulars of those firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The S.T.C. has blacklisted the following 24 firms:—

1. Atlas Textile Waste (P) Ltd.,  
3, Raglam St. Preston (Victoria).
2. Atlas Mill Supply Co., 112 East,  
58th St. Los Angeles California,  
U.S.A.
3. A. H. Plain & Sons, Pty Ltd,  
North Melbourne.
4. Badel Freres, Bagnolet, France.
5. Associated Merchandise Co. Inc,  
Tokyo.
6. Australian Textile Fibres, Bot-  
any, NSW.
7. Fargoa & Co. (Aust) Ltd.  
Sydney.
8. Henry Vernoooy & Zoon, Til-  
burg, Holland.
9. Kadukura & Co. Inc. Kobe,  
(Japan).
10. K. Ikeuchi & Co. Ltd. Osaka  
(Japan).
11. Minneapolis Export Co. Min-  
neapolis (USA).
12. Otto Knecht, Frankfrut Main  
(West Germany).

13. Plaisters & Hanger, Tilburg  
(Holland).

14. Plaister & Hanger, Katterling  
(U.K.).

15. Paul Katz, Bouchers (France).

16. Rutimax N.C., Rotterdam.

17. Sisco Traders, Inc., New York.

18. Textile Raw Materials Pvt.  
Alexandria.

19. Teranishi & Co. Ltd. Kobe.

20. Victorian Waste Pvt. Ltd.,  
North Corbus.

21. Romerovski Bros. Inc. Roselle  
Park (U.S.A.).

22. Y. Chmura & Co. Ltd., Kobe.

23. Estbl. J. Greenhauls & Fils,  
Willebrook.

24. Sargisoff Export Corporation,  
New Jersey (U.S.A.).

**Prices of Rayon Filament Yarn**

9129. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had referred the question of fixation of prices of rayon filament yarn back again to the Tariff Commission with the request to make a quick review of the cost escalations and submit a report on revised fair selling prices;

(b) whether the Tariff Commission has submitted a supplementary report to Government;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, when the same is likely to be received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Tariff Commission has been requested to update the prices of rayon filament yarn with reference to escalations in the cost of raw material, fuel and power and Wage and salaries. Efforts are being made to get the work completed expeditiously.

**Memorandum re: Export Policy of Rosewood**

9130. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints from Rosewood exporters and Timber dealers of Bombay regarding export policy of Rosewood;

(b) whether the suggestions made by them with regard to the better treatment to the Rosewood export policy have been considered;

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

(d) whether Government are considering to remove all restrictions on exports of Rosewood or all other kind of timber; and

(e) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Government have formulated the export policy for rosewood and other timber keeping in view the availability, the growth rate and the internal demand for Veneering industries and Plywood Industries.

**Pilots expected to retire in Indian Airlines in 1974**

9131. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) the number of Indian Airlines pilots who are expected to retire from service by the end of 1974;

(b) whether the vacancies so caused will be filled;

(c) if so, whether priority in appointment will be given to the 28 pilots who were among 55 selected in 1973 and who have been kept waiting so long; and

(d) if such priority is to be denied, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). One pilot has retired on 14th January, 1974. No other pilot is due to retire during the remaining part of the year.

(b) to (d). Indian Airlines do not propose to fill up the vacancy as there are already pilots surplus to their requirements.

**Amount spent on advertising and publicity by Nationalised Banks**

9132. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on advertising and publicity by each of the fourteen nationalised Banks during each of the last three financial years;

(b) whether such advertising business was entrusted to any private sector advertising agencies or was handled by the banks themselves; and

(c) if any private sector agencies were employed, their names and amount of business given to each of them?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement No. I. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6907/74].

(b) Consistent with the nature and type of work involved, advertisements and publicity were handled by the nationalised banks themselves as well as through the private sector advertising agencies.

(c) Information is given in the enclosed Statement No. II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6907/74].

**Indian Airlines passenger coach services between Air terminals and city offices**

**9133. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-  
TRI:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start passenger coach services for Indian Airlines passengers between air terminals and city offices in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras;

(b) if so, why the arrangements are being delayed and when they will be completed; and

(c) whether the coach services will be operated by private contractors as in Delhi?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) to (c). After Indian Airlines discontinued their coach services for passengers, the International Airports Authority of India, on the

request of Indian Airlines, has made arrangements for providing this service for domestic passengers at Delhi through a contractor. Tenders were invited and have been received for running such services at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras Airports. The tenders are under examination of the Airports Authority.

**Export of Wigs**

**9134. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether canalisation of export of wigs made from human hair has adversely affected a large number of small scale wig manufacturers in the country;

(b) whether they are unable to import necessary raw materials from abroad or to maintain their pre-canalisation export markets due to STC's arbitrary policies; and

(c) whether their representations for relief are under Government's consideration?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In response to a representation received from the Indian Human Hair & Hair Products Exporters Association Private Limited, Calcutta, the Government, on 22nd October, 1973, issued orders permitting the export of human hair products like wigs etc. by any private agency through the STC. The other proposals of the manufacturers are also receiving the attention of the Government.

**Cash Assistance to Exporters of Textiles Including Ready-made Garments**

9135. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, after due consideration, have come to the conclusion that the cash assistance to exporters of cotton textile including ready-made garments is no longer justified;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) what will be the effect of such a step on the exports of textiles at a juncture when these exports are becoming much popular abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Cash assistance on exports of cotton textiles is not given by the Government. It is given by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation at rates prescribed by an Incentive Panel headed by the Textile Commissioner. The Panel has decided to continue the cash assistance upto 30th September, 1974 at existing rates and then review the situation.

(c) Does not arise.

**Profit/Loss earned by Individual Exporters**

9137. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of export houses and individual exporters whose turnover exceeded Rs. 1 crore during 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74;

(b) the profit or loss position of these export houses and individual exporters during those years; and

(c) the main items which each of these exporters is handling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (c). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the export performance. Firm-wise export statistics are not maintained by Government. However the names of recognised Export Houses whose export performance exceeded Rs. 1 crore during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the main items for which recognition was accorded is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Government have no information regarding profitability or otherwise of Export Houses or other individual exporters.

**Rise in Prices of Gold and Silver**

9139. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the continuous rise in the price of gold has now clearly revealed the difficulty in stabilising the international monetary system;

(b) whether the silver prices too have again hit new peak in response to speculative pressures; and

(c) if so, the figures regarding the rise in the prices of gold and silver during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) The sharp rise in the price of gold in the recent period is partly a consequence of the instability in the international monetary system. The rise in the market price of gold and the reluctance of countries to use gold in the settlement of international debits and credits has further emphasised the need for phasing out the

role of gold in the international monetary system.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing monthly average prices of gold and silver at Bombay since January, 1971, is enclosed herewith.

### Statement

Month (Last Friday)	Gold (Rs. per 10 grams)				Silver (below .996 fineness) (Rs. per Kg.)			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974
January	185.65	208.56	248.08	423.17	575.15	551.07	586.79	928.00
February	194.83	212.77	264.89	464.60	580.39	542.51	619.27	1236.60
March	191.53	206.30	273.03	510.83	582.28	537.85	629.09	1287.00
April	195.20	206.65	305.62	565.00	597.83	537.61	622.38	1280.00
May	202.52	222.32	328.35		593.19	530.63	645.67	
June	196.15	232.88	325.77		592.04	533.46	637.62	821
July	190.48	233.07	333.10		584.09	534.36	639.35	
August	197.37	239.40	359.55		566.78	516.85	685.50	
September	194.84	252.30	356.85		557.31	524.65	691.26	81
October	199.51	246.78	356.09		550.01	526.04	743.24	1
November	199.19	245.14	347.17		530.26	540.92	795.04	
December	199.75	245.76	360.23		531.35	571.96	823.75	1

### Measures evolved by I.M.F. to deal with balance of Payment problem of Developing Countries

9140. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has evolved any special facility to deal with the balance of payment problem of the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The International Monetary Fund is exploring the possibility of setting up a special oil facility to assist countries affected by the rise of oil prices.

### Sugar Exports through S.T.C. during 1974-75

9141. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar expected to be exported through State Trading Corporation during 1974-75; and

(b) how much foreign exchange would be earned as a result thereof?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government propose to review and decide from time to time the quantity of sugar to be exported during 1974, in the context of the progress of production and minimum requirements for internal consumption.

(b) It is premature to indicate the likely foreign exchange earnings thereof.

### Export of Basmati Rice by S.T.C.

9142. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation had bought Basmati rice from Punjab in March, 1974 for export;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange earned thereon; and

(c) whether S.T.C. proposes to export another instalment of equal quantity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sale contracts are being finalised, and, therefore, it is premature to indicate at this stage the foreign exchange earnings thereon.

(c) The State Trading Corporation proposes to maximise the export of basmati rice depending on its availability and the situation in the international market.

### राजस्थान में पकड़ा गया काला धन

9143. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में राजस्थान में सरकार ने कितना काला धन पकड़ा ; और

(ख) यह धन किन व्यक्तियों से पकड़ा गया है और उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण-पत्र अनुबन्ध के रूप में जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है सदन-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [प्रचालय में रखा गया। बेजिये संख्या एल० टी० 6908/74]

### पर्यटन उद्योग के संवर्धन के लिये नई योजना का बनाया जाना

9144. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पर्यटन उद्योग के संवर्धन के लिए सरकार ने क्या नई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिये नियुक्त किये जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु सरकार ने कोई केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं तथा क्या उनकी संख्या पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इटली और स्पेन की भांति बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी नहिषी) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन सम्बन्धी पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्यटन विकास की उसी पद्धति को जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है जो कि चौथी योजना में अपनायी गयी

थी। इसमें भारत को लक्ष्य बना कर आने वाले पर्यटकों को और अधिक संख्या में आकर्षित करने के लिए पर्यटन के आधारभूत उपादानों के विकास पर विशेष बल दिया जाएगा जिसमें पर्यावरण, अवकाश विहार स्थलों तथा पुरातत्वीय रुचि के केन्द्रों का सुधार करना भी सम्मिलित है। उन योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी जो कि विनियोजित धनराशि पर तुरंत लाभ प्रदान कर सकेंगी तथा जिनमें विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की संभावना होगी। केन्द्र में पर्यटन संगठन को मजबूत बनाने के लिए योजना में उपयुक्त व्यवस्था भी की गयी है।

कर्मचारी वर्ग को, जिसमें देश के समस्त पर्यटन उद्योग के कर्मचारी सम्मिलित हैं, प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए पर्यटन विभाग का पांचवी योजना में एक पर्यटन संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह संस्थान पर्यटन उद्योग के विभिन्न स्तरों पर तथा उसकी भिन्न भिन्न शाखाओं में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए यात्रा उद्योग प्रबन्ध में प्रोन्नत प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएँ प्रदान करेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम तथा निजी क्षेत्र की दो बड़ी होटल श्रृंखलाओं के अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए अपने अपने सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम हैं।

कृषि मंत्रालय के अधीन 4 प्रादेशिक संस्थान तथा 9 शिल्प केन्द्र कर्मचारियों मुख्यतया होटल तथा खानपान उद्योग के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) पर्यटन विभाग पर्यटकों को और अधिक संख्या में आकर्षित करने के लिए अभिवृद्धि विषयक पर योजना की छान बीन कर रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में इसे कई यूरोपीय देशों के, जिन में इटली तथा स्पेन भी सम्मिलित हैं, अनुभव का लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है।

### Export Earnings during last quarter of 1973

9145. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export earnings of the country during the last quarter of 1973, commodity-wise and country-wise; and

(b) whether the said earnings show an appreciable fall or increase in the foreign exchange as compared to corresponding periods in the preceding two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). According to the data compiled and published by Director General Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta, exports (including re-exports) from the country during the last quarter of 1973 amounting to Rs. 617 crores show an increase of Rs. 142 crores or about 30 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1972 and Rs. 233 crores or nearly 61 per cent as compared with the same period of 1971. Commodity-wise and country-wise data for the full quarter is not yet available.

### Disputable Tax Arrears in West Bengal

9146. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Tax arrears cases in dispute during last three years in West Bengal;

(b) the names of the persons and firms involved in these disputes together with the total amount of tax arrears; and

(c) the amount realised upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANEHSI): (a) The number of tax arrears cases in dispute is not available. However, the following in-

formation is available in respect of the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and Calcutta (Central):—

	As on		
	31-3-1971	31-3-72	31-3-73
Number of cases in which arrears were outstanding . . .	3,14,922	4,20,845	3,94,867
Number of appeals/references etc. outstanding . . .	88,470	1,10,616	1,02,257

(b) The names of persons and firms in which the tax was outstanding will run into lakhs.

by the nationalised banks in West Bengal during the last three years;

(c) During the period 1st April, 1973 to 31st December, 1973, the arrears were reduced by Rs. 57.90 crores in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and Calcutta (Central).

(b) amount of loan advanced, unit-wise, amount repaid and the amount outstanding; and

During 1973-74 the collection of income-tax, including corporation-tax, in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and Calcutta (Central) amounted to Rs. 205.21 crores (provisional).

(c) the percentage of loan in regard to the small scale industries advanced by the nationalised banks, bank-wise in the State?

#### Small Scale Industries Benefited by Nationalised Banks

9147. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the small scale industries benefited by loans advanced

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The available figures of advances of Public Sector Banks to small scale industrial units in West Bengal as on the last Friday of September, 1971, 1972 and 1973 are given below:

(Amount in Crores of Rs.)

As on the Last Friday of	No. of Units	Limits sanctioned	Balance outstanding
September, 1971 . . . . .	5717	60.89	38.97
September, 1972 . . . . .	6921	65.87	44.58
September, 1973* . . . . .	13677	80.14	55.11

\*Provisional.

The information relating to the accounts of individual constituents of a bank cannot be divulged in accordance with the practice and usage customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provision of State Bank of India Act, 1955, State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

(c) The available information, which relates to the public sector banks as a group, is set out below:

	As at the end of December, 1972
	(Amount in Crores of Rs.)
(i) Total advances of public sector banks in West Bengal	673.00
(ii) of which advances to Small Scale Industries.	45.9
(iii) Percentage of (ii) to (i)	6.8

#### Public sector projects behind schedule

9148. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects in public sector which are behind schedule and the period of delay in each case;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite completion of these projects and the estimated additional expenditure likely to be incurred as a result of delay in their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### World Bank assistance for Projects in West Bengal

9149. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank aided a number of projects in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) if so, what are those projects and the amount of aid and loan advance, projects-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During the last three years, we have obtained World Bank assistance of \$85 million (about Rs. 26.25 crores) for the Calcutta Urban Development Project to be executed through Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. Apart from this, out of \$75 million (about Rs. 55.25 crores) for the Second Power transmission project, which covers eight other States, \$9.00 Million (about Rs. 6.75 crores) is for assisting the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

#### Trade deals with East European Communist Countries through M.M.T.C.

9150. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many East European communist countries are continuing trade deals with private companies in India;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the private concerns or agencies having such trade deals between them;

(c) whether Government have requested these East European countries to channelize their trade deals through MMTC and if so, the reaction of those Governments to such proposal by the Government of India;

(d) the nature and the volume in terms of rupee of various trade deals; and

(e) whether these trade deals by the East European countries are negotiated directly or through Government agencies or agencies seeking commission from both the parties; and

(f) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). East European countries can conduct their trade relations with India in the same manner as other countries. In respect of commodities, export/import of which is canalised through public sector agencies, they have to deal with those agencies, but with respect to other commodities, they can have trade dealings with private parties in India. It is not possible to adopt different trading practices for our trade with East European countries.

(d) to (f). As there are no restrictions on the Indian firms trading with Eastern European countries, and they do not also require any special permit for this purpose, the details of such transactions are not available with the Government.

#### **Fire in Central Bank of India, Calcutta**

9151. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected the names of the banking institutions and other trade organisations, Indian and Foreign, which were located in the 'Central Bank Building', Calcutta which was recently gutted by the devastating fire; and

(b) whether necessary inquiries have been made by Government to ascertain if the allegation about deliberate sabotage of valuable documents were correct and the result of inquiries made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Central Bank of India has reported that, apart from its own offices, no other banking institution had any office located in its building situated at Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta where a fire broke out on the night of the 3rd-4th January, 1974. 4 other direct tenants of the bank and 20 sub-tenants had their offices in the building.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have set up a Team to investigate into the cause of the fire. The investigations of the team have not yet concluded.

#### **Improvement of Tourist Facilities in Darjeeling**

9152. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Tourist Department recommended relaxation of permits for entering into Darjeeling area;

(b) whether such relaxation is expected to increase the flow of foreign tourists to Darjeeling more than ten times;

(c) if so, whether arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Home Affairs effecting such relaxation in regard to the entry of foreigners into Darjeeling; and

(d) other steps taken by Government for improvement of tourist facilities in Darjeeling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). The question of relaxation of the restrictions in respect of foreign tourists visiting the Darjeeling area is under examination. At present foreign tourists are required to obtain permits from the Ministry of

Home Affairs, the State Government or the District Magistrate concerned, to enter the Radjeeling area, which has been declared as a Restricted Area under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order 1963. These permits are issued in a restrictive manner. In the circumstances the flow of foreign tourists to that area is not likely to register any increase. In respect of the town of Darjeeling, however, permits are issued to foreign tourists on a fairly liberal basis.

(d) While details of the schemes proposed to be taken up at Darjeeling during the Fifth Plan are being worked out, provision has been made in the Annual Plan for 1974-75 for the completion of the Youth Hostel and addition of 10 rooms to the Tourist Lodge there.

#### **Disposal of Bales of Cotton Imported from USSR**

9154. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether disposal of Russian Cotton imported last year has posed any problems;

(b) if so, whether Indian Cotton Mills Federation did not dispose of 38,000 bales of cotton even at the opening of the second tender in Bombay on the 30th March, 1974; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Out of the total quantity of 38,000 bales, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have so far disposed off about 34,000 bales of Russian cotton. For the balance quantity no offers were received at the reserve price of Rs. 3,300 per catty.

#### **Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists in Rajasthan**

9155. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the money so far advanced by the nationalised banks in the State of Rajasthan to the agriculturists during the year 1973-74 and amount earmarked for the year 1974-75; and

(b) the amount invested so far in the industries in private and public sectors by the nationalised banks in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The total advances for agriculture and allied activities (excluding plantations) by the nationalised banks in the State of Rajasthan outstanding at the end of June, 1973 were Rs. 824.86 lakhs.

As lending for agriculture is largely dependent upon local potential, availability of infra-structure, seasonal conditions and the organisational set-up of the bank branches, banks do not (and cannot) earmark in advance a pre-determined amount for agricultural lending for each State.

(b) Advances granted by nationalised banks in Rajasthan State to industries and outstanding at the end of June, 1973 were Rs. 1839.80 lakhs. Information relating to the amount invested respectively in industries in private and public sectors in Rajasthan is not available.

#### **Flying Clubs in the Country**

9156. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the flying clubs in the country and funds allotted to each of these clubs, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the number of the candidates who received flying training in these clubs during the above period, year-wise and club-wise;

(c) the number of trained candidates out of them who got appointments in Air India and Indian Airlines during this period;

(d) the number of the remaining trained pilots who are still unemployed; and

(e) the reasons therefor and the programme, if any, for providing them with suitable jobs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6909/74].

(c) Precise information regarding the number of Commercial Pilots recruited by Air India and Indian Airlines, out of those trained at the flying clubs during the last 3 years, is not available. During the last 3 years, 47 CPL holders were appointed as Apprentice Pilots by Indian Airlines. It is not the policy of Air India to employ such pilots.

(d) About 300 pilots holding professional categories of licences are reported to be unemployed.

(e) Some of the commercial pilots could not get employment due to limited scope of employment and also because of their insufficient experience. Government is, however, seized of the problem and the following steps have been taken in this regard:—

(i) Rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer in the Civil Aviation Department were amended to include Commercial Pilot's Licence as one of the acceptable qualifications;

(ii) Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to consider unemployed commercial pilots for conversion training for crop-spraying operations;

(iii) Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to utilise unemployed commercial pilots on ground duties, wherever possible.

(iv) State Governments have been requested to give consideration to CPL holders for employment under them where suitable.

#### World Bank Aid for Apple Marketing Projects in Himachal Pradesh

9157. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7372 on 19th April, 1974 regarding credit from IDA for marketing facilities of apples and state:

(a) the time when this project is likely to be launched in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) names of the areas to be covered under this project, priority-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Agreement for Himachal Pradesh Apple Processing and Marketing Project was signed on January 22nd, 1974. The International Development Association will reimburse expenditures incurred under this Project from that date.

(b) According to the programme drawn up by the Himachal Pradesh Governments, the areas to be covered year-wise are as follows:

Location	District	First Operational year.
1. Kotgarh	Simla	1975
2. Mandrol	Kulu	1975
3. Patlikuhl	Kulu	1975
4. Bohru	Simla	1975
5. Chindi	Mandi	1975
6. Oddi (Kotgarh)	Simla	1976
7. Kotkhai	Simla	1976
8. Sungri	Simla	1976
9. Hatikoti	Simla	1976
10. Rajgarh	Sirmour	1976
11. Manali	Kulu	1976
12. Chail-Chowk	Mandi	1976
13. Bhunter	Kulu	1977
14. Markandi	Kulu	1977
15. Aut	Mandi	1977

### **Withdrawal of Supplies of Replenishments to Exporters of Art Silk Fabrics**

9158. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw the supplies of replenishments to the exporters of art silk fabrics to Afghanistan under the Indo-Afghanistan trade agreement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it has been withdrawn in case of exporters to other countries as well?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Exports to Afghanistan otherwise than against payment in free foreign exchange do not qualify for replenishment under the import policy for Registered Exporters. This has been the position since the inception of the import policy for Registered Exporters. The reason is that such exports to Afghanistan are to counter-balance imports of dry fruits etc. from that country under bilateral Trade Arrangement.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Increase in Government's public debt**

9159. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:  
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

\* Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late Government's public debt has considerably increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Central Government's public debt rose by nearly Rs. 4560 crores during the Fourth Plan period.

Of this market loans account for an increase of Rs. 2069 crores, treasury bills and other short-term debt Rs. 2297 crores and foreign loans Rs. 194 crores.

(b) Increased borrowings were resorted for augmenting resources for financing developmental outlays and assistance to State Governments.

### **Formation of an integrated textile policy**

9160. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to formulate an integrated textile policy covering unrestricted entry of big business houses; de-licensing, handlooms and powerloom sector; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). While Government has already announced certain policy decisions regarding production and pricing of controlled cloth and cotton yarn, other facets of an integrated textile policy are under active consideration. There are, however, no proposals for unrestricted entry of big business houses or de-licensing of the textile industry under Government's consideration.

### **Closure of textile mills in Bombay**

9161. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several textile mills in Bombay and other parts of the country are facing closure; and



(b) if so, whether a deputation of Millowners' Association and textile workers had met him in Delhi in the last week of December, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Unclaimed amounts in L.I.C.

9162. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the procedure proposed to dispose of the unclaimed amounts of L.I.C. if no claimants are found?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The L.I.C. makes all possible attempts to trace the claimants. Where any claimants are not traced, such amount is credited to the Life Fund after a period of one year from the date of intimation of claim or date of maturity or six months from the date of last follow up action whichever is later. The amount in respect of claims outstanding for more than 5 years is also credited to the Life Fund. Notwithstanding this procedure, the L.I.C. makes payments in all these cases where contact with the claimants is established later and if the claim is found admissible.

**Criteria adopted for giving loans by nationalised banks to farmers, small traders and handloom weavers**

9163. SHRI VEKARIA:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for giving loans to farmers, small traders and handloom weavers by the nationalised banks;

(b) the number of applications received for loan from farmers, small

traders and handloom weavers, separately during the year 1972-73 in Junagarh and Rajkot Districts in Gujarat State;

(c) the number of applications disposed of; and

(d) the number of applications still pending and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The basic considerations weighing with the banks are the technical feasibility and economic viability of the loan proposal and the consequent repaying capacity of the borrower. The banks are moving away from the traditional concept of security-oriented lending to purposive, productive and incremental income-oriented lending. The norms of security and margins have been significantly relaxed and are determined on the merit of each case.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is not complied by the banks.

#### Proposal to set up a tiger Safari Park near Gandhinagar (Gujarat)

9164. SHRI VEKARIA:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Tiger Safari Park near Gandhinagar (Gujarat) in the near future; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Under the Wild Life Tourism Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the possibility of setting up a Tiger Safari Park near Gandhinagar will be examined from the point of view of technical feasibility, subject to availability of funds.

**Monopoly houses connected with purchase and sale of jute abroad**

9165. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the jute magnates and industrialists are by and large speculators in jute deals and selling the finished jute products in the world market;

(b) whether Government have since taken a decision to take-over trade of the raw jute and jute products and canalise it through public sector undertaking;

(c) what is the anticipated jute crop this year and the expected foreign exchange earnings therefrom; and

(d) the names of the monopoly houses mainly connected with the purchase of raw jute and sale of jute products abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). There is some elements of speculation in the raw jute trade as well as Jute manufactures. The main reasons for this is the imbalance between production and demand, and Government have taken a series of measures to curb excessive speculation. Export of raw jute has been canalised through the Jute Corporation of India. Export of carpet backing is allowed only on the basis of fixed price. Measures under the Forward Market Regulations have also been taken.

The Jute crop during the jute year 1973-74 is estimated around 80 lakh bales and the earnings from export of jute products about Rs. 221 crores. There are a number of dealers in raw jute as well as jute goods in addition of merchant shippers and mills, some of whom belong to the large undertakings.

**Assessment regarding impact of publicity literature and tourism promotion efforts abroad**

9166. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publicity literature brought out for the promotion of overseas tourism lacks in attraction;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the impact of publicity literature on tourism promotion efforts abroad; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The tourist literature produced by the Department of Tourism compares favourably with the tourist literature produced by other countries. Suggestions and comments of travel agents/tour operators and travellers are sought from time to time to improve the quality of literature. While no formal assessment of the impact of publicity material on tourism promotion, as such, has been made, the increasing tourist traffic to our country which grew at the rate of over 19 per cent during the course of the last year as compared to the previous year as against at world average of about 10 per cent is a fair indication of the success of the tourism promotion measures, including publicity.

(c) Does not arise.

**Export of Cigarettes**

9167. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of cigarettes exported, country-wise, during last two years;

(b) the value of cigarettes imported during the last three years; and

(c) whether it is proposed to ban import of cigarettes?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6910/74].

(b) A statement indicating the value of cigarettes imported during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6910/74].

(c) Import of cigarettes is not allowed for commercial purposes.

**Arrears of Income tax against Shri R. N. Bijoria and his concerns**

9168. **SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of Income-tax due from Ram Nath Bijoria of West Bengal-IV and from his companies at present; and

(b) how many writ petitions in Income-tax cases are pending on his behalf in the Courts?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) The amount of Income-tax due from Shri Ram Nath Bijoria and his companies as on 31-3-1974 was Rs. 1.70 crores.

(b) No writ petitions are pending in the courts either in the case of Shri Ram Nath Bijoria or his companies.

**Execution of differential interest rate scheme in West Bengal**

9169. **SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the broad features of the differential interest rate scheme so far executed in West Bengal by the nationalised banks, bank-wise and District-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** The Differential Interest Rate Scheme is being implemented in all the district classified as industrially backward and also in those districts in which SFDA/MFAL programme are in operation. Under this scheme, the public sector banks extend credit at 4 per cent rate of interest only for productive purposes to borrowers, whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 2000 in the rural areas and Rs. 3000 in the urban areas.

The outstanding amount of advances extended under the scheme by the public sector banks in West Bengal as on the 31st December, 1973, was Rs. 55.73 lakhs spread over 17,759 accounts. The bank-wise break-up is as follows:—

Bank	No. of Accounts*	Balance outstanding.*
(Rs in lakhs)		
State Bank of India Group.	10642	35.76
Allahabad Bank.	257	1.26
Bank of India.	265	1.10
Central Bank of India	466	1.17
Punjab National Bank	57	1.24
United Bank of India.	5984	14.88
United Commercial Bank	88	0.32
TOTAL :	17759	55.73

\*Provisional

District-wise data are not available.

**Arrears of income tax against firms/ individuals above rupees one lakh in West Bengal**

9170. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms and individuals who are at present in arrears of Income-tax (including surcharge) exceeding rupees one lakh in West Bengal;

(b) since when these arrears are pending; and

(c) the action taken so far in each case together with the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total number of assessee assessed in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and Calcutta (Central) who were in arrears of income-tax (including surcharge) exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, is more than 1700. The number of non-company assessee included in these will also be very large. In order to find out the requisite information in all these cases, complete records of all these assessee will have to be scrutinised thoroughly. This will involve a lot of time. However, as on 31-12-1973, the number of non-company assessee (firms, H.U.Fs, individuals, etc.) assessed in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and Calcutta (Central) against whom net arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding, was 111. The names of these assessee and the net arrears outstanding against them as on 31-12-1973 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6911/74].

(b) These arrears relate to a large number of past assessment years, the earliest assessment year being 1941-42.

(c) All steps provided in law, including the following, have been taken and are being taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case:—

- (1) Levy of penalty u/s. 221 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for non-payment of tax.
- (2) Attachment of money due to the assessee u/s. 226(3).
- (3) Attachment of money in courts u/s. 226(4).
- (4) Distraint and sale of movable property u/s. 226(5).
- (5) Issue of Recovery Certificate u/s. 222.
- (6) Attachment/sale of movable/immovable property.
- (7) Detention of assessee in Civil Prison.

During the period 1-4-1973 to 31-12-1973 the arrears were reduced by Rs. 57.90 crores in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and Calcutta (Central).

**Withdrawal of Project Allowance for Central Government employees in Mandi Town, Bhojpur and Dehar in Himachal Pradesh**

9171. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders have recently been issued for withdrawing Project Allowance for Central Government employees in Mandi Town, Bhojpur and Dehar in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date on which the orders were issued;

(c) whether the project allowance continues to be paid in Sunder Nagar and Pandoh (Himachal Pradesh);

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(e) whether any representations have been received for withdrawing these orders and restoring the allowance; and

(f) if so, the decision of Government on the representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The orders withdrawing the project allowance from Central Government employees in Mandi Town, Bhojpur and Dehar were issued from the respective administrative Ministries—from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the 25th April, 1974 and from the Department of Economic Affairs and Posts & Telegraphs Directorate on the 29th April, 1974.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Project allowance is given to staff who are employed directly in connection with projects. A review of the circumstances in which the staff of various Departments were employed in the Beas—Sutlej Link Project areas showed that the employees serving at Mandi, Bhojpur and Dehar were not directly employed in connection with that project, whereas those at Sundar Nagar and Pandoh were. Accordingly, it was decided to withdraw the allowance from the former from the 1st April, 1974.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The representations are under consideration.

#### Assistance received by India under Colombo Plan

9172. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance received by India during the financial

years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 under the Colombo Plan and the names of the countries from which the assistance had been received alongwith the amount thereof; and

(b) the projects for which assistance has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The assistance rendered under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan is mainly in the form of experts, training places and marginal amounts of equipment. The value of such assistance received by India during the calendar years 1971 and 1972 was \$13,125,400 and \$9,407,900 respectively.

The figures for financial years are not available and the figure of assistance for the year 1973 is also not available as yet.

(b) The important projects for which technical assistance has been received are mentioned below:

(1) Sheep/Cattle Breeding Farms at Hissar and Barpetta, (2) Modern Bakeries; (3) Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur (Rajasthan); (4) Khetri Copper Mining Project; (5) Idikki Hydro Electric Project; (Kerala); (6) Dryland Farming and Groundwater Technology Projects, Hyderabad; (7) Leprosy Control Centre (JALMA), Agra; (8) Agricultural Centres at Arrah (Bihar), Mandya (Mysore), Vyara (Gujarat), Khopoli (Maharashtra); (9) Agricultural Development Project, Dandakaranya; (10) Indo-Japanese Prototype Product Training Centre, Howrah; (11) Dhulia Milk Scheme (Maharashtra) (12) Siliguri Dairy Project, Matigara (West Bengal); (13) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; (14) Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh; (15) Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras; (16) Durgapur Steel Plant; (17) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam; (18)

Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd, Bhopal; (19) "Operation Flood" project of National Dairy Development Board; (20) Cotton Research at Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, Coimbatore; (21) Bombay Metropolitan Transport Project; (22) Bombay Water Supply Scheme; (23) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

**Assistance to Tea industry in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh**

9173. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any special assistance is proposed to be given to the Tea industry in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the likely pattern and the amount of assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During the Fifth Plan Period, it is proposed to set up a cooperative tea factory, a clonal multiplication centre and a demonstration plot for Himachal Pradesh in particular. The details of these schemes have yet to be worked out.

**Consultative/Advisory Committee at District and State level Re. sanction of loans and other programmes of Banks**

9174. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Consultative Committees or Advisory Committees at the District and State level

for the sanction of loans and other programmes of the banks regarding their participation in the development of agriculture, commerce and industries in their respective regions;

(b) if so, the pattern of composition and the powers of these Committees;

(c) whether any Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) are also associated with these Committees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Under the Lead Bank Scheme, the Lead banks have set up district level consultative committees to co-ordinate the activities of the different financial institutions in extending banking facilities in the district. These committees consist of representatives of the commercial and co-operative banks and other financial institutions operating in the district.

In most of the districts, the concerned district officials are also invited to participate in the meetings. The committees consider questions such as opening of branches, extension of credit for bankable developmental programmes, etc. but do not sanction loans in individual cases. In many States, the State Governments have set up State-Level committees of development department officials and bankers. At the meetings of these committees, matters relating to extension of banking facilities with particular reference to financing of viable development programmes, are discussed.

(c) and (d). The district level committees being essentially forums for discussing common problems and for securing a coordinated approach among the different financial institutions operating in the area, the membership and participation in these committee meetings is generally confined to officials only.

**पांचवीं योजना में उत्तराखण्ड (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पर्यटन का विकास**

9175. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तराखण्ड अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में पर्यटन और मोटर और होटल उद्योग का विकास करने के लिये क्या-क्या परियोजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उत्तराखण्ड के पर्यटन विकास को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यटकों को उत्तराखण्ड की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिये वहाँ आधारभूत सुविधाओं (इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर) की व्यवस्था करने हेतु कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त कार्यवाही कब तक करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :

(क) से (ग). योजना आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें उत्तराखण्ड भी शामिल है, पर्यटन के विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए एक कार्यवाहक दल (वर्किंग ग्रुप) का गठन किया था। इस कार्यवाहक दल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, निधियाँ उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में, स्कीमें तैयार की जायगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को बृहद् पर्यटन यातायात के लिये प्रस्तुत करने से पूर्व यह आवश्यक होगा कि राज्य सरकार सड़कों, परिवहन के द्रुतगामी साधनों, पानी, बिजली की सप्लाई आदि जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाओं की यथेष्ट रूप में व्यवस्था करें। उत्तराखण्ड के संदर्भ में उक्त क्षेत्र पर्यटन विकास से पूर्व विदेशियों के प्रदेश पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों में भी ढील देना आवश्यक होगा।

तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कुछ चुने हुये केन्द्रों पर पर्यटकों को आवास सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये अपनी पांचवीं योजना में कुछ धनराशि का आवंटन किया है। नैनीताल में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का एक युवा होस्टल निर्माणाधीन है।

**Setting up of four subsidiary companies for General Insurance**

9176. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up four subsidiary companies for General Insurance with the head-quarters in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In pursuance of Section 16 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, all the nationalised general insurance companies have been merged into the following four subsidiaries of the G.I.C. with effect from 1-1-1974:—

Name of the Company	Registered Office
1	2
New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	Bombay.
United India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Madras.

1

2

Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Delhi.

National Insurance Co. Ltd.

Calcutta.

The schemes of mergers were published in the Gazette of India and copies thereof were laid on the Table of the House on 20th February, 1974.

#### **Decline in Export of Tea during first seven months of 1973**

9177. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of tea from South India in the first seven months of 1973 was lower as compared to the last year; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding the figures of export and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Export of tea from South India during first seven months of 1973 rose by 820 thousand kgs. as compared to the corresponding period of 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Small Scale powerloom Industry**

9178. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the necessity of allowing development of the small-scale powerlooms industry for the manufacture of jute goods in the interest of jute growers who are unable to realise an economic price for their fibre; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). On account of the limited spinning capacity of the jute industry there is no surplus jute yarn in the country and even the loom capacity in the organised sector is not fully utilised. As such Government have no proposal to allow development of the small scale powerlooms industry for the manufacture of jute goods.

#### **International Tourism Training Centre at Bangalore**

9179. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have expressed their willingness to make available land for the establishment of International Tourism Training Centre at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.



The Department of Tourism is in correspondence with the State Government to make available suitable premises for housing the Institute of Tourism.

**Study by Aid India Consortium to help India out of energy crisis and shortage of raw materials**

9180. SHRI C. K. JAFFER

SHARIEF:

SHRI AMAR SINH CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid India, Consortium has decided to study how it can help India meet the crisis caused by the soaring world prices of oil and other commodities;

(b) whether any meeting of the senior Officials from the donor Bank's Regional Headquarters has reviewed the problem facing India where economic development plan has been seriously affected by the energy crisis and steep rise in prices of raw materials; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). A Working Party meeting of the Members of India Consortium was held in Paris on 9th and 10th April, 1974 to consider a paper prepared by the World Bank on India's foreign exchange requirements and to consider the World Bank's suggestion that as large a proportion of assistance which the Consortium provides should be in freely usable form. The meeting did not attempt to reach any decision and the matter

would be pursued further at the meeting of the Consortium scheduled to be held in June this year.

**Proposal sent by Vita Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd. District Sangli, Maharashtra**

9181. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 23rd November, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 1897 regarding proposal sent by Vita Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd. Vita District Sangli Maharashtra and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the extension of the facility to non-agriculturist members of Co-operative spinning mills; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Vita Merchants Cooperative Bank Ltd., seeking extension of facility of medium term loans to non-agriculturist members for purchase of shares of cooperative spinning mills is still under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

**Foreign exchange earned by Air India**

9182. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange earned by Air India during the last three financial years?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**

Year	Net Foreign Exchange Earned/ Saved
	(Rs. in Crores)
1970/71	13.16
1971/72	7.41
1972/73	15.23

(The figure for the year 1973/74 are not available)

**Plan to renovate Ranchi Air port**

9183. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to renovate Ranchi airport in the near future in view of the increasing importance of this cosmopolitan city; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). With a view to providing additional passenger handling facilities, work on renovation of the temporary barrack at the aerodrome at an estimated cost of Rs. 52,000/- is being taken up immediately.

**Branches opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks in backward areas of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar**

9184. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches opened by the Scheduled Commercial Banks after the nationalisation of banks in rural areas in the backward areas of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar;

(b) total deposits and advances made as on the 31st March 1973; and

(c) what portion of these advances has gone to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) Between July 19, 1969 and January 31, 1974, scheduled commercial banks opened 114 offices in Santhal Parganas District and in Chhota Nagpur division comprising the 6 districts of Haazribagh, Giridih, Dhanbad, Palamau, Ranchi and Singhbhum in Bihar State. Of these 114 offices, 54 are in rural, 55 in semi-urban and 5 in urban centres.

(b) Available information as on the last Friday of June, 1973 is set out in the attached statement.

(c) Banks do not maintain data separately regarding advances sanctioned to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Statement**

District	Deposits As on the last Fri- day of June, 1973	Advances as on the last Fri- day of June, 1973
(Amount in Lakhs of Rs.)		
Hazaribagh . . .	11,20	2,24
Giridih . . .	2,65	1,40
Dhanbad . . .	147,62	17,18
Palamau . . .	3,04	34
Ranchi] . . .	27,05	26,79
Singhnum . . .	36,95	10,38
Santhal . . .	6,89	1,14

**Black Money**

9185. **SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of black money has been made upto December, 1973;

(b) if so, the total estimated amount accumulated so far; and

(c) the steps taken to freeze black money to avert financial crisis in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) and (b). The Government has not made any assessment of black money for the period ending December, 1973. By the very nature of black money, it is not possible to make any accurate estimate of its accumulation. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) has estimated the income on which tax was evaded for the period 1968-69 at a figure of Rs. 1,400 crores. It has, however, added that this is only a 'guesstimate'.

(c). Black money and tax evasion are closely inter-linked. The fight

against black money and tax evasion is continuing. Among the steps taken, or proposed to be taken, the following may be mentioned:

- (i) Provision made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, for acquisition of immovable properties, where they have been under-valued at the time of transfer, as such under-valuation facilitates generation and circulation of black money;
- (ii) Provision made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, that no suit to enforce any right in respect of any property held 'benami' shall be instituted in any court unless the property has been disclosed to the Income-tax Department. The same Act also contains certain measures for strengthening the valuation machinery of the Department to check tax evasion through under-valuation.
- (iii) The Finance Act, 1973, provides for partial integration of agricultural income with non-agricultural income for tax purposes, absence of which has been a fruitful source of tax evasion.
- (iv) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, contains many provisions to curb black money, such as increased powers of search and seizure, stricter provisions for penalty and prosecutions for tax evasion, additional powers of survey, compulsory maintenance and audit of accounts and plugging of numerous loopholes in the tax laws.
- (v) Reduction in rates of income-tax, proposed through the Finance Bill 1974, should help reduce tax evasion.

- (vi) The proposal in the Finance Bill, 1974 to raise the exemption limit for income-tax purposes from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 and to make filing of returns of income by salaried tax payers (with incomes upto Rs. 18,000) optional should also help utilise the available manpower for better investigation in bigger cases.

The following administrative measures may also be mentioned:—

- (i) A Special Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) to investigate the cases of some of the biggest business houses;
- (ii) Prosecutions for concealment of income in glaring cases of tax evasion are being launched.
- (iii) An intensive survey has been ordered regarding newly constructed properties in urban areas.
- (iv) Powers under section 133A of the Income-Tax Act for survey are also being utilised more frequently.
- (v) Intelligence Wings are being strengthened to deal more effectively with the bigger tax evasion cases.

**हल्दी घाटी में पर्यटकों को उपलब्ध की गई सुविधाएं**

9186. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :  
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या पयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हल्दी घाटी के ऐतिहासिक महत्व और उसके प्रति

पर्यटकों के आकर्षण की ओर गया है ; और

(ख) हल्दी घाटी में अब तक पर्यटकों के लिये क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं और भविष्य में क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने का विचार है ?

पयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :  
(क) और (ख). सरकार को हल्दी घाटी के ऐतिहासिक एवं स्वदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए इसके आकर्षण की जानकारी है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हल्दी घाटी स्थल पर पर्यटकों के लिए अभी तक कोई सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं। हल्दी घाटी में, उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्दर जहां तक व्यवहार्य है, यात्रियों के लिये परिवहन तथा अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान करने के प्रश्न को राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाने का प्रस्ताव है।

**पाली में कार्य कर रहे छपाई तथा रंगाई उद्योगों से शिकायत**

9187. श्री मूल चन्द शर्मा : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में और विशेष रूप से पाली में काम कर रहे लघु छपाई और रंगाई उद्योगों ने उत्पादन शुल्क के बारे में कोई शिकायत की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिस्म मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस विषय पर प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों को ध्यान में रखते हुये इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कार्यकरण की जांच के लिये समिति की नियुक्ति**

9188. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कार्यकरण की जांच के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उसका क्या प्रयोजन है और समिति के अध्यक्ष का क्या नाम है ;

(ग) समिति की कुल कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं और बैंक ने यात्रा तथा महंगाई भत्ता पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ; और

(घ) क्या समिति के कुछ सदस्य विमान से आते जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे सदस्यों पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई ?

**बिल मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**  
(क) और (ख). सरकार ने सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कार्यकरण की जांच के लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की है। बैंक के बोर्ड के डायरेक्टरों ने श्री प्रार० एन० चेतूर की अध्यक्षता में, जो इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक के सेवा निवृत्त अध्यक्ष और प्रबन्ध निदेशक हैं, बैंक के कार्यकरण के सभी पहलुओं की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है।

(ग) सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि समिति की बम्बई में दो बार बैठकें हुई हैं और उसने बैंक के कई क्षेत्रों, प्राभागों और शाखाओं का भी दौरा किया है। सेंट्रल बैंक ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि उसने अभी तक समिति के यात्रा के खर्च के रूप में और अन्य खर्च के रूप में 12,428.65 रुपया खर्च किया है।

(घ) समिति के सभी सदस्य इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की नियमित सेवा या यात्रा के अन्य साधनों का, जो भी सुविधाजनक हों, प्रयोग करने हैं।

**सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं**

9189. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये कोई सुविधाएं दी गयी हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1972 और 1973 में इस प्रशिक्षण पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गयी, कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया, वे किस किस श्रेणी के थे और प्रशिक्षण की अवधि तथा व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों को जिस विषय का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है उनमें उन विषय का काम बाद में नहीं कराया जाता ?

**बिल मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**  
(क) सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सूचना दी है कि वह अपने प्रशिक्षण कालेज अर्थात् "सर सांगारजी पाखनराना बैंकर्स ट्रेनिंग कालेज" में अपने अधिकारियों को शिक्षा प्रदान करता है। इन कालेज का प्रबन्ध सेंट्रल बैंक और देना बैंक द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से किया जाता है और उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का बंटवारा उपरोक्त बैंकों द्वारा 3 : 2

के अनुपात में किया जाता है। इस कालेज में एक समय 100 अधिकारियों के लिये 4 पाठ्यक्रम चलाने की क्षमता है। इस कालेज के अलावा, बैंक के, देश भर में, विभिन्न शहरों में 10 प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हैं।

अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये खोले गये कालेज में निम्नलिखित पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है :—

1. सामान्य बैंकिंग पाठ्यक्रम।
2. लेखा परीक्षा और निरीक्षण पाठ्यक्रम।
3. विदेशी मुद्रा व्यापार का वित्तपोषण।
4. शाखा प्रबन्ध और वरिष्ठ शाखा प्रबन्धक पाठ्यक्रम।
5. ऋण मूल्यांकन पाठ्यक्रम।
6. लघु उद्योगों का वित्त पोषण।
7. कृषि वित्त पाठ्यक्रम।
8. विदेशी मुद्रा विषयक पाठ्यक्रम।
9. योग्यता विकास कार्यक्रम।

प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में निम्नलिखित पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं :—

1. नये रंगरूटों के लिये प्रवेश पाठ्यक्रम।
2. उन वरिष्ठ लिपिकों के लिये नवी-

करण पाठ्यक्रम जिन्हें पदोन्नति दी जानी है।

3. अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अन्तर्गत पदोन्नति लिपिकों के लिये नवीकरण पाठ्यक्रम।
4. ग्रामीण शाखा अधिकारियों के लिये शाखा प्रबन्ध कार्यक्रम।
5. रोकड़िया पाठ्यक्रम।
6. विवरण-पाठ्यक्रम।
7. उप-लेखापाल पाठ्यक्रम।
8. टेलर प्रणाली पाठ्यक्रम।

इन पाठ्यक्रमों के अलावा, किसी प्रदेश की प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर भी पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं।

इन आन्तरिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के अलावा, बैंक अपने अधिकारियों को ऐसे विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण पाने के लिये भेजता है जो बैंकर प्रशिक्षण कालेज (भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक), बम्बई, कृषि बैंकिंग कालेज (भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक) पूना, राष्ट्रीय बैंक प्रबन्ध संस्था, लघु उद्योग विस्तार प्रशिक्षण संस्था, हैदराबाद आदि द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं।

(ख) चलाये गये पाठ्यक्रमों, प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षणार्थियों और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में

कालेजो पर किये गये व्यय का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	1972		1973	
	एस० पी० बी० टी० कालेज	प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र	एस० पी० बी० टी० कालेज	प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र
1. पाठ्यक्रमों की संख्या	15	119	30	156
2. प्रशिक्षित अधिकांशियों की संख्या	160	557	433	619
3. लिपिकों की संख्या		1015	..	1605
4. किया गया व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)	4.04	8.34	6.40	11.32

(ग) बैंक ने यह सूचित किया है कि नीति के तौर पर व्यक्तियों के वर्तमान काम और भावी नियुक्ति के आधार पर उचित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिये उपयुक्त व्यक्ति का चयन करने का हर प्रयास किया जाता है।

**निर्यात के लिये जहाज उपलब्ध न होना**

**9190. श्री जूल कन्व डास :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कांडला पत्तन से गैर-परम्परागत वस्तु 'बेन्टोनाइट' के निर्यात के लिये जहाज उपलब्ध नहीं थे और न ही अब उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) क्या आशापुरा (मनचेम इण्डस्ट्रीज) ने इस बारे में लवाणज्य विभाग को शिकायत पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और उक्त विभाग ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० झांग) :** (क) जी हां। यह वस्तु बाटम कागो है जिसे सामान्यतः चार्डर्ड जहाजों

द्वारा भेजा जाता है। अतिरिक्त ऊंची वर्तमान भाड़ा दरों के कारण निर्यातक जहाजों काफ़िस कम्पनियों ने इस माल को ढोने के लिये अनुरो करते रहे हैं। चूंकि काफ़िस के जहाजों की भाड़ा दरें फायदेमंद और किफायती नहीं थीं इसलिये काफ़िस ने इसे अनिर्धारित दर वाली वस्तु घोषित कर दिया और यह हर जहाजी कम्पनी और निर्यातक पर छोड़ दिया कि वे बातचीत करके भाड़े की दरें तय करें।

(ख) जी हां। इस मामले पर नौवहन महानिदेशक और अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ तत्काल कार्यवाही की गई।

(ग) नौवहन महानिदेशक जहाजी काफ़िस कम्पनियों को यह माल ढोने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये राजी करने के लिये प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं लेकिन मान्य भाड़ा दरें तय करने और पत्तन पर भारी स्थानाभाव होने के कारण माल आबू घाटी पहुंचने के बारे में कठिनाई रही। नौवहन निदेशक ने अब सूचित किया है कि काफ़िस की एक सदस्य कम्पनी द्वारा मई, 1974 के पहले सप्ताह में आबू घाटी ले जाने की सम्भावना है।

**Foreign Exchange Released to Government of Bihar for Purchase of Aircraft**

9191. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether to utilize the foreign exchange released to Government of Bihar for the purchase of an aircraft, a representative of the Bihar Government had been to America to finalise the deal with the American Aircraft Corporation, and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether Bihar Government have already seven aircraft, six of which have been reduced to junk; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) According to information received from the Bihar Government, the purchase of a Beach Baron B-55 aircraft for which foreign exchange was released has already been finalised through the India Supply Mission and no representative of that Government has been sent to USA for this purpose. The person sent by Bihar Government is a pilot who has gone for familiarisation and endorsement training.

(b) and (c). Out of the seven aircraft of the Bihar Government two hold current certificate of airworthiness. The rest are under the necessary repairs/servicing/inspection.

**Foreign Companies changing hands**

9192. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5690 on the 5th April, 1974 regarding foreign companies found changing hands and state:

(a) the names and particulars of Indian firms and persons who have acquired controlling interests of these foreign firms; and

(b) total market value of the assets of each company so purchased?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6912/74].

**Passenger amenities in Indian Airlines**

9193. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the passenger amenities available in Indian Airlines immediately before the declaration of lock-out;



(b) whether these amenities were withdrawn immediately after the declaration of lock-out;

(c) whether these amenities have not been restored even after the withdrawal of lock-out; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). Prior to the lock-out declared on 24th November, 1973, Indian Airlines provided the following amenities to the passengers:—

- (1) hot meal service on board the aircraft during meal time,
- (2) light refreshments like tea, coffee, biscuits, etc.,
- (3) cabin service items such as sweets, reading material (magazines and newspapers) and freshen-ups,
- (4) surface transport between city office and airport and vice-versa on payment, and
- (5) free portage on the land side of the airport.

During the lock-out, when skeleton services were operated, services referred to at (1), (4) and (5) were discontinued. Magazines were also withdrawn, but newspapers continued to be provided.

Normal air services have since been restored, but the Corporation has not resumed:—

- (1) hot meal service on board,
- (2) provision of surface transport between city offices and airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore; and
- (3) free portage on the land side of the airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bangalore.

From 15th April, 1974, however, the Corporation is providing snacks to passengers on flights of 1½ hours duration or more falling during meal times. The decision of the Corporation to discontinue surface transport services and portage on the land side of the airport is in line with the practice followed by other domestic airlines abroad. The International Airports Authority of India has made alternative arrangements to provide portage on payment at the four international airports. Indian Airlines had approached the Airports Authority to provide passenger coach facilities at the international airports. This facility is available at Delhi and Bangalore on payment. Efforts are under way to provide similar services at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta also.

Central Loans and Grants given to West Bengal due to drought

9194. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and subsidy recommended by the Central study

Team to West Bengal during the last year to meet conditions of drought and scarcity; and

(b) the amount so far released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There has been no request from the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance towards drought relief expenditure in 1973-74 and as such, the question of a Central team recommending or the Centre releasing any assistance to the State Government for drought relief expenditure in the last year has not arisen.

#### World Bank Aid for West Bengal and Maharashtra

9195. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the World Bank aided projects in West Bengal and Maharashtra, project-wise;

(b) the names of the projects completed upto date, along with starting date, of the project, and the amount spent, project-wise; and

(c) the details of projects to be completed during fifth five-year plan period, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). A statement giving details of the projects in Maharashtra and West Bengal for which assistance has been obtained from the World Bank Group is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The following projects are expected to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period:

*West Bengal: The Calcutta Urban Development Project:* The project is to be executed by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and will cover water supply, sewerage and drainage, garbage disposal, environmental hygiene, urban transport, and redevelopment of slums in Calcutta.

*Maharashtra: The Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project:* The project is a part of leading programme for agricultural development in Maharashtra and consists of financing of loans for minor irrigation, land development and consultancy services in the State of Maharashtra through Land Development Bank and certain participating Commercial Banks.

*Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project:* The credit amount is to be utilised for water supply and distribution systems, sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal works under Bombay Municipal Corporation's development plan.

## Statement

Part (a) and (b):

State	Name of the Project	Date of signing the Agreement	Actual Amount of the Loan	Amount Utilised	Completed or on going	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			U.S. \$m.	U.S. \$m.		
West Bengal	Calcutta Port I	25-6-58	29.00	29.00	Completed	
	Calcutta Port II	17-8-61	18.84	18.84	Completed	
	Calcutta Urban Development	1.12-9-73	35.00	Nil.	On going	
Maharashtra	Koyna Power Project I	8-4-59	18.70	18.70	Completed	
	Purna Irrigation Project	18-7-62	13.00	13.00	Completed	
	Koyna Power Project II	8-8-62	17.50	17.50	Completed	
	Bombay Port Project	14-9-62	15.00	15.00	Completed	
	Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project	29-3-72	30.00	11.3	On going	
	Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage Project	22-1-74	55.00	0.6	On going	
NOTE: In addition to above, there are certain Project as indicated below which cover States including Maharashtra and West Bengal.						
	Power Transmission Project	11-6-65	50.00	50.00	Completed	Provision for Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) \$ 5.3 million. Provision for West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB) \$ 12.2 million
	Second Power Transmission Project	3-5-71	75.00	1.1	On going	Provision for MSEB \$ 6.7 million. Provision for WBSEB \$ 9 million.

**Remittances by Foreign Companies**

9196. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the remittances abroad made by the Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd., Bata Shoe Co. Ltd., Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd., and Godfrey Phillips (II) Ltd. during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) whether in the matter of re-

patriation any distinction is made between collaboration companies and multi-national companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) No differentiation is made between multi-national companies and other companies having foreign collaboration in the matter of repatriation of remittances.

**Statement**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Company	Year	Dividends	Royalty/ Technical know-how	Others	Total
1.	India Tobacco Co. Ltd.	1972-73 1973-74	227.34 N.A.	Nil N.A.	Nil N.A.	227.34 N.A.
2.	Bata Shoe Co. Ltd.	1972-73 1973-74	9.84 33.42	6.27 6.30	27.45* Nil	43.56 39.72
3.	Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.	1972-73 1973-74	73.53 77.54	29.06 22.80	Nil Nil	102.59 100.34**
4.	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd.	1972-73 1973-74	14.25 14.44	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	14.25 14.44**

N.A.—No application received.

\*Includes Rs. 12.41 lakhs representing repayment of loan.

\*\*Upto February 1974 only.

**Service charges due to Municipal Corporation of Calcutta from Central Government**

9197. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of service charges due at present to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta from the Central Government; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the payment of these charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the Ministry of Works and Housing and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Permission to Foreign participants to import Goods for sale at India International Trade Fair, 1974**

9198. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit the foreign participants in India International Trade Fair, 1974 to import goods for sale at the Fair; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) Yes Sir; the foreign participants in the Fair will be granted a Fair Quota for disposal of their exhibits after the Fair.

(b) the broad features of the Fair Quota are given to the Statement attached.

*Statement*

**Fair Quota for International Participants in India International Trade Fair, 1974.**

Foreign participants in the India International Trade Fair 1974 will be granted a 'Fair Quota' for disposal of their exhibits after the fair. The quantum of the Quota will be as follows:—

- (a) Rs. 2500 per sq. mt. of space booked subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,00,000 for each country participating in the Fair at National level.
- (b) Rs. 750 per sq. mt of space booked subject to a maximum of Rs 7,50,000 for each foreign commercial firm participating in the fair.

2. Disposal of exhibits against the Fair Quota will be subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) the items should be permissible for import into India under the Import Policy in force;
- (b) they should be sold to eligible buyers; and
- (c) sales above US \$ 50,000 should be routed through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

3. Disposals under the Fair Quota will be in addition to the sales against valid import licence already held by buyers in India.

**Tourist Centres opened in Rajasthan**

9199. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourist centres opened in Rajasthan in comparison to other States in the country are far less; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):** (a) and (b). The development of tourist facilities is not being undertaken on State-wise basis but on other considerations such as the actual or potential attraction of a site for tourists, its accessibility, its historical and archaeological significance availability of basic infrastructure and the present flow of tourist traffic. Such a selective approach is necessary to obtain maximum results from the limited resources available for the development of tourism.

### Fair distribution of Cloth in Rural Areas

9200. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that controlled varieties of cloth are not easily available to the consumers specially in the rural part of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to streamline fair distribution of cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the revised policy for controlled cloth, brought into force from the 1st April, 1974, the quantum of controlled cloth has been raised from 400 million sq. metres to 800 million sq. metres per annum. Possible means of increasing the distribution channels is also being discussed with the State Governments and the industry.

### Tax Evasion by National and Grindlays Bank

9201. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received regarding tax evasion by the National and Grindlays Bank Limited;

(b) if so, nature of complaint; and

(c) action taken thereon?

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

(b) The allegations are general in nature. The allegations are against

the Bank as well as some of its top officials. Some of the allegations are as follows:

- (i) Improper valuation of perquisites provided to top officials of the bank.
- (ii) Improper claims of depreciation in regard to bank's buildings/other assets.
- (iii) Evasion of Income-tax by the pensioners of the bank settled in U.K.
- (iv) No-deduction of tax at source from interest paid to non-residents.
- (v) Improper claims of certain expenses.

(c) All the allegations are being looked into and thoroughly investigated. In the assessments of the Bank and its employees upto and inclusive of assessment year 1971-72, suitable additions have been made wherever necessary, based on proven items of information as well as detailed investigations conducted by the Department.

### Realisation of Excise Duty from Tea produced in West Bengal

9202. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea produced and total amount of central excise duty collected from Darjeeling District in West Bengal from 1971-72 to 1973-74; and

(b) the reasons for decline in realisation of excise revenue?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) The required information is as follows:

Year	Production Central Excise duty collected	
	(ooo) kg	Rs. (ooo)
1971-72 .	[23,597	[96,51
1972-73	[23,488	[80,94
1973-74 .	23,617	[82,21

(b) The major reason for the fall in central excise duty collections is the operation of the court injections against collection of duty at the appropriate zonal rates consequent on the writ petitions filed by the tea gardens in the High Court at Calcutta.

### Production of Ganja in West Bengal

9203. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of ganja has decreased in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the quantum of production of ganja from 1970 to 1973 in the country, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the reason for decrease in production in West Bengal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) The quantity of ganja produced in West Bengal had considerably decreased during the year 1972 as compared to the previous years. In 1973 the quantity produced again increased although it was still below the 1971 figure.

(b) The required information is as follows:—

Name of State	Quantity of ganja produced in Kgs.			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bihar . . . . .	24,852	27,180	11,767	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	40,030	33,595	23,321	N.A.
Orissa . . . . .	13,084	10,739	10,632	8,619
West Bengal . . . . .	16,697	19,179	2,806	13,601
TOTAL . . . . .	94,663	90,693	48,526	22,220

N.A. : Information not yet available.

(c) The main reasons for decrease in production of ganja in West Bengal during the year 1972 were—

- (i) lesser area was engaged for ganja cultivation due to flood and cyclone; and
- (ii) ganja crop was extensively damaged due to excessive rains and adverse weather conditions.

**Federation of Association of Small Industries seeking equal treatment with the Large Scale Sector in Import Policy for 1974-75**

9204. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Association of Small Industries of India has sought equal treatment with the large-scale sector in the import policy and pleaded for removal of certain irritants in the current policy; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the scarce raw material towards the import of which the attention of Government has been drawn and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation of Association of Small Scale Industries of India made a large number of suggestions in respect of import of individual items. All these suggestions were considered in detail at the time of review of the import policy for the year 1974-75 and wherever possible the suggestions have been accepted subject to the availability of foreign exchange and the importance of the user industries to the national economy as also the needs of export production and import substitution.

**Supply of Mutton Tallow to Small Scale Soap Manufacturers by S.T.C.**

9205. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mutton tallow is still being given to large scale soap manufacturers whereas the supply thereof is being denied to the Small Scale Soap Manufacturers and instead palm oil is being supplied to them; and

(b) the reasons for disparity in the prices of palm oil supplied by the State Trading Corporation to the Vanaspati Industries and Small Scale Soap industries?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) No distinction is made between the organised sector and Small Scale Sector and tallow or palm oil is supplied to both organised and small scale soap manufacturers according to its availability.

(b) The release price of palm oil and other imported oils for the Vanaspati industries is fixed by taking into account various factors namely cost of imported oil, prices of indigenous edible oils and their availability, while in the case of Soap Manufacturers the release price of palm oil is based only on the cost of imported palm oil. The release price for the Soap Manufacturers is higher of the two prices.

**Mobilisation of Additional Resources from Public Sector in Fifth Plan**

9207. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Governments will have to raise addi-



tional resources for the Public Sector in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has made any suggestions to Planning Commission regarding the ways for increasing the resources?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 envisages additional resources mobilisation of Rs. 6,850 crores for the public sector during the Fifth Plan period. Of this amount, Rs. 2,550 crores are to be mobilised by the State Governments and the balance of Rs. 4,300 crores by the Centre.

(b) Ministry of Finance was associated with the deliberations regarding mobilisation of additional resources. The broad lines along which additional resources could be mobilised are indicated in pages 58-62 of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 (Part I).

#### **Sending of Provident Fund Statements to Depositors**

9208. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 6th April, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 6416 regarding forwarding of Annual Statements of G.P.F. to Depositors by the A.G.C.R. and A.G.C.W.M. and state:

(a) whether G.P.F. statements for the financial year 1972-73 have since been sent to the depositors as promised;

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

(c) by what time these would now be sent?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) The G.P.F. statements for the financial year 1972-73 in the office of the A.G.C.W. & M., have been sent to the depositors in April, 1974. In the office of the A.G. C.R. the account statements for the Provident Fund Accounts maintained under hand posting system for the year 1972-73 (about 36,000) have been sent and for those maintained under the computer system (about 97,000) the work is in progress.

(b) The delay in the A.G.C.R.'s office is due to the larger number of accounts dealt with in that office with the correspondingly larger carry over of arrears at the time the accounts were computerised, the lack of adequate computer time over the years and the effective computer time even within the time allotted having been cut down considerably on many days due to power failure, and lower voltage on some occasions in the computer centre at Ramakrishna Puram. In the A.G.C.W.M.'s office also, there was a delay of about three months due to the reasons aforesaid.

(c) The work relating to 1972-73 is expected to be completed by the A.G. C.R. by December, 1974, provided factors like power failure, lower voltage, etc., do not dislocate the work,

#### **Discrepancies in the Statements of G.P.F. Accounts**

9209. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of computerisation of G.P.F. Accounts in the offices of A.G.C.R. and A.G.C.W.M. a large number of discrepancies have been pointed out by G.P.F. Depositors in the Annual Statements for the year 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the reasons for these discrepancies and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Discrepancies have been pointed out in respect some accounts, but the discrepancies are not peculiar to computerised system, as, under the manual system also, such discrepancies are pointed out.

(b) Discrepancies generally arise due to defective preparation of Schedules by Drawing Officers, particularly quoting of wrong account numbers, recovery of subscriptions by Drawing Officers before allotment of account numbers, loss of Schedules in transit at different stages, mis-classification of credits in accounts, frequent transfer of Government servants in some departments and delays in remittance of subscriptions of Government servants on foreign service/deputation/duty in other account circles involving settlement through exchange accounts.

The overall position which bristles with complexities has been under review. Some of the steps taken so far to adjust the missing credits are, tracing of correct account numbers of the subscribers in A.G.C.'s offices from alphabetical index Registers, correspondence with Drawing Officers/Treasury Officers to get correct Schedules and particulars regarding unposted items, transfer of credits between account circles by Bank drafts instead of through accounting channels in some cases, liberalisation for adjustments of missing credits on collateral evidence basis, and collection of requisite details on the spot by sending peripatetic parties, where necessary.

### Delay in correcting Statement or G.P.F. Accounts

9210. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the fact that a G.P.F. depositor, while pointing out any discrepancy in his annual account Statement is required to furnish full details including letter No. with date, cheque No. and the amount of the cheque, yet a long time is taken by the office of the A.G.C.R. and A.G.C.W.M. in correcting the said statements; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The statements of accounts for a year are sent out annually over a short period of time. The letters from the subscribers also come in bunches over a short period. Moreover, back references are required to be made to the offices/departments where sometimes the information is not furnished adequately. In quite a number of cases, references are made to other accounts circles. All these processes in respect of a large number of Accounts take time. The Accounts are corrected, as far as possible, in the next year's accounts statements.

### मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की बकाया राशि

9211. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1973 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की कितनी राशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) उन दस फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की अधिकतम राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की सम्पूर्ण बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :** (क) से (ग). बिक्री-कर प्रशासन (स्थानीय तथा केन्द्रीय दोनों) राज्य सरकारों में निहित हैं। अतः अपेक्षित सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी गई है और यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कृषि सम्पदा कर लगाना**

**9212. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कृषि सम्पदा कर लगाने का सुझाव दिया है ; और

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

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :** (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् में, कृषि सम्पत्ति कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को कोई विशिष्ट सुझाव नहीं दिया गया था। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि उन्हें कृषि भूमि कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में राज सन्मति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करके और या भू-राजस्व में दी गई रियायतों को वापस लेने, भू-राजस्व पर क्रमिक दर से अधिभार लगाने और मुधार-शुल्क लगाने जैसे अन्य उपायों के मिश्रण के जरिए, कृषि क्षेत्र से अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने चाहिये।

**मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने संबंधी योजना**

**9213. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति वर्ष बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी पर्यटक आते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :** (क) भारत आने वाले पर्यटकों के आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर एकत्रित किये जाते हैं न कि राज्य-वार आधार पर। तथापि, 1972-73 के दौरान आयोजित विदेशी पर्यटक सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि 40985 विदेशी पर्यटकों में से, जिन्होंने उस वर्ष भारत की यात्रा की, क्रमशः 7.2 प्रतिशत तथा 1.2 प्रतिशत पर्यटकों ने मध्य प्रदेश में खजुराहो तथा भोपाल/ग्वालियर की यात्रा की।

(ख) पर्यटक शक्ति के सभी स्थानों के लिये, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश के स्थान भी सम्मिलित हैं, पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये निरन्तर प्रचार किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में खजुराहो, भोपाल, कान्हा किसली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा सांची में पर्यटकों के लिये सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

**Selection of Persons by Reserve Bank for appointment to Clerical Posts belonging to Maharashtra**

9214. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:  
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has selected for appointment to clerical posts only the candidates belonging to Maharashtra, after inviting applications from every eligible citizen of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of applications received and the number of persons selected?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member has presumably in mind the recruitment of Clerks Grade II/Coin Note Examiners in the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, for which applications were called for on 10th November, 1973 through advertisements appearing in newspapers circulating in the region composed of Maharashtra (excluding Vidharba area) and Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Goa, which is the recruitment zone for Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. The Reserve Bank of India have reported that their practice for many years has been that each office of the Reserve Bank is assigned a specific zone for recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts, different zones among them covering the whole country. Advertisements for these posts are confined only to the newspapers circulating in the recruitment zone.

According to the Reserve Bank of India, 16967 candidates applied in response to the advertisement. After

scrutinising these applications in accordance with their policy, the Bank called 5072 candidates for test on 24th February, 1974. Candidates qualifying in the test are yet to appear before the Selection Board for an interview, after which a select list will be prepared.

**Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Orissa and Bihar**

9215. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to ferer to the reply given on the 5th April, 1974 to Unstarred Question No. 5808 regarding opening of branches of nationalised banks in Bihar and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring the states of Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal, Manipur, Assam Nagaland, Orissa and Bihar to the All India level by opening new branches during 1974-76;

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

(c) what steps are being taken to bring the districts of North Bihar particularly, Madhubani, Samastipur, Gopalganj, Sitamarhi and Saharsa to the All India level by opening new branches during 1974-76?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The correction of regional imbalances in the availability of banking facilities has necessarily to be undertaken in a phased manner in view of several constraints—viz., manpower and training facilities, lack of adequate infrance-structural facilities etc. The banks on their part are giving special attention to the requirements of banking facilities in the underbanked areas, including the States of Bihar and Orissa as well as the States and Union Territories of the North Eastern Region, while formulating their three-year rolling plans for branch expansion.

**Facing of difficulties by India in obtaining Raw Cashew Nuts from Africa**

9216. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has faced difficulties in East African countries to obtain the required quantity of raw cashew nuts in 1973-74;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether China has entered the market of cashew nuts and cashew products; and

(d) if so, what is the impact of it on our cashew industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The main sources of import of raw cashew nuts into India are Tanzania, Kenya and Mozambique.

Tanzania which is one of the main suppliers of raw cashew nuts to India has since December 1973 started offering its exportable surplus in lots instead of offering the entire quantity at a time. The other countries viz. Kenya and Mozambique have sold their exportable surplus to India this year also.

(c) There are unconfirmed reports that China has purchased small quantities of raw cashew nuts from Tanzania.

(d) It is too early to make any assessment in this regard.

**Export at Shellac**

9217. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shellac has a big market abroad;

(b) if so, to which countries Shellac was exported in 1972-73, 1973-74;

(c) the total foreign exchange earned in these years; and

(d) which are the countries where new market can be explored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The exports were made to USA, USSR, Federal Republic of Germany, U.K. and Brazil, in addition to a number of other countries.

(c). The value of exports of shellac in 1972-73 was Rs. 6.19 crores and the value is estimated approximately at Rs. 12.20 crores for 1973-74.

(d). Expansion of market may be possible in Latin America, Eastern Europe, African countries and also in Singapore, Hongkong and Australia.

**Issuing of Licences to Mafatlal Group**

9218. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many import licences have been issued to Mafatlal Group Century Rayon, Tribeni Tissues and the Textile Units managed by Goenka Group, specially R. P. Goenka during 1972-73, 1973-74 and the rupee value thereof;

(b) whether any allegation or complaints have been received by Government about the misuse of those import licences; and

(c) if so, which are those companies and what action Government have taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Particulars of all the import licences issued are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import licences and Export Licences, copies of which are made available regularly to the Parliament Library. Firm-wise statistics are not being maintained.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

#### Production of Jute Goods in various Jute Mills of Calcutta

9219. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of jute goods in National Jute Mill, Calcutta and the Hukamchand Jute Mill, Calcutta in the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) their total exports during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जापान प्रस्तुत किया जाता

9220. श्री राजबख्शार सादगी :  
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों ने गत 2 अप्रैल को उनको एक जापान प्रस्तुत किया था ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या उनके नेताओं का कोई प्रतिनिधिमंडल उपरोक्त तारीख को उनसे मिला भी था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (घ). पिछले महीने में भ्रमण-भ्रमण तारीखों को केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बहुत से सगठनों से "केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सामान्य मांगों का प्रपत्र" नामक जापान प्राप्त हुये हैं :—

(ख) जापनों में प्रस्तुत मुख्य मुद्दे ये हैं :—

(1) सरकार को सिद्धान्त रूप में 200 अंकों (मूल 1960—100) के जीवन निर्वाह-सूचकांक के लिये 314 रुपये की न्यूनतम मजूरी मंजूर करनी चाहिये ।

(2) वर्तमान मजूरी संरचना तथा वेतन वृद्धि की दरों का संशोधन किया जाय और वेतन संशोधित वेतन-मात्र में वर्ष-प्रति वर्ष के आधार पर फिर से निश्चित किया जाय ।

(3) 1200 रुपये की संशोधित वेतन-सीमा तक के लिये महंगाई भत्ता सूत्र को अंक तत्त्व और समय-तत्त्व दोनों की दृष्टि से बदला जाय और उसमें जीवन-निर्वाह व्यय में वृद्धि की गत प्रतिगत प्रति-पत्ति की व्यवस्था रखी जाय ।

- (4) मंहगाई भत्ते को, सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए, पेंशन की गणना के प्रयोजन के लिये भी, वेतन ही माना जाय।
- (5) मकान किराया भत्ता, 1,200 रुपये प्रतिमास के वेतन-स्तर तक, किराया-रशीदें पेश करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रखते हुये, दिया जाय।
- (6) सरकारी आवास की लाइसेंस फीस को घटाकर मूल वेतन के 7-1/2 प्रतिशत अथवा मानक किराये में से जो भी कम हो, उस तक सीमित कर दिया जाय।
- (7) वर्तमान में मिल रही बाल शिक्षा भत्ता, नगर-निवासप्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता, यात्रा भत्ता आदि की सुविधा में कोई कमी नहीं की जाय।
- (8) छुट्टी के दिनों में ड्यूटी के लिये समयोपरि भत्ता सामान्य से दुगुनी दर से दिया जाय और समयोपरि भत्ता, घंटों की दर से दिया जाय और उसकी गणना करने में काम के घंटों के बाद का कोई समय छोड़ा नहीं जाय।
- (9) विशेष वेतन, वेतन के प्रतिशत के रूप में दिया जाय।
- (10) पदोन्नति के पर्याप्त अवसर प्रदान किये जायें, जिसमें वरिष्ठता के आधार पर कम-से-कम दो पदोन्नतियां मिलने की व्यवस्था रखी जाय, और प्रत्येक पदोन्नति पर पिछले अन्तिम वेतन के कम-से-कम 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि मिले।
- (11) मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने पर पेंशनरों को शत-प्रति शत प्रतिपूर्ति मिलने की व्यवस्था की जाय और जो व्यक्ति 1 मार्च, 1970 तथा 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 के बीच सेवा-निवृत्त हुये हैं, उनको पेंशन मंहगाई भत्ता एवं अन्तरिम राहतों को भी हिसाब में लेकर दी जाय।
- (12) पिछले दस महीनों में ली गई परिलब्धियों के औसत के आधार पर पूरी पेंशन का हिसाब लगाया जाय और जब पेंशन का एक भाग परिवर्तित कराकर इकट्ठी रकम के रूप में लिया जाय तब दस वर्ष बाद वापस पूरी पेंशन देना शुरू किया जाय।
- (13) पूरी पेंशन की दर परिलब्धियों की 50 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिये और उपदान सेवा के प्रत्येक सम्पूर्ण वर्ष के लिये आधे महीने की परिलब्धियों के हिसाब से दिया जाय।
- (14) सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भृत्ति का न्यूनतम 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस दिया जाय।
- (15) श्रम संघीय पूरे अधिभार गारंटी पूर्वक दिये जायें और किसी हड़ताल को अवैध घोषित नहीं किया जाय।
- (16) श्रम संघीय काम करने पर सताने की सभी कार्यवाहियां बन्द की जायें। सेवा में कोई व्यवधान नहीं लाया जाय। पिछली हड़तालों से सम्बन्धित सभी मुकदमें उठा लिये जाय, और जिन अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को नौकरियां खत्म कर दी गई थीं, और बाद में नौकरी में फिर से बहाल कर दिये गये थे, उनको नौकरी से अलग रहने की अवधि के

पूरे बेतन और भत्ते दिजायें।

- (17) खाद्यान्न तथा उपभोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा उचित दरों पर नियमित तौर से की जाय।
- (18) जिन कर्मचारियों ने सेवा के तीन वर्ष पूरे कर लिये हों उन सभी को स्वतः स्थायित्व स्तर का मान लिया जाय।
- (19) पांच दिन के सप्ताह के बारे में चर्चा की जाय।

(ग) तृतीय बेतन आयोग ने पहले ही केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बेतन-संरचना, भत्तों तथा अन्य लाभों की जांच की है और इन मुद्दों पर बहुत सारी सिफारिशें भी की हैं। आयोग द्वारा की गई महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों पर, पिछले सितम्बर, में, संयुक्त परामर्शदाता तब की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के कर्मचारियों पक्ष के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ भी चर्चा की गयी थी। उन बातों के परिणाम को तथा वित्तीय साधनों का सीमाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने श्रेणी II, III तथा IV के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों में कुछ सुधार करने का निर्णय किया। ये निर्णय अक्टूबर, 1973 में घोषित किये गये और उन निर्णयों को यथा सम्भव तुरन्त कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही भी की गई है। सरकार द्वारा किये गये सुधारों से, आयोग की सिफारिशों से होने वाले व्यय-भार के अतिरिक्त लगभग 61 करोड़ रुपये का आवर्ती एवं 25 करोड़ रुपये का अनावर्ती व्यय-भार और बढ़ा है। गत वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक महंगाई भत्ते की जो बहुत सी किस्त देनी पड़ी, उनके कारण आवर्ती व्यय में अतिरिक्त वृद्धि हुई है। वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण, निर्णीत प्रश्नों में आगे अतिरिक्त सुधार करना अथवा उनके सम्बन्ध में फिर से विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है।

**भारत और जापान के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग के लिये प्रस्ताव**

9221. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और जापान के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से कोई नई योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इससे भारत को क्या लाभ पहुंचने की आशा है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**

(क) से (ग). भारत और जापान के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिये इस प्रकार की कोई विशिष्ट योजना क्रियावित नहीं की जा रही है। भारत सहायता संघ के सदस्य के रूप में जापान 1958 से भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देता रहा है। ऋण राहत के अलावा, जिसका वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के आयात से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जापान ऐसी किस्म की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के आयात के लिए, जो देश में उपलब्ध नहीं और भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अनुरक्षण तथा विकास के लिये आवश्यक हैं, परियोजना-भिन्न और परियोजना सम्बन्धी सहायता देता रहा है।

**गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में होटलों का निर्माण**

9222. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशी पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी होटलों के निर्माण की कोई योजना बवाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके अन्तर्गत क्या है ?



**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सत्येजिनी महिषी):** (क) और (ख). निजी क्षेत्र के होटलों की आयोजना स्वयं उद्यमियों द्वारा की जाती है। तथापि, निजी क्षेत्र को वित्तीय राहत, घटी दरों पर ऋण, आवश्यक भवननिर्माण सामग्री के लिये अग्रता प्रदान करने, अपरिहार्य आयात, आदि के रूप में विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन देकर और अधिक होटल स्थापित करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। पर्यटक रुचि के क्षेत्रों में होटलों की आवश्यकता का सर्वेक्षण समय समय पर किया जाता है। पर्यटन की दृष्टि से होटल आयोजनाओं को अनुमोदित करने तथा होटलों के वर्गीकरण के लिये भी योजनाएं।

#### Under invoicing in Silver Export

9223. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an under invoicing racket in Silver exports has been detected by the authorities; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Enquiries are in progress to determine whether the allegations made in some press reports about the under-invoicing of certain export consignments of silver, are correct.

#### Imports from USSR

9224. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import programme from the Soviet Union has been finalised;

(b) if so, the list of items proposed to be imported; and

(c) the mode of payment therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Provisions for imports from USSR during 1974 were made in the Indo-USSR trade plan which was prepared in January, 1974. According to it, the major items of import from USSR during 1974 are: kerosene, diesel oil, asbestos, rolled steel products, zinc, copper, nickel, palladium, urea, ammonium sulphate, muriate of potash, sulphur, newsprint, ships, power and electro-technical equipment, mining and geological prospecting equipment, printing machinery, components and spares for Soviet assisted projects, construction and earthmoving equipment, etc. Payment for these imports will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees in accordance with the provisions of the Trade and Payments Agreement between India and USSR, and these funds will be used to finance India's exports to USSR during the year.

#### Use of Bill Market Scheme by Public Sector Organisations

9225. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector organisations are making use of the Bill Market Scheme; and

(b) whether the said organisations are doing so with any reservations or are fully complying with the general directions of the Reserve Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The New Bill Market

Scheme has been devised by the Reserve Bank of India to assist development of the practice of issue of usance bills of exchange and their acceptance for the purpose of trade credit. Under this scheme the Reserve Bank provides rediscounting facilities to a bank in respect of genuine trade bills which are negotiable and marketable, bearing two good signatures, one of which is that of a bank. Such bills are drawn depending upon the mutual arrangements and convenience of the purchaser and the seller. Some of the public sector undertakings have adopted the scheme of acceptance of bills, in consultation with their bankers, wherever they have found it feasible to do so, having regard to the nature of their purchases and the existing procedure of making payments in respect of such purchases.

#### **Decentralisation of Powers of L.I.C.**

9226. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all India Insurance Employees Association has urged for decentralisation of powers of the Life Insurance Corporation and the opening of more offices with wider powers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee consisting of senior executives was set-up by LIC to examine and suggest places at which new Divisional Offices are required to be opened, having regard to various factors including economic viability. The report submitted by the Committee is under consideration of the LIC. LIC has also introduced a scheme of decentralisation of functions on the basis of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

and the Government's decision thereon.

#### **Export of Handloom during Fifth Five Year Plan**

9227. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take special steps to enhance the export of Khadi Handloom cloth during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether a study has been made about the past performance in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the results thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which is responsible for promotion of Khadi, is making constant efforts to enhance the export of Khadi goods. They are treated on par with handloom goods in export promotion.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Schemes helped by Agricultural Refinance Corporation**

9228. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister for FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes and the total financial assistance rendered by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation till the 31st January, 1973, State-wise;

(b) whether the share of Eastern States has been extremely uneven; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in the direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation had sanctioned 788 schemes in the different States and extended refinance to the extent of Rs. 134.69 crores up to the end of December, 1972. Statewise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). The progress in sanction of schemes in the Eastern States was comparatively slow. This was mainly due to the weakness of the cooperative financial institutions and relatively less interest shown by the State Governments in formulating schemes eligible for refinance.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation is now taking upon itself a promotional role by sending its own experts to assist these State Governments and financing agencies in formulating viable schemes and processing the same. For this purpose, the Corporation has set up two Technical Consultancy Units—one at Lucknow and the other at Calcutta. Other measures such as opening of Regional Offices in the backward States, placing staff exclusively for promotional work, holding periodic dialogues with the State Governments and the lending institutions for increasing their involvement in the regions where the cooperative credit structure is comparatively weak have been taken. The Board of the Corporation also reviews the progress in these States at every meeting. The Corporation has liberalised the refinance facilities upto 100 per cent for SFDA/MFAL schemes and upto 90 per cent for all others; schemes originating from the Eastern and North Eastern Region States.

The State Governments are also being urged to take up rehabilitation of the weak cooperative credit institutions.

### Statement

*Statement showing the particulars of the schemes sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation upto the end of December, 1972—State-wise.*

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Schemes	Refinance Drawn from ARC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133	2086
2.	Assam	12	105
3.	Bihar	9	261
4.	Delhi	1	6
5.	Gujarat	56	1012
6.	Haryana	46	1481
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	..
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	71
9.	Kerala	36	234
10.	Madhya Pradesh	47	383
11.	Maharashtra	76	1237
12.	Meghalaya	1	..
13.	Karnataka	118	1065
14.	Nagaland	1	..
15.	Orissa	10	39
16.	Pondicherry	2	..
17.	Punjab	37	2305
18.	Rajasthan	29	263
19.	Tamil Nadu	83	1324
20.	Uttar Pradesh	76	1579
21.	West Bengal	11	18
		788	13469

### Export of Semi-process Goat Skin to Russia

9229. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of semi-processed goat skin for export to Russia was undertaken by the Kashmir tanneries for about five years; and

(b) if so, the broad features regarding its progress in the matter of earning of foreign exchange annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kashmir Government Tanneries has started export of Blue Chrome Goat Skins (semi-processed leather) from the year 1965-66 onwards. Their export of above leather is given as follows:—

Export Year	Number of pieces exported in lakhs	Value Rs. in lakhs
1966-67 . .	0.82	8.49
1967-68 . .	1.13	13.51
1968-69 . .	1.10	12.00
1969-70 . .	2.35	30.40
1970-71 . .	3.12	34.08
1971-72 . .	2.57	24.79
1972-73 . .	1.12	25.69
1973-74 . .	1.68	39.49
	13.89	188.45

Out of above exports nearly 13.75 lakh pieces valued at 185.94 lakhs were exported mainly to Russia and the balance small quantities to Bulgaria, Poland, Austria and Japan.

Seizure of Gold Biscuits from a truck near Meerut

9230. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently gold biscuits worth Rs. 13,00,000 were seized from a truck near Meerut;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) the value of gold and other contraband articles seized from various parts of the country during the last six months; and

(d) whether Government have received complaints that many of the employees and officials of the Excise Department are involved in the same deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, primary gold valued Rs. 12,900 was recovered from a steel trunk from the possession of a person at Meerut and was seized on 7-4-1974 under the Gold (Control) Act. He was also arrested.

(c) Contraband goods valued Rs. 1,970 lakhs, including gold valued Rs. 109 lakhs, were seized from various parts of the country between August, 1973 and January, 1974.

(d) Complaints are occasionally received and suitable action taken wherever it is warranted.

Production of Wagons in different Factories during 1970-73

9231. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wagons in different wagon factories during the years 1970-73;

(b) total number of wagons exported and orders in hand during the same period;

(c) whether export orders have been received for railway components for the year 1973-74, 1974-75 and if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) the names of the factories given order for such production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Total number of wagons, in terms of four wheelers, produced in different wagon factories during the years 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973, has been as follows:—

1970	10,489
1971	8,016
1972	9,169
1973	11,500

(b) Total number of wagons exported during the year 1970-71 to 1972-73 and orders in hand during the same period have been as follows:—

Year	Number exported	Orders in hand (Nos.)
1970-71	463	5826
1971-72	829	4984
1972-73	689	4450

(c) and (d). Following orders are reported to have been received for supply of wagons and components during the years 1973-74 & 1974-75:—

1973-74 S.No.	Country	Quantity/ Commodity	Value in Lakhs (Rs.)	Name of Factories
1.	Philippines	30 Coaches and spares	248.02	Integral Coach Factory, Madras.
2.	Malaysia	100 Wagons	167.00	CIMMCO, Bharatpur.
3.	E. Africa	100 Wagons	134.00	Indian Standard Wagons, Calcutta.
4.	Bulgaria	800 Couplers	43.20	Mukand Iron and Steel Works, Bombay.
5.	Thailand	400 Draft Gears	2.38	Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Calcutta.
6.	Austria	Rly. Stamping Machine parts	0.50	Plasser and Theurer, New Delhi.
7.	Zambia	Spares for Coaches	0.22	Integral Coach Factory, Madras.
8.	Australia	Rly. Stamping Machine parts	0.27	Plasser & Theurer, New Delhi.
9.	Thailand	Bogie Spares	.11	Integral Coach Factory Madras & Escorts.
10.	Malaysia	Shock Absorbers	0.03	Escorts, Faridabad.
1974-75				
	Taiwan	Bogies & Spares	12.00	Integral Coach Factory, Madras.

#### National Award for Master Craftsmen

9232. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any income limit to be fulfilled by a recipient of the National Award for Master Craftsmen to continue to receive the

pension granted under the Award; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There is no scheme for grant of pension to the recipients of the National Awards to Master Craftsmen. However, Gov-

ernment is currently operating a scheme for the grant of financial assistance (and not pension) to Master Craftsmen in indigent circumstances. The intention underlying the scheme is to ensure to Master Craftsmen a reasonable subsistence level of Rs. 150 per month and therefore financial assistance is restricted to only those Master Craftsmen whose own income falls short of that level and also to the extent it falls short.

12.02 hrs.

#### RE. DEMONSTRATIONS IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Today there is a bandh and all-India protest throughout the country. In Delhi there is a bandh and the workers are on strike. Three thousand goondas led by the Congress Municipal Corporation members are attacking workers in various places. Kindly ask the Minister to make a statement. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We had it yesterday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is against high prices.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): We representing several parties in this House are participating in a national demonstration to attack the insensitivity of the Government to the sufferings of the people and its callous disregard of the democratic rights of the people and the suppression of the people.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We had enough of it yesterday. This is coming every day.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): They are going back on government policies on the question of take over of food and

are allowing prices to go up.... (Interruptions).

SHR H. N. MUKERJEE: We are demonstrating our symbolic determination.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order order.

AN HON. MEMBER: There will be more and more bandhs if this continues.... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is the Government deaf and dumb to the sufferings of the people? Can it not open its mouth in Parliament? (Interruptions). Several parties representing the people in this House are expressing their determination.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. We had been discussing this yesterday. Do not do it every day.

Please sit down.

Order, please. You had a discussion yesterday. You have been discussing it, earlier also. I have no notice of anything. I am really surprised that you all get up abruptly and start shouting so much that I am not hearing anything at all.

I have received no notice. I have no advance information or motion. On what matter are you speaking? No, no.

I am not permitting anything; nor any permission is given to any Member.

I am sorry. You are doing it every day. What is this? It is a daily occurrence.

Order, please. I am not listening. Kindly sit down.

What is all this going on? You have had enough of say. You were talking in one form or the other, of the situation in the country. You had a discussion. You are making this a daily phenomenon. After all, this Parliament has many other things to do. Not only this.

There is nothing before me; no notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)  
 आप अगर मुझे तो आँकों बताता हूँ।  
 अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली में स्टेट एम्बेस्ली नहीं  
 है और दिल्ली के काम के लिए यह  
 पार्लियामेंट जिम्मेदार है पर शान्तिपूर्ण  
 प्रदर्शन के खिलाफ दफा 144  
 लगा दी गई है। क्या मंहगाई, चीजों के  
 अभाव और बेकारी के खिलाफ जनता  
 शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रदर्शन नहीं  
 कर सकती। सारी दिल्ली में दफा 144  
 लगा हुआ है। जो शान्तिपूर्ण जलूस निकल  
 रहे हैं उन पर हमले किये जा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the matter before this Parliament? Things may be going on outside. You have not given any notice; there is no motion; no advance information. If something is going on outside, how can I help without anything being there before the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, would you kindly sympathise with us? We do not know what our friends expect of us and what they expect of the ruling party. My submission is that if they bring up right now a motion of no-confidence against the Government, we shall support it. Let them bring up a motion of no confidence against the Government.

Why is Prof. Mukerjee hesitating to do so?.... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am making our position clear. Mr. Speaker which I believe should be clear to all of us here. Today we are trying to attract the attention of the House to a national demonstration against the policies of the Government. That may imply whatever my friend Mr. Mishra may deduce, or it may not.... (Interruptions)

As a Member of Parliament it is my duty here to ask you to raise on the ground of parliamentary propriety at least this matter that on a day when a national demonstration is taking place throughout the country.... (Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We are faced with a rail strike which will paralyse the economy in three or four days. We came to Parliament and we want to know the position of the Government. The Prime Minister is nowhere to be seen and the utter disregard of the people's interest is proclaimed from housesteps by the persons on the Treasury Benches....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: If this implies, what Mr. Mishra, considers as a political conclusion, we welcome it. But as far as we are concerned, we make no bones about declaring our determination that if this Government continues the way it does.. (Interruptions).

For various reasons we in the Opposition may not be in a position to topple the Government, but undoubtedly it is not our job today to go on toppling Government. It is our job to voice the feelings of the people of this country.

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

people of this country. (Interruptions).

We are faced with the greatest crisis and we do not know what Government wishes to do. If we talk here and elsewhere as if it is not Parliament's concern, how does it represent the will of the people? (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members then left the House

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना निवेदन बोहराना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में बयान दे। क्या लोकतन्त्र में शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन की छूट होगी या नहीं होगी? जब हिंसा होती है तब निन्दा की जाती है। हिंसा वस्तुतः निन्दनीय है। लेकिन अगर आप जनता के रोष को शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रकट होने का अवसर नहीं देंगे तो फिर हिंसा के अलावा चारा क्या है? आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में दफा 144 लगा बी है। जिन पार्टियों ने हड़ताल का आह्वान किया या जो जनता के रोष को संगठित कर रही हैं सब ने कहा था कि हम हिंसा नहीं होने देंगे। लेकिन आज सारी दिल्ली पुलिस के हवाले सौंप दी गई है.....

MR. SPEAKER: These are all administrative matters.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यह स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। दिल्ली यूनियन टैरीटरी है। हम अपनी पुकार लेकर कहां जायें? आप के अलावा हम किसका दरवाजा खटखटाएं?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रोष और कोई काम ही नहीं रहा। मिनिस्टर्स के लिए सिवाय स्टेटमेंट देने के।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What Shri Vajpayee has said is very legitimate, that you get all these

things happening and you also get enhancement of violence because the Government does not permit you the right of legitimate protest. I said this in my speech on the Demands of the Home Ministry and I have said this before in the House. This is nothing peculiar to Delhi, it is happening all over the world. As soon as there is a demonstration coming up, immediately, and indiscriminately section 144 is clamped down; in other words, the right of legitimate protest, which is a part of the democratic process, is being denied to the people, and you get all manner of ugly situations that arise out of it.

The other thing is, we have seen over here all this is going on, and quite legitimately the anger of the people is rising.

AN HON. MEMBER: Legitimately?

SHRI PILOO MODY: You leave me alone. Kindly get educated.

We were talking about price rise today. I am concerned, this House is concerned and the whole country is concerned with it. In the coming year the prices are going to rise by 50 to 100 per cent, the way we are going at the moment. To be supremely innocent of what is going on, the supercilious, indifferent and callous attitude that they are taking is enough to make anyone puke.

**श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दो एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। हम लोगों ने कभी जनता की भावना का निरादर नहीं किया है। चूंकि माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां तरह तरह की बातें कही हैं इसलिये मैं कहने की आवश्यकता



मानता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमने कभी जनता की भावना का निरादर नहीं किया, लेकिन देश में कुछ लोग जो हिंसा का वातावरण बनाना चाहते हैं, हम ने उसकी निन्दा जरूर की है। गुजरात में जो हुआ, बिहार में जो हुआ और जो हिंसा की घटनायें हुईं, वह किन दलों के कारण हुई? . . . . . हम लोगों का कहना यह है कि देश में जो स्थिति है उस को देखते हुए संविधान की मर्यादा रख कर कोई काम होना चाहिये। हमने इस बात की आलोचना जरूर की है और कहा है कि हिंसा को बढ़ावा नहीं होना चाहिये।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी का प्रश्न है, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि वह आज के प्रदर्शन से बिल्कुल अलग हैं क्योंकि वह जानते थे कि इसमें हिंसा होगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं होगी।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : इस लिये हमें इस बात की खुशी है (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह कभी मेरे ऊपर हिंसा का आरोप लगाते हैं। आज यह कह रहे हैं कि मैं इसलिये अलग हूँ कि मैं जानता हूँ कि हिंसा भी होगी। आप कुछ तो समझदारी दिखाइये। दिल्ली में एक असाधारण स्थिति है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पार्लियामेंट में तमाम दुनिया की बातें रोज लाते हैं। आज यहां हिंसा पर बहस थोड़े ही चल रही है। अब कुछ काम भी तो करने बीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सारे देश में गुस्से की लहर दौड़ रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देश में गुस्से की लहर दौड़ रही है, यहां तो शान्त रहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली में शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन के लिये गुंजाइश नहीं है। आज जो मजदूर जुलूस निकाल रहे थे उन पर हमला किया गया। आप जांच कराइये कि किसने हमला किया। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इसको छोड़िये, कुछ काम करने बीजिये।

12.24 hrs.

# QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST U.N.I.

MR. SPEAKER: I am passing on to the next subject, the question of privilege sought to be raised by Shri Amrit Nahata against the UNI, *Indian Express*, *Hindustan Times* and *Times of India* regarding alleged misreporting of Fortyseventh Report of Committee on Public Undertakings. This was brought some time back and I have got the report ready.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Where is Shri Amrit Nahata?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned whether he is present or not. It is already in today's list.

On the 28th March, 1974, Shri Amrit Nahata sought to raise a question of privilege against the UNI, the *Indian Express*, the *Hindustan Times* and the *Times of India* for alleged misreporting of the Fortyseventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Modern Bakeries (India) Limited. . .

The Deputy Speaker who was then in the Chair observed that the General Manager of the UNI and the Editors of the newspapers concerned would be asked to state what they had to say in the matter.

The Editor and General Manager of the UNI in his reply dated the 2nd April, 1974, quoted certain

[Mr. Speaker]

passages from the 47th Report of Committee on Public Undertakings and stated, *inter alia*, as follows:—

"We submit that the headlines are given by individual newspapers to all the agency reports as is evident from the fact that headlines vary from newspaper to newspaper. The UNI is not, therefore, responsible for the headlines appearing in the newspapers....

A comparison of the UNI report with the PUC report would show that the opening para of the agency's report is a legitimate inference drawn from the Committee's observation, explicit in the concluding part of the passage quoted above inasmuch as the Committee deemed it necessary to recommend stricter measures to ensure that 'stale and mouldy bread' is not put on the market.

There are passages on pages 70, 71 and 72 of the Report containing unambiguous admission by a representative of Modern Bakeries examined by the Committee that defective bread was not only being put on the market but were also being sold....

We feel that these passages in the report fully justify the UNI report.

Shri Nahata has alleged that the UNI report was 'baked with the assistance of the foreign bakeries, including Britannia'. It is unfortunate that he should make this allegation which has no substance. We like to submit that the UNI report was put out on its teleprinter circuit to all its subscribers from the press room in Parliament House within an hour of the report being placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

We submit that there is no breach of privilege and the report

was issued in good faith as we do in the case of other reports."

AN HON. MEMBER: Accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a lot of other things. Don't be impatient. The Resident Editor of the *Indian Express* in his reply dated the 30th March, 1974, stated as follows:—

"...the news story...was circulated by the United News of India, one of the two national news agencies. We published the news story in good faith in the normal course. It is obviously not possible for a newspaper to check the accuracy of every news report supplied by a news agency."

The Editor of the *Hindustan Times* in his reply dated the 30th March, 1974, stated as follows:—

"We published the item 'Modern Bread under Fire'....—bread is always on the fire—

"...in our issue dated March 26 in the belief that it was an accurate summary of certain of the findings of the Committee on Public Undertakings that had been filed by the UNI to which we subscribe.

The item was published in good faith. However, if there were any inaccuracies in the report, we were not aware of these and deeply regret it and I would request you to kindly inform the Speaker accordingly and to assure him that any infringement of privilege in this case was wholly inadvertent."

The *Hindustan Times* has been very clear in its regret. The Editor of the *Times of India* in his reply dated the 5th April, 1974, stated *inter alia* as follows:—

"The comment to which you refer was based on a UNI report. We

are satisfied that the report in question was in no way *malafide*. It faithfully summarised the PUC's report. The PUC report specifically referred to 'state and mouldy bread' in para 3.43 on page 72—

It is clear from what I have said above that the comments was entirely fair and that there was no intention in any way to misrepresent or distort the contents of the PUC's report."

This is the position taken by them.

I then referred the matter to the Committee on Public Undertakings for their comments on the stand taken by UNI.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, in her note dated the 30th April, 1974, has conveyed to me the following opinion of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"The Committee in their 47th Report on Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. observed that on examining the question of state and mouldy bread, they found that in the case of Bangalore, Bombay and Kanpur units, the percentage of return of state and mouldy bread was more than one per cent during 1972-73 as compared to the norm of 0.5 per cent fixed by the Management with effect from 2nd December, 1972. The Committee viewed with concern the high percentage of return of such bread in these units. The Committee recommended that effective measures should be taken by the Undertaking to tighten up its inspection machinery so that state and mouldy bread was not put in the market. The Committee had not said in their Report that stale and mouldy bread was actually being sold in the market. In the circumstances, the Committee felt that the UNI report and heading

carried by certain newspapers had not done justice to the letter and spirit of the recommendations of the Committee."

This is a very light comment by them. They have not denied what was mentioned in the report.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): They could not deny.

MR. SPEAKER: ....but they say that the headlines had not done justice to the spirit of the recommendations of the Committee.

In view of the above explanations given by all of them—the General Manager of the UNI and the Editors of the concerned newspapers—and the opinion of the Committee on Public Undertakings, I feel that, if the House agrees, the matter may be dropped.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The matter may be dropped and Mr. Amrit Nahata may be reprimanded for having raised it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-  
gra): Mr. Amrit Nahata should be complimented for having brought forward this matter.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: There should be a motion for breach of privilege against Mr. Amrit Nahata for having cast aspersions on them.

MR. SPEAKER: That is going too far. If you go hair-splitting, the question is under a very thin line. Perhaps, Mr. Amrit Nahata may gain by that.

I take it that the House agrees that the matter should be dropped.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :  
मेरी बात को नोट कर लिया जाना चाहिये ।

[बी रामावल्लभ शास्त्री]

मैं पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी का मैनबर था।

मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ।

I am not convinced. I do not support this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you, my skin cannot get thicker than this. It has reached the limit. Keep this as a Parliament. It is not meant for shouting like this.

हर वक्त बोलते रहना ऊंची आवाज में ठीक नहीं है। कभी तो आराम से बैठा करें। उधर वे खड़े हो जाते हैं और उधर आप हो जाते हैं।

12.33 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL PLAN, 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the "Annual Plan, 1974-75" (Hindi and English versions).

GUJARAT SALES TAX (AMDT.) RULES, 1974 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. (GHN 230) GSR 1074/(11)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 2nd April, 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 86 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Notifica-

tion [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6895/74].

ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS TOGETHER WITH AUDIT REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA FOR 1972-73 AND AIRCRAFT (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1972-73, under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6896/74].

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the period 1st February, 1972 to 31st March, 1973 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6897/74].

(3) A copy of the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395 in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1974, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6898/74].

GUJARAT PRIVATE FORESTS (ACQUISITION) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Gujarat Private Forests (Acquisition)

Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GHKH-51: 74-PRF-1973-74-354P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 4th April 1974, under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Gujarat Private Forests (Acquisition) Act, 1972 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6899/74].

MERCHANT SHIPPING (FIRE APPLIANCES) AMDT. RULES, 1974, GUJARAT GOVT. NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT CARRIAGE OF GOODS TAXATION ACT, 1962 AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939 AND STATEMENTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Fire Appliances) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 374 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6900/74].

(2) (i) A copy of Gujarat Government Notification No. GH/G/323/MTA/1773/7052/E (Hindi and English versions) published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 10th December, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Gujarat Carriage of Goods Taxation Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the

above Notification [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6901/74].

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(a) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G/G/73/190/MVR, 1073/494-1-E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th July, 1973.

(b) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. G/G/73/188/MVR-1073/2969-E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th July, 1973.

(c) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G/G/73/310/MVR/1067/7152-E, in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th November, 1973.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6902/74].

12.34 hrs.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE 'E' ON DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to lay on the Table Synopsis of Proceedings of

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]  
Committee 'E' on Draft Fifth Five  
Year Plan (Implementation and Pub-  
lic Cooperation).

12.35 hrs.

#### ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir I  
lay on the Table the Pondicherry Ap-  
propriation (Vote on Account) Bill,  
1974 passed by the Houses of Par-  
liament during the current session  
and assented to since a report was

last made to the House on the 28th  
April, 1974.

12.35½ hrs.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on  
Absence of Members from the Sittings  
of the House in their Fourteenth  
Report have recommended that leave  
of absence be granted to the following  
Members for the periods indicated  
against each:—

(1) Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala

— 17 h to 22nd December, 1973  
(Ninth Session) and 18th  
February to 5th April, 1974  
(Tenth Session)

(2) Dr. G. S. Melkote

— 15th April to 10th May 1974  
(Tenth Session)

(3) Shri D. vendra Satpathy

— 18th February to 7th March 1974  
(Tenth Session)

Is it the pleasure of the House that  
leave as recommended by the Com-  
mittee may be granted?

12.36 hrs.

#### RULES COMMITTEE

##### FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur):  
Yes, but without pay. That is the  
Government's policy—no work, no  
pay.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhun-  
jhunu): I beg to lay on the Table  
the following Report and Minutes of  
the Rules Committee:—

(1) Fourth Report under sub-rule  
(1) of rule 331 of the Rules  
of Procedure and Conduct of  
Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are  
perfectly right. I hope the House  
agree to that— not about the without  
pay, but with the report.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the  
Committee held on the 18th  
and 26th March and 3rd and  
25th April 1974.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-  
gra): Those who indulge in walk-  
outs should forfeit their pay.

12.36 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

##### NINTH REPORT

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will  
be informed accordingly.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):  
I beg to present the Ninth Report of  
the Committee of Privileges.

# COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

## TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

**SHRI D. BASUMATARI** (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh.

12.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ORDER, ISSUED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADHYA PRADESH ABOUT ADVERTISEMENTS TO "NAI DUNIYA"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY**): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 14th March, 1974, Shri Madhu Dandavate M.P., wanted to draw attention of the House under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha regarding the speech made by the Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court at the Rotary Club, Indore and the action taken by him against the daily newspaper "NAI DUNIYA" of Indore for having criticised his views. You, Sir, desired that the facts should be ascertained and a statement be made in the House.

From the facts as ascertained from Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court it appears that the Rotary Club, Indore, had invited him at one of their usual meetings and requested him to speak on India's Foreign Policy. While speaking on the subject, the Chief Justice at the outset stated that he would deal with the subject from an academic point of view and if he expressed any views they would be his personal views. Some local dailies of Indore published extracts of his speech. The "NAI DUNIYA" had written an editorial also which was considered by the Chief Justice to be a distorted version of his speech. It

is true that an order was passed that until further orders no advertisements should be given to this daily by the judiciary in the State. The Managing Editor of the paper has complained to the Press Council of India and the controversy is under their consideration and it would not be desirable for me to comment on merits.

However I am glad to say that the Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court has cancelled the circular.

12.39 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (**SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH**): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 7th May, 1974, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill, 1974.
- (3) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Gujarat) for 1974-75.
- (4) Further consideration and passing of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (5) Consideration and passing of the following Bills on the 8th May and 9th May, 1974:—
  - (i) The Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974.
  - (ii) The Constitution (Thirty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1974.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** (Godhra): Not the Thirty-Fifth Amendment Bill. It must go to the Select Committee.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वाज़ियर):**

अगले सप्ताह के लिए संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने जिस कार्य सूची की घोषणा की है उस में एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला रह गया है और वह है दिल्ली में बड़े बड़े अफसरों द्वारा भूमि को हड़प करने का प्रश्न। यह मामला सदन में उठ चुका है। इस पर बहस की मांग की जाती रही है। यह आवश्यक है कि इस पर बहस का मौका दिया जाए। अभी तक यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने न्यूक्रेडज कोओपरेटिव हाउस विल्डिंग सोसाइटी के बारे में जॉर्जसुरीम कोर्ट एफिडेविट दाखिल किया क्या वह दाखिल करने से पहले उन्होंने सरकार की इजाजत ली थी। यह भी साफ नहीं है कि जिन अफसरों ने वहां जमीन प्राप्त की क्या उन्होंने जमीन प्राप्त करने के पहले सरकार की अनुमति मांगी थी? कभी खबर आती है कि लैफ्टिनेंट-गवर्नर को छुट्टी पर भेजा जा रहा है। कभी खबर आती है कि उन को छुट्टी पर नहीं भेजा जा रहा है। कभी कहा जाता है कि उन के लिए कोई पद बूझा जा रहा है। हम किसी व्यक्ति के मामले में उलझे हुए नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इस प्रश्न पर आप इस सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका दें, और यह चर्चा इस सत्र के समाप्त होने से पहले होनी चाहिए।

संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए जो विधेयक लाये गये हैं, उन के बारे में मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स को विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए था। यह ठीक है कि उन का बहुमत है; वह चाहें तो संविधान को बदल सकते हैं, उस को बढ़ा सकते हैं या उसको घटा सकते हैं। लेकिन संविधान में संशोधन का मामला पार्टी का मामला नहीं। अगर उसके बारे में आपस में चर्चा हो जाती तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन ऐन वक्त पर इन विधेयकों को लाया गया है, और यह कहा जा रहा है कि अगले हफ्ते ही उन को पास कर दिया जाये। यह नहीं हो सकता है।

दिल्ली में डी० सी० एम० कैम्पलज, में हड़ताल चल रही है। यह फैक्टरी वनस्पति बनायी है। दिल्ली में वनस्पति का अभाव हो गया है। कांग्रेस पार्टी से जो मजदूर संयुक्त हुए हैं, वह यह हड़ताल करा रहा है। उस फैक्टरी में अफसरों के साथ मारपीट की गई है और चार सौ मजदूर जेल में पड़े हुए हैं। इस समय फैक्टरी में लाक-आउट है। जब वनस्पति का संकट है, तो उस फैक्टरी को जल्दी से जल्दी खोलने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह इस बारे में बयान दें।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):**  
With your permission I would like to raise two points. One is the thing which my hon. friend has already referred to, that to-day in Delhi and outside Delhi in all the cities, people are on the streets in their thousands with the red flags to protest against the rise in prices.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस के बारे में कहा जा चुका है। आप बाहर भी हो आये हैं।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश के बड़े बड़े शहरों में मजदूर लाखों की तादाद में एक इक्लाबी नारे को लेकर बाहर आये हैं। मेहनतकश अबाम-बाहे ब जिस्मानी मेहनत करते हैं और चाहे दिमागी मेहनत करते हैं, पिछले सताईस साल में सरकार की पालिसी के फलस्वरूप चीजों के जो दाम बढ़ चुके हैं, उस की मुआलिफत और मुजम्मल करने के लिए आगे बढ़े हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में अगले हफ्ते बयान दे कि जखीरेवाजों और चोर बाजार करने वालों को गिरफ्तार न कर के मजदूरों और मेहनतकश अबाम की हड़तालों को तोड़ने की कोशिश क्यों कर रहे हैं। मैं इस मसले को न उठाता, अगर मेरे पास यह सूचना न आती कि म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के एक सदस्य, श्री किशोरीलास, लाठियों



लिये हुए तीन हजार गुंडों को ले कर हड़ताल को तोड़ने के लिए आए। (अधिवेशन)

**श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :** यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बार में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेटमेंट दिया जाये।

इस हम लोगों ने इस सदन में रेलवे की हड़ताल के बारे में चर्चा की। रेलवे एम्प्लोईज के लीडरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। पहले भी हम ने इस बार में चेतावनी दी थी। हड़ताल 8 तारीख से होने वाली थी, लेकिन लीडरों की गिरफ्तारी के फलस्वरूप देश के कोने कोने में हड़ताल का लहर फैल गई है और कुछ जगह हड़ताल हो भी गई है। (अधिवेशन) प्रधान मंत्री जी कल विदेश से वापिस आ चुकी हैं। अभी भी इस बारे में उचित कदम उठाकर हालत को बिगड़ने से बचाया जा सकता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से अपील करूँगा कि वह इस मामले में फौरन हस्तक्षेप करें, वरना यह हड़ताल सिर्फ रेलवे मुलाजिमों तक ही मरुदूब नहीं रह जायेगी, बल्कि स्ट्रैट्स गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लोईज भी हड़ताल करने पर मजबूर हो जायेंगे। मैं आप की माफ़त प्रधान मंत्री रेलवे मिनिस्टर और कैबिनेट के दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस को इज्जत, प्रेस्टीज, का सवाल न बना कर भागे भागें और कोई तसफ़िया करने की कोशिश करें। यह जरूरी है कि लीडरों को फौरन रिहा किया जाये। अगर रेलवे में हड़ताल समाप्त नहीं होती है, अगर कोई समझौता नहीं होता है, अगर लीडर नहीं छोड़े जाते हैं, तो हम मजबूर हो कर दूसरे इदारों के एम्प्लोईज को भी कहेंगे कि वे हड़ताल करें और रेलवे एम्प्लोईज की मदद करें।

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1968 में, यानी चौथी लोक सभा में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (संशोधन) विधेयक को पेश किया गया था। कुछ दिनों के बाद सरकार ने उस विधेयक को वापिस ले लिया और यह वादा किया कि सरकार उस विधेयक को बहुत ही शीघ्र फिर सदन में पेश करेगी, और सदन उस पर विचार कर सकेगा। इस बात को कई बरस हो चुके हैं। सदस्यों की तरफ से बार बार यह निवेदन किया गया है कि उस विधेयक को सदन में पेश कर के उसे पारित कराया जाये क्योंकि वह विधेयक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के जीवन से बहुत सम्बन्धित है, और उन की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये उस को संशोधित रूप में पास करना आवश्यक है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बार ठोस जवाब दें कि इस में विलम्ब का क्या कारण है, इस विधेयक को वह कब पेश करना चाहते हैं और क्या वह उस को इस सत्र में पास कराना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

इस सदन में पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना पर बहस नहीं हुई है। उस के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका है, लेकिन उस पर अमल शुरू हो गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि अगले हफ्ते इस सदन में पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना पर बहस हो। सरकार पंच-वर्षीय योजना में, देश के इजारेदारों के सामने झुकने वाली है, इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें यह बताने का मौका मिलना चाहिए कि उस में क्या परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, उस को कैसे अवाम के हक में बनाया जाना चाहिए और मुनाफा-खोरों, गल्लाचोरों तथा देश के इजारेदारों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए क्या किया जाना चाहिए। इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना पर विचार करने के लिये जो कमेटीयां बनी थी, उन्होंने भी पूरा काम नहीं किया है। आज देश बेखर रहा है कि सरकार की पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की नीति क्या होगी। इन कारणों से

(श्री रामावतार शास्त्र)

इस पर इसी सत्र में विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): We have often brought the food situation in Kerala to the notice of the House. In Kerala today in open market the price of rice has shot up to Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per kilo. It is an unprecedented situation. After two months the State will again face what is called the lean months. During these months the price of rice will again shoot up. This happens because of two reasons. The Central Government failed to fulfil the commitment to supply rice and wheat to the State which it has promised in this House.

There is not a single loaf of bread available in Kerala to-day. Same is the case with regard to wheat. It seems that the necessary quantity of wheat which was promised has not been supplied. As a result the food situation has worsened in an unprecedented manner and several millions of people are the victim of this bad food crisis. Coupled with this, the crisis of coir industry is another factor. We had discussed this matter on the floor of this House that more than a million people would be thrown out of employment if this crisis is allowed to persist.

Recently, the matter was taken up with the Centre by the Coir Board that they should fulfil the commitment of giving Rs. 16 crores to revitalise the coir industry. d

Handloom industry is also facing a crisis because of the non-availability of yarn. The Government was making a promise that they would do everything possible to supply the necessary quantity of yarn. But, nothing has been done.

I would like the hon. Minister concerned to make a statement with regard to this situation during the next week of the session.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to draw your attention—it is not unknown to anybody—that our country is already in the midst of a serious national crisis. And, in this national crisis is being aggravated by the precipitate action that has been taken by Government in arresting the leaders of the railwaymen and breaking down the negotiations.

Already there are strikes of the railwaymen in different parts of the country which may lead to a serious consequence.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday you had enough opportunity.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We therefore feel that this House should be in continuous session. Although meeting for last three months, we are in the midst of a serious crisis; it may lead to serious consequences. According to rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure, you can extend the session.

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid that this should end much earlier.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What I am saying is this. Let the House be in a continuous session. My second point is this. This House should have an opportunity to discuss the situation, as it develops in the country during the next week. Next week many Members will have to go back to their constituencies. And by that time, the strike situation might take serious turn in many ways. But, nobody can foresee what is likely to happen. We want the session to continue till railway strike issues are settled. \*

Another thing is about the price rise. In one year—never it has happened in the last twenty-six years either here or in any part of the world that there has been over 27 per cent rise in wholesale prices.

MR. SPEAKER: This is next week's business.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** The corresponding rise in a year was 9.50 per cent in 1971-72 or so. But, this year, in one year it has risen so high. It would look ridiculous to have a continuous session unless we provide the Government with the grounds. I am trying to give a little bit of grounds for having a continuous session. In these two months the price may shoot up still more.

According to published news in the first quarter of this year from January to March, there was a price rise in the wholesale price index by 26 per cent. And in the coming three months, it may go up to 50 per cent. Therefore, I am submitting to you that either you can direct the Government or you can yourself do that before we bring the matter on the floor of the House, you can bring that before the Business Advisory Committee where the matter may be discussed and then the Government may make a statement on the suggestions that have been made by us in the House. The House should continue to sit because of the extraordinary, abnormal, historic and unprecedented national crisis that has developed which is going to aggravate all over the country. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am going to discontinue this practice. It was done in good faith. You are making it a debating hour.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Frequent deployment of army to suppress popular movements will undermine the faith of Army. Therefore I say the Parliament should continue to sit till this national crisis on prices and the railway strike can be solved.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the forty-third report of the Business Advisory Committee time has been allotted for two items, namely, Item No. 5 regarding further discussion on historical text buried in the time capsule on the 15th August, 1973 and Item No. 6 regarding discussion on statement made by the Minister of Finance re. Supple-

mentary Demands of Pondicherry. But in the statement just now made by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs for the business to be taken up in the coming week there is no mention of these two items. I hope that the Minister will be able to provide time for these two items which has been discussed and accepted in the Business Advisory Committee.

It is not as if the discussion on the time capsule was concluded on that day. Only some points of order were raised.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I saw the debate on the time capsule. All the parties have spoken on it.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** It was only on the points of order.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai):** I have not spoken in that debate.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** The discussion was postponed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I thought the debate has taken place. It is the point of pages. What a pity no Parliament in order running into the world is like our Parliament.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** We are unique.

**MR. SPEAKER:** God save you!

13.00 hrs.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Regarding - the other point I contended on the other day itself that the non-passing of the Supplementary Demands of Pondicherry has raised a basic constitutional lapse. In this regard we require the assistance of Attorney General to clarify the situation. Prof. H. N. Mukerjee also drew your attention to this necessity of the presence of Attorney General in the House. I feel that this is very much required as on two previous occasions the opinions of the Attorney General were sought.

[Shri Sezhiyan].

One was in 1958 and the other was in 1964. In 1958 the Attorney General gave an opinion to the effect that there was no provision in the Constitution for sanctioning or validating the payment of such items. Later in 1964 the Attorney General of India agreed with this opinion. The Public Accounts Committee after considering these legal opinions came to the conclusion that regularisation of an expenditure on a new service which is adjudged as such after the close of the year cannot be met by a resolution of the Parliament. So, I want the presence of the Attorney General when the discussion is going to take place. Twice we have taken his opinion on similar issues therefore, it is appropriate that he should be in the House when the discussion is taken up. I am making this suggestion even now so that Government should not come forward later and try to postpone the entire discussion thereby scuttling the very purpose for which my objection was raised. They should not say there are only 15 hours of time available and the Government business will take all the 15 hours. Even if necessary we should be able to extend the Session to cover important discussions raised by me and also raised by Mr. Vajpayee.

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had requested that the issue regarding Delhi Bandh be taken up for discussion and the Minister should make a statement. There is a strike throughout Delhi today. The work in all offices is at standstill. Transport is at standstill. Taxis are off the road. Banks are closed as the people are protesting against the reversal of Government policy in a reactionary direction which is leading to a steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. Whereas levy price for rice today is Rs. 105/- in one of the districts in U.P. for instance, the traders are

coming in the market and offering Rs. 125/-. What is going to happen to the consumer in these circumstances. This Government is totally bankrupt and unable to procure essential commodities for the people and make it available to the people at controlled prices. You talk about the workers being a privileged class because they are in employment. Who is the privileged class? Birlas are allowed to have a lock-out in HINDALCO. The Minister of Heavy Industries is sitting and aluminium so vital to our industry is not being produced. Sir, we want a discussion on the railway situation. I am told that speeches are being concocted against the leader of my Party in Lok Sabha, Shri Indrajit Gupta, who is President of South Eastern Railwaymen's Federation and a conspiracy is being hatched to arrest him in the same dictatorial way as other Members of the National Co-ordination Committee have been arrested. I protest against the manner in which this conspiracy of the reactionary sections of the Government is going on and demand a discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: She is not accusing the entire Government, only some sections of the Government. That is very significant.

MR. SPEAKER: I think your interpretation will only worsen it.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मान्यवर मैंने पिछले सप्ताह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न आप की अनुमति से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत बिहार के जाड़ गुड़ा-युरेनियम की तस्करी के सम्बन्ध में उठाया था और यह श्रील कि सी कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दे। मुझे दुख है कि सरकार ने अभी तक कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया और इस लिये यह मामला पुनः आपके सामने उठाना पड़ा। अब जो तथ्य सामने आया है उन से यह प्रकट होता है कि युरेनियम की तस्करी का कारोबार काठमाण्डू में होता है, इस से सम्बन्धित लोग काठमाण्डू में बैठ कर यह कार्य कर रहे हैं, तथा इन के गिराह के लोग कलकत्ता और

बम्बई में भी हैं। मैंने उस दिन भी यह कहा था कि भारत का युरेनियम चीन और पाकिस्तान हो कर जा रहा है, यह बड़े बुरा की बात है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर सरकार डिस्कशन का मौका दे जैसा कि राज्य सभा में दिया गया था तथा इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से वक्तव्य आना चाहिए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let me have half a minute to make a submission in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You took so much time and you are not yet satisfied. Why do you get up a second time? If you seek my permission, you should care for the permission. I am not allowing you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He has already raised that point.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I shall first deal with the two matters suggested for discussion in the Business Advisory Committee referred to by Shri Sezhiyan. One relates to the statement of the Finance Minister on the supplementary grants relating to Pondicherry. I had a word with the Finance Minister. He is willing for a discussion, subject to the completion of all the necessary government business. I am in your hands regarding that debate next week.

Regarding the second suggestion, I have heard you with great respect. I also heard Shri Sezhiyan. I am also in utter confusion regarding the scope of the previous discussion. I have got the proceedings. I shall look into them. I shall have a further discussion with Prof. Nurul Hasan and shall bring it to his notice.

Regarding the various other suggestions made relevant to the business next week, I suppose it is the inten-

tion of the House, that I shall faithfully convey them to the concerned Ministers.

13.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1974."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसमें संशोधन की सूचना दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में तो नहीं आ सकता। आप ने एक सुझाव दिया है, उस को बाद में देखेंगे, यह तो कल की मीटिंग की रिपोर्ट है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल की जो मीटिंग हुई है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आप कह चुके हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन मंत्रीजी ने क्या कहा है? इस के लिये मंत्री जी को टाइम निकालना है। सदन में लैंड ग्रेव पर चर्चा अवश्य होनी चाहिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में आप पहले कह चुके हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन उस का जवाब क्या मिला?

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : मैं चाहता हूँ, इस पर जरूर बहस होनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with

[Mr. Speaker].

the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1974.'

The motion was adopted.

13.10 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-FOURTH) AMENDMENT\* BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, with your permission, while moving for the introduction of this Bill I would like to submit that there is a slight mistake which I would like to bring to your kind notice. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill which I am introducing is really the Constitution (Thirty-fifth) Amendment Bill. It is not the Constitution (Thirty-fourth) Amendment Bill. I request that the necessary correction may be made in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It shall be the 35th.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This is the 35th.

MR. SPEAKER: Then this will be numbered as the 35th.

The Law Minister, in that case, will introduce the 34th.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you will do it at the end.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The introduction of the 35th Amendment Bill is null and void.

MR. SPEAKER: He may introduce it with the new number.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India. This will be read not as the Thirty-fifth but the Thirty-fourth.

MR. SPEAKER: This will be put first, this motion for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India relating to the 34th amendment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :

यह नम्बर का गड़बड़ क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुझे पता नहीं है।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, the House is entitled to know what is the reason for this change. They mention one thing in the Order Paper and then they want to correct it non-chalantly here. How do they have the check to correct it like that here? This shows what respect they have got for the Constitution and for this House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ऐन वक्त पर आकर यह कहते हैं कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल है, यह कोई मजाक नहीं है। कल आर्डर पेपर छपा गया था उसमें जो दिया गया है, कौन सा 34 हो गया, कौन सा 35 हो गया ? आज कहां से इनको ज्ञान का इलहाम हुआ है, इसमें क्यों परिवर्तन हो रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. He is proposing it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Business Advisory Committee meets and allots the time for the various Bills. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I am not at all able to understand why the hon. Minister, Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde, thought it fit to amend it. If it remained as 34th, would it have done any harm? What is the difference?

MR. SPEAKER: The Law Minister will explain it. Let us listen to him.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Frankly speaking, the reason is, or the in-

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Sec. 2, dt. 3-5-74.

tention is to move that Bill first before the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then why was not the Business Advisory Committee properly advised? Why was it not properly arranged?

SHRI PILOO MODY: All the important questions in the country are not to be discussed, and the miserable Constitution (Amendment) Bill to perpetuate this Government is to be rushed through.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: In any case, the amendment will be necessary. The Constitution (Thirty-second) Amendment Bill, which was pertaining to defections.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen to him please.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: In any case, the amendment to the Bill will have to be made for the reason that the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill, which was in reference to defections, has been referred to the Joint Committee and has not yet been passed. The Thirty-third amendment which was in relation to Hyderabad matters had already been passed and it will soon become law. So, it will be thirty-second and the amendment which is before the Joint Committee will be the thirty-third. So a change in numbering will in any case have to be made by amendment.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYEE (Banka): Where is the hurry? Do it tomorrow.

जब पहले से इनको इसका पता नहीं था, धार्डर पेपर पर गलत छप गया है तो यह सोमवार को लिया जाये, आज क्या धरजेन्सी है इसकी अपनी गलती के लिये ये हमको पेनलाइज कर रहे हैं।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Just now no amendment is introduced, we are

taking the House into confidence so that they may know that we will be moving these amendments.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. I am listening to the hon. Law Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I am not allowing it now. If the hon. Minister wants to move an amendment perhaps that can be done only at the time of consideration. At the present stage, the number may be there as it is in the paper.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have not moved an amendment; I have brought it to the notice that an amendment of this number will be necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: That can be done at that stage. What is the point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you had allowed me, the problem would have been solved. Just now we adopted Mr. Raghu Ramiah's list of business for the next week.... (Interruptions). In that list of business the number of the Constitutional amendment had been given and just now the House adopted that list. The number cannot be changed. It is not only irregular; it is against the rules also.

MR. SPEAKER: I knew that; I was talking to the hon. Minister to clarify the position.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Anticipating his point of order, you have given the ruling.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shinde, I think, you can introduce the Bill with the same number. An amendment can be brought later on.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Sir, not that I am opposing this on the ground that the Bill is not a desirable one. It is true that we should give protection to the land reform laws of the States and our complaint is, land reform measures have not been implemented in the correct and proper way. Therefore, I am not against the spirit of the Bill. What I am objecting to is the procedure adopted by the Government in the introduction of this Bill.

It has become a fashion for the Government to come at the fag end of every Session and push in Bills, Constitution Amendment Bills at that, suspending, for example, Direction 19B which clearly says that two days notice should be given. They have taken your permission, I know. But, this should not happen again and again. In every Session, we have a very painful duty to remind you and the House. Every time they come before the House, ask for suspension of the provision relating to two days notice and then bring forward various Bills, including Constitution Amendment Bills. This shows the very scant respect they show for accepted procedures. What are the reasons? Why should this two days notice be waived? This Bill has been drafted on the 29th April. This should have been printed and circulated earlier to the Members. I do not know why it has not been circulated to the Members earlier. The reason which has been given in the Memorandum is;

"The Bill had to be drafted in consultation with a large number of State Governments not all of whom were immediately ready for the

purpose. This caused some delay. It has been possible to circulate the But on 2nd May, 1974".

This is a very vague statement. If delay was there, what was the reason for the delay and who caused the delay I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when did he approach the State Governments and when did he get the last of the reports from the State Governments so that the delay became inevitable. The House should not be taken for granted. They cannot push in any number of Bills. They may have majority. But, why don't they observe the rules? Direction 19B clearly says:

"No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced."

Every now and then they do this. It happens at the fag end of every Session. It happened in the last Session and also in the Session before the last. When they introduce certain important Bills like Constitution Amendment Bills, they do not even give the two days notice. They want to deny the Members this consideration even. I would appeal to you not to be generous to them whenever they want to suspend the rules. You should insist on the rules being observed. At least, let them show that amount of courtesy to the House. Whenever they bring forward certain important Bills like Constitution Amendment Bills the should give due consideration to the Members. I am opposing this on that ground. They have sought to suspend the rule and they have done this in a cavalier manner. That is why, I am opposing this.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :**

अध्यक्ष जी, श्री शिन्दे ने संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुनः स्थापित करने की जो अनुमति मांगी है मैं उस का



विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध के कारण तीन हैं।

1. यह विधेयक जुलाई, 1972 में मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में लिये गये निर्णयों पर आधारित है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि सरकार के पास इस विधेयक को लाने के लिये कर्फ समय था। जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री सेजियान ने कहा नियम को स्थगित कर के इस विधेयक को लाना अनुचित है। यह बताता है कि सरकार या तो इस मामले में गम्भीर नहीं है, या सदन को गम्भीरता से नहीं लेना चाहती।

2. मेरी दूसरी आपत्ति यह है नवें शेड्यूल के अन्तर्गत हम अभी तक 66 राज्यों के कानूनों को न्यायालय की परिधि से बाहर कर चुके हैं। इनमें जम्मू कश्मीर के भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून लागू नहीं हैं। अब हम इस विधेयक के द्वारा और ऐसे 16 कानूनों को अदालत की परिधि से बाहर ले जाने का प्रस्ताव कर रहे हैं। कठिनाई यह है कि राज्य कानून बनाते हैं, उन कानूनों के आधार समान नहीं हैं। मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन द्वारा निर्धारित मापबन्ध को भी सब राज्यों ने ज्यों का त्यों स्वीकार नहीं किया। स्थानीय परिस्थिति के अनुसार उसमें संशोधन कर दिये, और हम यहां बैठ कर सभी राज्यों के कानूनों को इस बात की इजाजत दे रहे हैं कि कोई अदालत न चुनौती न दे सके।

अध्यक्ष जे० मेरी तीसरी आपत्ति यह है कि भूमि सुधार आवश्यक है। लेकिन भूमि सुधारों का क्या प्रश्न केवल जमीन और उसके एकड़ में देखा जायेगा, जमीन की लम्बाई चौड़ाई में देखा जायेगा? या जमीन में प्राप्त होने वाली आमदनी के रूप में देखा जायेगा कि किसान को इतनी आमदनी होनी चाहिये या नहीं कि वह अपना जीवन ठीक तरह से निभा सके, अपने बच्चों को उच्च शिक्षा दे सके? और इसलिये रुपये, आने, पैसे में भूमि की मर्यादा का विचार होना

चाहिये, केवल एकड़ों में नहीं। जमीन अलग अलग तरह की है, कहीं सिंचित है, कहीं असिंचित है, कहीं कम आमदनी होती है, कहीं ज्यादा होती है, कहीं हम न बागों को ले लिया है, कुछ राज्यों ने बागों को छोड़ दिया है। कहीं चाय बागान शामिल नहीं किये गये हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ इस सदन को इतना तो समय नहीं है कि सारे मामले और सारे कानून गहराई में जा कर देख सके। या तो मंत्री महोदय यह संशोधन ले कर आये कि यह विधेयक एक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जायेगा और जितने भी राष्ट्रियों के विधेयकों को हम अदालत की परिधि से बाहर रखने जा रहे हैं उन सब पर दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की संयुक्त प्रवर समिति विचार कर के देखे कि वे उचित हैं या नहीं हैं, उन्हें नवें शेड्यूल में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये कि नहीं। आखिरी मूंद कर संसद् अपने अधिकार का उपयोग करे इस के मैं खिलाफ हूँ।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे प्रवर समिति को भेजने का सुझाव मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार कर लें। और अगर स्वीकार नहीं करते तो मैं ने अपनी आपत्ति यहां पर प्रकट कर दी है।

**श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, विलम्ब के अलावा मेरे और तीन कारण हैं। पहला यह कि इस में यह जानकारी नहीं दी गई है कि इस को नवें शेड्यूल में लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों महसूस की गई? क्या इन में से किसी भी को नून को उच्च अदालत में या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती दी गई है? इस की जानकारी अगर मंत्री महोदय के पास है तो उन को देनी चाहिये।

**दूसरा यह कि यह जे० कानून नवें शेड्यूल के अन्तर्गत लाया जा रहा है इस का आशय यह है इस को हम को बिलम्ब आने की नहीं है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इन कामों को एक**

[बी मधु लिमये]

एक कानून के ऊपर एक नोट बना कर इस सदन की जानकारी के लिये रखेंगे ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि हम लोगों को भी पता नहीं है कि यह कानून जो है क्या वास्तव में भूमि सुधार के जो उद्देश्य हैं उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये इस को पास किया गया है, या इसमें कुछ को डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी प्राविधान भी हैं? मान लीजिये अगर किसी कानून में यह है कि मंत्रियों की जमीन पर सीलिंग लागू नहीं होगी, हम को पता नहीं है, लेकिन इस तरह के कानून में हो सकता है कभी कभी, तो इस आधार पर आप को संदेह है कि स्ट्रिक डाउन किया जायेगा इस की हम जानकारी चाहते हैं। और इसलिये मंत्री महोदय इस बात की सफाई दे कि इस में किसी तरह का कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी प्रोजेक्शन नहीं है, और केवल उद्देश्य यह है कि जमीन सुधार कानून को अदालतों में चुनौती देने में जो नुकसान होगा उसी से बचने के लिये यह सब किया जा रहा है।

तो इन कानूनों को आप सभा पटल पर रखिये और एक नोट बना कर दीजिये उस के बिना इस को पेश करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, I agree with the objective of the Bill and also the urgency of passing such a Bill. But it appears to me—I will not use the word 'intriguing'—rather unusual as to why the Government should become so hasty; not in the real sense, at the fag-end of the session with only three or four days left, in taking up such a serious matter in a rather supersilious manner.

In August, 1972, as the Government has said, there was a meeting of the Chief Ministers of different States and in that meeting it was decided—it was a categorical announcement made jointly by all the Chief Ministers—that by the end of 1972, the land

reforms all over the country would be completed. But then all the Chief Ministers found serious difficulties because land reforms laws are not uniform in different States. In different States, different ceiling laws are there. Not only that. Whenever the land-owners or even the zamindars or even the jotedars or even the jagirdars are affected, they immediately take recourse to law as a result of which for years the position continues and the land reforms become infructuous.

Then, due to certain defects in the law and also the scope given to court for intervention, it appears, in many States, the Ministers, the Members of Parliament, the MLAs not only the MLAs of the ruling party but even of the Opposition parties, are concealing large amounts of lands. What is then the necessity of land reforms Bill?

I would like to ask the Prime Minister: What is the necessity of abolition of zamindari? Now, I have made a calculation that only 0.7 per cent of the land has been made surplus upto now. Is it not that the land reforms are ridiculous? The land reforms mean that all surplus land that is available will be distributed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, the landless people. I again repeat that I have made a calculation, on the basis of figures given by different States, that only 0.7 per cent of the land has been made surplus. Where has the land gone? The land is concealed by the Ministers, the MPs and the MLAs and other 'Benam-dars'.

I want to draw the attention of the Government that the Government appointed the Raj Committee. The Raj Committee made a very stringent remark about it. Then, the Government appointed the Task Force of the Planning Commission, not today but two years before. What does the Task Force say?

It say:

"The sad truth is that the crucial factor of effective political support, direction and control has been so wanting" including "absence of political will"....

In no sphere of public activity in our country, since Independence, has a hiatus between the precept and practice, between policy pronouncement and actual execution has been as great as in the domain of land reforms."

There is another lacuna in it. It does not cover the town area. If you are to construct a railway line, a bridge or a road, the matter goes to the court. For construction of a railway line or a bridge or a road, for development of urban area, for years together it remains pending in the court. So, all construction work, all development work, gets suspended.

This applies to only land reforms. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should withdraw it and they should have a discussion with the Members of Parliament, if they are not prepared to refer it to a Joint Select Committee, and bring forward a comprehensive Bill on a national plane so that all the State Governments can adopt the Bill and the problem of interference by the court can be dispensed with.

For that reason, I say, it is serious matter. Of course, I agree with the objective and urgency of it. But if the Government were so serious about it, they should not have slept like Kumbhakaran for years. Therefore, I say, it should be held over and a discussion should be held and only on the basis of discussion, a comprehensive and effective Bill should be brought forward and then included in the Ninth Schedule. It should not be done in this haphazard manner.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Most of the points that have been

raised are not really relevant at this stage.

There is one point, which Mr. Madhu Limaye has raised, that copies of the enactment should be made available. Actually we have already made available 50 copies. If hon. members want that more copies should be made available, I do not think there should be any difficulty at all.

A number of other points have been raised about uniformity, discriminatory treatment, etc. These are not the points which can be raised at this stage. The hon. members will have the opportunity to raise these points at the appropriate stage when we will adequately reply to those points.

The amendment of the Ninth Schedule is not a new thing. A number of times this House has given its generous support for giving protection to the land reforms legislations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are giving protection to benami landholders. That is my charge against you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would submit that, at this stage of introduction, unless there is a Constitutional objection, these points are not relevant.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about Joint Select Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.37 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) \*BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

I have received four or five names. Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्णतया विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल्कुल अनावश्यक विधेयक है और इस का केवल यही मकसद है कि जन आन्दोलनों के चलते जो इन का बहुमत हवा में उड़ रहा है, उस को ये बनाए रखना चाहते हैं जबरदस्ती और इसलिए इस काम में हम उन्हें सहयोग नहीं दे सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर केवल इस का संमित उद्देश्यों होता कि जो सदस्य का पत्र है, उस पर उस के हस्ताक्षर जेन्यून हैं या नहीं जैसा कि गुजरात एसम्बली में नियम है, वह फिर मैं आप की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूँ, यह रूल 269, सब रूल (2) है :

"The Speaker shall, after he receives an intimation in accordance with sub-rule (1), satisfy himself that the document received by him is genuine and as soon as may be, after he is so satisfied, inform the Assembly that such and such member has resigned his seat in the Assembly."

तो मैं विरोध न करता लेकिन इस का मकसद क्या है कि विधान सभाओं के और लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को इस में बसीटने का सवाल उत्पन्न होता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि विधान सभा या लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष एक माइने में निर्दलीय रहता है और अध्यक्ष पद पर पहुंचने के बाद अगर वह कांग्रेस पार्टी का या किसी दूसरी पार्टी का सदस्य है, तो वह निर्दलीय सदस्य के रूप में काम करता है और सदन का एक एक विभाग का विश्वास उस को हासिल है, लेकिन इस विवादस्पद मामले में आप अध्यक्ष को बसोटींगे तो मामला बहुत ही खतरनाक हो जाएगा।

इसलिए मैं आप का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मैं बुनियादी तौर पर इस का विरोध हूँ और इस के ऊपर मेरे दो आक्षेप हैं। न० 1 तो यह है कि जन आन्दोलन को दबाना और कांग्रेस के अधिराज्य को जबरदस्ती बनाए रखना और न० 2 यह है कि अध्यक्ष के पद को विवादस्पद बनाना। इसके ऊपर मेरे ये दो बुनियादी आक्षेप हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अगर संविधान में सचमुच में कोई संशोधन होना चाहिये तो यह होना चाहिये कि जनता अपने निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को वापिस बुलाने का अधिकार रखती है और इस अधिकार को देने के लिए संशोधन होना चाहिये। यह संशोधन बिपरीत दिशा में हो रहा है विधान मंडलों से त्याग पत्र की प्रक्रिया संविधान में निश्चित है। उसे बदलने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? उद्देश्यों और कारणों में कहा गया है :

“कुछ दिनों से ऐसे उदाहरण आने लगे हैं जिन में सदस्यों को विधान सभा से त्यागपत्र देने के लिए उन पर दबाव डालने के तरिके अपनाए जा रहे हैं।”

जनता के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को इतना कमजोर, इतना दुर्बल और इतना बर्बत नहीं होना चाहिये कि दबाव डालने से वे त्यागपत्रों पर दस्तखत कर दें। अगर उन पर दबाव डाला जाता है तो इसका विरोध करने का उन में बल होना चाहिये। नैतिक बल होना चाहिये—

**श्री कस्तूर साठे (प्रकोला) :** उनके सिर मूँड देते हैं, उनका काला मुँह कर देते हैं, गधे पर उनको बिठाते हैं, छुरा दिखाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई आदमी क्या कर सकता है ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** ये मुझ पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं।

इस विधेयक में आपको भी घसोटा जा रहा है। विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों को भी इस में शामिल किया जा रहा है। मैं एक धारा पढ़ना चाहता हूँ इसकी जो पृष्ठ दो पर है :

“Provided that in the case of any resignation referred to in sub-clause (b) if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be is satisfied that such resignation is not, voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept such resignation.”

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ from information received or otherwise क्या है ?

क्या इनको इलाहाबाद होस ? क्या इस विधेयक को पास करके हम विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों, लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और

राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष को विवाद का विषय नहीं बना देंगे ?

आप इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखें कि विरोधी दलों की भी सरकारें हैं, उनके भी निर्वाचित स्पीकर हैं। आप उनको क्यों घसीटना चाहते हैं ?

इस संशोधन विधेयक को लाने के पहले सरकार ने भले ही अनौपचारिक रूप से क्या आप से चर्चा की है ? क्या राज्यों के विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों से चर्चा की है ? इस मामले को स्पीकर के कॉन्फेस में भेजा जा सकता था। क्या इसको वहाँ भेजा गया है ? क्या अध्यक्षों की राय लिए बिना इस तरह का संविधान में संशोधन लाना उचित है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वे तो नहीं ला रहे हैं, आप ला रहे हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** बेला रहे हैं, भा कों मुश्किल में डाल रहे हैं। हम आपको बचाना चाहते हैं। आपको इस में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। यह जनता और उसके द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का काम है। इस में निर्वाचित अध्यक्षों को घसीटने की क्या जरूरत है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपकी रक्षा होगी।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** हम अपनी रक्षा करने में समर्थ हैं।

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill on two grounds. Firstly, as in the previous Bill, they say that the rules should be suspended to introduce two Constitution (amendment) Bills. This, I think, is done in a very unseemly haste. The only reason that has been given in the memorandum submitted to the House is that “as only one week is left before both the Houses adjourn

[Shri Sezhiyan]

arrangements, of necessity, have to be made for the introduction of this Bill on an urgent basis. In the circumstances, it is requested etc., etc."

I do not want to repeat the same arguments that I advanced last time. This way, we can suspend some other rules and pass the Bill without any discussion straightway. Why then have the rules of procedure for introduction, consideration and passing the Bill at all. This is an important Bill which has got very many implications which we ourselves are not able to comprehend at this stage.

It is true that nobody should be pressurised or on the show of violence that he should resign from the membership of the Legislature. At the same time we may open the floodgate to other items also and we may be putting the Chair thereby in an embarrassing position because it has given the power to ascertain whether there is any duress and the onus is put on the Chair which may be questioned later on.

Suppose there is some party which passes a resolution that all the Members belonging to that party should resign. It happened in Andhra. Somebody says that it is a duress by the party on the Members. How are you going to decide? Suppose there is duress. Why unnecessarily you put the Speaker or the presiding officer of a Legislature in an embarrassing position? In this respect, it would have been more appropriate if they had taken the views of the States also beforehand. We are not against the spirit behind the introduction of this Bill. Nobody should be pressurised by the show of violence to resign. There is a way of doing all these things. If only they are very serious about this Bill, I would suggest, because, there seems to be a hurry that in the business of the next week tabled just now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that it should be passed on the 8th of this month. There

is some confusion also about the numbering of the bills—Thirty Fourth or Thirty-Fifth amendment Bill. I do not want them to act in such a hurry of suspending this rule or that as there is no logic or reason behind this. Therefore, I would appeal to them not to proceed in a haste. While we co-operate with them in removing any of the duresses that are there, they should not also try to hurry this Bill. That is why I am opposing the introduction of this Bill and suspension of the relevant rules.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill because, I feel, that this is tantamount not only to conspiracy against the democratic rights of the people but also against the new signs of the resurgence of the Indian people to exercise their just right.

In the Indian Constitution, there is no provision for the right to recall; there is no provision also for the referendum or plebiscite. Shri H. V. Kamath, in the Constituent Assembly, moved an amendment and drew the attention of the Constituent Assembly to the fact that most of our electorates here are illiterate. Maybe there may be communal pressure or some other extraneous factors which are not directly related to the democratic rights of the Members. Suppose, if somebody is elected. It is on the basis of the elections that he is sitting here. Due to caste or creed, he may be liable to commit a criminal offence. I therefore say that there should be a referendum or right to recall such members. There should be some provision incorporated. In fact, at that time, they were very much worried. Even our founding father of the Constitution perhaps did not see what would be the future of this country.

In other countries, there is such a provision. In France, in 1946, they passed their Constitution in their Parliament. But, on the point of referendum, it was turned down by the people and so, after five months, a new

Constitution had to be adopted. You know that in Switzerland, the provision to recall is there; the provision for a referendum is also there. There is a provision in all the constitutions whereby the electors have the right to recall their representative at any time.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making a long speech on it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, when he is making a relevant point you are not allowing him.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving him inspiration all the time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, it is a conspiracy when our people are going to assert their democratic rights against the corrupt and the politically imbecile representatives of the people. (Interruptions). If he feels he is I shall have the pleasure of....

AN HON. MEMBER: The cap fits nobody in the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a conspiracy to curb that right. Either you incorporate the right of recall or referendum or this change of the Constitution is nothing but a conspiracy against the democratic rights of the people.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, none of us normally would oppose introduction of a Bill but this time it does seem rather peculiar, perverse and all that sort of thing as to why Government has come forward with this legislation. I perhaps have no business to worry if this Government makes a laughing stock of itself but I have every reason to worry if Government proposes legislation which makes a laughing stock of our country. The Constitution is our fundamental law and in the Constitution we do not have provisions cluttering it up—the way it does at the present moment. We do not need to put into the Constitution

provisions of this sort which Government has thought fit to put forth. We are all aware that maybe in Bihar and Gujarat certain cases of people having been compelled against their will to sign letters of resignation have been discovered. But that happened in the course of a certain popular upsurge on account of which certain excesses had taken place. But that is no reason for us to advertise to the rest of the world that in this country it is nearly habitual for members of the legislature to be compelled against their will to resign their seats in the House. There is no reason for us to put that assumption in the Constitution. As it is, under the provisions of the Constitution, the Speaker or the Chairman has to accept somebody's resignation, and if the Speaker or Chairman comes to discover that there are certain reasons which make him suspect that the resignation letter is not genuine, is spurious, there are ways and means open to him at this present moment to find out the position. But to put in the Constitution this kind of provision is an advertisement of our complete incapacity to run anything like a decent representative system. I know instances in Bihar where things have happened which should not have happened, but that is no reason for us to bring forward this kind of legislation.

A very legitimate question was asked if the Presiding Officers concerned had been taken into confidence by Government. As far as I can understand it, the Presiding Officer of no legislature should take upon himself the responsibilities which are involved in this kind of legislation. The Speaker cannot operate except in so far as the House authorises him to operate. The Speaker does not act in accordance with something like a government ukase. The Speaker of course goes by the law of the land and if this is put into the law of the land, his hands are tied. But the Speaker's institution and its traditions suggest that it has a certain dignity and with that dignity only it can be effective.

(Shri H. N. Mukherjee)

Do we expect the Speaker or the Chairman to have an apparatus, a magisterial apparatus, to conduct investigation into all kinds of irrelevant things of which notice should be taken by other departments of the executive? This is trying to saddle the Speaker or the Chairman with jobs which are none of his business. But Government proposes to do so.

I do not understand why this Government wants to put into the Constitution footling little matters, trivial matters. They have no time to discuss important matters. Prof. Samar Guha referred to something rather basic about recall, referendum and that sort of thing. I could understand this Government worrying its head, if it has any, about basic matters of constitutional importance, but it worries its head over administrative piffle. That is why this kind of detail is sought to be put into the Constitution itself. That is why it comes forward at the fag end of the session wanting to waive the rules. They want us to push this thing through Parliament. They do not even suggest 'Let it go to a Select Committee; let us put our heads together and do something about it.'

This is another example of the habitual disrespect which the Government of this country shows to the Parliament of this country. This is another example of the egregious attitude of complete disrespect which the Government has in regard not only to Parliament but to the Constitution which is a basic, fundamental document for the administration of this country. This is a footling little piece of legislation which will be thrown into the wastepaper basket if it is really discussed on its merits. But this shows up the Government's appreciation of the kind of problems which this country has to face, its preoccupation with footling little matters when so many other basic things have to be attended to do. They deal with footling little matters in a disrespectful fashion unaware of the dignity of

the Speaker/Chairman, unaware of the position of Parliament, unaware of the basic good sense and grace and understanding of the common people of our country, unaware that a convulsion takes place and all sorts of excesses also take place, unaware that administrative organisation of certain things is not the definition of statesmanship.

I am sorry I am wasting my time and everybody else's time in this House trying to inject some sense into skulls which are impenetrable to any kind of understanding.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I oppose the introduction of the Bill because of some basic reasons. Although I would like to make it clear right in the beginning that we are against coercion which is another form of violence, we do think that to exercise moral influence or to organise social pressure to bring about a change is not wrong.

14.00 hrs.

Why do I consider my reasons to be basic? The first one is that it is the Member's right to resign and to get his resignation accepted. Now, a Member is not like a subordinate; a Member does not function like a subordinate in the office of the Speaker or in the office of the Chairman, so by that until his resignation is accepted he will continue to be in service. That is not the position which any hon. Member can accept. So, it is a basic right of any Member to resign and to get his resignation accepted.

Secondly, if there is any doubt—

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is the right to withdraw his resignation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here you do not even mention that; the Member concerned will enter an objection, that the Member will have complained somewhere, that his resignation had been secured in a forcible manner. It is not mentioned here.



SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basi-hat): Have a look at the provisions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have gone through the Bill very minutely.

So, this is completely against the right of a Member and goes against the provision in the constitution. It is not a right given by an ordinary law; it is a right given by the Constitution that a Member can resign and get his resignation accepted.

Then, it raises fundamental issues, as has been pointed out by many hon. Members, about the nature of the functions pertaining to the offices of the Presiding Officers. Whether the Presiding Officers can involve themselves in functions like these? This is indeed an executive function with which the offices of the Presiding Officers are sought to be saddled. If any resignation has been forcibly secured, then it is an offence under the law, and if it is an offence under the law, the Member has a remedy in the court of law; the Member must not seek a remedy at the hands of the Speaker or the Chairman but in a court of law. Here what you are trying to do is to substitute the function. ....(Interruption) Coercion is an offence.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The functions of the magistrate are sought to be substituted by the functions of the Speaker, and these functions legitimately do not belong to the domain of the Presiding Officers.

Then, these high offices are sought to be embroiled in politics. If a particular Speaker wants to help the ruling party when the margin of majority is very thin, would he not exercise his discretion in a very undesirable manner? What is the remedy to that? If there is only a thin majority by which a party rules the country, he might oblige. So, it would be embroiling the Presiding Officers in party politics.

Then, I have also a feeling that it would be jeopardising the safety of the Presiding Officers. Since there is a fear that there might be threat of violence under which resignations are being secured, there can also be a legitimate fear that there would be a threat of violence against the Presiding Officer for not accepting it. So, this is another aspect of the matter which will have to be gone into. Instead of jeopardising the lives of the Members, what is sought to be done is to jeopardise the lives of the Presiding Officers. This is peculiar. (Interruptions).

Further my submission is that if the Presiding Officer gives a wrong decision, he can be used in a court of law because it is not a function within the House. It is a function outside the House and the Presiding Officers would be liable to be sued in courts of law. Even legislatures cannot protect Presiding Officers.

MR. SPEAKER: By giving a very dismal and sad picture, do you expect that I should give some ruling for over-ruling this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What would happen if any party decides that all its members will have to resign? Would it be considered to be resignation under threat or under coercion? A party might well decide so, because it has contested the seats on the basis of certain ideological programmes and it thinks that its programme would be better served by Members resigning. So if they issue a directive to their members to resign what would be the interpretation of such resignations?

Finally my submission is that if any resignation is sent, then probably the Presiding Officer can wait for about a month, or a few days, to see whether there is any contradiction about this or whether there is any information from the Member con-

(Shri Shyamnandan Mishra)

cerned about this. Even so, I feel that it would be unnecessarily delaying the execution of a right which properly belong to a member. But for the sake of the satisfaction of the Presiding Officers some period could perhaps be laid down.

In any case, would never be a party to anything being done with regard to the resignation of a Member which depends upon the subjective satisfaction of the Presiding Officers. To leave the matter to the subjective satisfaction of the Presiding Officer would be extremely dangerous.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: When I was hearing this discussion, I was wondering whether we were considering the motion for consideration. In the entire discussion not one Member raised any question as to the legislative competence of this Bill which is relevant under the rules.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have raised the point about the Constitutional right of a Member to get his resignation accepted.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is not a matter of legislative competence at all. Certainly not. I would request you to find out the distinction between legislative competence and whether or not it is a right thing to do to deprive a Member of his right to resign. I understand that argument. But, kindly do not confuse between legislative competence and your argument.

(Interruptions)

I do not want to reply elaborately to all the points because I know I will have to deal with these points when the Bill comes up for consideration. In a way, I am thankful to the hon. Members. They have given me notice of what they are going to say. I will deal with some points raised. Sir, the idea that the Bill prevents any Member from resigning is absolutely wrong. On the contrary, the basis on which the Bill proceeds is, the right

of resignation is protected and the idea of acceptance of a resignation is also subject to a proviso that the acceptance is in the normal course and the resignation can take place only in the event of a conclusion being reached that either it is not genuine or it is not voluntary. Therefore, to proceed on the basis that the right of a Member to resign is taken away, is entirely wrong. This can be seen if the Bill is properly studied. The other thing they said was, in the name of democracy, how do you prevent people from resigning. Nobody is prevented from resigning. On the contrary, the basic idea is, the ordinary right of a person to say 'I do not want to continue to be a Member of the House' is maintained. But, is it a democratic way, when a Member does not want to resign, people pressurise him to resign—not political pressure but by threats of violence—as had occurred in the recent past. The person has no option but to resign. The Speaker has no option but to accept the resignation in the present set-up. This is a matter which was true in Gujarat. It may be true elsewhere. It was true in Gujarat. It had happened. A large number of people, about 200—300 people, went and indulged in acts of violence, held out threats and under duress, signatures were obtained. In some cases, Members were carried physically from their constituencies to the Speaker for giving resignations.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go to the business. This has taken a lot of time already.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: All these points can be discussed when the Bill is taken up for consideration. I will reply to all the points.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is two-fold. One is,

the Law Minister has been speaking about legislative competence etc. My point is, has the Government specifically invited your attention before framing this Bill and bringing it to the House for introduction, because, Sir, this brings in your Office and the Office of the Speakers of the State Legislatures. I would like to know whether it is not right and proper for the Government, whenever they amend the Constitution in relation to Parliament, Parliament Secretariat and the Office of the Speaker, to consult....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is this. It refers to your office. Are you prepared to be taken by surprise in the way in which Government has brought forward this Bill? When the Constitution was being drafted, you know it very well, Sir, in regard to the provisions relating to Parliament Secretariat and the Office of the Speaker and all the provisions relating thereto, the then Speaker was consulted in advance by the Government and the Speaker's points of view were accepted in toto. Here is a case where Government comes forward with a Bill, Constitution Amendment Bill, involving your office and not consulting you in advance. Sometime back, there was a discussion on the Press Council Bill, and you know very well, Sir, that when the Government brought forward an amendment to the Press Council Act, it was because you and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha were not willing to bring the Office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Office of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha into public controversy. This is exactly what the Government have done by this new Constitution Amendment Bill. So, I am asking: have the Government consulted you in advance before coming to this House with this Bill? Then, my second point is: why was the reference made to Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order involved in this. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

14.21 hrs.  
Division No. 17

**AYES**

Ambesh, Shri  
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman  
Babunath Singh Shri  
Balakrishnaiah, Shri T.  
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul  
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal  
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.  
Bist Shri Narendra Singh  
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri  
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh-  
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh-  
Darbara Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
Das Shri Dharnidhar  
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
Dixit, Shri G. C.  
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra  
Doda, Shri Hiralal  
Engti, Shri Biren  
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Gautam, Shri C. D.  
Gavit, Shri T. H.  
Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
Gohain, Shri C. C.  
Gokhale, Shri H. R.  
Gopal, Shri K.  
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hari Singh Shri  
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib  
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran  
 Kilas, Dr.  
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
 Kamala Prasad, Shri  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram  
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath  
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar  
 Majhi, Shri Kumar  
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
 Maurya Shri B. P.  
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath  
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra  
 Naik, Shri B. V..  
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Oraon, Shri Tuna  
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Pandey Shri Sudhakar  
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar  
 Pandit, Shri S. T.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
 Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Purty, Shri M. S.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
 Raydeo Singh, Shri

Ram, Shri Tulmohan  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri  
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Rao Shrimati B. Radhabai A.  
 Rao, Shri Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja  
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna  
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das  
 Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao  
 Shahnawaz Khan Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shukla Shri Vidya Charan  
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.  
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar  
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.  
 Tula Ram Shri  
 Tulsiram, Shri V.  
 Ulkey, Shri M. G.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.  
Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri  
NOES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Chandrappan Shri C. K.

Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Deshpande, Shrimati Roza

Guha, Shri Samar

Limaye, Shri Madhu

\*Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Mavalankar Shri P. G.

Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan

Mody, Shri Piloo

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

\*Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain

Sambhali, Shri Ishaque

Sezhiyan, Shri

Shastri Shri Ramavata

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar

\*Shetty, Shri K. K.

Singh, Shri D. N.

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 120.

Noes: 25.

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, to avoid any misunderstanding or any confusion, I would like to mention at this stage that it is the intention of the Government to bring on the 8th, in the first instance, for consideration and passing

the Bill introduced today by the Law Minister and then the Bill introduced today by Mr. Shinde.

14.21 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1974—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Finance Bill. Shri Sat Pal Kapur was on his legs.

Now, as you already promised yesterday, this will be finished today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: This has to be passed today. You made a commitment yesterday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is one of the most important measures on which we want to have a full discussion. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You have to stick to the commitment made.

Yesterday, you made a commitment that it will be passed today and then the Private Members' business will be taken up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the time left now? The assumption was that there will be enough time for a discussion on this. We have gone upto about 2-30 p.m. now. Do you think we can finish it in an hour? We cannot do that.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I make a suggestion for the consideration of the House? The Minister may be called after an hour. Then, the motion for consideration may be put to the

\*Wrongly voted for Noes.

†The following members also recorded their votes for Ayes:—

Sarvashri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Narsingh Narain Pandey and K. K. Shetty.

[Shri K. Raghuramaiah]

House. The clause-by-clause consideration may be taken up at 3-30 p.m. The Bill may be passed at 4-30 p.m. So, we are postponing the non-official business by an hour. We will have Private Members' business from 4-30 to 7 p.m. (Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने कल जब सारा टाइम लिया और सारा एजेंडमैन्ट किया तो उसमें आपने वायदा लिया था कि यह बिल आज पूरा होगा। अब कुछ भी हो, कुछ भी सर्कमस्टेंसेज हों, आप लोग बड़े समझदार हैं जो बात आपने हाउस में कही है उसको पूरा करना चाहिए।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** (ग्वालियर) : यह कांस्टीट्यूशन अमन्डमेंट बिल भी लावेंगे यह नहीं मालूम था। हम समझते थे 12 बजे से चर्चा शुरू हो जायेगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल आपने कहा था कि इसको हम पास कर देंगे।

**श्री श्यामनन्वन मिश्र :** कल यह कह देते कि हम दूसरी बातें पेश नहीं करेंगे।

**श्री मधु लिमये (बां.) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपसे यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट सत्र की सारी पुरानी कार्यवाहियों को निकालकर आप देखेंगे तो जिस दिन निजी सदस्यों की कार्यवाही होती है, हर शुक्रवार को, उस दिन यह चल रहा है कि कोई न कोई सरकारी बिजनेस आ जाता है और निजी सदस्यों की कार्यवाही समाप्त कर दी जाती है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कभी नहीं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इस बजट सत्र में यह लगातार चल रहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे बताय कब से ऐसा हुआ है। मैं चलता हूँ, आप साकर बतायें।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि ठीक साढ़े तीन बजे निजी सदस्यों का बिजनेस लिया जाय उसके बाद अगर फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा करनी हो तो 6 बजे के बाद देखा जायेगा। अर्थात् साढ़े तीन से 6 बजे का समय निजी सदस्यों के विधेयकों पर चर्चा करने के लिए है और उसमें बिल्कुल कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** A firm commitment was given in this House that, under no circumstances, the time of the Private Members' business will ever be shifted.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** The discussion has always been made with the consent of the Opposition. (Interruptions)

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Today we are not giving our consent.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** We are not giving our consent today.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Sir, I have given notice of amendments to many clauses which are very important for us, though they may not be important for them. They may not accept any. That is a different thing. After all, we take interest and we have given notice of amendments to various Clauses. It is really surprising that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says suddenly that the Finance Bill has to be passed today. In that case, I would say that everything may be passed within one minute without any discussion. The Finance Bill is a Bill which gives effect to taxation proposals; taxes are imposed on the people. We want to move certain amendments and we have given notice of them. Even though our efforts may be futile, still we shall try and see whether anything can be accepted. Here is the Government with a massive majority

and they do not want to allow the opposition on opportunity to move their amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: You yourself agreed yesterday.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All agreement is subject to other agreements.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You allowed the Minister to move that Bill today. The Bill was circulated to us only this morning and it was brought before the House for introduction at 12.30. You used your discretion—you have certain discretion—in favour of the Government, condoning their actions. Why can you not use your discretion in favour of the Opposition also, in favour of private members?

MR. SPEAKER: I used by discretion in your favour yesterday. The discussion on Finance Bill was put off yesterday to accommodate your request for discussion on railway strike and you went on and on till 8-30 p.m. This was expressly mentioned in this House and all of you agreed that we should put off the discussion on Finance Bill which could be taken up today. I really wonder how you can suddenly change your decision.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): We do our parliamentary duty, and whatever discussions too place yesterday was on account of the urgency of the country's situation. And we are here today in the Budget Session of Parliament. On account of a legal barrier we had to have the whole thing guillotined; we were not able to discuss the Demands of most of the important Ministries. Now you are cutting short the discussion on taxation proposals also! What is the idea? Is this Parliament? This is the Budget Session. This is very important... (Interruptions)

692 LS—10.

MR. SPEAKER: When you, in future, come out with certain promises and commitments....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not being fair to us.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no question of Business Advisory Committee; what we discuss in the Business Advisory Committee, we do with a certain amount of give and take I suggest that you read your own rules on the subjects which are very clear. Here the rule is Rule 26.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Piloo Mody, kindly sit down. I am quoting. This was my observation.

"There is an understanding that we start the discussion on the adjournment motion at three O' clock and if any part of it is left...."  
—I mean, the Finance Bill, I was proposing,—

"...that will be the first item to be passed tomorrow. Is it all right? The Finance Bill has to be disposed of tomorrow. I think that is okay. Several Hon. Members: Yes"

SHRI PILOO MODY: 'Several Hon. Members: Yes' must be an innovation of our office into the record. Because, first of all, we do not all sing your choruses. Therefore I suggest that you do not quote these things. The fact of the matter is that these things require the concurrence, acceptance and cooperation with and of the opposition and the opposition is not giving it today. This is what I beg of you to understand, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When you made certain observations yesterday while admitting the adjournment motion what does it imply? It means, when you made that observation,

(S. M. Banerjee)

even you did not know that the Bill was coming up. They do not inform you at all when something is coming up. They always do something in the night and they did not inform you in the night; they arrest in the mid-night, they draft the Bill in the mid-night. They are mid-night dwellers...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I would once again appeal to the House to pass this Bill today. I will give you the reason. The Finance Bill has to be assented to by the President before the 13th—on or before the 13th....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is very far away.

\* SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There are holidays. Why do you not listen to me please? 5th and 6th are holidays. The Rajya Sabha will take it up on the 8th or 9th. The Speaker has to sign it and then it has to go to the President. All these things are there. These are very carefully worked out. It must be passed today. The Hon. Speaker has ruled that it must be passed today.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अब जो कुछ कहा गया है उस से स्पष्ट हो गया है कि आज पास करन की जरूरत नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय को अपनी अनुमति 13 तारीख को देनी है? फाइनल बिल हम 7 तारीख को पास कर सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. I expected this. I advised the Minister, you do it today. He said, no, no, Sir we have to accommodate. And then is the result of accommodating!

AN HON. MEMBER: What accommodation, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I was given a definite understanding; that is why I agreed to that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, my humble submission is this.

MR. SPEAKER: You all agreed to this yesterday.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What I would like to say is this. I would once again humbly appeal to the Opposition Members to cooperate in this matter and agree to pass this Bill as there is no time.

There is another proposition. That is, let the next item be over and then we shall sit and get this Bill passed. To one of the two things they must agree.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: You yourselves had offered to sit after six O'clock.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. Just now the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs told us that it has to be assented to by the President on 13th. 5th and 6th are holidays. How much time is needed for the President to sign it?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already fixed the time next week.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow this remark. This is a reflection on the office of President. Have some limit.

I feel that there is obstruction at every stage. You bring in the office of President. It is wrong to bring in the name of the President. Please sit down.



**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Sir, my submission is this. There is no difficulty created for the Government if this Bill is taken up on the 7th. We would like to see that it is taken up on 7th and we finish that day.

Now, according to the suggestion of the hon. Minister, if we sit after six O'clock, it will have to go for seven hours. Since seven hours are left, for the discussion of this important measure, it would not redound to the credit of Lok Sabha to summarily dispose of this Bill. The Finance Bill is a paramount measure and, I repeat, it would not redound to the credit to Lok Sabha to dispose it of summarily.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** If necessary we shall sit for the full time.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** It cannot be summarily disposed of.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** The House may sit up to and one 'O' clock if necessary. The Opposition does not want to sit beyond six. But, we shall sit after six O'clock and finish the Bill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Then, what is your suggestion?

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** Since our friends are not willing to postpone the non-official business, all right, let this go on. After the non-official business, that is, at six O'clock we shall take up the Finance Bill and then, if necessary, we shall pass it to-night.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** We will not agree to this.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष जी ऐसी क्या जल्दी है ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I try to find a way out. But, both sides are not agreeing.

So, I leave this to the House to decide.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Are you going back on the decision which has been taken earlier?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I leave it to the House.

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :** इस तरह की बातें आप न करें। फाइनेंस बिल को हम ऐसे पास नहीं होने देंगे। कुछ लोग गलत बयानी करते हैं। हमारा एक भी कमिटेन्ट ऐसा नहीं जिसको हम अनुर नहीं करते।

**MR. SPEAKER:** One suggestion is, we take the time whatever is available today and then have it on the next day. The suggestion from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is after this Private Members' Business is finished we keep sitting and finish the Finance Bill.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** In the circumstances we prefer to sit after Six.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No no.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Let it be passed just now in one minute.

**SHRI ATALI BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Let the House sit on Monday.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** On Monday there is Buddha Purnima. As a second alternative if it suits the House let us sit tomorrow and pass it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** So, is it agreed that we sit tomorrow.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** I do not agree to it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You must come to a settlement. They have agreed to sit tomorrow. The solution is that we sit tomorrow, that is, on Saturday.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : छः तारीख को छुट्टी है। हम उस दिन बैठ सकते हैं। हम छुट्टी नहीं चाहिये। हम छः तारीख को मीट करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस दिन बुद्ध पूर्णिमा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो क्या हुआ ? क्या उस दिन काम नहीं हो सकता?

श्री मधु लल्लू : शनिवार का हमारा पहले से प्रोग्राम बना हुआ है। सोमवार को लेना है तो मैं तैयार हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: So, we shall sit tomorrow.

श्री सतलाल कपूर (पटियाला) : मैं कल यह कह रहा था कि प्रोक्वोरमेंट पालिसी जो आपने बनाई है इसके बार में हमारे पहले से शक और शुबहात थे और मैंने अपनी पार्टी में यह कहा था कि सरपलस स्टेट्स के अन्दर प्रोक्वोरमेंट की पालिसी एक होनी चाहिये और डिफिजिट स्टेट्स में दूसरी होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लल्लू : आप प्रस्ताव रखिये, मैं इसका विरोध करूँगा।

सुधयश महोदय : जो इसके हक में हैं वे हाथ खड़ा करें। जो विरोध में हैं वे हाथ खड़ा करें।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: There was no motion before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have just put it before the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: What did you put?

MR. SPEAKER: That we would sit tomorrow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: There was no formal motion. What did you put to vote?

MR. SPEAKER: I put the proposal that we sit on Saturday for discussing the Finance Bill?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: Who made the proposal?

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it on behalf of the hon. Members.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already made the motion and Shri Vajpayee has accepted it.

MR. SPEAKER: I put Mr. Raghu Ramaiah's motion.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: If a formal motion is necessary I move that the House sit tomorrow and whatever time remains, we shall finish the discussion tomorrow and pass the Finance Bill; including the considering and passing everything will be completed tomorrow.

श्री मधु लल्लू : हमारी एमंडमेंट है। कोई अडंगा डालने के लिए मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। सोमवार के लिए हम तैयार हैं। मेरी एमंडमेंट है कि इसको मंजूर को लिया जाये। इस संशोधन को आप सदन में रखिये कि सोमवार को फाइनल बिल पास किया जाए। हमारी एमंडमेंट्स को आप खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो करिये, मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मेरी एमंडमेंट्स हैं जिन को मैं रखना चाहता हूँ और हो सकता है कि आप किसी को मान लें। एक तो आपने मान भी लिया है। हमारी बात आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं कल यहां नहीं रहूँगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : चार तारीख को बवश्चय ओवर नहीं रहूँगा। मेरा संशोधन

है हम लॉग सबाल इन से इसी तहर से पूछें और ये जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हों।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरा संशोधन है कि सिर्फ फाइनेंस बिल हो और कुछ नहीं। मिनिस्टर आफ पालियामेंटी एफयर्ज ने कहा है कि कल फाइनेंस बिल को लिया जाय। इसके बार में श्री लिमये ने कहा है कि सोमवार को लिया जाए। जो मिनिस्टर आफ पालिया-मेंटी एफयर्ज के प्रस्ताव के हक में हैं—

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं सदन नेता से अपील करना चाहता हूँ। अड़ंगा मैं नहीं डाल रहा हूँ। मेरी एमेंडमेंट्स हैं। उन पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। हो सकता है कि उन में से दो चार आप मान लें। एक तो आपने माल भी ली है। अटन जी ने कहा है कि सोमवार को हम बैठें। उसके लिए हम तैयार हैं। हर चीज को हम वोट से तय न करें। सदन नेता से मेरी अपील है कि इसको वे मान लें।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also do not want to block Shri Madhu Limaye or anybody else from placing his amendments. Several of us may have to change our programmes and remain here tomorrow. It is not a question, therefore, of just one Member, but of many.

The point is that Monday is Buddha Purnima, which is the only holiday for the Buddhists of India. It may not be a holiday for Shri Vajpayee or Shri Limaye. But is it proper for us to cancel their only holiday? Either we should agree to Shri Raghu Ramiah's suggestion, namely that we sit after six O'clock today, to which we had agreed, and it was the hon.

Members opposite who raised objections to it, or we should sit tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we shall sit tomorrow.

**श्री सतपाल कपूर :** (पटियाला) : स्पीकर साहब, हम लॉग शुरू से कहते आ रहे हैं कि प्राक्यूरमेंट पालिसी को बेंज करने की जरूरत है, लेकिन हमारी बात सुनी नहीं गई।

मैं आप की मार्फत सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इकानोमिक टाइम्स और फाइनांशियल एक्सप्रेस न पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की मंडियों का सरबें किया है। ये दोनों अखबार कोई रेडिकल पेपर्स नहीं हैं। इन दोनों अखबारों की पालिसी अब तक यह रही है कि होलसेलर्स को इस व्यापार में इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया जाये।

14.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ये दोनों अखबार अब तक हमारे मुल्क में प्रॉक्स्टिनिस्ट लाबी को रिप्रेजेंट करते रहे हैं। लेकिन इन दोनों अखबारों का सरबे यह बताता है कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में होलसेलर्स, अनाज के बड़े व्यापारी, लेवी न देने के लिए अंडरहैंड टैक्टिक्स यूज कर रहे हैं।

हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और दूसरी सरप्लस स्टेट्स में हमारी प्रॉक्यूरमेंट कम हो रही है और मंडियों में अनाज कम आ रहा है। इस लिए मैं तजवीज करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस मामले पर दोबारा गौर करे। मेरी तजवीज यह है कि सरप्लस स्टेट्स में प्राक्यूरमेंट सिर्फ सरकारी एजेंसी की मार्फत करनी चाहिए और सरकार को उस में होलसेलर्स को इन्ट्रोड्यूस नहीं करना चाहिए।

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

मैं एक व्हीट-ग्रोइंग एरिया से आता हूँ। इस साल पंजाब से सेंट्रल पूल में 22 लाख टन अनाज मिलने वाला था। पिछले साल पंजाब से सेंट्रल पूल में 27 लाख टन से ज्यादा अनाज मिला। लेकिन आज वहाँ पर होलसेलर्ज जिस तरह थ्रंडरहैंड टर्किट्स के साथ अनाज के व्यापार को सम्भाल रहे हैं, उस से सरकार को 22 लाख टन अनाज नहीं मिलेगा।

आखिर सरकार की पालिसी क्या है? सरकार चाहती है कि किसी भी ढंग से चाहे होलसेलर्ज की मार्फत और चाहे सरकारी एंजेंसी की मार्फत, मक्सिमम प्राक्चूरमेंट हो। लेकिन पिछले तीन हफ्तों का तजुर्बा यह है कि सरकार होलसेलर्ज व्यापारी की मार्फत किसी भी तरह प्राक्चूरमेंट नहीं कर सकती है। चूँकि पिछले साल स्टेट टेक-ओवर आफ व्हीट की हमारी पालिसी पूरी तरह कामयाब नहीं हुई, इस लिए हमारे कोल्ड फ्रीट हो गये और उस से डर कर हम ने इस साल अनाज का व्यापार व्यापारियों की मार्फत करने का फैसला किया है। लेकिन जिस ढंग से व्यापारी आज इस मामले में कन्फ्यूजन पैदा कर रहे हैं, और ज्यादासे ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उस की वजह से सरकार की यह नई पालिसी भी कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है। मैं आप की मार्फत सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस की यह नीति गलत है और इस लिए उस को बदलना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ एग्रीकल्चर दो तीन दिन पहले चंडीगढ़ गये और उन्होंने वहाँ पर कहा कि सरकार इस नई पालिसी को बोलने के हक्क में नहीं है। जो एग्जीमैट हुआ था, उस में कहा गया था कि होलसेलर कोई चार मिलियन और पांच मिलियन टन व्हीट प्राक्चूर कर के सरकार को देंगे, उस में 50 परसेंट व्हीट, सेबी वाली व्हीट, 105 रुपये पर-क्विटल के हिसाब से जो कि गवर्न-मेंट की मुकरर की हुई प्रोक्चूरमेंट प्राइस है, और 50 परसेंट 150 रुपये पर-क्विटल

के हिसाब से देंगे। लेकिन अब होलसेलर्ज की लार्बी, और उन के मुनाफे, यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि फी सेल गन्दुम की कीमत 150 रुपये से ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाये। वे चाहते हैं कि वह कीमत 160 रुपये या 170 रुपये पर-क्विटल मुकरर की जाय। इस पालिसी के इन्ट्रोड्यूस होने के तीन हफते के अन्दर अन्दर वह फ़ेल होने जा रही है। श्री शिन्दे ने चंडीगढ़ में कहा है—यह अखबारों में आया है—कि सरकार इस मसले पर गौर कर रही है—कि मैक्सिमम सेल प्राइस क्या हो। गवर्नमेंट को इस फैसले पर कायम रहना चाहिये कि वह 150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचने नहीं देगी। इस लिए यह पालिसी फ़ेल हो रही है।

अगर सरकार होलसेलर्ज को और पैसा देना चाहती है, तो उसे हम को बताना चाहिए कि वह कितना पैसा होलसेलर्ज को देना चाहती है और क्या लाजिक है? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि होलसेलर्ज सरकार को ब्लैकमेल करेंगे—वे पहले भी ब्लैकमेल करते रहे हैं और आगे भी करेंगे। सरकार को उनके जाल में नहीं फँसना चाहिए। मैं यह बात सरकार, फ़िनन्स मिनिस्टर साहब और एग्री-कल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब को समझाना चाहता हूँ और भगवान् से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरी बात उन की समझ में आ जाय। मुझ उम्मीद बहुत कम है, लेकिन शायद मेरी प्रार्थना सुन ली जाये और वे इस पालिसी को बदल दें।

15.00 hrs.

हमें कहा जाता है कि नेशनल इमर्जेंसी है। ठीक है उस के लिए हम पैदावार कर रहे हैं, हम सरकार का साथ देते हैं और नेशनल पूल में अनाज देते हैं। लेकिन आज हासत यह है कि पंजाब के लोगों को पंजाब की गन्दुम खान की इजाजत नहीं है। पंजाब में लोगों को सड़ी-गली गन्दुम बी जाती है। पता नहीं, सरकार कहां से कूड़ा-कॉकट ला

कर उनको देती है। सरकार पंजाब से गन्धुम बाहर ले जाती है और पंजाब के लिए वह बाहर से गन्धुम लाती है।

इस लिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार की पालिसी क्या है, वह किस तरह की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रन कर रही और किस की भलाई के लिए रन कर रही है। पंजाब के लोग चाहते हैं कि जो गन्धुम हम पैदा करते हैं, उस का एक हिस्सा हमारे खाने के लिए पंजाब में रहने दिया जाये। मैं श्री चव्हाण को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल हम ने साढ़े सताईस लाख टन व्हीट सेंट्रल पूल में दी। हम चाहते थे कि उसमें से हमारी रेक्वायरमेंट पूरी कर दी जाये। पंजाब के लोग देसी गन्धुम खाने के आदी हैं। वे 591, 227 और कल्याण इस्तेमाल करते हैं। वे चाहते थे कि जो चीज वे पैदा करते हैं, उन को वही खाने की इजाजत दे दी जाये। लेकिन पिछले साल हमें यह तर्जुमा हुआ कि हमें वह व्हीट नहीं दी गई और कोई दूसरी व्हीट लाकर हमें दी गई। हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि पंजाब की रेक्वायरमेंट चार लाख टन की है, और वह हमारी प्रोक्यूर की हुई व्हीट में से ही दे दी जाये।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इस मुल्क में इकानोमिक क्राइसिस है और कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल क्राइसिस है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस मुल्क में कोई क्राइसिस है, तो वह काम न करने का क्राइसिस है। हमारे पास रिसोर्सिज हैं और हमारे पास लोग हैं, लेकिन हम उन लोगों को काम में नहीं लगाते। अभी परसों मेरे एक सवाल के जबाब में बताया गया कि 124 के करीब ऐसे इन्टर-स्टेट वाटर इरिगेशन के डिसप्रूट्स हैं, जिन की बजह से इस मुल्क में बिजली और आबपासी के जरिये पूरी तरह इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहे हैं। उन 124 में से 37 बिल्डर प्राजेक्ट्स हैं और 87 छोटे प्राजेक्ट्स हैं।

ये तमाम प्राजेक्ट्स इन्टर-स्टेट प्राबलमज की बजह से रुके हुए हैं। इन पर 1580 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आना है। और यह 1580 करोड़ रुपया कहां से आयेगा? इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि वह रुपया सेंट्रल पूल से आयेगा। हमें इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हमारे नाम से थियन डैम पर कितना पैसा लगाती है। पंजाब ने कोई अपने पैसे से थियन डैम नहीं बनाना है। हरियाना को कोई नहीं बनाना है, गुजरात या महाराष्ट्र या किसी दूसरी स्टेट को कुछ नहीं बनाना है। अपने रुपये से इन्हें प्राजेक्ट्स पर कुछ नहीं लगाना है। इन तमाम स्टेट्स को आप को लोन देना है और आठ आठ दस दस साल हो गए थे प्राजेक्ट्स आप के पास आये पड़ हैं और इन प्राजेक्ट्स के लिये कभी आप एक चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाते हैं कभी दूसरे को बुलाते हैं और उन की भिन्नता करते हैं कि आप अपना एग्जामेंट कर ल कि जब ये प्राजेक्ट्स कम्प्लीट होंगे तो उस वक्त आप को कितनी बिजली मिलेगी और कितना पानी मिलेगा। हमें शर्म आती है इस बात पर कि तमाम पैसा सटर ने देना है। स्टेट्स को सिर्फ बांटना है प्रोडक्शन होने के बाद और आठ साल आप सिर्फ इसलिए बैठ रहे कि स्टेट्स कब फैसला कर पाती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी सटर यह फैसला कर ले कि ये तमाम प्राजेक्ट्स गोदावरी, नर्मदा, कृष्णा, कावरी, रावी, व्यास, यीम डैम और इन के साथ जुड़े हुये जितने प्राजेक्ट्स हैं इन को वह अपने हाथ में ले कर बनाना शुरू कर दे। प्राजेक्ट्स की कास्ट लगी हुई है, कम्प्लीशन पीरियड लगा हुआ है। जब से ये प्राजेक्ट्स इंड्रोड्यूस हुए हैं तब न लेकर आज तक कास्ट आफ कांस्ट्रक्शन व्योर्ड हो गई है। अगर आज इन प्राजेक्ट्स का हम इस्तेमाल करे तो 15 मिलियन ईक्टर जमीन इरिगेशन के अन्धर आ सकती है। इतनी नई जमीन एबीकल्चर के नीचे आ सकती है। आज हम सारे मुल्क

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

में अनाज की पैदावार के बारे में सोचते हैं। ऐग्रीकलचर को कैसे माडर्नाइज किया जाये, खेती की पैदावार को कैसे बढ़ाया जाय, सब, इस बारे में सोचते हैं। लेकिन 15 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन हमारी इरिगेट इसलिए नहीं हो रही है कि हम ने ये जो इंटरस्टेट पावर और वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स हैं उन को सेटिल नहीं किया। अगर सारे ऐग्रीकलचर सेक्टर में होने वाली पैदावार के आंकड़े हम लगाए जब कि ये इंटर-स्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स न होते तो 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये हम एडीशनल ऐग्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्शन कर पाते और आज हम जो सोचते हैं कि व्यापारी अनाज ला कर देगे या नहीं देगे, मेरी समझ में आज भी अनाज की कमी नहीं है, प्रापर हैडलिंग की कमी है। मेरा इस सरकार पर, इस डिपार्टमेंट पर यह चार्ज है कि अनाज का प्रापर हैडलिंग नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से अगर ये इरिगेशन के तमाम प्रोजेक्ट्स हम वलीयर कर दें तो अनाज की कमी न रहे..... (व्यवधान)..... मेरा काफी समय कल और आज इंटरप्शन में चला गया है, इसलिए मुझे थोड़ा और समय दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There were no interruptions during your speech. You are imagining interruptions. Nobody interrupted you.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की हम ऐग्रीकलचर सेक्टर में पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं। अभी मेरे पास पूरे फिगर्स नहीं हैं कि इससे कितनी बिजली जनरेट होगी और उस से हमारी पैदावार कितनी बढ़ेगी।

हमें पढ़ कर बड़ी शर्म आती है कि फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में बिजली की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए हमने तकरीबन 4500 मेगावाट के जेनरेटर और बिजली के दूसरे इंस्ट्रूमेंट और एक्विपमेंट खरीदे लेकिन वह तैयार मशीनरी हमारी स्टोर्स में पड़ी है, उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। क्यों नहीं किया गया, किस की रेस्पॉंसि-

बिलिटी है, यह अभी तक किसी पर फिक्स नहीं की गई। अगर यह 45 सौ मेगावाट बिजली जो हम चौथे प्लान में बनाने वाले थे और जिस के लिए हमने मशीनरी इम्पोर्ट की, जेनरेटर और इक्विपमेंट इम्पोर्ट किए, वह बना लेते तो आज हम जिस क्राइसिस को फेश रहे हैं उस को न फेस करना पड़ता। हम कारखाने लगाना चाहते हैं लेकिन नहीं लगा सकते क्योंकि हमारे पास एलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं। हम ऐग्रीकलचर को इसलिए माडइज नहीं कर सकते कि हमारे पास बिजली नहीं है। अभी यह खबर अखबारों में आई तो आज हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में इरिगेशन एंड पावर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से यह जवाब आया है कि यह खबर गलत है कि हम ने 45 सौ मेगावाट की मशीनरी या जेनरेटर जो थे उन को यूज की किया, हम उन को यूज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी कुछ देर और लगेगी जब हम यह कह पाएंगे कि कब तक हम इस को कम्प्लीट कर पाएंगे। मैं आप के मार्फत सरकार से इतना विश्वास चाहता हूँ कि हमें कम्प्लीशन डेट दी जाये, पालिया-मेंट को बताया जाय कि मुक्त में बिजली की इतनी जो क्राइसिस है उस को दूर करने के लिए हम ने जो इतना रुपया खर्च किया है और यह तमाम मशीनरी जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए आ चुकी है, वे कब तक कम्प्लीट हो जायेंगे? .. (व्यवधान)..... इसी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि 400 मेगावाट के जेनरेटर जरूर स्टोर में पड़े हैं। 400 मेगावाट के लिए हमने कोई प्लानिंग नहीं किया है। अभी अखबार में खबर आई कि गाजियाबाद, फरीदाबाद और मुझफरनगर बगैरह में तमाम फैक्ट्रीज बन्द है। हरियाणा में पंजाब में तमाम फैक्ट्रीज बन्द हो गई क्योंकि बिजली नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now conclude.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : सेंटर की जो इन्स्ट्रूमेंट सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर है उस की बोड़ी सी फिगर मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में तरबकी हुई.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken 15 minutes today. Yesterday you took three minutes.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : पंजाब में पिछले दस साल में आप ने 31 करोड़ रुपये से ले कर अब तक जो सेंटर की तरफ से प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए हैं वह सिर्फ 7 करोड़ के एकस्ट्रा लिए हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई प्रोजेक्ट्स आप ने नहीं दिया है। हरयाणा में दिया है। जम्मू और काश्मीर में कोई नहीं दिया है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू काश्मीर ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां से आप एकस्पीड और एंटेड इंडस्ट्री पैदा करते हैं। ये तीन चार बड़े सूबे हैं जो सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज ला कर देते हैं। लेकिन इन स्टेट्स में इंडस्ट्री की क्या हालत है? उन को किसी भी रा मंडीरिय का प्रापरकोटा नहीं मिलता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a very big subject which will take you a long time.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : उन की रिक्वायरमेंट के मुताबिक उन की जो अससंड कंपेसिटी है उस के 5 परसेंट से ज्यादा आप नहीं दे पाते हैं। तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kapur, now you have to cooperate. There are a large number of your party men who want to speak.

180 *Corrected*  
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for calling me. I am not going to offer my comments and suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister and the Government in spirit of partisanship, much less of destructive criticism. I do realise that not only the Government, but all of us in the country, are enveloped by a fremen-

dously unprecedented crisis, a crisis which is not only economic, financial and fiscal in its nature, but a crisis which is all-pervasive; it is political, educational and administrative; in fact, it is a total crisis. There is not much point in putting all the blame at one door, namely, the door of the Government. Certainly, there are other areas also where the responsibility and the blame, if at all they have to be borne, lay. But I do want to suggest in all humility and in all anguish certain points in this debate on the Finance Bill.

If you look at the various aspects ① of the financial situation of the country, you will find that inflation is going up by leaps and bounds. Indeed, today's *Financial Express* has on its middle page a report which says that inflation has now reached a record level of 29 per cent in the current year, namely, 1973-74. Along with this, there is the question of deficit financing. Although the Finance Minister hopefully started by saying that he will print lesser notes, when the year closes, he will have to come to the House and announce to the country that more and more notes are being printed and, consequently, there will be more of deficit financing. Therefore, the whole economy is disturbed and upset. It is not as if the Finance Minister alone is responsible for this situation. It is partly a question of the national character of our people.

The question of tax evasion is haunting us for the last so many years, and the habit of evading taxes ② has been increasing as years pass by. There is not only the question of tax arrears but also this question of tax evasion. Now, it is obvious that tax evasion has brought about considerable amount of unaccounted money, so much of black money. I know, the Finance Minister himself is very keen that the Bill which is before the Select Committee gets through as early as

[P. G. Mavalankar]

possible. But even that particular measure does not go far enough in the direction of eradicating black money.)

I do realise that the Government are faced or rather beset with a number of difficult situations. I shall not talk about all points. But let me say a word or two about wasteful Government expenditure, I would like to know whether the Government is really seriously taking steps to see that expenditure on development plans is proportionately increased and the expenditure on matters which can wait and which ought to wait is reduced. I hope, the Government will look into this problem more carefully because, even after repeated assurances from the Finance Minister and from the Government in general, I find, the wasteful Government expenditure is still of a very high order. Surely, if that can be curbed, then the Government will be able to give a good example to other sectors and to the country at large. I find, it is not only private sector and private industrialists and people with unaccounted money that go for a conspicuous and ugly consumption, go for luxuries, go to hotels and indulge in a luxurious way of living but even in governmental spending, one gets a feeling that the Government is not mindful of every single paisa which has to be rightly saved and, thereby, earned also.

Then, I want to say a word or two about the special role of the Ministry of Finance. With the years passing by after Independence, the work of the Finance Ministry has increased. There have been Departments within the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Economic Affairs and many other Departments. There is the question of internal and external debt; there is the question of balance of payments position; there is the question of getting money from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and so on. I find, by and large,

the Finance Ministry is not able to act as an efficient and competent coordinating agency between various Department and Ministries of the Government. I would like the Finance Minister to go into this question and see to it that the Finance Ministry becomes an effective and meaningful instrument, an institution, like the Treasury in the United Kingdom, which will not only coordinate various Departments and Ministries but will also bring about a well-knit, disciplined and integrated administration in Government.

Having said this about the financial aspect of the matter, may I in the remaining part of my brief speech come to the more general observations? As I said at the outset, the country is passing through an unprecedented and all pervasive crisis which can be seen in the financial and economic, political and administrative, educational, cultural and social spheres. But the tragedy is that in spite of such a crisis, there does not seem to be at least emerging in concrete terms any alternative. I feel very sorry to find that not only the Government with a large majority, whether at the Central level or at the State level, is unable to function meaningfully but also the opposition parties, whether they are of the right or of the left or of the centre, are not able to provide any concrete alternative to the present regime and situation in the country at large. This is really a very difficult and a desperate situation. Most of the people do not belong to this or that party. They are not fanatic or dogmatic about it. They, after all, go by the results. As Laski used to say, "I am not interested in what the State says. I am interested in what the State does." Similarly the people are not interested in what the Opposition parties say. They are interested in what they do. I find, increasingly over a number of years, even the Opposition parties are by and large, failing the nation at large just as the Government is failing the nation at large. Therefore, the people who



belong to no party are somehow sandwiched between the Government which is unable to function and the Opposition parties which are unable to provide a meaningful and concrete alternative...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are yourself one of them.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR have the privilege of being a no-party Member in this House. I would like to say that I view the matters in a national perspective. The fact that I have often to criticise very severely the present Government is only indicative of the tremendous deterioration in the Government itself. I do not criticise the Government for the fun or the sake of criticising it. I do, sincerely, feel that generally in our country today, whether it is ruling party or the Opposition parties, all political parties at various levels have lost credibility in the eyes of the people, and I do find that although we all talk of parliamentary democracy and democracy in general, over a period of time many of us, specially the literate citizens, the educated citizens, the responsible citizens, are increasingly having lesser and lesser sense of law.

There is no respect for law. In the name of *satyagraha* and civil disobedience so many things are happening. It is very difficult for anybody to say that people have a sense of law. If people, basically, have no sense of law and have no respect for law, how will there be a strong foundation of democracy built? And this is my difficulty. If we as law-makers—I am not mentioning any particular member; I am talking generally—in this country give the impression before the general public of our great nation that we are both law-makers and law-breakers, then I am afraid we are also responsible for making people's faith in democracy go down. Therefore, I have raised the question of rule of law. On the top of the Chair which you are adorning, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is written:

धर्मा चक्रः पवर्तनः

It has been taken from the ancient times of King Ashoka. But people, by and large, today find that there is everywhere 'Adharma'; there is no dharma. There is no rule of law. The so-called VIPs are not "very important persons" today; most of them have become "very insignificant persons" in the eyes of the public at large. They have lost all credibility in the eyes of the common man. So, let us not go about the exercise of condemning each other. Let us jointly think over the matter frankly and openly, and see how we can come out of it. The present climate of conformism, this climate of complacency, this climate of casualness must go. Today, there is kind of conspiracy of selfish silence.

तेरी भी चुप, मेरी भी चुप; जो कुछ करना  
हो करते रहो !

This kind of philosophy, this kind of attitude, this kind of behaviour I am sorry to say, makes it very difficult for anybody to have faith in Parliamentary democracy.

I know that you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, are very eager to make me sit. Therefore, I would say a word in conclusion about corruption. It is at fantastically high level. If anybody talks about anything, the main point of discussion is where will this country go, what will happen to the country in this crisis, when will you stop this corruption. It is very difficult to find how a beginning can be made. But let us make a beginning with ourselves....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I agree with you.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If we can start and see that corruption stops, that we will not use unaccounted money for election purposes, that we will win not anyhow but with the legitimacy and support of the people, then I feel that a good deal will be alright.

About the Fifth Five-Year Plan, what a tragedy we have come to that one meeting has taken place in the Planning Commission for the last four or five months. And no discussion has been allowed in this House on the Fifth Plan. Therefore, it is a very difficult situation. I know Mr. Chavan is a great lover of books and you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, are also a great lover of books. I would like him to read a book, which has come to my attention recently, by a French writer, Ran Dumont, who is a Professor at National Institute of Agronomy in Paris. In this book, "Socialisms and Development", there is one chapter on India, and the heading is very significant; the heading is 'Verbal Socialism and contempt for Work in India'. I hope this Government will stop verbal socialism and will start showing respect for work and efficiency in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although we are not normally bound by the order given by the whip, yet we try to cooperate for better and smooth functioning. Dr. Kallas makes a request that I should break the queue and give him the first chance. If the members of Congress Party who are before him have no objection, I will call him...

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I am going away tomorrow morning...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I cannot help. Mr. Rajdeo Singh's name is the first. I will call him. This is your internal party matter.

Mr. Rajdeo Singh. You have only ten minutes.

At 3.30 p.m. we have to take up the Private Members' Business.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Finance Bill be discussed tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. Rajdeo Singh.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जोनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने जो वित्त विधेयक है उसी प्रकार के 26 और वित्त विधेयक, जबसे स्वराज्य हुआ है इस देश में, पास हुए हैं। वजट में जो प्रस्ताव होते हैं श्रीमती से पैसा लेने के और गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए उस पर वह पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। इसी का यह नकशा होता है जैसे हम यहां वजट के रूप में या वित्त विधेयक के रूप में बहस करते हैं। लेकिन 27 साल के स्वराज्य के बाद आज हमारे देश में गरीबों की क्या हालत है, कहां तक गरीबी हटाने में हम सफल हुए हैं, आपके सामने थोड़े में जो हालत है देश के भीतर वह मैं रख देना चाहता हूं।

हमारे देश में 55 करोड़ की आबादी है जिनमें 40 परसेंट लोग स्टडीशन लाइन पर हैं। 69 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं हमारी पापुलेशन में जिनकी कमाई एक महीने में 15 रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं है। 40 हजार ऐसे लोग हैं जो बड़े शहरों में अपना खून ब्लड बैंक को बेच कर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। अगर ब्लड बैंक हर एक छोटे छोटे शहर में भी होते तो ऐसे लोगों की संख्या भी लाखों में होती। यह एक गरीबी का चित्र है जो 27 वर्ष के स्वराज्य के बाद भी हमारे सामने आज आता है। इतना ही नहीं, आज हमारे देश में 70 फीसदी बच्चे जिन्हें पीपिटक आहार मिलना चाहिए, वे रात को सोने जाते हैं तो भूखे पेट यानी उनका पेट भरा नहीं रहता है। वे बच्चे हमारे देश के भव्य नागरिक होने वाले हैं। ये हमारे 70 फीसदी बच्चे जो भूखा पेट लेकर सोने जाते हैं वे कौनसे हमारे

देश के नागरिक बनने उनकी कल्पना की जा सकती है। इसी प्रकार आज 70 परसेंट लोगों के लिए ठीक वस्त्र पहनने का ठिकाना नहीं है, उनके लिए शिक्षा भी नहीं है और उन्हें यह भी नहीं मालूम कि देश की परिभाषा क्या है। दुनिया किस तरह की है, दुनिया में कितने देश हैं और क्या संगठन है। उनको उसका कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। इस तरह की जिन्दगी वे बिता रहे हैं। इतना की नहीं, चार पंचवर्षीय योजनायें पूरी हो जाने के बाद भी आज हमारे देश में एक तिहाई जिले ऐसे हैं जो प्यासे हैं वहाँ के लोगों को ठीक पानी पीने का इन्तजाम नहीं है। यह सारी बातें हैं। इस देश में गरीबी का एक नक्शा मालूम होता है।

गवर्नमेंट यह जवाब देगी कि हम गरीबी दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और काम हो रहा है लेकिन यह बात हमें नहीं भूलनी है कि 30 वर्ष आगे, आज जो हमारा आबादी 55 करोड़ है वह 110 करोड़ होने जा रही है। उस समय हमें दूने मकान की जरूरत पड़ेगी उस समय हमें दूने अस्पतालों के बँडस की जरूरत पड़ेगी, उस समय हमें दूनी शिक्षा की जरूरत पड़ेगी और उस समय हमें दूने फूड-ग्रेन्स की जरूरत पड़ेगी। क्या उसको हम पूरा कर सकेंगे यदि गरीबी हटाओ के मामले में इसी गति में धीरे धीरे हम चलेंगे। अभी तक लोग इन्टीरेंट हैं, हमने स्लोगन्स और लच्छे-दर शब्दों से लोगों को समझाये रखा लेकिन आप यकीन माने, अगर यही हालत रही तो लोग मानेंगे नहीं क्योंकि स्लोगन्स से उनका पेट भरनेवाला नहीं है हमारे पायस इन्टेन्शन्स और हमारे वर्ड्स से उनका पेट भरने वाला नहीं है, उन्हें तो पेट भरने के लिये अन्न चाहिये, रहने के लिए मकान चाहिए और पहनने के लिए कपड़ा चाहिए। आज हालत क्या है? डा० के० कृष्णमूर्ति (इंडियन रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट) का कहना है कि 19 मिलियन यानी 190 लाख टन फूडग्रेन्स हर सा : डेमेज या लास्ट होतें है अगर इसका 50 परसेंट भी हम बचा लें

तो अपनी तमाम जरूरत को पूरा कर लेंगे विदेशों से अन्न मंगाना नहीं पड़ेगा बल्कि साथ ही साथ 4 सौ या 5 सौ करोड़ का अन्न हम एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकेंगे। आज गवर्नमेंट को कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि यह जो हमारी प्रापर्टी, हमारी वेल्थ का एक लीकेज हो रहा है डेस्ट्रक्शन की शक्ल में उसको किस तरह से रोका जाये। 19 मिलियन टन फूड-ग्रेन 15 सौ करोड़ रूपए की की मालियत का होता है।

मंरे पास फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के कुछ आंकड़े हैं जिनके अनुसार 5001-7500 इनकम ग्रुप के जो 39.6 परसेंट असेसी हैं वे साढ़े तीन परसेंट में कर रहे हैं और 25 परसेंट 7501-10000 इनकम ग्रुप में जो सेसी हैं वे 5.7 परसेंट पे कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार 65 परसेंट असेसी से वह 10000 से नीचे के हैं। अब 10,00 रूपए तक की आमदनी वाले इतनी बड़ी संख्या में जो असेसी है, जो छोटा छोटा इनकम टैक्स देते हैं उनको अगर इनके टैक्स से एंजेम्प्ट कर दिया जाये यानी एंजेम्प्ट लिमिट को 10,000 रूपए तक बढ़ा दिया जाये तो बहुत सा हमारा खर्चा जो इनकम टैक्स मार्शनी पर टैक्स बतूल करने के लिए करना पड़ता है उसको बचाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने जो एंजेम्पशन लिमिट 6 हजार रखी है उसको दस हजार कर दे जिससे बहुत सा काम कम हो जायेगा। यह इसलिए भी बहुत जरूरी है कि आज मुद्रा स्फीति है, इन्फ्लेशन है प्राइसिज आसमान छू रही हैं आपने ही कहा था कि बाजार से बाथ सोप गायब हो रहा है। रेलवे का स्ट्राइक होने वाली है और दुकानदार इतनी अकल रखते हैं कि सामान का आना जाना बन्द हो जाये (व्यवधान) इसलिए उन्होंने उसको छिपा दिया है। इसके अलावा जैसे कि मैं ने कहा आज एक रूपए की पर्चेंजिंग कंपेसिटी क्या है उसकी कंपेसिटी 30.8 पैसे है। इस तरह से दस हजार का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो दस हजार रुपये केवल 3,500 रूपए के बराबर होते हैं। इसलिए

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

मेरा कहना है कि इनकम टैक्स लगाने की जो आपने स्लेब रखा है उसमें दस हजार रुपये तक थी एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट होनी चाहिए क्योंकि आज दस हजार रुपये की कीमत 35000 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं है ऐसी हालत में तो वास्तव में जिनकी आमदनी महीने में 300 रुपये की है, जिनकी साल की आमदनी 3600 रुपये बनती उनको भी टैक्स किया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is going to be 3-30.

श्री राजदेव सिंह: अभी तो आधी स्पीच हुई है, मैं कल बोल लूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Either you conclude or you take five minutes more.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Then give me five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take five minutes more and finish it. We can shift the Private Members' Business by five minutes forward. Now, you try to conclude.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let him speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are so many speakers. Please conclude.

श्री राजदेव सिंह: हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने अपने बजट प्रस्तावों में ऊपर के स्लैब के लोगों को टैक्स रिलीफ दी है। दस लाख से ऊपर की आमदनी वाले जो इनकम टैक्स देते हैं उनको हम 1,871.97 रुपये की रिलीफ देंगे और 10,000 रु० पर जो रिलीफ दे रहे हैं वह 22 रु० है, जबकि 10 लाख रु० पर जो आप रिलीफ दे रहे वह 1,871.97 रु० है। इस का मतलब यह है कि जो गरीब है वह और गरीब हो और अमीर और अमीर हो। आप ने अमीर का टैक्स 97 परसेंट से घटा कर 77 परसेंट कर दिया और 6,001 रु० जिसकी आमदनी है उस से टैक्स लिया जा रहा है। इस से गरीबी हटाने के बजाय और बढ़ेगी।

इतना ही नहीं तीन किस्तों में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम बढ़ाये गये। पहले 1 लिटर

पेट्रोल 1 रु० 41 पैसे में मिलता था। उस पर 1 रुपये 4 पैसे एक्साइज ड्यूटी थी और 37 पैसे क्रूड का दाम तथा रिफाइनिंग, सेल कमीशन एजेंट आदि शामिल था। उस के बाद दाम बढ़े और दाम दो रु० कुछ आने हुआ। अब तीन बार क्रूड का दाम बढ़ा उसके साथ साथ 100 पैसे एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई और दिल्ली का सेल्स टैक्स मिला कर एक लिटर पेट्रोल 3 रु० 19 पैसे में मिलता है। तो एक रु० जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी इस से ज्यादा अच्छा यह होता कि पेट्रोल मंहगा न करते बल्कि राशन कर देते...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your suggestion? What has to be done? What is the last thing you want to say?

श्री राजदेव सिंह: मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि इनकम टैक्स की एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट 10,000 रु० होनी चाहिए। इस के अलावा जिन के पास इनकम टैक्स ऐरियस 5 लाख या उस से ज्यादा है, वह प्रापर्टी अटैच करके वसूल कर लेना चाहिए और डाइलेक्ट्री प्रोसीजर को अव्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये, तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि जूट, टी और शुगर एक्सपोर्ट को नेशनलाइज किया जाये। इस से सरकार को बहुत आमदनी हो जायेगी। चौथा सुझाव यह है कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की टीसेंट प्राइस रोड्स से जो आमदनी होगी वह सारी कोस्पोर्पोलटन शहरों के पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट पर खर्च की जायेगी। ऐसा न करके दाम को कम किया जाय। अगर आप गांवों की तरक्की चाहते हैं जहां देश की 80 फीसदी जनता रहती है तो रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए, इरीगेशन के लिए और रूरल रोड्स के लिए आप इन्तजाम कर दें।

तमाम मिनिस्ट्रीज में मिलाकर 200 करोड़ रु० आप्रॉक्सीमेटली अलाउन्स के रूप में देते हैं। इस को रोक कर आप तीन, चार लाख लोगों को यू० डी० सी० ग्रेड की तनख्वाह में नौकरी दे सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want that over-time should be cut down drastically. What next.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : फिल्म और सिनेमा टिकट पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया जाय, और पोस्ट कार्ड पर जो टैरिफ है 10 से 15 पैसे उसे न बढ़ाया जाय क्योंकि पोस्ट कार्ड गरीब लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Private Members' Business. Bills to be introduced. First, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai. The hon. Member is absent. Then Shri Madhu Limaye.

15.35 hrs.

SUPREME COURT (CONFERMENT OF ADDITIONAL POWER) BILL\*

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कतिपय रिट जारी करने के लिये उच्चतम न्यायालय को अतिरिक्त शक्तियाँ प्रदान करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the Supreme Court additional powers to issue certain writs."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

51.35½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 145

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next Bill is in the name of Shri Rana Bahadur Singh. The hon. Member is absent.

15.36 hrs.

MINIMUM WAGES (IN ALL TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT) BILL\*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of a minimum wage of rupee one per hour in all types of Government or private employment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of a minimum wage of rupee one per hour in all types of Government or private employment."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3.5.1974.

15.36½ hrs.

**ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

[SUBSTITUTION OF SECTION 10A]

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

**JUDICIAL OFFICERS PROTECTION (REPEAL) BILL\***

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Judicial Officers Protection Act, 1850.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Judicial Officers Protection Act 1850."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next Bill is that of Shri Rana Bahadur Singh. The hon. Member is absent. Next, Shri Madhu Limaye.

15.37½ hrs.

**COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL\* (OMMISSION OF SECTION 90)**

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुनः स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक पुनः स्थापित करता हूँ ।

15.38 hrs.

**COSTITUITION (AMENDMENT) BILL\* [INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 26A]**

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next, Shri C. K. Chandrappan. The hon. Member is absent.

15.38½ hrs.

**FREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE BILL\***

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide legal assistance to the poor persons in certain cases.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide legal assistance to the poor persons in certain cases."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

# MOTHER'S LINEAGE BILL

by SHRI MADHU LIMAYE— *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 5th April, 1974, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the right to trace one's lineage from the side of one's mother, be taken into consideration."

2 hours were allotted, and 30 minutes were taken, and there is a balance of 1 hour and 30 minutes. Shri M. C. Daga was on his legs on the last occasion, and he has taken 18 minutes already. Now he should conclude.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I shall take at least 10 minutes. I have moved an amendment to the effect that this Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 3rd August 1974.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब मेरा ध्यान इस बिल की तरफ गया तो बिल के ओब्जेक्ट्स को पढ़ा तो बड़ा अन्तर मालूम पड़ा।

"The life of thousands of people and their mothers is being made miserable because of the fossilized attitudes that prevail in our society today. This Bill seeks to remove the

692 LS—11

stigma of 'illegitimacy' from those thousands of unfortunate people, 'illegitimate' sons and daughters of their mothers, who are being persecuted by society for no fault of theirs".

15.40 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के उद्देश्य और ओब्जेक्ट्स को मैं नहीं समझ सका। इस बिल में इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। इस बिल में कहीं नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि इल्लेजिटिमेंट लड़के को वही अधिकार होंगे जो लेजिटिमेंट लड़के को होंगे।

रखेल का कोई पुत्र है और अपनी औरत का कोई पुत्र है तो दोनों में क्या फर्क नहीं होगा? इसके बारे में इसमें कोई बात नहीं लिखी हुई है। केवल एक बात लिखी हुई है कि सरकारी रजिस्टर में जब वह नाम लिखाने के लिये जाएगा तो बाप का नाम न बताए और केवल मां का नाम बताए तो उसको लिख लिया जाना चाहिये। वह कहते हैं कि यह वाजिब होगा, मुनासिब होगा कि मां का नाम ही लिख लिया जाए। लेकिन हजारों बच्चे जो इल्लेजिटिमेंट पैदा होते हैं उनको जो उत्प्रेरणा सहना पड़ा है, उनको जो पीड़ा होती है, जो चिन्ता होती है और जो उनकी माता को होती है उससे हम को उनको निकालना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा कुछ नहीं होगा। इल्लेजिटिमेंट चाइल्ड को कोई नए अधिकार इस बिल में नहीं दिये गये हैं। हिन्दू सवसीशन एक्ट के अन्दर जो इसके बास्ते एमेंडमेंट जरूरी हैं उनका भी जिक्र इसमें नहीं किया गया है। यह नहीं कहा गया है कि जो अधिकार लेजिटिमेंट चाइल्ड को होंगे वही

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

इलैजिटिमेट चाइल्ड को भी होंगे। यह भी नहीं कहा गया है कि प्रापर्टी के जो अधिकार लैजिटिमेट चाइल्ड को होंगे वे इलैजिटिमेट चाइल्ड को भी होंगे। इस सब के बारे में इसमें कुछ नहीं है। हिन्दू सोसाइटी में एक वैडिड वाइफ होती है, रीयल वाइफ होती है और एक कैप्ट वाइफ होती है, रखेल होती है। आप एक नई बात लाना चाहते हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि रूढ़िवाद जो है वह दूर हो। लेकिन इस तरह से वह दूर नहीं होगा।

हमारे हिन्दू समाज में विवाह को एक पवित्र संस्कार माना गया है। अग्नि के चारों तरफ परिक्रमा करके सात बार वे प्रतिज्ञा करते हैं कि हम साथ निभायेंगे, हम साथ रहेंगे। समाज में जब कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है तो उसका संरक्षण होना चाहिए। उसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हजारों बच्चे आज आपको लावारिसों की तरह सड़कों पर घूमते हुए मिल जायेंगे। समाज कल्याण विभाग क्यों उनकी देखभाल नहीं कर सकता है। उनकी हालत खराब है। उनकी हालत को सुधारने का काम हाथ में लिया जा सकता है।

ये जो सब बातें हैं इनके बारे में इस कानून में कुछ नहीं लिखा हुआ है। एक ही बात लिखी हुई है कि अगर कोई लड़का जाकर रजिस्टर में सरकारी आदमी के पास नाम लिखाना चाहता है तो मां का नाम भी लिखा सकता है। यह कहा गया है कि जरूरी नहीं है कि बाप का नाम ही वह लिखाए। मां का ही बता सकता है। अब अगर उससे पूछे कि मुझारे बाप का क्या नाम है और वह कहे कि पता नहीं तो ऐसी हालत में अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि इस कानून को पास कर देने से ही जो इलैजिटिमेट चाइल्ड है उसकी इज्जत हो जायेगी, तो यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है।

आपने अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट बनाया और डाको कई बार एमेंड किया। लेकिन

क्या अनटचेबिलिटी समाप्त हो गई? मैं समझता हूँ कि समाज में कोई परिवर्तन लाना हो तो वह केवल कानून बना देने से नहीं लाया जा सकता है। फिर भी जब आप कोई कानून लाएँ तो उसमें यह भी देखें कि पूरे अधिकार इलैजिटिमेट चाइल्ड को हैं उसको दिये जायें। जो लैजिटिमेट चाइल्ड को मिलते हैं वही इलैजिटिमेट को भी मिलें।

डाइवोर्स कहां होते हैं? ज्यादातर उन फैमिलीज में ही होते हैं जहां बच्चा नहीं होता है। मां बाप को इकट्ठा जब कभी डाइवोर्स की नौबत आती है तो लड़का या बच्चा ही रखता है। लेकिन क्या इलैजिटिमेट चाइल्ड को इस तरह का अधिकार प्राप्त हो सकता है, क्या वह इस तरह के मामलों में कुछ कर सकता है। एक बड़े विचारक ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

"...who enunciated an apparently social rule, the Principle of Legitimacy, according to which 'no child should be brought into the world without a man—and one man at that—assuming the role of sociological father.' That is, every society has a rule stating that each child ought to have a sociological father."

अगर बच्चे का कोई पालन करने वाला न हो और समाज में.....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : पालन करने वाले और बाप में फर्क होता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मां और बाप को जवाब्त रखने वाला जो होता है वह बच्चा ही होता है। 75 परसेंट केसिस में डाइवोर्स वहां होता है जहां पर बच्चा पैदा नहीं होता है। लेकिन जहां फैमिली में बच्चा पैदा हो जाता है वहां पर डाइवोर्स कम होते हैं।

आगे इस विचारक ने कहा है :

"At the same time, it is an illusion to suppose that by some combination of liberal social-welfare laws the child will somehow be given a position equal to that of the



legitimate child. Laws aimed at protecting the illegitimate simply underscore the social and legal fact that his position is different. As long as social customs dictate the terms of an appropriate marriage, the child born outside those limits will suffer some stigma and disadvantages."

कानून में परिवर्तन कर देने से कुछ खास हासिल नहीं होता है। जो परपज होता है वह कानून ही सर्व नहीं कर देता है। लिये जो ने जो स्वीच दी है वह मैंने सुनी नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिये (बांका) : स्वीच हो ही नहीं पाई।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जो उद्देश्य इस कानून के हैं उनमें यह कहा गया है कि रूढ़िवाद को समाप्त करने की दिशा में यह एक प्रयत्न है, जो भी अवस्था में जो हमारा समाज है, उसमें से निकालने का एक यह प्रयत्न है और इलेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड को समाज में उसका उचित स्थान दिलाना वे चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के कानून लाकर समाज को सुधारा नहीं जा सकता है। हिन्दुओं में विवाह एक पवित्र धार्मिक संस्कार है। उसके साथ धर्म शब्द जुड़ा हुआ है या नहीं? यह कोई सोदेबाजी नहीं है, यौवन संबंध मात्र नहीं है, यह कोई केवल प्रेम और मुहब्बत मर्द और औरत में हो, उसी तक सीमित नहीं है। पवित्र धार्मिक संस्कार उसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। हिन्दू इलेजिटिमेट और मुस्लिम इलेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड में फर्क है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इलेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड का कलंक समाज से मिट जाए। पत्नी अपने पति का नाम क्यों न बताए? ऐसी नीबत ही न आये कि वह अपने पति का नाम बताने से इन्कार कर सके। इलेजिटिमेट पुत्र या पुत्री पैदा होती है —

सभापति महोदय : इस विधेयक में विवाह के बिलाफ़ कदम नहीं लिखा हुआ है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : एक बड़ी बात इसमें कही गई है। इसके आबजैक्ट्स में कहा गया है :

"The life of thousands of people and their mothers is being made miserable because of the fossilized attitudes that prevail in our society today. This Bill seeks to remove the stigma of 'illegitimacy' from those thousands of unfortunate people, 'illegitimate' sons and daughters of their mothers, who are being persecuted by society for no fault of theirs."

सवाल तो यह है कि इस बिल से वह स्तिग्मा कैसे दूर हो जायेगा, इस के द्वारा इलेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड को क्या अधिकार दिया जा रहा है, इस से समाज में उस का स्थान कैसे ऊँचा हो जायेगा। मैं ने अभी उन परमिसिव सोसायटीज का जिक्र किया है, जहाँ स्त्रियों और पुरुषों में बिना किसी बंधन के यौन सम्बन्ध होते हैं, इलेजिटिमेट बच्चे पैदा होते हैं और रोज़ डाइवोर्स होते हैं, जिस के कारण करोड़ों लोग दुखी हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में एक बड़ा प्राचीन सोशल इस्टीम्युशन है, जिस के अन्तर्गत लोग कुछ नियमों और बंधनों के अनुसार चलते हैं। क्या माननीय सदस्य उन सब को खत्म कर के यहाँ भी एक ऐसी परमिसिव सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं, जिस में इलेजिटिमेट चिल्डरन की संख्या में वृद्धि हो जाये? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को डिसकरेज करना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) क्या लीगली बेडिड वाइफ के बच्चे और रखेल के बच्चे में कोई फर्क होगा या नहीं? ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाना चाहिए, जिस से समाज के नियमों के विरुद्ध आचरण करने की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन मिले और इलेजिटिमेट चिल्डरन ज्यादा होने लगे। इसी लिए मैं इस कानून को पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। यह काम समाज सुधार से हो सकता है। यहाँ पर ऐसी सोसायटी न बनाई जाये, जिस में इलेजिटिमेट

### [श्री मूल चंद डागा]

चिलड्रेन की संख्या बढ़े और हर रोज डार्डवोर्स हों। आज न हिन्दू ला न मुस्लिम ला इस की इजाजत देता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल कोई परपज रूब नहीं करता है। हो सकता है कि गवर्नमेंट यह कह दे कि हम इस बिल पर विचार करेंगे और यह बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी बिल है, आदि। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान की 56 करोड़ जनता की राय जानने के लिये इसको प्रचारित किया जाये, ताकि यह पता चल सके कि श्री बर्जी के फालोवर्स कितने हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि इल्लेजिमेंट बच्चे होने चाहिये। मैंने अपनी ऐमंडमेंट में कहा है कि इस विधेयक को जनता की राय जानने के लिये 3 अगस्त, 1974 तक प्रचारित किया जाये। इस अवधि को और दो महीने तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा देश इस तरह के बिलों को करेज करेगा। कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि यह प्रगतिवादी बिल है और यह रूढ़िवाद के विरुद्ध एक कदम है लेकिन वे रूढ़िवाद किसको कहते हैं? पहले हिन्दु ला में— हिन्दू सक्सेशन एक्ट और एडाप्शन ला में— ऐमंडमेंट की जाये।

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि बच्चे के बाप का नाम न लिखाया जाये, बल्कि उसकी माँ का नाम लिखाया जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य को इस में क्या अवरोधन है?

श्री मूल चंद डागा : इसका मतलब यह है कि इल्लेजिमेंट बच्चों के पैदा होने को एनकरेजमेंट मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको डिसकरेज करना चाहिये। हमें ऐसा कानून बना कर अपनी सोसाइटी में दुख को नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये।

मैं सरकार और श्री मधु लिमये से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे मेरी ऐमंडमेंट को मान लें और इस बिल को जनता की राय जानने के लिये प्रचारित किया जाये। श्री बनर्जी बड़े प्रगतिशील हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी इस बात को सपोर्ट करेंगे कि इस बिल के बारे में जनता से पूछना चाहिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने श्री डागा के भाषण को सुना है। उन्होंने इस बिल के स्टेटमट आफ आबजेक्ट्स ऐण्ड रीजन्स को पढ़ा जरूर है, लेकिन वह अभी तक सरकारों के जाल में इतनी बुरी तरह जकड़े हुए हैं कि वह सच्चाई से आंख बन्द कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक उन बच्चों का ताल्लूक है जो लोगों के मनोरंजन के फलस्वरूप पैदा होते हैं, यह सवाल दूसरे देशों में भी सामने आता रहा है। जब गोरे अमी में भर्ती होते थे और उन से "नेम आफ पुअर फादर" पूछा जाता था, वे जबबा देते थे कि "दि कग इज माई फादर" क्योंकि वे अपने पिता का नाम नहीं जानते थे और न कोई उनको बताता था कि कौन उनका पिता है।

कुछ लोग अपने मनोरंजन के लिये हमारी ससूम बहनों वेटियों के पास जाते हैं और व गर्भवती हो जाती है। उस स्थिति में समाज में उनका क्या स्थान होता है? यह एक बहुत बड़ा सामाजिक प्रश्न है। गर्भवती होने के बाद अपने घर में उनके लिये कोई स्थान नहीं रहता है? उनको कलंकिनी और कुलटा के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। तब उनके समाने इसके सिवाय गौर कोई चारा नहीं होता है कि वे किसी डाक्टर के पास जायें, हजारों रुपये खर्च करें और रात के अंधेरे में उस बच्चे को खत्म किया जाये, जो आगे चल कर हिन्दुस्तान का एक अच्छा नागरिक बन सकता था। एवार्शन या गर्भपात के लिये जो क्लिनिक खुले हुए

हैं, उनमें लड़कियों को किस तरह मारा जाता है, इसके बहुत उदाहरण हैं। बंगाल का सुजाता कांड हमारे सामने है, जिसमें एक शरीफ घराने की लड़की को ऐसी परिस्थितियों में मार दिया गया।

लोग समाज में पति-पत्नी बन कर रहें और बच्चे पैदा हों, यह ठीक है। लेकिन जो आदमी अपने मनोरंजन के लिए किसी स्त्री या लड़की के पास जाता है और वह गर्भवती हो जाती है, तो उस आदमी को कोई नहीं पकड़ सकेगा। बड़े बड़े ऐयाश अमीर आदमी न जाने कितनी लड़कियों को खराब करते हैं। आपको मालूम होगा कि पटियाला, नाभा, और रामपुर वगैरह हर एक रियासत में एक पूरा महल बना रहता था, जहां वे लड़कियां रखी जाती थीं, जिनके पास नवाब साहब या महाराजा 365 दिनों में एक दिन जाया करते थे। उन लड़कियों का क्या हाल हुआ? रियासतों में जिन लोगों को लाल भाई के नाम से पुकारा जाता है, आखिर वे कौन लोग हैं?

इस तरह जो बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, क्या हम को उनके बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिए? जो बच्चा इन हालात में पैदा होता है, वह अपनी मर्जी से नहीं आता है, वह किसी के मनोरंजन के फलस्वरूप पैदा होता है। उस बच्चे का कुसूर क्या है? मैं समाज के ठेकेदारों से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी नुमायन्दगी मेरे मुआजिज दोस्त, श्री डागा, कर रहे थे, .....

**श्री भूल चन्द डागा :** इस बारे में कोई मिसमंडरस्टेंडिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैंने कहा है कि इस बिल के जरिए उन लोगों को कोई राहत, कोई रिलीफ नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

16.00 hrs.

**श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी :** डागा साहब जिस समाज में रहते हैं, उसमें रिलीफ को केवल मानिटरी रिलीफ की टर्म्स में प्रोन्न

जाता है—कि कहीं कोई हिस्सेदार न बन जाये। उनको रुपया न दिया जाये। हालांकि वह ला आफ इनहेरिटेंस भी उसके पक्ष में होना चाहिये। उसको पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए कि अगर उसे मालूम हो जाए कि कौन उसका पिता है जिसने उस की मां के साथ ऐसा काम किया है जिसके फलस्वरूप वह पैदा हुआ है तो वह उसकी सम्पत्ति का हकदार उसको बनना चाहिए और बनाना पड़ेगा।

मैं केवल इतना आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन रियासतों में देखें जब प्रास्टीट्यूशन खत्म किया गया तो क्या हालत हुई। इस देश में मुझे मालूम है, कानपुर में एक प्रास्टीट्यूट थी जो काफी बुजुर्ग में समझता हूँ था, जो उनको उचित सलाह दिया करती थी, जिन्होंने प्रास्टीट्यूशन छोड़ दिया था, मंच पर आकर जिन्होंने एलान किया था कि प्रास्टीट्यूशन खत्म किया जाय, लोग भाषण दे रहे थे प्रास्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ कि देश में प्रास्टीट्यूशन नहीं रहना चाहिए, उनसे एक सवाल उन्होंने पूछा था जिसका जवाब किसी राजनैतिक दल के लोग नहीं दे सके थे। उन्होंने कहा कि आज हम प्रास्टीट्यूशन छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं, हमारी बेटियों के साथ आप अपने बेटों की शादी करेंगे? हर आदमी सकते की हालत में रह गया। एक ने भी जवाब नहीं दिया। यह प्रास्टीट्यूशन की पीढ़ियां चली आ रही हैं। क्या हमने कभी रोकने की कोशिश की है? आज वह प्रास्टीट्यूशन छोड़ कर गायिका का जीवन बिता रही हैं, वह ठीक है। लेकिन एक मामूली प्रास्टीट्यूट की लड़की, वैश्या की लड़की के लिए सिवाय इसके और क्या चारा है कि प्रास्टीट्यूट बन्द होने के बाद सब की नजरों के सामने कोठे पर न बैठे, लेकिन गलियों और सड़कों में घूमती हुई प्रास्टीट्यूशन करती फिर और आज भी वह यही करती हैं। क्या वह मारी बेटियां

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

नहीं हैं, हमारी बहनें नहीं हैं। मैं उन बहनों के बारे में, उन बेटियों के बारे में आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन से जो बच्चे पैदा हुए वे तो उनके जिगर के टुकड़े हैं न, वे तो उन से पैदा हुए हैं। उनका दूध उन्होंने पिया है, उनके तन से वह पैदा हुए हैं। वे तो मां हैं न। बाप भले ही आँख बदल कर चला गया है आज लेकिन मां ने कभी बच्चे से आँख नहीं बदली है। मां का इतिहास जो है मैं जानता हूँ मेरे पिता की मृत्यु के बाद जब मैं दस साल का था तो मेरी मां ने एक मामूली स्कूल टीचर बन कर हम चार पांच भाइयों को पाला है। मां का क्या स्थान है मेरे जीवन में, शायद सब से बढ़ कर है। उन्हीं का आशीर्वाद मेरे ऊपर है। तो क्या उस मां से इसीलिए आप कहते हैं कि धना करें? वह मां अगर नाम लिखाने जाय और कहे कि मेरा बच्चा है तो उससे कहा जाय कि नहीं जब तक इसके पिता का नाम नहीं जानेंगे तब तक कोई स्थान उसको नहीं मिलेगा? क्या इसी समाज की कल्पना आप लोग कर रहे हैं? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा हों, इस देश में लेजिटिमेंट या इल्लिजिटिमेंट बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा हों। बच्चे पैदा हों या न हों, कम हों, ज्यादा हों यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन अगर किसी की गन्ती से ऐसा हुआ है किसी ने जबदेसी किसी के सोहाग को उछाड़ने की कोशिश की है और अगर उस मामूली बच्ची ने मां बनने का काम किया तो और कहा कि वह मां बन कर रहेंगी . . .

सभापति महोदय अंग्रेजी में उसके लिए फोर्सड मररहुड शब्द है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : जी हाँ, फोर्सड मररहुड जिसको कहा गया, और वह उसको गबारा करने के लिए तैयार हो जाती है, वह कहती है कि नहीं, मेरे तन में जो आया है मेरे जिगर का टुकड़ा जो है, मैं उसका लालन पालन करना चाहती हूँ, क्या कुसूर उसने किया है? मैं आपको ऐसी स्थिति दिखा सकता हूँ कि जीवन भर जिन्होंने

कभी दूसरी शादी करने की इच्छा नहीं की। उसी बच्चे को लेकर रह गई। आज उस बच्चे की क्या हैसियत है? मां अगर नाम लिखाने जाय तो पहले नाम न लिखा जाय, स्कूल में जाय तो सब हँसे उस की तरफ देख कर कि इसका बाप नहीं है। लोग कहेंगे यह वास्टर्ड है। तो उसकी क्या हैसियत होगी?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गहराई में जाने की कोशिश कीजिए। इस बारे में पब्लिक ओपीनियन आप क्या लीजिएगा? कितने लोग हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे हैं आज जो दिल पर हाथ रख कर यह कहेंगे कि सिवाय अपनी धर्म-पत्नी के और किसी से प्रेम नहीं करते? मैंने उन चेहरों को देखा है जो दिन के वक्त पत्नी के सामने ऐसे मालूम होते हैं कि जैसे नल दमयन्ती घूम रही हों और रात के अंधेरे में उन्हीं सज्जनों को लिबास बदल कर कोठों पर चढ़ते हुए देखा है। यह हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा है। मैं तो मामूली खान्दान में पैदा हुआ हूँ, इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आज इस को देखें और हिपोक्रिसी को छोड़ कर, जितने भी हमारे कुसंस्कार हैं उन को छोड़ कर इसके ऊपर विचार करें। साफ तरीके से इस बिल में जो अमंडमेंट लाना चाहें वह अमंडमेंट लाएँ लेकिन फार एलिसिटिंग पब्लिक ओपीनियन यह जो अमंडमेंट है, पब्लिक ओपीनियन इस में क्या लेंगे?

यहां पर आप जानते हैं एक बिल सेपरेशन के बारे में भां लाया गया था कि सेपरेशन के लिए दो साल की मियाद को एक साल किया जाय। मेरे मित्र मधु लिमये जी जब पहले वह बिल लाए थे तो माना नहीं था लोगों ने। कहा कि आप सेपरेशन कराना चाहते हैं। तमाम ऐक्यूजेशंस उनके खिलाफ किए गए थे और बाद में मेरे ख्याल से वह बिल पारित हुआ। इसीलिए मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ उन बच्चियों की तरफ से, उन माताओं की तरफ से जो मां तो बन चुकी हैं, और बनना नहीं चाहती थीं,

लेकिन जबबंस्ती बनाई गई हैं और बनने के के बाद फिर उनका मातृत्व उमड़ पड़ा, मां का जज्बा उमड़ पड़ा बच्चे को देख कर अगर वह समझने लगी कि मैं मां हूँ और बच्चे की मां बन कर अगर वह बच्चे का लालन-पालन करना चाहें तो मेरे ख्याल से वह तो कसूर नहीं होना चाहिए। उन बच्चों का पालन करना हम लोगों का फर्ज होता चाहिए जब तक कि समाज बदल न जाय। आज किसी भी समाजवादी देश में कोई लड़की जो कुंवारी है अगर माने लीजिये कि उसका बच्चा हो गया तो उसको डाक्टरों के पास या नर्सों के पास भागना नहीं पड़ता इस काम के लिए कि बच्चे को कैसे नष्ट किया जाय। यह आज स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह बच्चे का लालन पालन करे।

इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और बधाई देना चाहता हूँ अपने मित्र मधु लिमये जी को कि उन्होंने हिम्मत की इस सड़े हुए, गले हुए समाज के खिलाफ बिल लाने की, यह कुसंस्कारों का समाज जो आज जबबंस्ती लोगों को उन कुसंस्कारों में जकड़े हुए है, उस के खिलाफ उन्होंने बड़ी हिम्मत की और इस बिल को यहां लाए। इसी तरीके से जब यहां सती प्रथा के खिलाफ राजा राम मोहनराय जी ने आवाज लगाई थी तो राम मोहन राय को लोगों ने पागल कहा था। उन से कहा कि सती होने दो, ये औरतें बच कर क्या करेंगी, उनका पति चला गया। शराब पिला पिला कर और सिर पर लाठी मार मार कर उन औरतों को मार दिया जाता था। अगर वह सती प्रथा बन्द न होती तो इस देश का क्या होता? इसलिए इस के खिलाफ हमें आवाज उठानी चाहिए और मैं मधु लिमये जी को फिर बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने समाज की परवाह न करते हुए इतनी हिम्मत दिखाई। उस बच्चे को भी जीने का हक है जिसको किसी आदमी ने जबबंस्ती पैदा किया हो और बाद में अपनी

जिम्मेदारी से हट गया हो। उस मां को भी जीने का हक है जो मां बनना नहीं चाहती थी लेकिन मां बनने के बाद वह बच्चे को नष्ट नहीं करना चाहती थी उस की ममता को देख कर, उस की आंखों को देख कर, उस के कमल के फूल जैसे बदन को देख कर जो मां बनने को तैयार हो गई, उस को मां बनने का हक है और इस देश में रहने का हक है।

श्री अमर नाथ शिखारंकर (बंटीगढ़) :

श्रीभाषि महोदय, मैं इस बिल को बहुत उपयोगी मानता हूँ और मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जो हमारे यहां पर एक रूढ़िवाद बन गया है वह रूढ़िवाद इसलिए नहीं है कि उस की कोई बुनियाद हमारी संस्कृति में है जिस का कि मुझ से पहले एक सज्जन निकल कर रहे थे वह रूढ़िवाद एक तरह से अन्धाधुंध कुछ बातों को गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल करने की वजह से है। यह बिल उस रूढ़िवाद के विरुद्ध है और इसलिये मैं इस प्रकार के बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

हमारे यहां पर जो पुरानी संस्कृति या पुरानी विचारधारा थी उस में कभी भी अन्धाधुंध किसी रूढ़िवाद का समर्थन करने की भावना नहीं थी। आप महाभारत देखें, उस में यह चर्चा है कि समाज की रचना किस प्रकार से होती रही और समाज के अन्दर मुक्तिपक्ष से होती रही और समाज के अन्दर मुक्तिपक्ष इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स जो हैं वे कैसे कैसे बने तो एक जगह उस में विवाह प्रणाली की भी चर्चा हुई कि विवाह प्रणाली कैसे चली। उस को बतलाते हुए भीष्म पितामह ने वहां पर कहा जो महाभारत में आता है :

पुराकिल स्त्रियः नोद्वाहितासन् वरानने  
स्वेच्छाचार विहारिण्यः .....

तेषा व्युच्चरमाणानां कीमार्यात् सुभगे  
पतीन् नाधमोहेभूत् वरारोडे स हि धर्मं  
पुराभेवत् ॥

### [अमरनाथ विद्यालकार]

यह धर्म, विवाह पद्धति बदलती रहती है, समाज की आवश्यकता के अनुसार। हमारा पुराना समाज, जिसे हम भारतीय या हिन्दू संस्कृति कहते हैं, यह रूढ़िवादी समाज नहीं था, वह आवश्यकता के अनुसार बदलता था। एक जमाने में हमारे यहां विवाह प्रणाली नहीं थी, उस समय स्त्रियां स्वाधीन होती थीं, जब वे कोमार्य अवस्था से जवान होती थीं तो बिना विवाह के स्वयं पति की तलाश में जाती थीं और उस समय अगर उन का सम्बन्धी किसी से हो जाता था, या वे किसी को बर लेती थीं तो वह अधर्म नहीं माना जाता था—उस जमाने का यही धर्म था। इस के बाद जो शास्त्रों में लिखा है वह धर्म बना, समाज ने अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार जिस नियम को मान लिया वही धर्म बन गया। इसी तरह से आज के समाज में भी आज की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार हम अपने धर्म का, अपनी नीतियों का निश्चय करना है।

इस लिये मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इसबिल में जो विचारधारा रखी गई है, वह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है—हम अपने बच्चों के महत्व को समझते हैं, हम यह ती समझते हैं कि जो पुराना समाज था, वह नस्ली समाज था, नस्ल की बिना पर बना था उन्होंने नस्ल की प्योरिटी को कायम रखना जरूरी समझा था, वे चाहते थे कि एक ही नस्ल के बच्चे जायज माने जायेंगे, लेकिन आज हम नस्लीसमाज नहीं चाहते, आज हम जाति का निर्माण, राष्ट्र का निर्माण नस्ली बिना पर नहीं कर रहे हैं, तमाम जातियों के लोगों को हम मिलाना चाहते हैं, अगर खून ज्यादा मिला जुला होता है तो उस से नस्ल ज्यादा आगे बढ़ती है। आज विज्ञान यह मानता है कि नस्लों के अन्दर आपस में जितना

ज्यादा अन्तर्मिश्रण होगा, उतना विराइल नेशन बनेगा।

आज इस में बच्चों का क्या कसूर है—जो भी बच्चा समाज में पैदा होता है, वह समाज की धरोहर है, समाज का धर्म है कि उस की रक्षा करे। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारा समाज इन बच्चों के भविष्य की तरफ देख रहा है और जो समाज समूचे राष्ट्र को एक राष्ट्रीय ढंग से देखता है, वह यह नहीं सोच सकता कि समाज में उन बच्चों के साथ किसी तरह का कोई भेद-भाव रखा जाय, बच्चे जन्म से अपने तमाम अधिकार ले कर आते हैं और समाज के तमाम अधिकार उन को मिलने चाहिये।

इसलिये जो बात बिल में कही गई है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे खुशी होती अगर वे थोड़ा और आगे बढ़ जाते और समाज में जितने ऐसे बच्चे हैं उन के अधिकारों को स्वीकार करते। लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वे जितना आगे गये हैं, उसको गलत कहें, मैं उन के इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

विधि, न्याय और कानून का कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : सभापति जी, श्री मधु लिमये ने जो बिल इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है, उस के आदर्शों, उद्देश्यों की सराहना करते हुए, कुछ कठिनाइयों की ओर उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इसबिल की धारा 2 में वंश परम्परा के इस्टेब्लिशमेंट के बारे में कहा गया है, धारा 3 में फार्म भरने से इंकार करने के अधिकार के बारे में कहा गया है, धारा 4 में बिल के विपरीत कोई काम करेगा तो वह दुराचार माना जायगा, धारा 5 में सजाओं के बारे में उल्लेख है।

मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश के अन्दर जितने कानून हैं सब के अन्तर्गत अपने पिता का नाम देना

चाहिये—ऐसी बात नहीं है। ऐसे कानूनों की सम्बन्धी लिस्ट में न जाकर मैं एक बड़े उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जैसे सिविल प्रोसिजर कोड है—इस में जो दावा करता है या जो प्रतिवादी है उस की पहचान के लिये वर्णन देना पड़ता है, अपना नाम, किस का सुत है—आप खुशी से चाहते ती मा का नाम लिखें या पिता का नाम लिखें। पिता का ही नाम देना अनिवार्य नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ कानून ऐसे जरूर हैं जिन में पिता का नाम देना आवश्यक होता है—जैसे कम्पनी कानून, क्रिश्चियन मैरिज एक्ट, सक्सेशन एक्ट, पारसी मैरिज एक्ट डिजिटैब्लिटी एक्ट—इन कानूनों में प्रेस्क्राइब्ड है कि पिता का नाम देना जरूरी है। इसी तरह से इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट है, बार्डर सिक्कामेंट्री फोर्स एक्ट है, पासपोर्ट एक्ट है, रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ बर्थ एण्ड डैथ एक्ट है, इन्हेरिटेंस एक्ट, मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट हैं—इन में भी पिता का नाम देना जरूरी है।

अब यह बिल जिस तरह से हमारे सामने आया है, उस में कठिनाई होगी जब तक कि सब कानूनों में परिवर्तन न किया जाय। कठिनाई इस लिये आयेगी कि अगर कोई अबहेलना करता है तो उस को इन कानूनों की वजह से निकल भागने की गुंजाइश रहेगी, वह कहेगा कि मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट में ऐसा प्रावजन था, इस लिये उस को मान कर मैंने ऐसा भरा। इसलिये यदि सही रूप में इस बिल को अमल में लाना चाहते हैं तो जिन कानूनों में पिता का नाम देना आवश्यक माना गया है, उन में

पहले परिवर्तन किया जाय, ताकि इस प्रकार की कठिनाई न रहे।

बनर्जी साहब ने इन्हेरिटेंस का उल्लेख किया, लेकिन जब मैं इस बिल को देखता हूँ तो इस में जो भी धारायें हैं उन के उद्देश्य सीमित हैं कोई आदमी किसी को पिता का नाम लेने के लिये बाध्य नहीं कर सकेगा—इस लिये इन्हेरिटेंस की इस में कोई व्यवस्था नजर नहीं आती है। इन सब कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए और जैसा बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं आये, तो इस के दोषी तो वे भी हैं, इसी तरह से जो माननीय सदस्य महसूस करते हैं कि इस में अमेंडमेंट आने चाहिये थे, उन को अपने अमेंडमेंट देने चाहिये थे, लेकिन किसी ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया, अब इस समय अमेंडमेंट दिये नहीं जा सकते, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि डागा जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि इस बिल को जन-मानस की राय जानने के लिये भेजा जाय और इस के लिये उन्होंने 3 अगस्त का समय रखा है—मेरी दृष्टि में यह समय कम है, इस के लिये काफी समय होना चाहिये, क्योंकि यह समाज में परिवर्तन लाने की चीज है मैं नहीं चाहता कि जिस तरह से जुबिनाइल स्मॉकिंग एक्ट प्रदेशों में या एन्टी डावरी एक्ट पास हुए और बन कर रह गये—ऐसा हल इस बिल का नहो और इतिहासकारों के लिये लिखने को न रह जाय कि ऐसा कानून बना था, लेकिन उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अमल हो, इस लिये मेरा

[श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौबरी]

सुझाव है कि यह समय 3 महीने के बजाय 6 महीने कर दिया जाय . . . . .

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : मैंने भ्रमेण्ड कर दिया है—3 नवम्बर, तक समय बढ़ा दिया है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : 3 नवम्बर को सेशन नहीं रहेगा, इस को 3 दिसम्बर कर दीजिए ।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौबरी : ठीक है—इस बीच में लोगों की राय मालूम हो जायगी और उस के बाद यह सदन इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर सकेगा । मेरा सुझाव है कि मधु लिमये जी इस बात को मान लें, इस में वाद विवाद की कोई बात नहीं है, वरना जो कठिनाई मैंने सदन के सामने रखी है उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं इस बिल को स्वीकार नहीं कर पाऊंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापतिजी, आप जानते हैं कि जिस दिन मैंने यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया था उस दिन केवल 2-4 मिनट का ही समय बचा था, मैंने अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ ही किया था कि सदन स्थगित हो गया । उस के बाद जिस शुक्रवार को यह विषय आया, उस दिन में दौरे पर था, इसलिये मैं बहुत में हिस्सा नहीं ले सका । इस लिये मेरा जो प्रारम्भिक भाषण है, वह नहीं हो पाया था ।

अब मंत्री महोदय ने जी सुझाव दिया है, उसको मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन अपने जवाबी भाषण में इस की जो पृष्ठभूमि है, वह मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ

ताकि जब आप लोकमत जानने के लिये परिचालित करें तो जनता भी समझ सके कि किस उद्देश्य को लेकर मैंने यह विधेयक पेश किया है ।

अभी हमारे मित्र डागा साहब ने बहुत सारी घमें और अधम की बातें कहीं हैं लेकिन जो इस देश का प्राचीन इतिहास जानता है उनको पता चलेगा कि इन मामलों में हमारी प्राचीन परम्परा क्या है । मैंने कहा है कि अगर कोई अपनी मां के नाम से अपने को सम्बोधित करना चाहे तो उसे लिखना चाहिए । यह कहने से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता अनौरस संज्ञित के लिए कैसे प्रोत्साहन मिलता है । आप के प्राचीन इतिहास में जो मनु को पुत्रोत्थो इला, जो एक विद्रोही औरत थी, उसके लड़के का नाम क्या था ? वह ऐल कहलाया अपने को । भीष्म पितामह का क्या नाम था ? वे गंगा के पुत्र थे इसलिये गांगेश कहलाते थे । पृथु के पुत्र अर्जुन थे जो पार्थ कहलाते थे । कुन्ती का पुत्र कीर्तिशय कहलाता था । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, मैं यह कोई नयी क्रांतिकारी बात यूँप से तो नहीं ला रहा हूँ, यह जरूर है कि आपके दिमाग पर यूँप और अमरोका का असर बहुत पड़ रहा है । मैं केवल प्राचीन संस्कृति और इतिहास में जो अच्छी अच्छी परम्पराएँ हैं, जिनको सड़े हुये दिमाग ने खत्म कर दिया था, उनका मैं पुनर्जीवन करना चाहता हूँ । अगर आप मेरे विधेयक की बुराई करना चाहते हैं तो यह सारे जो महान



सुपुत्र हिन्दुस्तान में, भारत में पैदा हुए गए, जिनको आप इज्जत की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, उनका क्या हो जायेगा ? छान्दोग्य उपनिषद् में सत्यकाम और जबाला की कथा है। यहाँ बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे हैं जो संस्कृत नहीं जानेंगे इसलिए यह उपनिषद् इन स्टोरी ऐंड डायलाग में झाँपी है, सुविधा के लिए यह छोटी सी कथा है जिसको मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह "सत्यकाम दि दुष सीकर" कथा है। एक दिन वह अपनी माँ से पूछता है :

"Dear mother, what is my gotra or lineage? I wish to go to a guru and offer to live with him as a brahmachari," said young Satyakama, one sweet morning to his mother.

He little knew how embarrassing that question was to her. However, she soon overcame her confusion. She knew that the claims of her child for knowledge were supreme. He was already grown up and to neglect those claims any further would be very culpable. She was well aware that the first thing that any guru would ask her child would be his gotra and parentage. "Young child" she said, "to tell you the truth, I know not your gotra. While young and wandering as a housemaid serving here and there, I begot you. How then can I know? But I am certain of one

thing and that is your name is Satyakama and mine Jabala. Therefore go forth and tell your guru that you are Satyakama Jabala."

ज्ञान सम्पादन करने के बाद वह ऋषि भी बन गया था और धर्म के जो पण्डित होते हैं, ब्राह्मण लोग, उन्होंने बेईमानी करके उसको ब्राह्मण भी ब्राह्मण दिया। इसी तरह से आप वेद व्यास जो की कहानी जानते हैं। वेद व्यास कौन थे ? पाराशर और मत्स्यगन्धा से, जिसको गैर-कानूनी या अवैध सम्बन्ध आप कहते हैं उन्हीं सम्बन्धों से, वेद व्यास पैदा हो गए और आप जैसे लोग, दूसरे सभी लोग उनको पूजते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ इस देश की जो प्राचीन परम्परा है उसको भी आप समझ लीजिये। जिस दिन महान कवि दिनकर जो की मौत हुई उस दिन वास्तव में यहाँ मैं बोलना चाहता था।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कोई एम्से-प्रांस रूल बन जाते हैं ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : यह सहायक लोगों की कथा और कहानियाँ मैं कह रहा हूँ, इसलिए आप इसमें धर्म और अधर्म की चर्चा में न जायें। जैसा कि हमारे विद्यालंकार जी ने कहा कि सभी बच्चे बच्चे होते हैं, उनमें फर्क करना ही सबसे बड़ा अधर्म है।

### [श्री मधु खलमये]

मैं कवि दिनकर जी की बात करता चाहता था। उन्होंने 'रश्मि रथी' नाम की जो किताब लिखी है वह कर्ण के चरित्र के ऊपर है। कर्ण इसका एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है कि अनौरस पुत्र की जो कल्पना है उसको लेकर बड़े लोगों को मानहानि और तकलीफ सहनी पड़ती है। कर्ण के चरित्र से पता चलता है कि जब कभी उसकी अर्जुन से भिड़न्त हो जाती थी तो क्या होता था। हमेशा उसका कुल कौन था, उसके पिता कौन थे, वह क्षत्रिय था या कुलहान था—इसकी चर्चा करके उसको दबाने और उसको अपने अधिकारों से वंचित रखने का प्रयास किया जाता था। इसलिए महान कवि दिनकर जी ने कहा है—कर्ण कहता है, कर्ण के मुँह से कविजी कह रहे हैं कि उन सभी लोगों का मैं आदर्श हूँ, उन सभी लोगों की तकलीफों का मैं प्रतीक हूँ जिनको बार-बार इस अवैध और अनौरस सन्तति के नाम पर समाज तकलीफ देता है, पीड़ा देता है—उन सभी लोगों का मैं प्रतीक हूँ। तो यह सारी कथाएँ अपने यहां होते हुए भी मेरी उम्र में नहीं आता, बीच में हजार डेढ़ हजार साल में समाज कैसे सड़ गया? डागा जी: से मैं सहमत हूँ इस विधेयक का जो भूमिका मैंने रखी उसमें जातक सिद्धान्तों का मैंने चर्चा की, लेकिन जो इस विधेयक के प्रत्यक्ष प्रावधान हैं वे बहुत सीमित हैं। मैं भी इसको मानता हूँ। इसमें केवल अर्जुन: मां का नाम कोई लगाना चाहता है; तो लगाने की छूट देनी चाहिए—यहां तक यह सीमित है। लेकिन अगर डागा जी की मंशा है कि और गहराई में जाकर कानूनों में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए तो उनकी मंशा से मैं सहमत हूँ। अगर आप मेरा उद्देश्य बाला जापन पढ़ेंगे, और बात क्या हुई वह म सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब हिन्दू सक्सेशन बिल के ऊपर संसद में चर्चा चल रही थी

तो ज्वाइंट पार्लमेन्टरी कमेटी ने—मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ—एक बहुत ही क्रान्तिकारी सुझाव दिया था कि जो अवैध पुत्र हो, यदि उसका पिता ज्ञात है तो पिता की सम्पत्ति में ऐसे अवैध या अनौरस पुत्रों को भी हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। हालांकि ज्वाइंट पार्लमेन्टरी कमेटी का यह इतना क्रान्तिकारी सुझाव था लेकिन पता नहीं राज्य सभा में उसका इतना तीव्र विरोध किया गया कि यह जो इतनी प्रगतिशील धारा थी उसको उस बिल से बिल्कुल काट दिया गया। राज्य सभा में ज्वाइंट पार्लमेन्टरी कमेटी का जो प्रस्ताव ठुकरा दिया गया था वह इस प्रकार था, इसमें रिलेटेड की रिभाषा उन्होंने की थी और यह प्राविजो जोड़ा था:

"Provided that illegitimate children shall be deemed to be related to their mother and to one another and also to their father if known and the legitimate descendants of such children shall be deemed to be related to them and to one another"

यह था लेकिन इसको काट दिया गया क्योंकि 1954 में हिन्दू कोड बिल को ही लोग बहुत क्रान्तिकारी समझते थे और फिर ज्वाइंट पार्लमेन्टरी कमेटी ने उसमें और क्रान्तिकारी प्रावधान रखना चाहा तो बड़ा हल्ला हो गया। लेकिन अब उसके बाद बीस साल बीत चुके हैं, चाहे हिन्दू एडाप्शन ऐक्ट हो, हिन्दू सक्सेशन ऐक्ट हो, हिन्दू मैरिज ऐक्ट हो, हिन्दू मैरिज ऐक्ट के सिलसिले में मैंने वहां विधेयक पेश भी किया है—क्या इसके बारे में दोबारा सोचने का समय नहीं आ गया है? इसलिए आपका सुझाव और कानून मन्त्री ने जो कहा है उसको मैं मानता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ इसके ऊपर चर्चा हो, इसके ऊपर बहस हो लेकिन मैं दो तीन बातें आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ। राज्य सभा में जब यह विवाद हुआ तो कुछ लोगों ने बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से इस बात को रखा जैसे मैं ने

भाषण पढ़ा श्रीमती रक्षिणी ग्रंडेल का, उनके भाषण का एक वाक्य मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा :

"I wish there were a matriarchal system Then there would be no worry about this at all of having to prove because every child is the mother's child and that is all that matters."

हर एक बच्चा अपनी मां का बच्चा है, और किसी का मतलब नहीं है। यह उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छी बात कही है। (व्यवधान) मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, माता की सम्पत्ति में तो उसको हिस्सा मिलेगा लेकिन क्या अकेले माता किसी पुत्र को या पुत्री को जन्म देती है? तो माता की सम्पत्ति में उनको हिस्सा मिलेगा और पिता के ज्ञात होते हुए भी आप वैध या अवैध की चर्चा करते हैं, उसकी सम्पत्ति में बच्चे या बच्ची को हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा इसमें न फर्क है न धर्म है।

श्री नोर्ताज सिंह चौधरी : मधु लिमये जी ने बोलते हुए जो पढ़ा उसमें शब्द "लेजिटिमेट" और "इल्लेजिटिमेट" आये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ आज के युग में लेजिटिमेट या इल्लेजिटिमेट शब्द का प्रयोग छोड़ देना चाहिए। अंग्रेजी में यदि कहूँ तो उसको born out of wedlock during wedlock — यह शब्दावली चिल्ड्रेन एडॉप्शन बिल जो ज्वाइंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा है, में अपनाई गई है। जिस शब्द से ही आदमी को घृणा होती हो वह नहीं आना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : "सहमत हूँ आप से। एक चाइनीज कोड के बारे में जानकारी मिली है, उन का आर्टिकल 15 है संविधान का अब चीन की बहुत सारी बातें आप को पसन्द नहीं होंगी, लेकिन कम से कम इस के ऊपर विचार कीजिए। उसमें कहा गया है कि :

"Children born out of wedlock shall enjoy the same rights as children born in lawful wedlock. No person shall be allowed to act or

discriminate against children born out of wedlock."

हमारा जो समानता के ऊपर आधारित संविधान है, उस की जो आत्मा है, जो भावना है, मंश है, यह उससे मिलता जुलता है, किसी न किसी रूप में इस को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए तो इसलिए इस के यह जो सारे पहलू हैं इसके बारे में मैं इस विधेयक के द्वारा सदन का और देश का ध्यान खींचना चाहता था।

मैंने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में जो दो-तीन मिनट का ही हुआ, उस में कहा था कि इस वक्त विश्व में सप्त क्रान्तियां चल रही हैं और उस में नर नारी की समानता की एक क्रान्ति उनमें से एक है, और आज यह सारा सम्पत्ति का ही झगड़ा है, और कुछ नहीं। और पुरुष प्रधान और सम्पत्ति अभिमुख जो समाज है उसी ने यह सारी दीवारें, बाधाएँ उपस्थित की हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू कोड बिल के पहले आए लोग जानते हैं कि वर्णव्यवस्था के आधार पर विभिन्न प्रथाएं और कानून प्रचलित थे। और हुआ क्या कि जो तीन उच्च वर्णिय लोग है उन का इतना अनुदार कानून रहा है, हिन्दू कोड बिल के पहले, की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ कि जो शार्द और विवाह के बाहर संतति उत्पन्न होती है उसके लिये मैटेन्स का अधिकार तो पहले से था लेकिन संपत्ति में हिस्सेदारी नहीं थी। लेकिन गुटों में जो परम्परायें और प्रथायें थी उन में यह उदारता थी कि ऐसी संतति को भी सम्पत्ति में वह हिस्सेदार देते थे, लेकिन ढोंगी तीन वर्णिय लोगों ने उन की उदारता को अपनाने के बजाए उन के ऊपर अपने अनुदार विचार को थोपने की कोशिश की। क्या हिन्दू कोड बनाने की यही स्पिरिट होनी चाहिए? तो उच्च वर्णिय लोगों के लिए यह शर्म की बात है कि गुटों में जो उदार प्रथायें प्रचलित थीं उन्हें अपनाने के बजाए और पूरे समाज के लिए

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कानून के रूप में लाने के बजाए आप ने अनुदारता का परिचय दिया। इसलिए पूरे राज्य सभा का विवाद पढ़ने के बाद मेरे मन पर बहुत असर हुआ। और उस वक्त हल्ला किया गया कि यह मोनो-गैमी के खिलाफ मामला जा रहा है। यह हल्ला कर के यह उदारवादी जो प्रयास है इस को खत्म कर दिया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोनो गैमी का और उस का क्या सम्बन्ध है? बच्चा ऐनकरेज करता है क्या इल्लेजिटनेसी? बच्चा और बच्ची तो नहीं करते हैं। तो आप लोग सजा किन को दे रहे हैं? आप जिन को सजा देना चाहते हैं उनको तो दे ही नहीं रहे हैं।

इस के मामले में अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंग्लैंड में एक असें से बच्चों के बारे में जो कानून हैं उन में एक असें से परिवर्तन होता जा रहा है? और "चाइल्ड ला" नाम से जो क़िताब मैंने पढ़ी है उस से पता चला कि इस तरह की दो संततियों में जो फ़र्क किया गया है वह इंग्लैंड के कानून में अब खत्म हो गया है। इसलिए अनौरस और औरस बच्चों के बीच में जो भेदभाव किया जाता है वह अंग्रेजी कानून की निगाह में खत्म हो गया है।

इसलिए हमारी प्राचीन परम्पराओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगर इसके बारे में गहराई में जा कर सोचेंगे, और जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस का सभी पहलुओं से विचार होना चाहिए, दूसरे जो कानून हैं उन के बारे में भी विचार होना चाहिए, तो मैं उन की भावना से सहमत हूँ और इसलिए इन का संशोधन मानने से मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय से केवल इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि जिस उदारवादी दृष्टिकोण से इस विषयक पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं उसी की रोशनी में आप लोग हिन्दू सक्सेशन एक्ट, हिन्दू अडाप्शन एक्ट, हिन्दू मैरिज एक्ट, या दूसरे जो भी कानून हैं उन पर भी विचार कीजिए, मैं गैर-हिन्दू लोगों के बारे में इसलिए नहीं बोल रहा हूँ क्योंकि कि मेरी राय है कि उन के समाज के जो सुधारक हैं उन्हें ही इस में पहल करनी चाहिए। अगर मैं

बोलूंगा तो गलतफ़हमी उत्पन्न हो सकती है। इसलिए नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। लेकिन इस के पीछे मेरी जो मंशा है यदि उस को मदन मानने का तैयार है तो इस के संशोधन को मानने में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. M. C. Daga may please move his amendment to his amendment.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Under rule 145. I beg to move the following amendment to my amendment:

for "3rd August, 1974." substitute "4th December, 1974."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The consent is given under the rule, and the amendment has been moved.

The question is:

for "3rd August, 1974." substitute

"4th December, 1974"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 4th December, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No other motion is necessary with regard to this Bill at the moment.

16.37 hrs.

SECOND WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY BILL.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for implementation of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Sugar Industry in India and to make it statutory with a view to maintain industrial peace in Sugar industry in the country, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the second Wage Board Recommendations for Sugar Industry Bill, 1971 was introduced in the year 1971, when the workers were denied the right to receive an enhanced DA from the sugar millowners even after 1971; and in that very note given in that report, it had been mentioned that the Government requested the millowners to implement the Wage Board recommendations. Therefore, in view of the necessity for expeditious implementation of the Wage Board recommendations, it became necessary to bring such a Bill in this august House.

The Government also, several times in the past, made a declaration to the effect that all the Wage Board recommendations relating to the coalmines, tea plantation workers, journalists and so many others should be implemented. In about 12 to 13 cases where the Wage Boards were set up, it was found from experience that the millowners in every field were not going to implement and respect the recommendations of those Wage Boards. Therefore, in 1972, the Government made an announcement that they were going to make all these recommendations relating to all those 12 to 13 Wage Board recommendations statutorily binding on the owners so that their expeditious implementation could easily be achieved. But the Government, after so many years, did not bring any Bill to that effect.

Here, in this case, as far as the present Bill is concerned, certain facts are necessary. It was published on 8-7-1970, and this was to be implemented. It was to come into force from 1-11-1969. This was to remain in force up to 30-10-74. So, the question arose, whether now, at this stage, it has any significance. Yes, it has its own significance. In Andhra, these Wage Board recommendations were implemented from 1972. In Orissa, in all the three sugar mills, they were implemented

only from 1-11-72 and in many other States, they were implemented only from 1-11-71. This is also evident from the request made by the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Industries to all its constituent factories, that at least they should pay the wages and enhanced DA, according to the Wage Board recommendations, from 1971. There was a circular order to that effect from the Federation. Therefore, the cooperative sugar industries in certain cases, not in all, implemented the Wage Board recommendations from 1971. Now, the enhanced DA and other amenities which the workers were entitled to, under the Wage Board recommendations, were due to them from 1st November, 1969 till 1971 in some cases and till 1972, in some other cases. So, arrears are now due and this runs into crores of rupees, in the shape of enhanced DA. The workers were deprived of this during the years 1969 to 1972. Therefore, once it is made statutorily binding on the mill-owners, it will be very easy for the workers to recover these arrears which amount to crores of rupees. So, what I want to stress is, for the purpose of payment of arrears, it becomes absolutely necessary that the Bill has to be passed here.

Now, since 1957 these Wage Boards were set up and it took 14 years for the Government to realise that the Wage Board recommendations are not going to be implemented expeditiously—14 years—and during these 14 years, as far as the sugar industries are concerned, they have been fleecing the workers. We know, how they are fleecing the consumers by increasing the price of sugar, and by paying less to the cane growers. The amounts to be paid to the cane growers are in arrears. My friend, Mr. Narsing Narain Pandey has made a categorical statement here that till today, the amounts due to the cane growers, which are in arrears, amount to more than Rs. 52-54 crores. The sugar mill owners have not paid the arrears, even though

[Shri D. K. Panda]

sugar was supplied sometime ago. So, the present arrears amount to about Rs. 54 crores. These sugar mill owners have been exploiting the consumers, workers and the cane growers—it is a three pronged attack—and they have also been exploiting the Government Exchequer by not paying the road cess excise duty and other duties. Thus, if we give them a handle, they will continue their exploitation. They have continued this exploitation for the last more than hundred years. Even after independence the same policy has continued. Even though the Government make tall talk of the nationalisation of the sugar industry, which is considered to be a panacea, they are not forthcoming with any Bill for the nationalisation of the sugar industry. Even though the UP Government have sent a draft Bill to the Centre, they have not received the comments of the Central Government so far. What is the reason for this delay? All the three parties, namely, the sugarcane growers, the workers in the sugar mills and the consumers, all these three are being exploited for years together and the beneficiaries are sugar barons like Nivedia, Modi or Birla, who have earned profits to the tune of Rs. 172 crores. Why should we not nationalise this monopoly sugar industry?

On the 16-2-73 all the three central trade unions, namely, the INTUC, AITUC and HMS, passed a resolution demanding the immediate nationalisation of the sugar industry. So, unless the Government have some deliberate intention not to do so, unless they have some secret relationship with the sugar lobbies, unless they have succumbed to the pressure or blackmail of the sugar barons, there is absolutely no reason for not nationalising the sugar industry, which is in the private and co-operative sector.

Government are now depending on the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for dealing with the sugar industry. Whenever any mill is sick, they take it over by paying Rs. 3 crores to 4 crores to the sugar magnates even though they may not be worth more than Rs. 50 lakhs because the machinery is old.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is going outside the scope of his Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am trying to show that unless there is nationalisation of the industry, the object cannot be achieved. Anyhow, I will not deal with that aspect.

The policy so far followed by the Government have given encouragement to the sugar barons to exploit the workers, who are the lowest paid workers compared to any other industry in India. The sugar industry being the second biggest industry, next only to cotton textile industry, if it is taken over lakhs and lakhs of workers will be benefited. Therefore, I request that this demand for nationalisation should be accepted.

I demand only three things. Firstly, it should be statutorily made binding so that the workers can realise them. Secondly, the Government should immediately come forward with a Bill for the nationalisation of the sugar industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not in your Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am suggesting that to the Government. The Government should completely free itself from any such criticism that they are hand in glove with the forces which are against nationalisation and that, only at the time of elections, they declare that they will come forward with a Bill for nationalisation of sugar industry. Be done with it for all times to come. It is only to save the face of the Government that I am saying these things. Let the wisdom dawn on them.

Now, the third thing is that on 6th December, 1973, a tripartite body was set up and they gave some interim relief to the sugar industry workers. The Government, at that time, promised that this interim relief will continue till June, 1974 and, before that, a bipartite machinery will be set up for wage revision in view of rise in prices of every thing. The Government made a promise that a bipartite machinery will be appointed. Though four months have elapsed, the bipartite machinery has yet to be set up. We are left only with two months and, by June, the interim relief award given by the tripartite body will come to an end. So, I demand that immediately a bipartite machinery should be set up and it should be directed to submit its award within a period of two months, not beyond that.

With regard to the demand made by the all-India Cane Growers Association also, in this connection, because the workers are very low paid, with regard to their wages, with regard to bonus and other things, I demand that the all-India Cane Growers Association's demand should be accepted. Most of the Congress people also participated there. The INTUC which is the Central trade union organisation has also demanded it. So, in view of the demand made by the entire country, by their own party people also, the progressive elements and also by the INTUC and the all-India Cane Growers Association, I hope, the Government will not come forward with any evasive reply on the question of nationalisation of sugar industry.

Every time, Mr. F. A. Ahmed, made a declaration that after the Bhargava Committee submits the report, the Government will immediately take into consideration the question of nationalisation of sugar industry. But after the receipt of that very report, though several months have elapsed, still nothing has come out. On the other hand, in the form of rebate in

excise duty, in the form of cane arrears, in the form of increase in price of sugar, so many avenues were left open for the sugar barons to fleece the people of the country and to loot the Government revenues.

With these words, I once more demand the nationalisation of sugar industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for implementation of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Sugar Industry in India and to make it statutory with a view to maintain industrial peace in Sugar industry in the country, be taken into consideration."

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में बताया गया है कि शुगर मिल-मालिकों या प्रबंधकों के द्वारा शुगर के द्वितीय बेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया गया है। कई राज्यों में उन को लागू किया गया है और कुछ राज्यों में आज तक उन को लागू नहीं किया गया है। कुछ शुगर मिलों के अपनी इच्छानुसार भ्रमण भ्रमण तिथियों से, किसी ने 1971 से और किसी ने 1972 से, उन सिफारिशों को लागू किया है। इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि शुगर मिलों के प्रबंधक उन सिफारिशों को अपनी इच्छानुसार मनमाने ढंग से लागू करने के लिए स्वतंत्र न रहें, बल्कि उन को निश्चित रूप से लागू किया जाए। इस विधेयक के द्वारा बेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू करने की प्रक्रिया को कानूनी रूप दिया गया है।

बेज बोर्ड द्वारा जिनको जो सब दिया गया है, कई शर्करा मिलें वह पद नहीं देती हैं और ने ही उस के अनुसार बेतब देती है। मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे अनेक शर्करा मिलें हैं, जिन के बारे में

## [ड० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

मैंने पहले भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। यदि वहाँ का कोई कर्मचारी आय-लमैन है, तो आज भी उस को कुर्ची बना कर रखा जाता है और कुर्ची का ही वेतन दिया जाता है। वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बाद जो काम किसी व्यक्ति से लिया जाता है, उस के पद का निर्धारण उसी के अनुसार होना चाहिए और उस वेतन भी उसी के अनुसार देना चाहिए। लेकिन शुगर मिलों द्वारा उस को किसी भिन्न काम का ग्रेड और पद दिया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में कई ऐसी शक्कर मिलें हैं, जिनहोने वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू करने में काफी टाल-मटोल की है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दबाव डाले जाने के बावजूद उन को लागू नहीं किया है।

आज शक्कर इंडस्ट्री लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों रुपये कमाने में व्यस्त है, लेकिन ने तो वह अपने मजदूरों को उचित वेतन और पर्याप्त सुविधायें देती है और न किसानों को न्यायोचित रूप में भुगतान करती है। इस बारे में हमेशा यह मांग की जाती है कि किसानों को उनके श्रम का उचित दाम मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन शक्कर मिल-मालिक किसानों को भुगतान नहीं करते हैं। आज भी उन पर करोड़ों रुपयों की बकाया है? दूसरी तरफ वे लोग फी सेल शुगर के काम बढा कर बहुत लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

शक्कर उद्योग में जो लाखों मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, उन के बारे में वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को कानूनी जामा पहनाकर लागू किया जाये, तो इस विधेयक का मंशा पूरा हो सकता है।

आज ही मुझे जावर शुगर मिल के कर्मचारियों की परक से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है, जिस में कहा गया है:

"We submit to state that the relevant grades, i.e., Clerical Grade I for Bankatlal Sureka, Supervisory B for Rafat Mohammad Khan and

Welder I for Arjun Kumar R. Sharma, respectively, may kindly be awarded to us with retrospective effect from the date of implementation of the II Wage Board without any delay."

यह इस बात का एक उदाहरण है कि कई शक्कर मिलों ने द्वितीय वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया है। इस तरह मध्य प्रदेश में एक गोविन्दराम तोदी शुगर मिल, महिदपुर, है। वहाँ के मजदूर सभ के प्रधान मंत्री का एक पत्र मेरे पास आया है। उन लोगों ने मध्य प्रदेश के श्रम आयुक्त से भी शिकायत की है कि उस मिल के मालिक द्वितीय वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिस से मजदूरों को बहुत हानि हो रही है।

17.00 hrs.

द्वितीय वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को 1-11-69 से लागू किए जाने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन उन को कहीं 1971 में लागू किया गया है और कहीं 1972 में लागू किया गया है। कई मिल-मालिकों ने आज तक उन को लागू नहीं किया है, और अगर किया था है, तो कुछ जगहों को आज तक छोड़ रखा है।

इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं लानी चाहिए और इस प्रकार विधेयक में जो प्रस्तावित है उस का कानूनी स्वरूप हो जाता है तो फिर वे मनमानी करने के लिए स्वतंत्र नहीं होंगे। न श्रम आयुक्त की उस की शिकायत करनी पड़ेगी ने हमारे श्रम मंत्री महोदय को उस की शिकायत करनी होगी। एक तरफ तो यह स्थिति है कि शुगर मिल मजदूरों की हालत खराब हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ बाजार के अन्दर बहुत ही महंगाई है, अन्न का अभाव है, सारी उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कमी है। उस के रहते हुए आप ने अन्तरिम राहत के नाम पर शक्कर मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को कुछ दिया या वह बहुत थोड़ा है? लगभग 3 लाख से ऊपर मजदूरों की संख्या बनती है। अगर हम सारे देश के मजदूरों की संख्या दें



तो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शक्कर इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं। वे लाखों टन शक्कर पैदा करते हैं और उसे आप बाहर निर्यात भी करते हैं। जिन मजदूरों के द्वारा हम बाहर शक्कर का निर्यात कर के विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करते हैं उन के हितों का संरक्षण हम नहीं कर पाये हैं बाबजूद इस के कि हम ने इस प्रकार की सिफारिश की है। हम ने अन्तरिम राहत की बात की है। जून 1974 के अन्तर अन्तरिम राहत की बात समाप्त होने जा रही है। आप ने कोई ऐसी मशीनरी अब तक बनाई नहीं है जो आगे इन के बारे में विचार कर सके कि आगे चल कर इन मजदूरों की वेतन-वृद्धि किस प्रकार से होगी, किस प्रकार से इनके मंहगाई भत्ते के अन्दर वृद्धि हो सकती है? इन को और कौन से लाभ मिलने वाले हैं? इन सारी बातों के ऊपर और इन सारी परिस्थितियों के ऊपर आप ने विचार नहीं किया है। तृतीय वेतन आयोग से भी वे अभी तक पूरी तरह लाफान्वित नहीं हुए पाए हैं। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि जहां तक शक्कर मिल मालिकों का सम्बन्ध है आप कड़ाई से इस चीज को कानूनी स्वरूप दे कर उनसे उनका पालन नहीं करवाते हैं तो ये मनमानी करेंगे। ये मजदूरों के पदों के अन्दर भी परिवर्तन करते हैं जैसा मैं ने बताया कि ट्राइवर है तो उस को कुली बना कर रखा है, आयलमैन से तो उस को जमदूर बना कर रखा है। अगर आप चैक कसे तो कई शक्कर मिलों के अन्दर इस प्रकार की बात सामने आ सकती है। इस प्रकार से भी वे मिल मालिकों लाखों रुपया नाजायज तौर से कमा रहे हैं और मजदूरों का अहित कर रहे हैं। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इन सारी सिफारिशों को लागू करने के पहले एक ऐसी मशीनरी हो जो जाँच कर सब जगह देखे। राज्यों के ऊपर आप छोड़ते हैं कि राज्यों के श्रम विभाग हैं। लेकिन राज्यों के श्रम विभाग वाले इन बातों पर कई बार ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। आप उन को निर्देश दे सकते हैं कि वे ठीक प्रकार से इस को देखें और जो मजदूरों की शिकायतें

हैं उन को दूर कराएं। जो कानून है उसका ठीक तरह से पालन हो रहा है या नहीं इस बात को चेक देखें। केवल वे बोर्ड का सबाल ही नहीं, दूसरे मामले भी हो सकते हैं, प्राविडेंट फंड के मामले हो सकते हैं, और दूसरे मामले भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन यह सूँ कि वे बोर्ड से ही संबंधित है इसलिए इस समय मैं केवल इसी के ऊपर अपने विचार सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि जानबूझ कर इस का पालन न करने की दृष्टि से और मजदूरों को इस का लाफ न मिले इस दृष्टि से वे ऐसी कर रहे हैं और मेरा आप से निवेदन है जिन जिन मिलों के अन्दर ऐसा हो रहा है चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश की महिदपुर मिल हो या जावरा की मिल हो, राजस्थान उड़ीसा या आन्ध्र प्रदेश की मिल हो उन सब को आप दें कि 1969 से इस की सिफारिशों को लागू करने की बात कही गई है, 1969 से जिन्होंने इस को लागू नहीं किया है उन से इस को लागू करवाए और मजदूरों को 1969 से इन का लाभ मिले, इस बारे में आप उन को आदेश दें और इस को कानूनी स्वरूप दे ऐसा मेरा मत है। क्योंकि आज शक्कर मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है उनका शोषण हो रहा है? आप इनका शोषण बन्द करें, उनके हितों का संरक्षण करें।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I have gone through the Bill presented by Shri (D. K.) Panda. As far as the wording of Shri Panda's Bill is concerned, while it is well-meaning as far as the applicability of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for sugar industry is concerned, the wording also contains this idea that this should be done statutorily obligatory with a view to maintaining industrial peace in the sugar industry. It is in regard to that that I would like to ask a few questions of clarification. Today industrial peace in this country has to be bought bit-by-bit in every industry including the Indian Railways which is in sort of a well-organised, well-knit, system in which

[Shri B. V. Naik]

there is a sort of an all-India trade union organisation. But you make the industrial peace a sort of price for the improvement of the conditions of the labour. I feel that the Mover of the Bill has in a very subtle way tried to show a mailed fist in regard to the *sine qua non* which we have in this country that we cannot distribute things which we cannot produce.

I may tell him that in industries like cement, sugar etc. which are dispersed and spread over vast areas it is not possible and it is a futile exercise to band together all the industrial workers at any single point of time so that there will be a threat to industrial peace and to industry as a whole because they are dispersed. The sugar industry in Maharashtra has nothing in common with the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh.

There is, for instance, the sugar industry in Bihar. That has nothing in common, let us say, with the sugar industry in Tamil Nadu, particularly, because in the southern parts of the country, the sugar industry that has come up is of recent origin, is of a more rationalised structure, of a more standardised production both in regard to the cane as well as the ultimate yield. In Maharashtra, they have not been able to go anywhere near 11 to 12 per cent of the yield.

The sugar industry is a paying proposition. But the same cannot be said with regard to the age old industry in the Gangetic belts of this country. This was one of the principal points which I wanted to make. Any attempt made by the leaders of the labour or by the leaders of public opinion, in order to barter industrial peace at the cost of the productivity, would be self-defeating and neither the interest of the workers nor the interest of the industry nor the interest of agriculture which is closely linked up is served by that. That means the interests of the agri-

culturists who are closely linked up with the agro-based industry would not be served by a constant and repeated threat of strike from time to time that is held out in respect of the production that we are undertaking.

The point I was trying to make was that a time has come when productivity has to be linked up not only with the wages of labour but also with the industrial peace in respect of a particular industry—whether it be in the private sector or in the public sector.

In respect of the industrial workers in the sugarcane industry, it is again linked up with two basic things. In this country, we are yet to evolve a uniform and wholly applicable national wage and price policy. Whether it is the wage for the cement industry or it is for sugar or for the textile, there have been wide disparities. There are disparities from the industrial production to industrial production and we should be in a position to have in this country a national wage and price policy so that an industrial worker in any sector of our industry will be able to see that this is the fair minimum which we will be in a position to pay. Will various industries be in a position to link up the wage to the production? One of the things in respect of the sugar factories is that, like any other industry, there is a large number of unconfirmed people. Even in respect of those sectors of the industry like the cooperative sugar factories—whether they are in Karnataka or in the State of Maharashtra—there are a number of people remaining in unconfirmed position. Naturally, they are not in a position to assert that the scales that have been prescribed by the Second Wage Board are made available to them. I feel that in respect of these industries, particularly, in the cooperative sectors, they account for approximately about 40 to 50 per cent

of the total production of sugar in this country. There the Industrial Finance Corporation, the States Lending Agencies, the State Corporations and the States' equity participation in their capital structure, virtually account for 80 to 90 per cent of the total capital. So, at least the States as well as the Central Government including the all-India financial institutions like the I.F.C., should be in a position to give the representation not only to the growers of cane but to the workers, as per the constitution, of the Association of these corporate bodies where there is to-day absolutely no representation. I would have appreciated if this Bill would provide that at least in respect of these corporate and cooperative sectors because of the heavy participation in the equity as well as the capital of these institutions, they are able to get at least one-third of the total amount of the representation on the board of management. When we have been saying this in regard to public sector and in respect of the other sectors of our economy I see no reason why this representation should not be given to the workers so that one-third of them come from the producers of sugarcane, one-third of them come from the producers of sugar and the remaining one-third could represent the other interests which are involved in the capital and managerial sector of these institutions. They would be in a better position to provide a balanced management and they would be in a position to tell us, in course of time, the recovery. There are today many complaints—of course, many of them are well-founded and some of them are ill-founded—and it is very easy to see to it that the percentage of quota that is given for the market and given for the controlled market is manipulated invariably in favour of the market quota and that sugar passes in the market under the cover of black-market. If workers are there it will not be difficult for us to detect these loopholes and then we would be in a position to ensure that the sugar produced is invariably

made available to the consumers at large. Therefore, I would suggest that in the light of the suggestions made by me the mover of the Bill may bring forward appropriate amendments in the Bill.

**श्री रामचंद्र (टोंक) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री डी० के० पंडा जी के बिल का जो बेज-बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिये है, समर्थन करता हूँ। ऐसे बिलों का यहाँ पर लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है? इस सरकार की दोहरी नीति के कारण बारबार ऐसे बिलों को यहाँ लाना पड़ता है ताकि सरकार का ध्यान उन की तरफ़ आकर्षित हो सके।

मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को सरकार ने मान लिया, उस के लिए कानून भी बन गया, लेकिन पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में, सिर्फ़ चीनी मिराँ में ही नहीं, दूसरे उद्योगों में भी, बल्कि 75 प्रतिशत मजदूरों पर लागू नहीं हो सका है और उन को इस का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है इस के लागू करने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ़ चीनी उद्योग ही नहीं बल्कि सभी उद्योगों पर यह शीघ्र लागू होना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, कल रेलवे कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के मामले पर बहस चल रही थी, मैंने मंत्री जी का भाषण भी बड़े गौर से सुना। उन्होंने बताया कि बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों से 40 प्रतिशत मजदूरी बढ़ गई है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का प्रभाव कहाँ कहाँ पड़ा है, किन किन उद्योगों में मजदूरी बढ़ी है, किन श्रमिकों पर बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू की गई हैं?

सभापति महोदय, हमारे राजस्थान में श्रीफल सागर शहर मिल है, वहाँ के मजदूरों की बड़ी दयनीय हालत है, बहुत बुरी तरह से उन का शोषण किया जा रहा है। उन को रुपया देने के बजाए अनाज दिया जाता है, जो सड़ा गला होता है। मरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की तरफ़ से जो भी कानून या बेतन

प्रायोग की सिफारिशें लागू हों, वे तुरन्त लागू होनी चाहिए—चाहे सरकारी क्षेत्र हों, राष्ट्रीयकृत क्षेत्र हों या निजी उद्योग क्षेत्र हों।

कल रेलवे की हड़ताल पर जो सदस्य बोल रहे थे—उन्होंने कहा था कि गांव के मजदूरों की, कृषि मजदूरों की बहुत खराब हालत है, मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ कि इस सरकार की यह नीति है कि जब रेलवे मजदूरों का मामला आता है तो कृषि मजदूरों के प्रति सद्भावना दिखलाती है और जब कृषि मजदूरों का मामला आता है तो जो लोग उद्योग में काम करते हैं उन की तरफ अपनी सद्भावना दिखलाने लगती है . . . . .

**श्री बी० पी० नाथक :** यह बात ठीक नहीं है—जब कृषि मजदूरों की बात आती है तो नगरीय मजदूरों की बात कभी नहीं कहते।

**श्री राम कंवर :** मध्यावधि चुनावों को तीन साल हो गए, हमारे यहां दिल्ली में राजस्थान के लगभग 3-4 लाख मजदूर बिल्डिंग में काम करते हैं बो-चार आदमी रोजाना गिर कर मर जाते हैं, कोई उन को पूछने वाला नहीं है, ये बड़े बड़े कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स प्राइवेट तौर से मंत्रियों या सरकारों, अफसरों से मिले हुए होते हैं—इस लिए उन का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता। उन गरीबों के बच्चों के लिए कोई साधन नहीं है—मैंने कई दफा यहां कहा है, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती।

इसी तरह से चीनी मिलों का सवाल है—अगर बार बार गन्ने की कीमतों का मसला यहां आता है—लेकिन उन को सरकार नहीं बढ़ा रही है, क्योंकि सरकार का झुकाव मिल-मालिकों की तरफ है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मजदूरी बोर्ड की जो सिफारिशें हैं इस की लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी आप लें और वह उन पर शीघ्र लागू होनी चाहिए ताकि मजदूरों को उन का लाभ मिल सके और वे उत्साहपूर्वक अपना काम कर सकें।

इस के अतिरिक्त मजदूरों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई, उन को भनाज और दूसरी चीजें

सस्ते दामों पर दिए जाने की जिम्मेदारी मिल-मालिकों की होनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स की रिजर्वेशन का मामला इन प्राइवेट मिल-मालिकों पर भी लागू होना चाहिए। आप की तरफ से ऐसा आदेश निकाला जाना चाहिए कि जितने प्राइवेट उद्योग हैं उन में भी नौकरियों में इन जातियों का कंटा पूरा होना चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसी व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से कर सकें तो इस से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को आप की नीतियों से सन्तोष हो सकेगा। लेकिन आप तो कांग्रेसी कानून बनाते हैं, उन नीतियों के कार्यान्वित करने में आप का विश्वास नहीं है, इसी लिए विरोधी दल के लोग आप पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाते हैं। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि सारे मामलों में खोज करें और ऐसी नीति अपनाएं जिस से मजदूरों और मालिकों के बीच में अविश्वास की खाई न पैदा हो। आप को ऐसी नीति अपनानी चाहिए जिस से मजदूरों को भी बोलने का मौका न मिल और मालिक भी सन्तुष्ट हों आप इस काम को करने के लिए बड़ी बुद्धिमता से कार्यवाही करें ताकि सारे देश में खुशहाली आये किसानों और गन्ने के व्यापारियों का आपस में ताल-मेल हो, मिल-मालिकों और मजदूरों का आपस में तालमेल हो और सारा काम शान्ति से चल सके।

हमारे जो लोकल मजदूर हैं जो बिल्डिंग में काम कर रहे हैं उन को कम से कम 8-10 रुपये मजदूरी जरूर मिलनी चाहिए, अगर इतनी मजदूरी नहीं मिलती तो वे कैसे गुजारा करेंगे इस के लिए आप ठेकेदारों के शैड्यूल को बढ़ाइये ताकि वे मजदूरों को ठीक मजदूरी दे सकें।

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) :** सभापति जी, जो विधेयक श्री डी० के० पंडा जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है उसका स्कोप बहुत ही लिमिटेड है इस विधेयक में केवल यह कहा गया है कि जो द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश है उस सिफारिश को लागू करने

के लिए कानून बनाया जाए और बाध्य किया जाये कि वे चीनी मिलें, चाहे कीओपरेटिव सेक्टर में हों, ज्वाइंट स्टॉक कंपनी सेक्टर में हों या पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों वे सही तौर से वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट को लागू करें। लेकिन जो इसका उद्देश्य किया गया है जिसके मातहत यह छोटा सा संशोधन लाया गया है उसमें उद्योग के रास्ते में जो रुकावट है, मजदूरों को जिस बातों की जरूरत है और जिसके लिए वेज बोर्ड बना था उसका त्रिआन्वयन करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। यह चीनी मिलों का जो मामला और इसमें खास तरीकों से जो मजदूरों का मामला है जो करीब तीन लाख मजदूर सारे देश में चीनी उद्योग धंधे में लगे हुए हैं उनके लिए जो पहला वेज बोर्ड बना था वह 26 दिसम्बर, 1957 को बना था और 23 दिसम्बर, 1961 तक उसकी जो रिकमंडेशंस थी उनको लागू होना था। उसके बाद दूसरा वेज बोर्ड जो बना वह 16 नवम्बर, 1965 को बना था और उम्मीद की जाती थी कि पांच साल के अन्दर, जो सात प्वाइंट्स थे जिनके ऊपर वेज बोर्ड ने अपना पूरा काम शुरू किया था और जो उसकी रिकमंडेशंस हैं उनको लागू किया जाये। मैं आपकी इजाजत से 5-7 प्वाइंट्स जिनके ऊपर सेकेंड वेज बोर्ड बना था उनकी कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

"(i) The recommendations of the First Wage Board for the sugar industry constituted by the Government of India by their Resolution No. WB-7(2)/57, dated 26th December, 1957, and Government decisions thereon as published in Resolution No. WB-7(30)/60, dated 23rd February, 1961;

(ii) The principles of fair wages as set forth in the Report of the Committee on Fair Wages;

(iii) The needs of the industry in a developing economy, includ-

ing the need for maintaining and promoting exports;

(iv) Special features of the sugar industry;

(v) The requirements of social justice;

(vi) The need for adjusting wage differentials in such a manner as to provide incentive to workers for advancing their skill;

(vii) The desirability of extending the system of payment by results".

इन सात बातों को लेकर वेज बोर्ड बना था। मुझे कहते हुए दुख होता है कि दूसरे आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में, चाहे वह सीमेंट हो, चाहे जूट हो चाहे दूसरी पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज का मामला हो, वहां पर जो वेज बोर्ड बनता है उसकी रिकमंडेशंस आजकल के महंगाई के स्तर को देखते हुए, दूसरी जरूरतों को देखते हुए, बनाई जाती हैं कि इतने प्वाइंट्स पर महंगाई पहुंच गई है इसलिए वेज बोर्ड बना दिया जाये जिससे मजदूरों की हालत, जो उस कारखाने में काम करते हैं, दुस्त की जा सके। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सेकेंड वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्टें जो आई उसके मुताबिक वेज स्ट्रक्चर को ठीक करने की बात की गई उसमें कितना वेज स्ट्रक्चर और डी० ए० दिया गया? आपको आश्चर्य होगा वह केवल 31.53 से 24.23 दिया गया, सब से मिनिमम जो है वह आज उनको दिया गया।

आज चीनी मिलों की हालत क्या है? 1969 से लेकर आज तक हमारी पार्टी हमेशा कहती रही है कि चीनी के उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। इसके पीछे मतलब क्या है। मतलब साफ है कि अगर आज चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता है, उनको सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती है

तो समाज का उनके प्रबन्ध में हाथ होता है और उस समय हम अपने देश के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ा सकते हैं, केन डेवलपमेंट की एक्टिविटीज को बढ़ा सकते हैं, हम चीनी की अपनी जरूरत को पूरा कर सकते हैं और उसके साथ साथ अपना बफर स्टॉक बना कर हम विदेशों में चीनी भेज कर फारेन एक्सचेंज घटाने कर सकते हैं ।

हमारे चीनी उद्योग का इतिहास 1930 से देखा जाये, भाटिया कमेटी जिस समय बनी थी उसके जमाने से देखा जाये तो हमारे केन डेवलपमेंट के ऊपर बड़ा ध्यान दिया गया, मिलों को प्रोडक्शन दिया गया लेकिन उसके बाद आज हालत यह हो गई कि जिसके पास एक चीनी मिल था वह अब कई मिलों का मालिक है, सच्चापती करोड़पति हो गया है, एक चीनी मिल की जगह पर पचासों कारखाने उसके पास हो गये हैं । मैं उद्योग की उन नीतिबोधों में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारे देश में चीनी खाने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है । भागवत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जो कि आज सदन में पेश नहीं है लेकिन उसके जो विशेष पहलू हैं वह प्रभावशाली में आ गए हैं, उनको देखा जाए तो साढ़े 37 लाख टन चीनी का कंजेशन हमारे देश में है । उसके साथ साथ हमारे कुछ कमिटेन्ट्स भी हैं । जैसा कि मैं बार बार इस सदन में कहता चला आ रहा हूँ, चीनी का उत्पादन जो होता है और जो चीनी का बिलरन होता है उसमें बड़ी बंगालिय होती है । पिछले किर्लो मेंने कहा था इस सदन में कि कंजेशन फीगर्स जो दिखाई जाती हैं वह 25 परसेंट इन्फ्लेटेड हैं, इसको खाद्य मंत्री मानते हैं लेकिन कमरे में मानते हैं । सदन में नहीं मानते हैं लेकिन कमरे में जरूर मानते हैं कि मुम्हारी बात सही है ।

इसी प्रकार मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक गन्ने की पैदावार की सम्बन्ध है

हमने कहा था कि रेड-ट लग जाने के कारण आपका चीनी का टार्गेट 43 लाख टन से ज्यादा नहीं जायेगा लेकिन आपने कहा कि 45 लाख टन पैदा करेंगे । लेकिन अब 43 लाख टन चीनी का टार्गेट पूरा होते होते सरकार भी स्वीकार करने लगी कि 43 लाख से ज्यादा टार्गेट पूरा नहीं होगा । अब हमारे जो कमिटेन्ट्स हैं उनके अलावा साढ़े 37 लाख टन हमको अपने कंजेशन के लिए चाहिए । आज हमारे देश को विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत आवश्यकता है और आज चीनी के भाव देश और विदेश में बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । अभी हमारे एक इकोनामिस्ट ने कहा है कि एक मिलियन टन चीनी अगर हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं तो उधारे एक मिलियन टन क्रूड आयल हम अपने देश में मंगा सकते हैं जिसकी कि हमको निहायत जरूरत है । लेकिन आज एक्सपोर्ट का मौका किसको दिया गया ? आपको जानकर दुख होगा, सारे सदन और देश को भी दुख होगा कि आज हमारा खाद्य मंत्रालय तय नहीं कर पाया कि एक्सपोर्ट कौन करेगा । एक्सपोर्ट चीनी मिल मालिक करेंगे क्योंकि वे कहते हैं कमिटेन्ट्स तो हम हैं, हम चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे और आप कहते हैं कि चूँकि फारेन एक्सचेंज की हमको जरूरत है इसलिए हम करेंगे ।

अभी तक यह मामला गर्त में पड़ा हुआ है जिसमें हम निश्चय नहीं कर पाये हैं । इसका कोई भी निश्चयात्मक हल नहीं निकला है । हम आज आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहे हैं, हम फारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा करना चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि जो इन्फ्लेशनरी ट्रेन्ड बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, ऐसे की कीमत घटती चली जा रही है उसको रोकें और देश में उत्पादन बढ़ायें लेकिन हम अभी तक चक्कर में पड़े हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि स्थिति यह नहीं है, अगर मैं आपको फीगर्स बताऊँ तो चीनी मिल मालिक दो सौ करोड़ रुपये कमा चुके हैं । मैंने कहा था कि आप भी मुजर की नीति को छोड़ दें । आप कौन्सिल स्ट्रक्चर

को देखिये । आप रिकवरी के पीइंट्स को ठीक करें । जब तक रिकवरी पीइंट्स ठीक नहीं होते, भागव कमीशन भी कहता है कि रिकवरी डोप्लेटेड होती है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब 1937 में गन्ने पर ज्यादा तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती थी, फ्रिटिलाइजर नहीं मिलता था, समय पर पानी नहीं मिलता था, दबा तथा छिड़काव आदि का इन्तजाम नहीं होता था उस समय रिकवरी 10 परसेंट होती थी, लेकिन आज जब कि यह सब सुविधायें हैं, फिर रिकवरी 8 परसेंट क्यों हो रही है ? मतलब क्या है जो रिकवरी घट रही है ? दुनिया में और जो शुगर प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज हैं उन में रिकवरी जानने का क्या तरीका है इस की मैं ने जानकारी की । पता लगा कि वहां रिकवरी जांचने के लिये टेक्नीकल डिवाइस उन्होंने अधिकृत कर लिये हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां रिकवरी तय करने वाला एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर है जो कि हर शुगर फ़ैक्ट्री में रहता है । जब चीनी उर्ध्व है तो एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर ब्रैड जाता है और जितनी चीनी आती है बोरी में भरते जाते हैं और उसके बाद एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर तय कर देता है कि इतने परसेंट रिकवरी हुई । आप एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर का हैमियत देखिये । आपके ताज्जुब होगा कि बड़े से बड़ा उद्योग-पति उस शान में नहीं रहे सकता है जैसे एक मामूली एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर रहता है । उसकी हैसियत देखते ही बनती है । मर्तीजा यह होता है कि रिकवरी वहीं डाउन हो जाती है । दूसरी तरफ़ कंजन्वशन फीगर्स को इम्प्लेंट करके दिखाते हैं । इसलिये सरकार की जो चीजों के बारे में नीति है उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । इस वक्त जो नीति है अगर वहीं चलती रहेगी तो गन्ना किसान को कभी भी राहत नहीं मिलेगी, न मजदूर को उचित मजदूरी मिलेगी और न आज की महंगाई के मुताबिक उनकी तनख्वाह ठीक होगी । बीनस उनको नहीं मिलेगा, रिटनिंग अलाउन्स

नहीं मिलेगा । बेज बोर्ड की सिफरिजें लागू नहीं हो सकेंगी । आप की फ्री शुगर की जो वर्तमान नीति है, उस को छोड़ना पड़ेगा, तभी जाकर गन्ना उत्पादकों और मजदूरों की स्थिति ठीक होगी, अन्यथा नहीं ।

भागव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट 15 मई को सरकार के पास आ गई । सरकार कहती है कि हम रिपोर्ट को 6 महीने के अन्दर पेश करना चाहते हैं । 15 मई, 1973 से आज तक 6 महीने से ज्यादा हो गये लेकिन सदन में पेश नहीं की गई । आप अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट पेश कीजिये जिम में शुगर नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में भागव कमीशन ने अपनी राय निश्चित की है । आप उसको पेश करने में क्यों देर कर रहे हैं । मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि अगर केन प्रोग्रेस की स्थिति को ठीक करना है तो उनका जो 54 करोड़ रु० बकाया मिला पर पड़ा हुआ उसको दिलाने की व्यवस्था कराइये । माननीय बी० पी० मोय ने खुद इस सदन में स्वीकार किया कि 54 करोड़ रु० गन्ना उत्पादकों का मिल मालिकों पर बकाया है । मिल मालिक जब चाहें मिला को बन्द कर दें क्योंकि वह बहाना करते हैं कि रिकवरी कम है । हमारी वित्त उप-मंत्री महोदया बैठी हुई हैं । इन को नहीं मालूम कि कहां से कितना प्रेशर डाला जाता है । चीनी मिल के मालिकों की ओर से रिजर्व बैंक की जो क्रेडिट स्वीज़ पालिसी है उसको रिवाइज कराने के लिये प्रेशर डाला जा रहा है । उसके बाद कहा जाता है कि इसको कुछ छूट दो । अब छूट अनाउन्स की गई है प्रोडक्शन के ऊपर । कहा जाता है कि किसान को तब तक पैसा नहीं दे सकते जब तक सरकार सही तरीके से बैंको से एक निश्चित पैसा नहीं दिलाती । क्या हो रहा है ? सारा पैसा सरकार का और मिल मालिक हमको, आप को धमका कर चीनी मिलों को चलाते हैं । न चीनी मिलों को

## [श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

दुरुस्त करते हैं। रिहैबिलिटेशन के नाम पर, ऐक्साइज के नाम पर न मालूम कितना पैसा लिया। यू० पी० में अब यह लोग परचेज टैक्स पर छूट चाहते हैं और इसके लिये सरकार पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। इसलिए आज कोई विकल्प नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि चीनी के के बारे में सरकार एक निश्चित नीति अपनाये और चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। इसके अलावा कोई और रास्ता नहीं रह गया है। अगर चीनी के बारे में आत्म निर्भर होना है, ऐक्सपोर्ट कमिटेमेंट को पूरा करते हुए फ़ीरेन एक्सचेंज पैदा करना है, तो आपको बफर स्टॉक बनाना पड़ेगा और साथ ही डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मशीनरी को मजबूत करना होगा।

**सभापति महोदय :** यह सारी बातें माननीय पांडे जी, इस बिल में नहीं हैं।

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** मान्यवर, अगर उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, मुनाफ़ा होगा तो केन ग़्रोअर्स को पैसा मिलेगा, मजदूरों का वेज स्ट्रक्चर ठीक होगा। जिस तरह से आयल प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज ने तेल के दाम के बारे में सारी दुनिया को निश्चयात्मक तरीके से झुका दिया है, उसी तरह से आज जरूरत है कि चीनी नीति को ऐसा निर्धारित करें जिससे देश को लाभ हो। सारे दुनिया के अन्दर जितने चीनी प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज हैं वह अपना एक महाज बनायें, जैसा कि श्री छेड़ी जगन ने भी कहा था कि हमका देर नहीं करना चाहिये एशियन डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज जो हैं उनको अपना महाज बनाना चाहिये और तब अगर चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट होगा तो किसान को भी गन्ने का मही ख मिलेगा और सरकार भी गन्ने के उत्पादन पर ज्यादा तबज्जह देगी, मजदूरों के ऊपर ज्यादा तबज्जह देगी, उन के हितों की रक्षा करेगी।

मैं मानता हूँ कि इस छूट से विधेयक में बहुत सी जगह हो सकता है कि आज इस विधेयक को सही तरीके से लागू न किया गया हो। माननीय सदस्य जो इस विधेयक को सदन में लाये, चूँकि मैं मजदूरों में काम करता हूँ मुझे को अच्छी तरह से मालूम था कि उस समय रिटर्निंग प्रलाउन्स के बारे में और जो तमाम रिकमन्डेशन्स हैं उन को लागू करने के बारे में सो मनु थे। लेकिन ट्रिपार्टाइट कानफ़रेंस जो 29 अप्रैल, 1970 को दिल्ली में हुई जिसमें मिल मालिकों के, मजदूरों और सरकार के नुमाइन्दे थे, उस में कुछ निश्चय हुए। उस निश्चय के मुताबिक जो मुझे खबर है आज उन सिफारिशों को लागू किया गया। लेकिन आज 1974 में अगर 18 अक्टूबर, 1974 को जो रिकमन्डेशन्स हुई हैं, उन को लागू किया गया, तो अगर इनका कहना यह हो कि आज वीज बोर्ड की घोषणा करते कोई अनचित्त बात नहीं कहनी जा सकती। लेकिन मजदूर आज वेज बोर्ड नहीं चाहते। वह चाहते हैं कि हमारे जो मसले वेज बोर्ड के मसले हैं उन को ट्रिपार्टाइट या बाइपार्टाइट तरीके से बैठ कर के दिल्ली में समझौता करके हल किया जाए। वेज स्ट्रक्चर को चेंज करने के बारे में वह भागे बढ़ना चाहते हैं वह हमारे और मजदूरों के बीच में जो य० पी० में बातें चलती है वह मैं आप को बता रहा हूँ।

इसलिए मेरी आशा है कि इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी, जो मजदूरों में चीनी मिलों के काम कर चुके हैं, उन की स्थिति को देखेंगे और देख कर के जो चीनी मिलों के मजदूर हैं, जो वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें हैं यदि कहीं पर लागू नहीं हुई हैं तो उन्हें लागू कराने के लिए अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करेंगे।

आप देखिये कि चीनी मिल मजदूर आज जहा रहते हैं वहां उन की क्या हालत है।



10 साल हो गए उन के क्वार्टर बने लेकिन आज तक उन की लिपाई पुताई नहीं हुई है। एक छोटे से कमरे में वह रह रहे हैं। उन मकानों का किराया निश्चित होना चाहिए और वेज बोर्ड की जो और सिफारिशें हैं उन को लागू करना चाहिए। माननीय डी० के० पंडा का इस विषयक को जाने का मकसद बहुत साफ है और विचार मंजूर है।

इन्होंने कहा है कि स्टेचूटरी प्राविजन होना चाहिए ताकि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री काफी जागरूक है, वह बड़े प्रगतिशील है, हमेशा कोशिश करते हैं कि बाई ट्रिपाटइट या ट्रिपाटइट कान्फेसिस करके जो एनामर्लाज हैं उनको दूर किया जाए, अगर आप तृतीय वेज बोर्ड की एनाउंसमेंट नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो न करें लेकिन एक नई वेज नीति एक नया वेज स्ट्रक्चर मालिकों और मजदूरों में मिल कर आप बनाएं जोकि आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए बने, मिल मालिकों द्वारा जो शोषण किया जा रहा है, उसको देखते हुए बने, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप जरूर कोई घोषणा करें। मैं पंडा जी से अपील करता हूँ कि यह अपना बिल बापिः ले लें क्योंकि उनका जो मकसद था वह पूरा हो गया है। ऐसा उन्होंने किया तो यह बेहतर होगा।

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियार पुर) : मुझे खुशी है कि पंडा जी और पांडे जी के दरम्यान बात नहीं रह गई है। वेज बोर्ड तक पंडा जी ने इस मामले की महद्द रखा है। हम देखते हैं कि जब कभी वेज बोर्ड बनता है या कमेटी बनती है या सब कमेटी बनती है तो जो असली चीज होती है वह डिलेड एक्शन में पड़ जाती है। इस वास्ते ही इस मसले का फैसला होना चाहिए। जो वेज बोर्ड ने सिफारिशें की थीं, उनको लागू नहीं किया गया है। अगर नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा आपको बताना चाहिए। आपको बताना चाहिए कि इस में ये नफायस हैं और इनको दूर करने की

जरूरत है। 1965, 1970 और 1971 में बोर्ड बनते रहे हैं, उन पर पैसा खर्च होता चला गया। वे सिफारिशें करते रहे। अब रिकामंडेशन किसी ताले में बन्द पड़ी रहें तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

पुलिस वाला किसी को पकड़ता है तो 24 घंटे के अन्दर मुलाजिम को अदालत के सामने पेश किया जाता है। उसका चालान होना होता है तो वह हो जाता है। लेकिन यहां कोई सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही ही नहीं की जाती है, करनी है या नहीं करनी है बताया ही नहीं जाता है। क्यों रिकामंडेशन को लागू नहीं किया जाता है, समझ में नहीं आता है।

असली बात यह है कि हमने शहर के बारे में गलत पालिसी अख्तियार की है। बाजार में खुले में आप चाहे जितनी चीनी ले लें। अगर कार्ड पर लेनी है तो मिलती नहीं है, कहा जाता है कि स्टॉक नहीं है, शाम को आना, कल आना, परसों आना। कहां से चीनी आपन मार्केट में इतनी ज्यादा आ जाती है? एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर जो होते हैं उन से वे मिल जाते हैं और चीनी की चोरी होती है। जो 30 परसेंट है वह 70 परसेंट बन जाती है और जो 70 परसेंट है वह 30 परसेंट बन जाती है। मार्केट में आप जितनी चाहो चीनी ले लो, कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। मजदूरों को इस वास्ते मिल मालिक फायदा देने से इंकार करते हैं क्योंकि वे कहते हैं कि मिल घाटे में चल रही है। मैंने एंज ए मिनिस्टर पंजाब में देखा है। रिकवरी के बसिस पर गन्ने के दाम दिए जाते हैं। वे लोग हमेशा रिकवरी कम दिखाते हैं। इस वास्ते कम दिखाते हैं कि गन्ने की कीमत को बढ़ा सकें और खुद फायदा उठा सकें। रिकवरी ज्यादा होती है लेकिन कम दिखाते हैं और जो डिफरेंस होता है उसको अपने पास रख लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कभी आप इसके बारे में अचनाक चर्चा करें। रिकवरी दिखाने वाले उनके मुलाजिम ही तो होते

[श्री हरबारा सिंह]

हैं। उनको जितनी वे कहते हैं उतनी रिकवरी वे दिखा देते हैं। इससे काश्तकार को नुकसान होता है, मजदूर को भी फायदा नहीं होता है। दोनों तरफ से वे लोग मारे जाते हैं, इन पर मार पड़ती है। क्यों सरकार इस पर नहीं सोचती है।

आप ये भी क्यों नहीं देखते हैं कि 100 परसेंट इंटिलाइजेशन कपेसेटी का ही। बहुत कम हो पा रहा है। ज्यादा अगर पंसावार हो तो चीनी बाहर भी भेजी जा सकती है और बक्से में तेल तथा दूसरी चीजें आ सकती हैं। जो ट्रीटीज हमारी हो रहीं हैं उन से भी ज्यादा फायदा इस तरह से हो सकता है।

आपको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो कोटे की चीनी है वह ज्यादा मिले। बाजार में आप चाहे जितनी ले लो। यह जो कम मिलती है और इससे आपकी जो नुकताचीनी होती है इससे भी आपको बचना चाहिए। मजदूरों के वास्ते भी आपको कुछ करना चाहिए। मजदूरों के आप मकान देखें। ईंट पर ईंट रखी हुई है, बीच में कुछ नहीं है। उस पर एक छप्पर बना हुआ है। उन में वे रहते हैं। वे लोग दिन रात मरते हैं, मिलां को बसाते है एक ही कमरे के उनके मकान हैं जिन में रहते भी हैं, रसोई भी पकते है और अगर कहीं उसमें अगर लम जाए तो सब जल भी मरते हैं।

इस बिल को एक महदूर बाइजकेट को सामने रखते हुए पेश किया गया है। बहुत बहुत धाने चला गया है। बही तक इस बिल को महदूर रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं होना। आज के हालात के मुताबिक सरकार कुछ फैसले करे। बेज बोर्ड त भी छुटकारा हासिल किया जाए। तीन बार बेज बोर्ड्स की आपके पास लिक्विडिटी आ चुकी है, क्यों उनको लागू नहीं किया गया है? अब नए कंटेनस्ट में आप फैसले लें। अभी कुछ लाभ हो सकता है।

जितनी मिलें हैं सब पुरानी हो चुकी है, खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश की। अगर आज—राष्ट्रीयकरण पांडे जी करने लगे तो वे कहेंगे कि आज की कीमत हमें दो। अगर इससे छुटकारा पाया जा सकता है तो हम तैयार हैं। कम्पेंशन क्यों? रोज तो वे लूटते हैं मजदूरों को, गरीब किसानों को?

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : ज्यादा सेक्टर में जो फंड्रीज हैं उनको अगर टे और करना है तो उनकी एसेट्स और लायबिलिटीज 105 करोड़ की है। उसके मुकाबले में जो उनके ऊपर कर्जा है बैंक वगैरह का वह भी इससे अधिक है। इस वास्ते आपको एक पार्स भी नहीं देनी पड़ेगी है। मुफ्त में आप नेशनलाइजेशन कर सकते हैं।

श्री हरबारा सिंह : दो चार रुपये देकर कर लें तो ठीक होगा। इससे प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ सकता है। हम क्राइसिस में से हो कर गुजर रहे हैं। हमें ज्यादा चीनी पैदा करनी चाहिए। मजदूरों को हमें इसके लिए इन्सटिब देना चाहिए। हम आज मजदूर गैस्लोर्टिविस्ट इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उनकी अगर इन्सटिब दिया जाए तो वे ज्यादा पैदावार करके आपको दिखा सकते हैं। उनकी मजदूरी को अगर आप प्रोडक्शन से बांध दें तो इसके लिए भी बे तैयार हैं। सिक मिस्ट को आप दबारा बलाएँ। दो सौ करोड़ का मुनाफा प्रकले उत्तर प्रदेश में वे कर चुकी है। अब मजदूर क्या करें जब मिले बन्द हो जाए? मिल मालिकों ने उनकी कमी का बन्द कर दिया है। इसलिए किया है कि गन्ने की जरूरत उनको नहीं है क्योंकि उस में रुक नहीं रहा, रिकवरी नहीं हो सकती है; गन्ना खुप हो जाए तो उस से रिकवरी नहीं हो सकती है, मौसम के बाहर चला जाए तो रिकवरी ज्यादा हो जाती है क्योंकि तब पानी उसका खुप हो जाता है। जब रिकवरी ज्यादा हो सकती भी तब भी

उन्होंने गन्ना नहीं लिया। मजदूरों को निकाल बहा किया। उधर गन्ना लोगों को जलाना पड़ा है। एक तरफ किसानों को नुकसान हुआ और दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों को हुआ क्योंकि उनके निकाल बाहर लिया गया। जो एन मलीज है इनको सरकार को अपनी सतह पर दूर करना चाहिए। तभी आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है।

इस छोटे से मामले को यहां ला कर मैं पंडाजी का मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने हमें अपने विचार इस मसले पर व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया है।

श्री इसहाक सम्भरी (अमरोहा) : चेयरमैन साहब, श्री डी० के० पंडा ने जो बिल हाउस के सामने पेश किया है, जिस में उन्होंने शूगर इंडस्ट्री को बेहतर बनाने के लिए, और उस में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को राहत देने के लिए, बहुत जल्दी और अग्रिम सजेसन्स दिए हैं, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

शूगर इंडस्ट्री हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है। बास तौर पर उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में, जो औद्योगिक हैसियत से तत्कालीयता नहीं है। शूगर मिलें हैं एक तरह से मांडन इंडस्ट्री और मांडन फैक्टरी का काम करती हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में शूगर मिलों की क्या हालत है? मैं दूसरी जगहों के बारे में ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी के साथ नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ। वहां की शूगर मिलों की जितनी कंपैसिटी हो सकती है, सरकारी प्रांक्ट्रियों के मुताबिक आज उन की कंपैसिटी का पचास परसेंट भी काम में नहीं आ रहा है। बाप गैर फ़ैम्बाइये कि जो शूगर मिलें हाल में दस महीने आसानी से चल सकती हैं, वे शुष्काल से छः महीने चलती हैं। क्यों? क्या गन्ने की कमी है? नहीं। सरकारी प्रांक्ट्रियों के मुताबिक उत्तर प्रदेश में जितना गन्ना पैदा होता है, उस का सिर्फ 15 परसेंट मिलों के जरिए पेटा जाता है और 85 परसेंट किसान दूसरे तरीकों से अपने तौर पर काम में लाता है। गन्ने की कमी नहीं है।

क्या आदमियों की कमी है? नहीं, कोई कमी नहीं है। क्या पैसे की कमी है? जैसा कि अभी श्री पांडे ने कहा है, वह हकीकत है कि सरकार और नेशनलइंड बैंक इतनी फ़ैयाजी के साथ इन शूगर मिलों को पैसा देते हैं कि वे 100 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर की कर्जदार हैं। फिर क्या बजह है? क्यों नहीं पूरी कंपैसिटी काम में आती है? क्यों नहीं शूगर मिलें पूरे बक्ष चलती हैं?

जैसा कि श्री दरबारा सिंह ने कहा है, शूगर मिलों की मशीनें काफी पुरानी हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन शूगर मिलों के मालिक बजाए उन मशीनों को सम्भालने के, उन की जगह नई मशीनें लगाने के, जो पैसा उन को शूगर मिलों से मिलता है, उस को दूसरी ज्यादा मुनाफा देने वाली इंडस्ट्रीज में लगाते हैं। उस पैसे से शूगर मिलों को बेहतर बनाने और उन को तरक्की देने के बजाये उस पैसे से शूगर मिलों के मालिकों के कारोबार कलकत्ते और बम्बई में चल रहे हैं। और हद तो यह है कि — मैं नाम ले कर बता सकता हूँ — बाज शूगर मिलों के मालिक उस पैसे से सट्टा खेल रहे हैं, दूसरी तरह की आमदनियां कर रहे हैं।

फिर क्यों शूगर मिलों की हालत बेहतर हो और उनकी पैदावार बढ़े? जब उन की हालत बेहतर नहीं होती है, तो उस का सारा असर वही इन्सानों पर पड़ता है। या तो सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर बीनी के दाम बढ़ाकर कनज्यूमर पर बोझ डाला जाता है और या मजदूरों को धोखे और दबाव से कम पैसा दिया जाता है।

शूगर इंडस्ट्री की हमारे देश में यह बदकिस्मती रही है कि जिस तरह से शूगर इंडस्ट्री को बनाया जाना चाहिए, उस तरह नहीं बनाया गया है। हमारे यहां शूगर मिलों का काम सिर्फ इतना ही बना लिया गया है कि गन्ने में से रस निकाला, पकाया, चीनी बनाई और बाकी को फेंक दिया, अगर शक्कर के रा मॉटेनियल को पूरे तौर पर काम में लाया जाए, तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इतनी एलाइड/

## [श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

इंडस्ट्रीज उसके जरिये से चल सकती हैं कि शगरमिल नहीं शूगर काम्प्लेक्स खड़े हो सकते हैं। मला और छोई बगैरह जो चीजें फैंक दी जाती हैं, उनके जरिये से ही चीजें बन सकती हैं, कितने हो कारखाने लग सकते हैं। लेकिन यह काम प्राइवेट भादमियों से नहीं हो सकता है ?

**श्री भूलचन्द डागा :** उस के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी जाए।

**श्री इसहाक सम्भली :** कमेटीज तो बहुत बनी हैं, और जैसा कि श्री दरबारा सिंह ने कहा है, कमेटी बनाने का नतीजा एक ही होता है कि वह काम को डीले करती जाती है। आप को मालूम है कि पहले भी कमेटियां बनाने में कौन सी कमी रही है। शूगर के बारे में कितनी ही कमेटियां बनी हैं। शूगर के नेशनलाइजेशन पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई, फिर उस की सिफारिशों पर गौर करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई और उस के बाद उन सिफारिशों को कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये, इस के लिए कैबिनेट की एक सब-कमेटी बनाई गई। कमेटियों की भरमार रही है। शूगर इंडस्ट्री के मालिकों के दबाव का नतीजा यह रहा है कि आज तक कमेटियों के फैसलों पर, किसानों, मजदूरों, पब्लिक और एक्सपर्ट्स की इस मांग पर कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री का टोटल नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए, भ्रम-दरामद नहीं किया गया है।

मैं अभी अर्ज कर रहा था कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री के जरिये से कितनी ही एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज कायम की जा सकती हैं। दूसरे मुल्कों में जहां शूगर मिलें हैं, वहां सिर्फ शूगर ही तैयार नहीं की जाती है, बल्कि वहां गन्ने की कोई भी चीज बेकार नहीं जाती है। गन्ने की छोई और मैले को काम में लाया जाता है, उन से कलर्ज और कैमिकल्स और कई दूसरी चीजें बनाई जाती हैं। लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है।

इस की वजह यह है कि हमारे यहां का शूगर मिल मालिक यह नहीं देखता है, कि पब्लिक को चीनी की जरूरत है। बदकिस्मती से यहां प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं, वहां यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि पब्लिक को किस चीज की जरूरत है और उस को पैदा किया जाये। वहां यह देखा जाता है कि किस चीज में ज्यादा मुनाफा है, ताकि उस को ज्यादा पैदा किया जाये। इस लिए सरकार इस मसले को मौजूदा हालत में हल नहीं कर सकती है।

अगर सरकार वाकई शूगर मिल के मजदूरों और गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों को राहत पहुंचाना चाहती है, तो उसका एक ही रास्ता है कि शूगर मिलों को नेशनलाइज किया जाये। वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को मानने के बाद विनो-दिन महंगाई बढ़ रही है, दिनो-दिन शूगर मिलों की कैपेसिटी कम की जा रही है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह ज्ञानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह जुर्म नहीं है कि जो चीजें हम यहां पैदा कर सकते हैं, उस की पैदावार में कमी की जाये, अपनी मिलों को पूरे तौर पर काम में न लाया जाये, कैपेसिटी से कम काम में लाया जाये। क्या यह एक कौमी जुर्म नहीं है, जिस को शूगर मिलों के मालिक रात-दिन कर रहे हैं ? और चूंकि बहुत काफी वह अपना दबाव रखते हैं, असर रखते हैं,—मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, मेरे भाई नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय ने इस बारे में काफी कह दिया, इसलिए उन को हाथ नहीं लगाते। अब वक्त आ चुका है जब हम अपनी पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए और दूसरे मुल्कों में इस एकमोर्ट आइटम को और ज्यादा ले जाने के लिए पहले अपने यहां की शकार इंडस्ट्री को बेहतर बनाएं। पहले हम अपने यहां की शूगर मिलों को नेशनलाइज कर के इप इंडस्ट्री से जितना देश को फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं

वह पहुंचाएं और इस के साथ ही साथ वह सुझाव बहुत सही है कि इंडोनेशिया क्यूबा और दूसरे चीनी पैदा करने वाले देशों को साथ ले कर के हिन्दुस्तान एक कदम उठाए । बुनिया के बं देश नहोंने आज तक अनडेवलपड देशों को लूटना ही जाना है, जिन का काम एक ही रहा है उन से रा मैटीरियल सस्ता लेते रहे और उन के काम की चीजें महंगे दामों पर देते रहे उन के साथ ठीक ढंग से पेश आने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान सभी चीनी पैदा करने वाले देशों को साथ लेकर कदम उठाए । आज ईरान जो हमारी बगल का आयल पैदा करने वाला एक देश है, उस के नुमाइन्दों की एक बात का हमारे पास जवाब नहीं था । जब उन के साथ दिल्ली में बात हुई ती उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे जरूरत की चीजें तो दस गुनी और बीस गुनी कीमत पर पहुंच गई है, हम ये चीजें महंगी लेते रहें और पेट्रोल उसी भाव पर देते रहें यह कैसे मुमकिन है ? यही आज भी हो रहा है । एक्सपोर्ट के लालच में हमारे यहां से चीनी सस्ती जा रही है इसलिए कि अनआर्गेनाइज्ड है यह इंडस्ट्री, इसलिए कि पहले मुल्क के अन्दर इस को लूटा जा रहा है और फिर पूरी दुनिया के पैमाने पर इस की लूट हो रही है । इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि मजदूरों को फौरी तौर पर यह राहत पहुंचाने के साथ साथ निहायत जरूरी है कि पूरी इंडस्ट्री को विदाउट कम्पेन्सेशन ले लिया जाय । कैसा कम्पेन्सेशन ? जो इतना ज्यादा लूट कर ले जा चुके हैं उन को किस बात का कम्पेन्सेशन ? इस लूट का क्या उन को बोनस दिया जायगा ? जो उन्होंने किसानों मजदूरों और कज्यूमर्स को लूटा है क्या उस का बोनस उन को दिया जायगा ? नहीं, अगर उन पर कर्जा है तो वह उन सरमायेदारों से वसूल किया जाय । अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन में किसी तब्दीली की जरूरत थी तो उस की इजाजत पार्लियामेंट ने दे दी । अगर और जरूरत होगी तो पार्लियामेंट उस में कंजूसी नहीं करेगी मैं उम्मीद

करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में अब देर नहीं लगाएंगे । अब वह वक्त न आए कि हम लोग फिर सबकों पर आवाज उठाएं और मुजाहिदा करें और सरकार को शिकायत हो कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री में यह क्या हो रहा है । इस से पहले कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री में ये बातें हों यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज किया जाय और इस इंडस्ट्री को पूरी दुनिया के पैमाने पर चीनी पैदा करने वाले मुल्कों के साथ मिल कर आगे बढ़ाया जाय । इसे सारी दुनिया के पैसे हुए और दबे हुए इन्सानों की तरक्की के लिए एक जरिया बनाया जाय ।

### [شری اسحاق سلہالی - (امروہ)]

چورمہن صاحب - شری تی - کے -  
پانڈے نے جو بل ہاوس کے سامنے  
پھنس کھا ہے - جس میں انہوں  
نے شوگر انڈسٹری کو بہرے بلانے  
کے لئے اور اس میں کام کرنے والے  
مزدوروں کو راحت دینے کے لئے بہت  
ضروری اور اہم سرحدشن دیا ہے -  
میں اس کا سمرٹھن کرتا ہوں -

شوگر انڈسٹری ہمارے پیش کا  
ایک بہت بڑا ادیوگ ہے - خاص  
طور پر ان پچھڑے ہوئے علاقوں  
میں جو ادیوگ حتمیت سے ترقی  
یافتہ نہیں ہیں - شوگر ملوں میں  
ایک طرح سے ماڈرن انڈسٹری اور  
ماڈرن فیکٹری کا کام کرتی ہے -  
ہمارے انٹرپرائس میں شوگر ملوں  
کی کھا حالت ہے - میں دوسری  
جگہوں کے بارے میں زیادہ ذمہ داری

[شری اسحق سمبلی]

کے ساتھ نہیں کہا سکتا ہوں -  
لہکن اتر پردیش کے بارے میں  
میں جانتا ہوں - وہاں کی شوگر  
ملوں کی جتنی کٹوتی ہو سکتی  
ہے - سرکاری آنکڑوں کے مطابق آج  
ان کی کھپستگی کا پچاس پرسنٹ  
بھی کام میں نہیں آ رہا ہے - آپ  
غور فرمائیے - جو شرکر ملوں سال  
میں دس مہینے آسانی سے چل  
سکتی ہیں وہ مشکل سے چھ مہینے  
چلتی ہیں - کہیں کہا گئے کی کمی  
ہے - نہیں - سرکاری آنکڑوں کے  
مطابق اتر پردیش میں جتنا گدا  
پیدا ہوتا ہے - اس کا صرف 10  
پرسنٹ ملوں کے ذریعہ بھرا ہو جاتا  
ہے - اور 80 پرسنٹ کسان دوسرے  
طریقوں سے اچھے طور پر کام میں لاتا  
ہے - کٹے کی کمی نہیں ہے -

کہا آدمیوں کی کمی ہے -  
نہیں کوئی کمی نہیں ہے - کہا  
پہلے کی کمی ہے - جیسا کہ ابھی  
شری پانڈے نے کہا ہے - یہ حقیقت  
ہے کہ شوگر اور نیشنلائزر بھلک  
انٹی فہازی کے ساتھ ان شوگر ملوں  
کو پہلے ہیالے ہیں کہ وہ 100  
کرور روپے سے اور کے قرض دار ہیں -  
پھر کیا وجہ ہے - کہیں نہیں غوری  
کیہستگی کام میں آتی ہے - کہیں  
نہیں شوگر ملوں پورے وقت چلتی  
ہوں -

جیسا کہ شری دربارا سنگھ نے  
کہا ہے - شوگر ملوں کی مشینیں  
کافی پرانی ہو چکی ہیں - لہکن  
شوگر ملوں کے مالک بھاگے ان  
مشینوں کو سنبھالنے کے - ان کی  
جگہ نئی مشینیں لانے کے - جو  
پہلے ان کو شوگر ماوں سے ملتا  
ہے اس کو دوسری زیادہ منافع  
دینے والی انڈسٹریز میں لگاتے ہیں -  
اس پیسے سے شوگر ملوں نے سالکوں  
کے کاروبار کلکتہ اور بمبئی میں  
چل رہے ہیں - اور حد تو یہ  
ہے کہ میں نام لیکم بتلا سکتا  
ہوں - بعض شوگر ملوں کے مالک  
اس پیسے سے سفہ کھیل رہے ہیں -  
دوسری طرف کی آمدنہاں کر رہے  
ہیں -

پھر کہیں شوگر ملوں کی حالت  
بہتر ہو اور ان کی پیداوار بڑھے -  
چپ ان کی حالت بہتر نہیں  
ہوتی ہے تو اس کا سارا اثر دو ہی  
انسانوں پر پوتا ہے - یا تو سرکار  
دہاو قال کر چھٹی کے دام  
بڑھوا کر کمزور پر بوجھ ڈالا جاتا  
ہے - اور یا میڈیورن کو دھوکے اور  
دہاو سے کم پہلے دیا جاتا ہے -

شوگر انڈسٹری کی ہمارے دیہی  
میں یہ بدقسمتی رہی ہے - کہ  
جس طرح سے شوگر انڈسٹری کو  
پلایا جاتا چائے - ا - ح طرح سے

نہیں بلایا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں شوگر ملاں کا کام صرف اتنا ہی بلایا گیا ہے کہ گلے میں سے رس نکالے۔ پکایا اور چھنی بلائی۔ اور باقی کو پھینک دیا۔ اگر شوگر کے دار میٹریل کو سووے طور پر کام میں لیا جائے تو میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ انی لائیڈ انڈسٹری اس کے ذریعے چل سکتی ہوں کہ شوگر مل نہیں شوگر کمپلیکس کہو اس کو سکتا ہے۔ مٹھ اور کھوی وغیرہ جو چیزیں پھینک دی جاتی ہیں۔ ان کے ذریعے سے کئی ہی چیزیں بن سکتی ہیں۔ کتلی ہی کا رخا لگا سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن یہ کام پرائیویٹ آدمیوں سے نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔

شری مولچند دتلا - اس کے لئے ایک کمیٹی بنا دی جائے۔

شری اسدات سنگھ - کمیٹی تو بہت بنی ہوں۔ اور جیسا کہ شری دربار سنگھ نے کہا ہے۔ کمیٹی بنانے کا نتیجہ ایک ہی ہوتا ہے کہ وہ کام کو قلعے کرتی جاتی ہے۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ پہلے بھی کمیٹیاں بنائے میں کونسی کمیٹی رہی ہے۔ شوگر کے بارے میں کتلی ہی کمیٹیاں بنی ہوں۔ شوگر کے نتیجہ انڈسٹریشن پر وچار کرنے کے لئے ایک کمیٹی بنائی گئی۔ اور اس

کے بعد ان سفارشوں کو کہے امپلمینٹ کیا جائے اس کے لئے کمیٹی کی ایک سب-کمیٹی بنائی گئی۔ کمیٹیوں کی بہرہ سار رہی ہے۔ شوگر انڈسٹری کے مالکوں کے دہاؤ کا نتیجہ یہ رہا ہے۔ کہ آج تک کمیٹیوں کے فیصلوں پر۔ کسانوں۔ مزدوروں۔ پبلک اور ایکسپورٹ کی اس مادک پر کہ شوگر انڈسٹری کا ٹوٹاں نہشلائزیشن ہونا چاہئے۔ عمل درآمد نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔

میں ابھی عرض کر رہا تھا۔ کہ شوگر انڈسٹری کے ذریعے سے کتلی ہی لائیڈ انڈسٹریز قائم کی جا سکتی ہیں۔ دوسرے ملکوں میں جہاں شوگر ملاں ہوں۔ وہاں صرف شوگر ہی تیار نہیں کی جاتی ہے گلے کی کھوئی اور مٹھے کو کام میں لایا جاتا ہے۔ ان سے کلرز اور کھمکڑ اور کئی دوسری چیزیں بنائی جاتی ہیں۔ لیکن ہمارے ملک میں ایسا نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔

اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں کا شوگر مل مالک یہ نہیں دیکھتا ہے کہ پبلک کو چھنی کی ضرورت ہے۔ بدقسمتی سے یہاں پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں جو انڈسٹریز چل رہی ہیں۔ وہاں یہ نہیں دیکھا جاتا ہے۔ کہ پبلک کو کس چیز کی ضرورت ہے۔ اور اس کو

(شہری استعاق سمبھلی)

پیدا کیا جائے۔ وہاں یہ دیکھا جائے  
ہے۔ کہ کس چیز میں زیادہ مبالغہ  
ہے۔ تاکہ اس چیز کو زیادہ پیدا  
کیا جائے۔ اس لئے سرکار اس مسئلے  
کو موجودہ حالت میں حل نہیں  
کر سکتی ہے۔

اگر سرکار واقعی واقعی شہری ملوں  
نے مزدوروں اور کٹہ پیدا کرنے والے  
کسانوں کو راحت پہنچانا چاہتی  
ہے تو اس کا ایک ہی راستہ ہے  
کہ شوگر ملوں کو نیچرلائز کیا جائے۔  
ویج بورڈ کو، شنارہوں کو مانگنے کے  
بعد دنوں میں مہلگائی ہوئے رہی  
ہے۔ دنوں میں شوگر ملاں کی  
کھپتگی کم کی جا رہی ہے۔ میں  
مستمر صاحب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا  
ہوں کہ کیا یہ جرم نہیں ہے کہ  
جو چیز ہم یہاں پیدا کر سکتے  
ہیں۔ اس کی پیداوار میں کمی  
کی جائے۔ ایلو ملاں کو پورے طور  
پر کام میں لیا جائے۔ کھپتگی سے  
کم کام میں لایا جانا کیا یہاں  
ایک قومی جرم نہیں ہے۔ جس  
کو شوگر ملوں کے مالک رات دن کو  
رہے ہیں۔ اور چونکہ بہت کافی  
وہ ایلا دہار رکھتے ہیں۔ اکثر رکھتے  
ہیں۔ میں نہیں کہتا چاہتا ہوں  
بھائی نرسنگہ نارائن پانڈیہ نے اس  
بارے میں کافی کہہ دیا۔ اس لئے  
ان کو ہاتھ نہیں لگاتا۔ اب وقت

آچکا ہے۔ جب ہم ایلو پیداوار  
بڑھانے کے لئے اور دوسرے ملکوں  
میں اس ایکسپورٹ انکم کو اور  
زیادہ لے جانے کے لئے پہلے اپنے یہاں  
کی شوگر انڈسٹری کو بہتر بنائیں۔  
پہلے ہم اپنے یہاں کی شوگر ملوں  
کو نوٹسلائز کر کے اس انڈسٹری سے  
جتنا دیہی کو فائدہ پہنچتا سکتے  
ہیں وہ پہنچائیں۔ اور اس کے  
ساتھ ہی ساتھ وہ سبھاو بہت ہی  
مصدقہ ہے کہ انڈونیشیا۔ کوبا اور  
دوسرے چھلی پیدا کرنے والے دیہوں  
کو ساتھ لیکر ہندوستان ایک  
قدم اٹھئے۔ دنیا کے وہ دیہی جگہوں  
نے آج تک۔ ان قریب دیہوں کو  
لوٹنا ہی جانا ہے۔ جو کا کام ایک  
ہی رہا ہے۔ کہ ان سے راسمیریل  
سستا لیتے رہیں اور ان کے کام کی  
چیز مہلگے داموں پر دیتے رہیں۔  
ان کے ساتھ تھوٹک تھوٹک سے پیسہ  
آنے کے لئے ہندوستان سبھی چھلی  
پیدا کرنے والے دیہوں کو ساتھ لیکر  
قدم اٹھانے۔ اچ ایدان جو ہماری  
بغل کا آئوٹ پیدا کرنے والا ایک  
دیہی ہے۔ اس کے نمائندہ کی ایک  
ہات کا ہمارے پاس جواب نہیں تھا۔  
جب ان کے ساتھ دلی میں ہات ہوئی۔  
تو انہوں نے کہا کہ ہمارے ضرورت  
کہ۔ چیزیں تو دس لاکھ اور ہوس  
لاکھ قیمت پر پہنچ گئی ہیں۔ ہم  
یہ چیزیں مہلکی لیتے رہیں اور



پیتروں اس بہار پر دیتے رہیں۔  
کچھ ممکن ہے۔ یہ آج ہی ہو  
رہا ہے۔ ایکسپورت کے دلچسپی  
ہمارے یہاں سے چھٹی سستی جا  
رہی ہے۔ اس لئے کہ ان اور کھانا  
ہے یہ انڈسٹری۔ اس لئے کہ پہلے  
مالک کے اندر اس کو لوٹا جا رہا  
ہے اور یہو پوری دنیا کے پیمانے پر  
اس کی لوٹ ہو رہی ہے۔

اس لئے میں درخواست کرتا  
ہوں کہ فوری طور پر یہ راحت  
پہنچانے کے ساتھ ساتھ نہایت ضروری  
ہے کہ پوری انڈسٹری کر ہو  
کمپنیشن لے لیا جائے۔ کیا کمپنیشن  
جو اتنا زیادہ لوٹ کر لے جا چکے  
ہیں ان کو کس بات کا کمپنیشن  
اس لوٹ کا کیا ان کو ہونے دیا  
جائیگا۔ جو انہوں نے کسانوں مزدوروں  
اور کٹروں کو لوٹا ہے۔ کیا اس  
کا ہونے ان کو دیا جائیگا۔ نہیں  
اگر ان پر قرض ہے تو وہ ان سرمایہ  
داروں سے وصول کیا جائے۔ اگر  
کانستبلیشن میں کسی تبدیلی کی  
ضرورت تھی تو اس کی اجازت  
پارلیمنٹ نے دے دی۔ اگر اور  
ضرورت ہو گی تو پارلیمنٹ اس  
میں کلمہ دے نہیں کریگی۔ میں  
امید کوونگا کہ ملتی سہو دے اس  
بارے میں دیر نہیں لگائے۔ اب  
وہ وقت نہ آئے کہ ہم لوگ پھر  
سڑکیں پر آواز اٹھائیں۔ اور مہارہ

کریں۔ اور سڑکار کر سمیت ہو کہ  
شوگر انڈسٹری میں یہ کیا ہو رہا  
ہے۔ اس سے پہلے کہ شوگر انڈسٹری  
میں یہ باتیں ہوں۔ یہ بہت  
ضروری ہے کہ اس انڈسٹری کو  
نیشنلائز کیا جائے اور اس انڈسٹری  
کو پوری دنیا کے پیمانے پر چھٹی  
پیدا کرنے والے ملکوں کے ساتھ مل  
کر آئے پڑھیا جائے اس ساری دنیا  
کے ہمسے ہوئے اور دے ہوئے ہلدوستان  
کی ترقی کے لئے ایک ذریعہ بنایا  
جائے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order.  
The debate will continue. Mr.  
Chandrappan was not present when  
his name was called for leave to in-  
troduce the Bill. He is permitted to  
do so now.

18.04 hrs.

#### FOREIGN OWNED PLANTATIONS (NATIONALISATION) BILL\*

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-  
cherry): I beg to move for leave to  
introduce a Bill to provide for the  
nationalisation of all the foreign  
owned plantations in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill to provide for the nation-  
alisation of all the foreign owned  
plantations in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I in-  
troduce the Bill.

18.05 hrs.

RE: HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): It should have started at 6 P.M. but it is now almost 6.10 P.M. So, let the House be adjourned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually, we began Private Members' Business only at 3.35 P.M. and not at 3.30 P.M.: So,

the half-an-hour discussion is to start only at 6.05 P.M. Shri Shankar Narayan Singh Deo. The hon. Member is absent. Since he is not here, the position is that no other Member can put any questions. So, the House will adjourn now and re-assemble tomorrow the 4th May, 1974 at 11 a.m. 18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, May 4, 1974/Vaisakha 14 1896 (Saka).