

Fifth Series, Vol. XXXIV No. 30

Friday, December 21, 1973
Agrahayana 30, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

(No. 30—Friday, December 21, 1973/Agrahayana 30, 1895 Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 589 to 594	1-27
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions No. 595 to 609	27-39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5708 to 5907	39-201
Re. Adjournment Motion (Query)	201-202
Papers Laid on the Table	202-19
Amendment to Directions by the Speaker— <i>Laid</i>	219
Message from Rajya Sabha	219-33
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Minutes of Thirty-Second to Thirty-Fifth Sitting— <i>Laid</i>	233
Thirty-fifth Report— <i>Adopted</i>	
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit—	
Seventh Report— <i>Presented</i>	234
Estimates Committee—	
Forty-eighth Report— <i>Presented</i>	234-35
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Forty-third, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Reports— <i>Presented</i>	236
Committee on Petitions—	
Fifteenth Report— <i>Presented</i>	236
Re. Impending strike in A. G.'s office, Trivandrum	236-37
Re. Withdrawal of Proclamation of Emergency	237-39
Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	239-41
Matters under Rule 377	242-48
Motion Re. International Situation—	
Shri Swaran Singh	249-73
Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	273-300
Shri K. R. Ganesh	273-78
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	276-77
Shri D. K. Panda	277-79
Shri N. K. P. Salve	279-85
Shri Virendra Agarwal	285-87
Shri Sezhiyan	287-89
Shri Madhu Limaye	290-93
Shri M. C. Daga	293-95

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

	COLUMNS
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	
Motion to pass . . .	. . . 300
Shri K. R. Ganesh . . .	. . . 295-99
Delhi Urban Art Commission Bill—	
Motion to consider— . . .	. . . 300-301
Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri . . .	. . . 300
Clauses 2 to 27	
Motion to pass . . . . .	. . . . . 301
Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri . . . . .	. . . . . 301
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	
Thirty-fifth Report—<i>Adopted</i> . . . . .	. . . . . 301
Resolution Re. Need-based Minimum Wages for Workers—	. . . . . 302-51, 355-68
Dr. Saradish Roy . . . . .	. . . . . 302-306
Shri D. N. Tiwary . . . . .	. . . . . 307-12
Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . .	. . . . . 312-19
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar . . . . .	. . . . . 319-23
Shri Tha Kiruttinan . . . . .	. . . . . 323-29
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy . . . . .	. . . . . 329-33
Shri M. C. Daga . . . . .	. . . . . 333-37
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . .	. . . . . 337-40
Shri B. V. Naik . . . . .	. . . . . 340-43
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha . . . . .	. . . . . 343-46
Shri Panna Lal Barupal . . . . .	. . . . . 346-48
Shri Mulki Raj Saini . . . . .	. . . . . 348-51
Shri Vasant Sathe . . . . .	. . . . . 355-58
Shri Balgovind Verma . . . . .	. . . . . 358-64
Motion Re. Contempt of the House—	
Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah . . .	. . . 352-55
Resolution Re. Free and Fair Elections—	
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee . . .	. . . 368-70

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 21, 1973/Agrahayana
30, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Export of Pure Strain Chicks

*589. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is in a position to export pure strain chicks to the neighbouring countries instead of importing parent stock; and

(b) if so, how and whether India has entered into collaboration with Park Poultry farm of U.S.A. and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. It is, however, still necessary to import pureline stock for breeding purposes.

(b) A Private Indian party entered into collaboration with the foreign party in 1971 for establishing a poultry breeding farm. Broad outlines of this were :

I. IMPORT OF STOCK

(a) **Pure Lines** : Import by the Indian party of 410 males and 1800 female and parent stock 3000 females and 300 males from M/s. Park Poultry Farm.

(b) To import parent stock only during the first year of the operation.

II. EXPORT

Export of stock to the extent of 10 per cent of production to be achieved after the third year of the operation and increased to 15 per cent thereafter.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : No answer has been given to part (a) of the question, namely whether India is in a position to export pure strain chicks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : May I supplement the reply? Chicks have been exported. Hybrid India has exported chicks worth Rs. 1,31,447 in 1968-69 and Rs. 1,66,440 in 1969-70. Another collaborator, namely Arbor Acres Poultry Breeding Farm has exported in 1971 chicks and chick feed to the extent of Rs. 3.60 lakhs and in 1972 to the extent of Rs. 19,11,000.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Is there any other scheme to increase exports?

PROF. SHER SINGH : As soon as we develop our own strains which we are trying to do through three farms in the Central sectors and 16 farms in the State sector run by the States, we shall try to do it.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ यह कौन सी फर्म है जो चूँजे मंगा रही है? जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें कहा गया है :

"Import by the Indian party of 410 males and 1800 females".

तो यह कौन सी पार्टी है?

दूसरी बात—जाप जरा बयान देखें, 410 मेल्स और 1800 फीमेल्स, तो क्या मंगाते समय ध्यान रखना जरूरी नहीं है कि नर मादी का अनुपात बराबर होना चाहिए!

प्रौ. शेर सिंह : जैसे आप निरामिश हैं वैसे मैं भी हूँ। इस मामले में दोनों एक जैसे हैं।

इसमें मेल्स और फीमेल्स दोनों लिए हैं, तभी तो संतति आगे चला सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : पार्टी का नाम तो बताइये।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : केग्कार्म, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुडगांव ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Regarding the collaboration with Park Poultry Farm of USA, I am told that particular parties in Punjab and Karnataka have been favoured, and under the guise of this import and collaboration for getting chicks, these people have been swindling and also violating the guidelines for the import of chicks. There is a lot of complaint regarding these parties who are misusing funds allocated. I would like to know the names of such parties in Punjab and Karnataka who are operating in this fashion.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a general question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a very specific question. Under the guise of collaboration with Park Poultry Farm of USA, certain people in Punjab and Haryana are operating. Who are these parties who are so operating and are they misusing this?

PROF. SHER SINGH : There are no collaborators either from Punjab or from Karnataka. There are only two or three firms from New Delhi and some from Haryana. There are no parties from Karnataka and Punjab.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There are two parties. I have seen it. I am giving the information. In the name of poultry feed, in the name of producing these chicks, they have got collaboration indirectly with these people. There are a few companies who are operating in Karnataka and they are misusing all these.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down now.

आपने इत्तला दे दी, ठीक है। पंजाब में कौन चिकन बाहर जाने देता है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मुर्गे मुर्गियों का आयात हो रहा है, इसकी बात तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन विदेशों में तंद्री मुर्गे की बहुत मांग है, यानी बने हुए मुर्गे की, जिसका प्रमाण मोर्तीमहल होटल है जहां पर विदेशी लोग तंद्री चिकन खाने के लिए जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता

हूं क्या कोई ऐसा प्रबंध किया गया है या दो गहा है जिससे तंद्री चिकन यहां से बाहर विदेशों में भेज जाये।

बव्यक्तमहोदय : इस बात को आप छोड़िए। यह तो तंद्री भी जायेगा तभी जा सकता है।

Disappearance of an Income-Tax Officer in Delhi
+

*590. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that an Income-Tax Officer posted at Mayur Bhawan, New Delhi is reported to be missing;

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

(c) what action has been taken in the matter ;

(d) whether Government are aware about the serious charges levelled against the officials of the Income-Tax Department; and

(e) if so, the gist thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Shri S. L. Chugh, Income-tax Officer, posted under the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi (Central), is reported to have been dropped by his son outside the Super Bazar, near the office premises, on the morning of 14-11-73 but he did not return home. No one in the office has reported having seen him on that day or on any subsequent day. The family of Shri Chugh lodged reports with the Police who are making necessary investigation. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax too has addressed the appropriate Police authority stressing that the continued absence of a senior officer of the Department was causing considerable concern to the Administration. Officials of the Income-tax Department have con-

tacted the Police authorities at Roorkee also from where the family is reported to have received a letter believed to be in the handwriting of Shri Chugh.

Shri Chugh is reported to have visited the family guru at Hardwar on the 24th or 25th November, 1973: His present whereabouts are not known and the reasons for his having left his home without trace have not been established.

The Government's attention has been drawn to a Resolution passed by the Income-tax Gazetted Services Association, Delhi, in an emergency meeting of the Association's executive on 24-11-1973. The resolution contains, *inter alia*, allegations that no action had been taken in the matter by any of the concerned authorities and that though the officer had disappeared from the office premises, even a complaint had not been lodged with the Police authorities. None of these allegations is justified. It had also been suggested in the Resolution that having regard to the nature of the cases which were being dealt with by Shri Chugh there was reason to suspect foul play in his "disappearance". This aspect of the matter is also brought to the notice of the Police.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : I have carefully gone through the statement laid on the Table. Have the police authorities come to any tentative conclusion regarding the reasons for his disappearance?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The police authorities have not yet completed their investigations which are still on. The officer has not yet been traced.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Have the police authorities framed any material or affidavit suggesting foul play as alleged by the Association?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Even the FIR filed by his son before the police authorities did not indicate any foul play. On the contrary, his son in the FIR had indicated certain things. With your permission, I will read some portions from the FIR because they are very important. In the course of filing the FIR, he says :

1. करीब दो महीने से उन्हे दिनांगी परेशानी रहती थी जिस की बजह से वह बिल्कुल गुमसुम रहने लगे हैं ।

Then he also says :

2. करीब 7, 6 सात पहले ही उन को ऐसी दिमागी तकलीफ हो गई थी, वह खुद एक दिन बाद आ गये थे ।

Then he says :

3. मुझे किसी किस्म का शक व शुब्दहा नहीं है ।

Misuse of Import Licences by Bombay Firms

+

*591. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1834 dated the 23rd November, 1973 regarding firms in Bombay prosecuted for the misuse of import licences upto September, 1973 and state :

(a) the specific charges of misuse against each firm and the amount of money involved in each case; and

(b) in how many cases the culprits have been punished and the nature of punishment in each case?

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

(a) and (b). The Unstarred Question referred to, related to the number of firms in Bombay who were prosecuted for misuse of import licences during the year 1973. A Statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the names of the accused persons with specific charges of misuse of import licences, the amount involved in each case and the punishment awarded in the cases which have been decided by the Court [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6087/73].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it or is it not a fact that according to the CBI report for 1971 alone, 279 industrial or import licences valued at Rs. 2.5 crores were wrongfully utilised by 86 firms during the period while 48 firms misused actual user's licences worth Rs. 184 lakhs, 34 firms had obtained licences valued at Rs. 62 lakhs by misrepresentation on the basis of forged documents? If it is a fact, what precise steps have been taken against

these firms, against how many of them, and as for those who have been spared, what is the reason for sparing them?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The original question was about some Bombay firms. In these specific cases, the charges framed, the persons responsible and the values involved and the decisions taken are before the courts. He now refers to the whole gamut. This was not in the original question. The information he was interested in has been furnished in detail.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With regard to a leading very criminal firm of Bombay in this matter, the Asian Cables Corporation—which has given employment to many high-ups' relations, friends and children, to which I will come one day next session—will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if it is or is not a fact that 2500 tonnes of poly iithylin were imported at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per kg. landed cost and sold in the black market at Rs. 7.50 per kg. making a profit of Rs. 88 lakhs? Will the hon. Minister also tell us the quantities stamped on the reverse of the licence and what is the figure according to the Customs daily and weekly list, value of utilised licences, value of imports made by Union Carbide, another competitor? Secondly, in the list of the firm's directors, I see the names of Shri Giridharilal, ex-Chairman, Messrs. Asian Cables Corporation, Shri Popatlal etc. But we do not see the name of the real culprit who is R. P. Goenka of Duncan Bros. Is it because he was so close to the ruling party? Why is it that the name of R. P. Goenka who is so much involved in this is not there? He has managed to keep out of it by tampering with documents of the CBI. It is in the list.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : There were charges against Asian Cables involving Rs. 80,56,500. Two cases have already been filed against them in the court. The third charge has also been referred to the CBI and the CBI is in touch with the Solicitors General. They are discussing the matter between themselves. So far as we are concerned, we have referred to the CBI for investigation and if necessary to institute a case against them. The name of Mr. Goenka is not there simply because Goenkars were not the owners of Asian Cables at that time. They perhaps owned it later. That ex-

plains the absence of the name of Mr. Goenka.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is not correct. On the floor of the House, we had brought specific documentary evidence against Mr. R. P. Goenka having financed the ruling Congress Party. That is the reason why he has been left out. He has given employment to the relations of so many high-ups. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि बम्बई की एक कर्म के साथ पक्षपात करने के आरोप में कंट्रोलर आफ एक्सपोर्ट्स और इम्पोर्ट्स के दफ्तर के दो बड़े अफसरों के खिलाफ सी० बी० आई० की जांच चल रही है ? क्या उन्हे पता है यह अफसर कौन है ? या वह चाहते हैं कि मैं उनके नाम यहां सदन में बताऊँ ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : If I am not given the name of the firm concerned, how can I answer the question?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल थे उन के बारे में हैं, या आप नई चीज अलग से जानना चाहते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष जी, फिर मैं अफसरों के नाम बताता हूँ कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं मैं आप से यह कह रहा था . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सवाल यह है कि बम्बई की एक कर्म के साथ पक्षपात करने के आरोप में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम तो पहले बताने चाहिये अगर आप को पूछता है औस को ही नोटिस देना चाहिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक तरीका है बम्बई की कर्म का नाम बताने का और दूसरा तरीका है कंट्रोलर आफिस के अफसरों के नाम बताने का। इन के दफ्तर में इनकवायरी हो रही, सी० बी० आई० ने उन अफसरों को एग्जामिन किया है मंत्री महोदय को पता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि यह जो आप कह रहे हैं जो अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन है पहले पार्ट में रेफ़र्ड है उस में से कह रहे हैं या कोई नई बात ता रहे हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय के सवाल को आप देखें। इसके शुरू में उन्होंने कहा है :

"Will the Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 1834 dated 23rd November 1973 regarding firms in Bombay . . ."

आप अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : स्टार्ड के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ जिस पर सप्लीमेंटरी हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जवाब दिया है उसके बारे में पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसी के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ। अफसरों के नाम बता रहा हूँ।

इम्पोर्टम एण्ड एक्सपोर्टस के दफतर में एक अधिकारी है मि० मनोचा, एक और अधिकारी हैं मिस उसमानी। ब्रायह्मच है कि बम्बई की एक फर्म के साथ पक्षपात करने के आरोप में उनके खिलाफ़ सी० बी० आइ० जांच कर रही हैं। ब्राय मंत्री महोदय को इस के बारे में जानकारी है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have no information about the persons referred to. I know they are officers in the Ministry, but whether there is CBI enquiry against them, I am not informed about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह भी नहीं कह रहे हैं कि पता लगाएंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह दिया है, अब तो लगाएंगे ही।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I will certainly look into it of course.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल सेशन खत्म हो रहा है। कल तक सदन को बताएंगे कि

इनक्वायरी हो रही है ? मेरे पास एवीडेंस है, मैं उसको सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंट के तीन साल और चलेगी। कल थोड़े ही खत्म हो जाने हैं इसको !

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : In view of the fact that certain Bombay firms have misused their import licences and in view of the CBI enquiries and the judgments passed by the courts, may I know whether the Ministry is prepared to plug the loopholes in granting import licences and exercise more vigilance in this respect?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Yes, Sir.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : In view of the fact that there are frequent misuses of import licences, has the Ministry any plan to channelise these imports through MMTC so that these malpractices may not be committed?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : There are 12 cases referred to in the statement, out of which in respect of two cases—Nos. 2 and 6, the accusation has been proved and convictions have been made. In case (2), involving Shri Sitaram Purushottamdas Maheshwari etc., the amount involved was Rs. 34,000 and the accused No. 1 has been sentenced to 1 day's SI and fine of Rs. 1100, in default 2 months RI. In case (6) involving M/s. Wireless Manufacturing (India) etc., the amount involved is Rs. 4.5 lakhs and accused No. 1, Shri S. R. Chopra was sentenced to 1 day's SI. I want to know whether the ministry is satisfied with the quantum of punishment meted out in these cases and if the statute is not stringent enough, whether the Ministry propose to bring more stringent measures to eliminate this sort of lenient punishment where the accusation has been proved?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : There is no question of my being satisfied about the awards of the courts or punishment given. It is according to the laws of the land, but I can say that I feel that there is a necessity of a second look at the punishment associated with this sort of charges.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to make a submission. Mr. R. P. Goenka was the Managing Director from 1967. The firm was taken over by the Duncan Brothers in 1967. Mr. R. P. Goenka was very much involved in it.

MR. SPEAKER : You better correct your answer. Otherwise, he will come with a privilege matter later on.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I only said that these names of accused are there. I was not aware of the dates from which Mr. Goenka took over. I said only that. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please; next Question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will produce documentary evidence to show that the Minister has misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very dangerous fellow!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : But only for bad people.

Financial assistance granted by Nationalised Banks, LIC and other Financial Institutions to Large Business Houses

*592. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance granted to the large business houses,

since January, 1973 by the nationalised Banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India and any other public financing institutions;

(b) the proportion of such assistance in relation to the total quantum of assistance rendered by such Institutions; and

(c) the nature of the schemes and projects for which such assistance has been rendered?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The total amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the all-India long term public financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to the industrial concerns belonging to the larger and large industrial houses (listed in the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee) during the period 1st January, 1973 to the 30th November, 1973 together with its percentage to the total assistance to all borrowers is given below:—

S. No.	Name of the institution	Financial assistance	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed*
1.	Industrial Development Bank of India.	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
		4727.00	2356.00
		(29.8%)	(21.7%)
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	409.21	565.09
		(9.4%)	(19.9%)
3.	Life Insurance Corporation of India.	614.56	468.71
		(33.87%)	(1.76%)@
4.	Unit Trust of India	386.33	396.82
		(53.79%)	(51.11%)
5.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	1381.00	1349.00
		(26.9%)	(36.5%)

*Disbursements include disbursals in respect of earlier sanctions also.

@This is in relation to total investments of the LIC in all sectors. Investments in relation to assistance to private corporate sector, however, constitutes 49.27%.

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the assistance to all borrowers.

The financial assistance sanctioned to the large industrial houses during the above period was mainly confined to priority/core sector projects. The assistance given covered mainly the following industries :—

Pulp and paper, electricity generation transmission and distribution systems, agricultural tractors, dry cell batteries, carpet/backing of hessian fabrics, electrodes and anodes, steel stripes and ingot steel, sugar, export of railway wagons, textiles, ferrous and non-ferrous metal products, automobile products, chemicals and petro-chemicals, cement, electronic components, shipping, rubber etc.

As regards the nationalised banks, they generally give working capital loans, expressed in terms of credit limits of various descriptions upto which

all kinds of business concerns and not only industrial concerns, can draw funds from time to time. These are normally reviewed periodically and suitable cancellations/reductions/enhancements/modifications made depending upon the performance of the concerns and their needs of the particular type of facility. It is, therefore, very difficult to ascertain the precise position of credit facilities given to a concern at a particular point of time. Besides, in accordance with the law and practice and usage customary amongst bankers, it is not possible for a bank to divulge information regarding its constituents. However, the amount of assistance outstanding against all concerns belonging to the large industrial houses by all the nationalised banks taken together, in relation to the aggregate amount outstanding against all borrowers as on 18-7-69 and 29-3-73 is given below :—

Particulars	Aggregate amount outstanding as on	
	18-7-1969	29-3-1973
(Rupees in crores)		
1. Large industrial houses	437.94	583.44
2. Percentage of 1 to the aggregate amount outstanding against all borrowers	23.8%	17.6%

Bulk of these advances has been granted for meeting the working capital requirements of the borrowers concerned, raw materials, stocks in process, finished goods, receivable etc. of all industries, trade etc. including the industries mentioned above.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It appears from the statement that apart from the nationalised Banks, from the I. D. B. I., the I.F.C., the L.I.C., the Unit Trust of India and the I.C.I.C., during 11 months a sum of Rs. 75 crores has been sanctioned as financial assistance to the larger business houses out of which, during 11 months, Rs. 51 crores have already been disbursed. This is apart from the amount advanced from the nationalised Banks.

It is also clear from the statement that except in the case of the I.C.I.C., the amount varies between 26 per cent to

53.79 per cent. Therefore, it is clear that large amounts of public funds are being utilised for protecting and promoting the interests of larger business houses.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when such large investments are being made by the public finance agencies, what steps the Government is taking to see that the control and management of the concerns are properly looked after and what is the Government's policy with regard to taking part in the management and control of the affairs of these concerns where large finances are involved?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as the statistical information is concerned, it is given in the statement and, I think, whatever percentages he has worked out seem to be realistic. I have nothing to say about it. I have given the facts. The only

question, that the hon. Member has asked me is: What is the policy of the Government where financial institutions give share in the equity capital? The policy is to see that the financial institutions are allowed to appoint a Director on the Board and take more effective part in the management.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How far that policy has been implemented in the past has not been stated.

My second supplementary is this. In regard to nationalised Banks, what is the total amount of assistance rendered? But no figures are given. I am surprised that the nationalised Banks cannot find out what is the total amount advanced during the last 11 months. What is given here is the total amount outstanding on 18th July, 1969 and on 29th March, 1973.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how long these amounts have been outstanding. About the increase in the amount outstanding on 29-3-73 that has taken place, is it due to larger assistance or because the amounts have been left outstanding for a long period?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is not possible for me to say since when these amounts are outstanding because most of the advances are working capital loans. So, they are likely to vary from time to time. The figures that have been given will show that on 18-7-69, the total amount outstanding against all the borrowers in this particular group was about Rs. 437 crores in 1969 and, on the 29th March, 1973, as per the figures that are available with the nationalised Banks, the total amount outstanding has gone upto Rs. 583 crores.

So far as the proportion or percentage of these amounts with the total aggregate amounts is concerned, it has gone down from 23.8 per cent to 17.6 per cent.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : I would like to know whether the Government has attained any control over the large business houses to which it is giving financial assistance through the financial institutions and if so, what is the nature of the control attained by the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As I said, the only control will be that the financial institutions will be taking an effective part in the management and will try to influence their policies.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : One of the basic postulates of the industrial Policy Resolution is not to permit, as far as possible, large houses to come into the core sector. From the statement it appears that the financial assistance sanctioned to the large industrial houses during the above period was mainly confined to priority/core sector projects'. May I know how the Government reconciles this position with the Industrial Policy Resolution?

Secondly, may I know whether the Government does not feel that granting of such assistance to large business houses in the core sector will be taking the economy in a different direction from the projected policy of the Industrial Policy Resolution?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would like to inform the hon. Member that the larger houses are confined to the core sector. It is only there that they have been allowed to enter. Naturally the financial institutions go for their assistance.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : What about the second part of my question?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The second part, I think, is based on the first part.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that, in view of the location of most of the head offices of the financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Finance Corporation, the Life Insurance Corporation, the Unit Trust of India, the Industrial Credit Investment and other financial institutions, of Bombay, the big industrial houses and also medium and small scale enterprises are experiencing a lot of difficulties in getting justice from the financial institutions in the clearance of their applications quickly and expeditiously. I want to know whether many complaints have been received by the Government in this regard and if so, whether Government will consider giving fair and

equitable financial assistance to both medium and small scale industries in different regions also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is an accident of the situation that the headquarters of some of those are located at Bombay...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: About 90 per cent.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Nobody has deliberately tried to have these headquarters in Bombay. But they are there. That is a fact. But I assure this hon. House that the financial institutions do not go by the location of the industries whom they have to give assistance. If there are any specific points of grievances, I am prepared to look into them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The first question that I would like to ask is what percentage of the total loans of these institutions has already been converted into equity shares. Secondly, how are we to understand the figures that are given in respect of institutions 2 and 3. In the case of Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the financial assistance sanctioned is 9.4 per cent and financial assistance disbursed is 19.9 per cent, and the explanation given is that it includes the earlier sanctions also. Even so could it be double? I really fail to understand this. Then, with regard to the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the figures are 33.87 per cent and 1.76 per cent; and here the explanation given is that it relates to the private sector as well. But, Sir, the question was, how has this proportion been increasing or decreasing. That we are not able to infer from the statement laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the disbursements are concerned, it includes even the disbursements of loans sanctioned before that period.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But could it be just double? 9.9 and 18.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sometimes, it can happen.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did the disbursements not take place earlier?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sometimes loans are sanctioned and many difficulties arise in the actual implementation of the scheme and so it takes a long time. This is the proof of it that it takes a longer time. Whether it should take a longer time or not is certainly a matter on which one can have two opinions.

Regarding the other question of the hon. Member, at the present moment no conversion has taken place but the conversion clause is included in the agreement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a policy of fixing the ratio of investment brought in by these larger houses in any venture as against the financial assistance given by the public institutions? Is there any limit?

Secondly, what type of control do you have positively in the appointment of a Director nominated by one of the financial institutions on the Boards of Management of these concerns apart from holding equity shares, etc?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: That is the condition of the loan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member asked me about the percentage of loans, whether any percentage has been fixed. I do not have any definite information, but, I am sure the financial institutions must be looking into the point as to what actual contribution the industries themselves are making in the capital formation. But I do not have the exact percentage?

Regarding the second point, they have got their own list of Directors which they consider from the point of view of the interests of the financial institution and from the general industrial policy. Out of them they appoint representatives.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Chandra.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has not answered the question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is an old story. I have called the next Member.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : May I know from the hon. Finance Minister if it is a fact that under the pretext of having joint ventures, the Government allow the private entrepreneur to have many Directorships with their own nominees even if their investment is only 5% of the total capital?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a very general question. I cannot say 'Yes' or 'No'. If I know any particular case, possibly I might be able to say.

मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दिनों बड़े बिजिनेस हाउसिंज के द्वारा जो नई कम्पनियां खोली जाती हैं, क्या वित्तीय संस्थायें उन में ईक्विटी कैपिटल में भी हिस्सेदारी करती हैं। जैसे, सरकार ने मोटी रबर में बढ़त पैसा लगाया है। लेकिन अगर पांच साल तक डिविडेंड नहीं मिलेगा, तो सरकारको, उस पैसे पर धेला भी नहीं मिलेगा। अगर सरकार कर्जा देती, तो उस को कम से कम 10,12 या 13 परसेंट ब्याज, या वह ब्याज, जिस पर कर्जा दिया जाता, मिल जाता। क्या इस बारे में कोई मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त गाइडलाइन्ज बनाई गई है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इस बारे में संसदि फिकली कोई गाइडलाइन्ज नहीं बनाई गई है। लेकिन हमें यह देखना है कि क्या हम खाली कर्जादें और इन्ट्रेस्ट और डिविडेंड का ख्याल करें, या ईक्विटी में जायें। अगर हम कैपिटल में जाना चाहते हैं, तो कुछ बक्त लगता है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अगर शुरू में ही ईक्विटी में जायेंगे, तो कोई डिविडेंड नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : हमने डिविडेंड की तरफ देखना है या कैपिटल के शेयर की तरफ देखना है। इस बक्त कैपिटल की तरफ देखना है, ऐसा हमारा ख्याल है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : बाद में कर्जा को ईक्विटी में परिवर्तित करने का अधिकार तो आपको है ही।

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know whether the notice of the Government has been drawn to the resolution of

the All India Bank Employees' Association which is the strongest organisation of the Indian Banks' employees stating that even to-day the total investment of the nationalised banks is to the tune of 85% to the big business houses and only 15% to the small businessmen? If the Ministry's attention has been drawn to that statement, may I know what is the reaction of the Government to this statement and what is the actual fact in regard to this?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as industrial houses are concerned, the percentages mentioned by the hon. Member do not seem to be correct. I am subject to correction because this is the information that I have got regarding the total amount outstanding against all the borrowers as on 29-3-1973. It comes to about Rs. 583 crores which works out to 17.6% as total borrowings from the nationalised banks.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा-पटल पर एवं विवरण को देखने से पता चलता है कि इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने 409.21 लाख सैक्षण किया और इस बीं अमेस्ट में जो इन्स्वर्सेंट हुआ है वह है 565.09 लाख। इसी तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने 1381 लाख सैक्षण किया है और डिस्वर्सेंट हुआ है 1349 लाख का। तो यह क्या ठिक है और यह सुविधा क्या छोटे छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को भी दी जायगी? मंत्री जी ने कहा है,

Financial assistance sanctioned for the above period is mainly to the core sector projects.

तो उस संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या कारपोरेट इंडस्ट्री जो इन की है वह भी कोर सेक्टर में आती है?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as the difference in the percentages in the case of I.F.C. and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is concerned, I think Shri Mishra also asked the very same question. The percentages in some cases may look larger than the sanctioned

amount. That is because the disbursement takes place also for the amount sanctioned before this period.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : What about carpet industry?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If it is accepted as core sector industry as such, it may be so. Carpet backing industry is an export-oriented industry—a very important industry—and it is in the core sector.

Trade with Neighbouring Countries

*593. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India proposes to take keen interest in promoting trade and commerce with its neighbouring countries; and

(b) whether Government have taken a policy decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Reference of the Honourable Member is, perhaps, to neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. There is no trade with Pakistan since 1965. With all the other countries, India has very close trade relations and mutual cooperation. There are Trade Agreements aimed at expansion of trade and closer economic and commercial cooperation with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Iran, Nepal and Sri Lanka. There is a Joint Review Committee with Nepal, a Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation with Sri Lanka and a Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation with Iran. There are also close bilateral consultations with Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Burma.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, diplomacy in trade is one of the important qualities which we have to build up.

MR. SPEAKER : No more introduction please. Put your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We have to establish trade relationships with our neighbouring countries. Our establishment trade relationships with the other Latin American countries are greater than our neighbouring countries. I want to ask him whether any special effort is made by our ministry to improve the situation and to see that a good relationship in trade is built up because our hon. Minister has mentioned about our recent trade agreement. . .

MR. SPEAKER : He does not need your advice. You will please put a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I know whether any special efforts have been made recently to improve the trade relationship, and if so, to what extent we have succeeded? Could the hon. Minister enumerate the details thereof?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : As has been pointed out already in the main reply, except for Pakistan, our trade and economic relation and cooperation is increasing every day. The hon. Member was trying to get at the exact figures. The total trade turnover which is the total figure of exports and imports with these neighbouring countries was as follows :

1968 = 69	...	Rs. 217 crores
1969 = 70	...	Rs. 241 crores
1970 = 71	...	Rs. 234 crores
1971 = 72	...	Rs. 242 crores
1972 = 73	...	Rs. 395 crores

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : China is flooding the market in Nepal which is a neighbouring country of ours and those goods are smuggled into India and are also finding a market here. A racket is going on in the neighbouring country and on our borders. Has any special attention been given to improve our trade relationship with Nepal and flood the market in Nepal with our goods? After the Simla agreement, has there been any line of thinking to improve our trade relationship with Pakistan, and if so, what efforts have been made in this direction?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I fully agree with the hon. Member that Nepal is one of our important neighbours and China is also a neighbouring country of Nepal. As regards this particular aspect about China flooding the market in Nepal and goods of Chinese origin penetrating into India through Nepal, we have taken stringent measures against such eventualities, and there is a very strict condition in our recent treaty of trade and transit that goods from third country sources are to be prohibited, and there is very strict enforcement in the borders.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My second question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Minister himself has chosen not to answer it.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Some time back, while addressing the Forum of Financial Writers, the Commerce Minister had made a policy statement that they were having negotiations with our neighbouring countries for the improvement of the trade, and in that connection, he had also mentioned the formation of a group. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any group of the neighbouring countries is being formed on the basis of the common market idea?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : A machinery of that type is not right now before the thinking of the Government, but with each of these countries, we are thinking of encouraging our economic co-operation.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Just now my hon. friend Shri Lakkappa has put a supplementary and said that Nepal is our neighbour and there is trade between China and Nepal and Chinese goods are coming to our country. . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I did not say that.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Shri Lakkappa said that China is also our neighbour and our Government have repeatedly announced that they want to establish normal relations with China. Are Government thinking of having trade with China?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : This particular question has been answered by the Minister of External Affairs that, as far as this question is concerned, we do not have any particular enmity with China.

Rehabilitation of Sick Tea Gardens

***594. DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4166 dated the 24th August, 1973 and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to take further action in regard to the Task Force's recommendations for the rehabilitation of closed and sick tea gardens; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The Task Force's recommendations for the rehabilitation of closed and sick tea gardens are under examination of Government.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is a very evasive reply. On the 24th August, I had asked the same question as to what are the recommendations of the Task Force. The reply was that it is under consideration of the Government. Now it is almost the end of December. So, may I know (a) what are the actual recommendations of the Task Force in regard to this, (b) whether the Government is prepared to lay on the Table of the House the recommendations of the Task Force and (c) how long the Government will take to consider the recommendations of the Task Force?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The Task Force was asked, among other things, to look into the problem of closed and sick tea gardens, the promotion of tea and inputs for the tea industry. It has gone into the problems in detail. It is not possible at this moment just to say what we have done because Government have not taken a final decision on the matter. Regarding the recommendations as such, I have not hesitation to let the hon. Member know that the Task Force has suggested, among other things, that the Government should have the power to investigate into the working of tea estates, which are closed temporarily or permanently, or

which are considered sick in terms of the criterion to be laid down by the State in this regard. The criterion has also been laid down. Then, it says that the Government should look after the management aspects and other difficulties of the sick and closed tea gardens and it should entrust the management of such tea gardens either to the Tea Trading Corporation or some other agency which may be formed by the industry. These are some of the basic points. The consideration of these points will take time. So, the answer that we have given in August and the answer we have now given are different qualitatively, because we have processed the matter further though a final decision has not been taken.

DR. RANEN SEN: In my first question I had asked whether the Government is prepared to lay on the Table of the House this particular recommendation with regard to particular sick mills.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Since we are looking into the matter and final decisions have not been taken on the recommendations of the Task Force, at this stage we do not propose to lay it on the Table of the House. But, as and when we take a decision on the matter, we will lay it on the Table.

DR. RANEN SEN: Since quite a large number of tea gardens have already been closed and there are quite a large number of gardens which are on the verge of closure, both in Bengal and Assam areas, and in view of the fact that the Assam and West Bengal Governments want to take over these closed and sick gardens for which they have requested the permission of the Government of India in the beginning of this year, may I know what stands in the way of the Government of India, the Commerce Ministry in particular, to refuse the take over of these sick and closed gardens by the State Governments so that thousands of unemployed people can get some job?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We are seized of the matter and we are studying it. So, the question of refusal does not arise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know from the Government in general, and this Ministry in particular, one point? The Ministry of Heavy Industry have taken over some units like Alcock

Ashdown. At the same time, in Orissa some of the nationalised collieries are being de-nationalised. Will we be able to have some sort of consistent policy in regard to nationalisation, which will be dealt with by only one Ministry and not half a dozen ministries?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a comment and not a question. So, I am not supposed to answer it.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The Minister has indicated that one of the recommendations of the Task Force was that the Government should have the power to investigate into the affairs of the sick and closed tea gardens. This is not a novel or wonderful idea. Even if this recommendation had not been made, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the Government already have that power. Evidently, that power is not being exercised because of some weighty considerations. If the management of the sick and closed gardens are to be taken over by some independent organisation, what will be the financial arrangement for their running? Did the Task Force make any recommendations on this point?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It will vary from State to State. Commercial credit is available. The Tea Board also makes available some credit. In case a decision is taken that the management is to be looked after by the Tea Trading Corporation, or by some State Government agency, or by the industry itself organised in different forms, then they will themselves go into the problem. On that hypothesis, I cannot make a commitment at this stage because it is a hypothetical statement. I cannot give a categorical answer at this stage.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It is on record that the Minister has given an assurance to two sick gardens, namely, Sonali and Rupali, in West Bengal that they will be taken over. May I know what is the exact assurance that he gave and what stands in the way of taking over of those gardens?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this. This is a general question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: If they cannot take it over, why did the Minister give such an assurance to the poor workers?

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is a suggestion for action.

श्री हर्षनाथ कन्द कल्पाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सही है कि जो बागान बीमार हैं, बन्द पड़े हैं वे वही बागान हैं जो 40-50 साल पुराने हैं और उन्हें आधुनिक ज्ञान नहीं मिल रहा है और अगर उन्हें वह ज्ञान उपलब्ध हो तो वह भी अच्छे बन सकते हैं? दूसरे क्या यह बात भी सही है कि इन बागानों ने जो धन लिया उसको दूसरे उद्योगों में लगाया—क्या इस बात की जानकारी आपको है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो आपने पूछा वह तो इसमें आता नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaint of Foreign Tourists visiting wild game parks and sanctuaries

*595. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a common complaint of foreign tourists who visit our wild game parks and sanctuaries is that they often return without seeing any wild life, except animals; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Tourism Department in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Several measures are, however, being taken to further improve facilities for wild life tourism. These include the construction of forest lodges, provision of mini-buses equipped with special features for seeing and taking pictures of wild life, provision of trained elephants with guides and motor launches for viewing wild life. Besides, State Governments, Central and States Forest

Departments have plans for breeding, conservation and preservation of rare species and translocation of wild life to similar habitats in the country.

Meeting held by European countries in Paris on International Monetary Reforms

*596. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the secret talks held in Paris recently between USA, UK, Japan, France and West Germany on international monetary reforms;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) how it will effect our country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) According to Press reports the representatives of five countries namely, USA, UK, Japan, France and West Germany met in a secret meeting in Paris in the last week of November 1973 for an exchange of views on the problems of International Monetary system, inflation and implications of the oil crisis.

(b) Government is of the view that International Monetary issues should be discussed in fully representative forums like the International Monetary Fund and the Committee of Twenty, in which India is represented.

(c) As no official communique was issued by the meeting, Government is not in a position to draw any conclusion as to how it will affect us.

Sanction of Loans by Banks for House construction

*597. **SHRI AMBESH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Banks in India which sanction loan for house construction to the public; and

(b) the terms and conditions of the sanction of such loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that some of the nationalised banks such as United Commercial Bank, Syndicate Bank and Indian Bank have introduced certain special schemes to enable their constituents to construct/acquire houses.

2. The terms and conditions vary from scheme to scheme. Some of the salient features are as follows :

Under the "Save for your own home Scheme" of the Indian Bank, which combines the savings of the account holder with advance commitment on the part of the bank to grant a loan for owning a house, the deposits can be made in monthly instalments of Rs. 50.00 or over in multiples of Rs. 10.00 and savers can opt for deposits over periods of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 years. Such deposits carry rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum and at the end of the agreed period, the amount equivalent to the deposit will be granted as a loan for constructing or purchasing a house. The loan will be repayable in monthly instalments of similar periods agreed to for the relevant deposit. The maximum amount of loan will be Rs. 30,000.00 at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on reducing balance basis.

The "Housing Recurring Deposit Scheme" of the United Commercial Bank, and the "Cumulative cum Housing Deposit Scheme" and the "Housing Loan Scheme" of the Syndicate Bank contain provisions on similar lines, with some variations.

उपहार कर का निर्धारण

* 598. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा 1972-73 के दौरान निर्धारित उपहार कर की राशि 1970-71 के दौरान निर्धारित राशि की तुलना में कम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका, राज्यवार और क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० अमेन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Rags Scandal

* 599. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken to avoid the repetition of woollen rags scandal which took place last year; and

(b) whether Government have received any report about the utilisation of woollen rags bales released by Customs last year and, if so, how much actual quantity has reached the shoddy pulling and spinning industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) With a view to avoid recurrence of misuse of rags imported, their import has been restricted and is now allowed only for Actual Users and against export of shoddy blankets. Further, old garments imported as rags have compulsorily to be mutilated before shipment to India. The definition of woollen rags has also been revised to eliminate import of wearable garments as rags.

(b) No, Sir.

Finance advanced by Nationalised Banks for Tube-well Irrigation Scheme in Gujarat

* 600. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks in Gujarat have adopted the consortium pattern of financing the tube-well irrigation schemes;

(b) if so, the total sum advanced during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) what other procedure is followed for financing the scheme; and

(d) what are the schemes so far financed by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). No consortium pattern of financing tube-well irrigation schemes has been adopted by the nationalised banks in Gujarat State. They finance minor irrigation proposals as are viable and are cleared technically by the State Groundwater Directorate. In

order to ensure utilisation, the loan is released in stages and payment is made to the dealers for the equipment. Commercial banks also finance various other agricultural operations. Loans to Electricity Boards are also granted for energising wells.

Separate figures for tube-well irrigation schemes for the last three years are not available. However, the latest available data on the term loans granted by the nationalised banks in Gujarat State as at the end of March, 1973 were as follows :

	(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)
	Balance outstanding
Sinking and Deepening of wells and tube-wells	498.35
Minor irrigation schemes	271.69
Loans to Electricity Boards	858.05

Repatriation of profits by Automobile Tyre Firms

*601. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the total amount of dividend declared by different automobile tyre manufacturing firms during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, year-wise and firm-wise;

(b) the amounts repatriated by them;

(c) what is the percentage of increase of foreign capital in proportion to the expansion of each firm;

(d) the reasons why foreign companies, having Head Offices abroad, are being paid technical or collaboration fee; and

(e) whether Government examined the reasons for the big difference in the profits of these foreign firms as compared to Indian firms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A statement giving the latest available information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6088/73.]

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Tyre technology is changing rapidly and the collaboration arrangements between Indian manufacturers and reputed foreign firms enable the former to have the benefit of the latest techniques and modern designs and assists them in their export efforts.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Loss Suffered by Indian Airlines Due to Lock-Out

*602. SHRI P. R. SHENOY :

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :

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

(a) the total loss suffered by the Indian Airlines due to the recent lock-out so far;

(b) the total loss suffered by the employees of the Indian Airlines during the lock-out; and

(c) the total number of employees of the Corporation affected as a result of lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Approximately Rs. 153 lakhs from 24-11-73 till 18-12-73.

(b) Approximately Rs. 130 lakhs for the same period.

(c) 14,441.

Financial Assistance From USSR for Public Sector Projects

*603. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial aid has been promised by U.S.S.R. for expansion of some of the public sector projects during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, what are those projects; and

(c) the amount promised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). I would draw the Hon'ble Member's attention to Article 2 of the 15-year Agreement/Treaty signed on the 29th November, 1973, between

India and USSR, copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 30th November, 1973. The Government of USSR have agreed to extend credits for the construction of new projects and enterprises and for the expansion of projects previously undertaken with the assistance of USSR in various fields, including the expansion of iron and steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro upto 7 and 10 million tonnes respectively, expansion of projects in the field of prospecting, production and refining of oil, non-ferrous metals, power etc. The amount of credit and the terms and conditions thereof are to be settled by separate agreements between the two Governments.

Exemption from payment of Income tax on sums contributed by Birlas to Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani

*604. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total tax exemp-

tion given to Birlas during the last three years in connection with their contribution to the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, and its year-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): No individual member of the Birla family has made any payment to the Institute during the years ending on 31-3-1971, 31-3-1972 and 31-3-1973. Payments have however been made to the Institute by various Companies and Trusts in which Birlas are interested as per statement laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement of the Payments made to the Birla Institute of Science and Technology

Each of the following amounts has been or will be allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the payer and therefore completely exempted from tax:

		Year ending 31-3-1971	Year ending 31-3-1972	Year ending 31-3-1973
1. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co. Pvt. L'd. . . . .	.	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
2. Birla Consultants Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	.	2,25,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
3. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. . . . .	.	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
4. Century Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. . . . .	.	20,00,000	—	20,00,000
5. Pilani Investment Corporation Ltd. . . . .	.	—	5,00,000	5,00,000
6. Jiyajeevrao Cotton Mills Ltd. . . . .	.	—	20,00,000	20,00,000

In addition to the above, the following institutions connected with the Birlas have also made contributions which are given below:

		Year ending 31-3-1971	Year ending 31-3-1972	Year ending 31-3-1973
1. Birla Academy of Arts and Culture . . . . .	.	40,000	—	—
2. Birla Education Trust . . . . .	.	—	—	32,04,500
3. Shri Krishnarpan Charity Trust . . . . .	.	—	—	39,05,400

Non-Availability of Cotton Yarn at Fair Price Shops

*605. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is non-availability of cotton yarn at Fair Price Shops in the country, especially in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether 200 Hosiery Units in Delhi have been closed down ;

(c) if so, whether 10,000 workers have become unemployed; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure supply of cotton yarns to small Hosiery Units at control price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). There is no distribution control now on cotton yarn of counts upto 80s. Distribution arrangements for cotton yarn above counts 80s were affected by stay orders obtained by various mills. Information about the No. of hosiery units which have closed down in Delhi and the No. of workers who have become unemployed is not available, as the hosiery sector is highly decentralised.

(d) The scheme regarding control over prices and distribution of cotton yarn is being reviewed.

Investment Policy of Life Insurance Corporation of India

*606. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the Press Article which appeared in the 'Economic Times' dated the 23rd November, 1973 regarding "Lop-sided LIC Investment policy which calls for Second Look"; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to review that investment policy of LIC ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The Government has seen the press

article which appeared in the "Economic Times" dated the 23rd November, 73 regarding "Lop sided L.I.C. Investment policy which calls for Second Look."

The article criticises the pattern of LIC investment mainly on the following grounds :—

(i) A consistently upward trend in the investment in the 10 larger houses though there is marginal decline in the share of investment in the private sector. The overall share of the 75 big houses has also increased during 1967 to 1973.

(ii) Decline in the net advances to states for housing.

(iii) Decline in loans to Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies to the full extent of their requirements with particular reference to Maharashtra Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd.

(iv) Concentration of investment in comparatively well developed regions and states.

The increase in absolute terms and decrease in terms of percentages of investments of the L.I.C. in the private sector can be attributed to the faster growth of the investible funds of the L.I.C. compared with a relatively slower pace of growth of the private corporate sector and a greater emphasis laid by LIC in stepping up its investment under socially oriented schemes.

The L.I.C.'s investment in private sector & joint sector have come down from 15.3% to 14%. Out of these investments, the investments in the 10 business houses have gone up from 37.05% to 38.57% partly due to amalgamation of some banking companies with other companies and partly due to greater investment opportunities provided by the wider base of the paid-up capital and debentures of the 10 larger houses. The LIC's investment policy has to be based on the need to secure the highest possible yield consistent with security of capital.

The amount to be advanced to the State Governments as loan for housing each year is determined by Government in the Ministry of Housing after taking into account all the relevant factors. The decline in the net advances to the States for housing is due to repayments. The correct way of assessing

the contribution of L.I.C. to housing is to take the total amount advanced under all the various Schemes such as, Loans to State Governments, Loans to Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies, Loans on Mortgage of Houses, Loans under 'Own Your Home' scheme, Loans to Public Limited Companies, Loans to Co-operative Societies of Public Limited Companies, Loans to Co-operative Societies of the Corporation Employees, Loans to individual employees of the Corporation and Own building construction (including township development). This amount has increased steadily from year to year and it constituted on 31-3-73, 11% of the controlled fund. Maharashtra Apex Co-operative Housing Society was sanctioned Rs. 10 crores in the year 1972-73 and not Rs. 5 crores as mentioned in the Article and during 1973-74, L.I.C. has already disbursed a sum of Rs. 10 crores to the Maharashtra Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Society.

The question whether the L.I.C.'s investments have been equitably distributed among the various states, should be examined in the context of the availability of agencies that can absorb sizeable funds of money. In many states, agencies like Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies have not been formed and if formed, are not very active. In some of the States the Municipalities and Zilla Parishads have not taken any interest in taking loan assistance from the L.I.C. for their Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes.

Losses suffered by State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

*607. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur is incurring losses during the year 1973 ;

(b) whether during the previous year the bank was making profit; and

(c) reasons for these losses and the action being taken by Government to prevent losses in the said Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (c). The loss or profit for all the public sector banks, including the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, are determined for the year as a whole after the annual accounts of 1973 are audited by

the auditors and the usual and necessary provisions are made. In view of this, at this stage, it is difficult to indicate the effect of the current year's operations on the profitability of the Bank for the year. The bank is constantly reviewing its working with a view to improving its working results.

(b) As per the published accounts, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 7.60 lakhs during the year ended 31-12-1972.

Legal Notice served on Management of Indian Airlines

*608. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

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

(a) whether some Unions, Associations and Federation of the Civil Aviation Employees had served legal notice to the management and other authorities concerned for the withdrawal of lock-out declared in the month of November, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Writ petitions have been filed by the Indian Commercial Pilot's Association and the Air Corporations Employees Union in the High Courts at Calcutta and Delhi respectively questioning the legality of the lock-out. The petitioners are being contested.

Ex-Gratia Compensation for Properties Left Over in Pakistan

*609. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :

DR. SARADISH ROY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) in how many cases payment for full 25 per cent above ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs have been made on grounds of 'merit' so far by way of ex-gratia relief for properties of Indian Citizens and businessmen in Pakistan seized as enemy property by the Government of Pakistan after 1965 Indo-Pak conflict; and

(b) the criteria fixed for such 'merit' payments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In one case only.

(b) In dealing with such cases, factors, amongst others, such as companies which have only their registered offices in India but whose entire assets have been lost or companies who have units in India but where the Indian unit is in the red etc., are taken into account.

Schemes Sponsored by Nationalised Banks for Journalists

5708. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether nationalised banks have sponsored some schemes for assisting the journalists;

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

(c) the response of the journalists to the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, no specific scheme for assisting the journalists as such has been framed by any of the nationalised banks.

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

Increased Financial Assistance to Kerala for Flood Relief Works

5709. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Kerala for increased allotment for the flood relief work in that State; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

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

(b) The State Government have requested that relief expenditure to the extent of Rs. 4.50 crores should be eligible for Central assistance as against the approved ceiling of Rs. 1.35 crores. The Central team has been asked to review the expenditure qualifying for Central assistance.

बुरहानपुर, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा उत्तम किस्म के कपड़े का नमर्जन

5710. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व नीमाड़ जिले के बुरहानपुर नगर के बुनकर उत्तम किस्म का कपड़ा बनाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें उत्तम किस्म के धारे (हर प्रकार के रेशमी फेब्रिक, फाइबर, नाइलोन आदि) सप्लाई किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात की निश्चित जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि विकेन्द्री-कृत क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में व्योरेवार जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : यह समझा जाता है कि बुरहानपुर में जो करघे चल रहे हैं उन पर मुख्यतः सूत प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। तथापि, यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि नायलन और विस्कोस फिलामेंट यानं, कनिकों और बुनकरों के बीच स्वैच्छिक करार के अधीन वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को वितरित किया जाता है और विस्कोस स्ट्रैपल फाइबर यानं, राज्य प्राधिकारियों के माध्यम से मैनमेड फाइबर स्पिनर्स एसोसिएशन द्वारा वितरित किया जाता है। इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का अलग अलग प्रयोक्ताओं को किये जाने वाले आवंटनों से कोई सरोकार नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ में तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी

5711. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1972-73 में कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ख) उन से बरामद किये गये माल का मूल्य कितना था और वह माल किस प्रकार का था?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान तीन तस्कर व्यापारी पकड़े गये और उनके पास से बाजार मूल्य पर लगभग 12,400 रु का विदेशी मार्क का सोना पकड़ा गया।

मध्य प्रदेश में मूल्यों में वृद्धि

5712. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 12 महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार यह पता चला है कि अकेले मध्यप्रदेश में ही मूल्यों में काफी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस राज्य में मूल्यों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने के कारण क्या है; और

(घ) मूल्यों की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). योक मूल्यों और उपभोक्ता मूल्यों के सूचकांकों का संकलन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों से सूचना इकट्ठा करती है। औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के उपभोक्ता मूल्यों के सूचकांक के अनुसार (आधार 1960-100), मध्य प्रदेश के केन्द्रों में अक्ट-

बर, 1972 और अक्टूबर, 1973 के बीच की अवधि में मूल्यों में लगभग 28 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। इसी अवधि के दौरान अखिल भारतीय सूचकांक में 21.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश में मूल्य वृद्धि के वही कारण हैं जो देश के अन्य भागों के लिए हैं, अर्थात् गत वर्ष में सूखे की स्थिति जिससे अनाजों और बनस्पति तेलहनों जैसी अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में कमी हो गयी। अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की पूर्ति बढ़ाने तथा अर्थव्यवस्था में अतिरिक्त मांग को कम करने के लिए समस्त पूर्ति और समस्त मांग के बीच अच्छा संतुलन कायम करने की दृष्टि से सरकार हर सम्भव उपाय कर रही है। आशा है कि इस वर्ष अच्छी फसल की सम्भावनाओं का मूल्यों पर विनियनकारी प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में “लीड बैंकों” द्वारा कार्य करना

5713. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कितने “लीड बैंक” कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष और लाभप्रद योजनाएं तैयार की हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में आठ सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों, अर्थात् भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर, सैन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, देना बैंक, बैंक आफ बौदा बैंक आफ इंडिया तथा इलाहाबाद बैंक के पास अप्रणीत उत्तरदायित्व है।

“लीड बैंक योजना” के अन्तर्गत अग्रणी उत्तरदायित्व सम्भालने वाले बैंक उनको दिए गये जिलों का सर्वेक्षण करते हैं ताकि

ऐसे विकासशील केन्द्र ढूँढे जा सके जहां कार्यालय खोले जा सकते हों और ऋण अंतरों का पता लगाया जा सके तथा जिसे में वैक सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं के मध्य समन्वित दृष्टिकोण स्थापित करने के लिए जिला स्तरीय परामर्शदाती समितियों का गठन किया जा सके। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षत्रों जैसे कृषि आदि को अधिक ऋण देने पर जोर देने के अलावा उनके द्वारा और राज्य सरकार के अधिकरणों द्वारा बनायी गई वैक योग्य विकासात्मक योजनाओं के लिए भी ऋण सुविधाएं देते हैं।

Proposal for purchase of TU-154 aircraft by Indian Airlines

5714. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1886 on the 3rd August, 1973 regarding report of Indian Aviation Team on TU-154 aircraft and state:

(a) the salient features of the proposals of the Indian Airlines for the purchase of TU-154-aircraft and whether Government have completed the examination of the proposals; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The proposals of Indian Airlines for the purchase of aircraft during the Fifth Five Year Plan period are still under examination.

Teller System in Delhi and New Delhi Branches of Central Bank of India

5715. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 901 on the 16th November, 1973, regarding teller system in the Delhi and New Delhi branches of the Central Bank of India and state:

(a) the names of the 'other branches' in respect of which the proposal to introduce the 'teller system' is under consideration;

(b) the time by which a final decision is likely to be made in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce teller system in the Gole Market Branch of the Central Bank of India and if so, when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Central Bank of India has reported that it has proposals under consideration for the introduction of teller system in its branches in Daryaganj, Patel Nagar, Connaught Circus, Greater Kailash, Green Park, Gole Market, Jhandewalan, Kalkaji and Karol Bagh in Delhi/New Delhi. The exact date of introduction of teller system in each of these branches will depend on the completion of requisite preparations and arrangements for the introduction of the teller system.

Rules for granting conveyance advance to agents and Development Officers by L.I.C.

5716. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for granting conveyance (motor cycle or motor car) advance to agents and Development Officers, category-wise, by the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) whether the applications for conveyance advance from agents or Development Officers are lying pending with the Life Insurance Corporation for disposal in the Delhi Division and since when these applications are lying pending and when these are likely to be disposed off; and

(c) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has got some priority quota of scooters for allotment to its agents and if so, the particulars thereof and the category of agents eligible for applying for the scooter from this quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The LIC grants advances to its Development Officers and Agents for the purchase of fast conveyances.

The advance is limited in the case of agents to the earnings of the renewal commission of the agent in previous agency year, and is also subject to a further limit, of three fourths of the

purchase price for new and of two-thirds of the price for second hand vehicles. Repayment period is 5 years for cars and 3 years for motor cycles/scooters.

Advances are given to confirmed Development Officers, who receive a specified minimum basic salary, and are subject to conditions being satisfied in regard to specified minimum limits of number of agents, and business pro-
curement.

The advances are interest free.

For agents who are members of Agents' Club, advances may be granted upto the extent of full purchase price but not exceeding renewal commission earned in the preceding two agency years and repayment is also permitted over an extended period of 8 years for new cars and 5 years for new motor cycles/scooters. When the advance exceeds the normal limit due to the agent ceasing to be a member of the Agents' Club during the period of repayment interest is charged on the excess amount.

(b) No application for sanction of a conveyance advance either to agents or Development Officers is lying pending in the Delhi Division.

(c) LIC is allowed a certain number of scooters each quarter on priority basis mainly for the use of its field personnel. These are distributed to the different zones and divisions for allotment to Development Officers and agents and are allotted on the basis of the comparative performance of individual applicants. No separate quota of scooters is given to LIC specifically for allotment to its agents.

ऋण के रूप में रुस द्वारा दिये गये खाद्यान्न के कारण बचे धन का खर्च

5717. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रुस ने भारत को ऋण के रूप में जो 20 लाख टन खाद्यान्न दिया है, उससे भारत को 255 करोड़ रुपये की बचत होगी; और

(ख) इस राशि को किस प्रकार खर्च करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव घट्टाण) :
(क) और (ख). चूंकि सेवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ से 20 लाख मौट्रिक टन गेहूं के रूप में मिलने वाला ऋण गेहूं के रूप में ही चुकाया जाना है इसलिए ऋण के अन्तर्गत जहाज द्वारा भारत को भेजे जाने वाले गेहूं का कोई मूल्य नहीं लगाया गया है। इस गेहूं ऋण के कारण मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा पर पड़ने वाले उस दबाव से राहत मिली है, जो उतनी मात्रा में गेहूं के आयात की वाणिज्यिक रूप में मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा में अदायगी किये जाने की स्थिति में उतना ही बढ़ जाता। लेकिन इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि इससे कोई बचत हो गयी है जिसे और कहीं खर्च किया जा सकता है।

तालाबन्दी के कलस्वरूप हवाई अड्डा प्रवेश के रूप में हुई हानि

5718. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइंस में तालाबन्दी के कारण हवाई अड्डा प्रवेश शुल्क के रूप में केवल बम्बई में ही 5,000 रुपये प्रति दिन की हानि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के अन्य हवाई अड्डों पर इस प्रकार के प्रवेश शुल्क से प्रतिदिन कुल कितनी हानि हो रही है;

(ग) इस शुल्क के लागू करने की तिथि से अब तक इस शुल्क से कितनी आय हुई है; और

(घ) आय की इस राशि का उपयोग किस उद्देश्य के लिये किया जाता है?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं। बम्बई में अनुमानतः 840 ह० प्रति दिन की औसत हानि हो रही है।

(ख) दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के अन्य तीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों पर क्रमशः 900 रुपये, 500 रुपये और 600 रुपये की हानि का अनुमान है।

यह शुल्क हैदराबाद और बंगलौर के देशीय विमानक्षेत्रों पर भी लगाया जाता है। हैदराबाद में प्रतिदिन 500 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है जबकि बंगलौर में यह शुल्क केवल 1-12-1973 से लागू किया गया है। अन्य देशीय विमानक्षेत्रों पर इस प्रकार का शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाता है।

(ग) चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों से शुल्क के रूप में अर्जित आय

1968-69	20.95 लाख रुपये।
1969-70	
1970-71	अर्जित आय के आंकड़े तत्काल
1971-72	उपलब्ध नहीं है।
1972-73	28.82 लाख रुपये।
1973-74	18.31 लाख रुपये।

देशीय विमानक्षेत्रों से इस शुल्क के रूप में अर्जित आय

हैदराबाद	4.06 लाख रुपये
(15-4-72 से 10-12-72 तक)	
बंगलौर	.03 लाख रुपये
(1-12-73 से 10-12-73 तक)	

(घ) चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों से इस शुल्क के रूप में अर्जित राशि भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानवत्तन प्राधिकरण के सामान्य राजन्व में जाती है और इसका उपयोग अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों के विकास और संधारण तथा अधिक अच्छी सुविधायें व सेवाय प्रदान करने के लिये किया जाता है।

देशीय विमानक्षेत्रों से इस शुल्क के रूप में अर्जित राशि भारत की संचित निधि में जमा की जाती है और इसे किसी विशेष प्रयोजनार्थ खर्च के लिये नहीं रखा गया है।

जीवन बीमा निगम की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जमा धनराशि पर रुपये की क्रयशक्ति में कमी के विपरीत प्रभाव

5719. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1949 की उपभोक्ता मूल्य तालिका के आधार पर वर्ष 1973 की जनवरी-सितम्बर वाली अवधि में एक रुपये की क्रयशक्ति केवल 36 पसे रह गई है और इसका लोगों द्वारा जीवन बीमा निगम की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जमा की जा रही धनराशि पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना, और सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती मुशीला रोहतसी) : (क) और (ख). जीवन बीमा पालिसियां वित्तीय करार होती हैं और मुद्रा के मूल्य में ह्रास के लिये क्षतिपूर्ति की उसमें कोई शर्त नहीं होती। यह अवश्य है कि स-लाभ पालिसियों के मामले में बोनस से कुछ राहत की व्यवस्था हो जाती है।

Complaints received by Civil Aviation Department against Indian Airlines

5720. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of complaints received by the Civil Aviation Department during the year 1973 upto 30th November, regarding Indian Airlines;

(b) how these figures compare with the corresponding figures during the years 1972 and 1971 during the same period;

(c) the general nature of complaints;

(d) the steps taken to minimise the number of complaints?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) 1360 complaints were

received regarding Indian Airlines up to 31st October, 1973.

(b) The comparative figures for earlier years are as follows:—

1971	1972
(Jan-Oct)	(Jan-Oct)
1140	1355

(c) The complaints generally related to matters connected with reservations, catering, airport handling, inflight service, and delays in flights.

(d) All complaints from passengers are promptly acknowledged, thoroughly investigated, analysed and remedial action taken wherever found necessary.

Number of Hotels and Tourist Rest Houses Proposed to be Constructed in Himachal Pradesh

5721. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of hotels and rest houses proposed to be constructed during the next two years in Himachal Pradesh, their exact location and their construction programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): The projects to be taken up by the Department of Tourism during the Fifth Five Year Plan period will be finalised but its Tourist Bungalow at Dharamshala and Youth Hostel at Dalhousie, which are presently under construction are expected to be completed during 1974.

The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, plans to expand its Travellers' Lodges at Kulu and Manali by adding 25 rooms each.

Printing of Forms in Nationalised Banks

5722. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the banks out of the 14 nationalised banks in the country whose forms and instructions are only in English;

(b) the reasons for which the forms in these banks are not printed in

national or regional language or in diglot form;

(c) whether prior to nationalisation some banks, like Punjab National Bank, were using forms in diglot form and after the banks were nationalised this practice has been given up; and

(d) whether Government have issued them such instructions and if so, the time by which all the nationalised banks are likely to make available their forms and pamphlets in Hindi/regional language also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The following 11 banks have introduced in Hindi-speaking areas several forms such as, pay-in-slips, withdrawal forms, current account opening forms, loan application forms particularly applications for agricultural loans etc. both in Hindi and English:

1. Central Bank of India
2. Bank of India
3. Punjab National Bank
4. Bank of Baroda
5. United Commercial Bank
6. United Bank of India
7. Dena Bank
8. Syndicate Bank
9. Union Bank of India
10. Allahabad Bank
11. Bank of Maharashtra.

The remaining three banks, namely, Canara Bank, Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank have also made arrangements for printing the forms bilingually in Hindi and English.

(c) The practice of using diglot forms has not been given up after nationalisation. In fact, Punjab National Bank, which was using only a few diglot forms in Hindi-speaking areas prior to nationalisation, has introduced, after nationalisation, over 30 diglot forms for use by members of the public.

(d) Reserve Bank of India issued instructions to all commercial banks in 1968 to consider the desirability of having the literature, forms, etc. pertaining to agricultural loans, printed in the regional languages. In compliance with the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended), the public sector banks have been advised to make available all the forms

used by the public bilingually in Hindi and English for use in the Hindi-speaking areas and, if considered necessary, in English and respective regional languages for use in non-Hindi speaking areas. It is expected that after the banks have provided for the necessary infrastructure facilities in their organisations, like the appointment of Hindi translators, Hindi typists, training of staff at their various offices, etc. the progress in the introduction of Hindi forms etc., would be more rapid.

Progress in this regard is kept under watch by the Official Languages Implementation Committee of the Department of Banking.

Permission to India Tobacco Company to set up a chain of Five-Star Hotels

5723. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tobacco Company has been allowed to set up a chain of five-star hotels in the country;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which they have been allowed to set up the hotels; and

(c) the places in the country where these hotels are proposed to be constructed and the construction programme during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (c). The proposal of the India Tabocco Company to set up three hotels at Delhi, Agra and Madras has been approved in principle, and the project for the hotel at Agra has been approved by the Department of Tourism from the point of view of its suitability for foreign tourists.

(b) The approval is subject to the condition that 60% of the actual cost of the projects will be raised in the form of additional equity earmarked for Indians only; that the issue of capital to Indians is to be completed within two years from the date of issue of the letter of approval and that there is to be no increase in the quantum of repatriation of dividends to non-resident share-holders.

Examination of S.T.C. records by C.B.I.

5724. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation had examined the records of the State Trading Corporation to find out if the S.T.C. officials played any role in the rags scandal;

(b) if so, whether the investigation has since been completed and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The records are being examined by C.B.I.

(b) Not yet completed.

(c) Does not arise.

Export to Socialist countries

5725. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total value of exports made to Socialist countries country-wise during the year 1972-73 upto 31st October, 1973 and during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEOGRE) : Total value of exports made to these countries during the period April, 1972 to March, 1973, was as follows :—

	Value in Rs. Crores
U. S. S. R.	304.8
Poland	44.2
Czechoslovakia	46.1
German Democratic Republic	15.1
Hungary	12.3
Bulgaria	18.9
Rumania	15.2
Yugoslavia	12.4
Other Socialist Countries	1.0
TOTAL	470.0

Export statistics for the period April-October, 1973 are not available as yet.

Service Rules submitted by Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations for employees working in I.T.D.C.

5726. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5459 on the 22nd December, 1972 and state :

(a) in what respect the Service Rules submitted by the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations for the employees working in I.T.D.C. Headquarters have been found inadequate;

(b) which are the Public Sector Undertakings whose rules and regulations have been adopted in the 'Fresh Set of Service Rules' by the I.T.D.C. for implementation and whether they are now adequate to meet the requirements of I.T.D.C. Headquarters employees and whether the representatives of the concerned employees have been taken into confidence before implementing the 'Fresh Set of Service Rules'; and

(c) if so, from what date the 'Fresh Set of Service Rules' have been implemented/adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) The Service Rules drafted by Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations were not sufficiently comprehensive to meet the needs of the Corporation.

(b) There has been no adoption of the Service Rules of any Public Sector Undertakings. A fresh set of Service Rules have been drafted by the India Tourism Development Corporation after taking into consideration the draft rules of the Shri Ram Centre and rules and regulations of some public sector undertakings.

Separates Standing Orders as required under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 have been framed by the India Tourism Development Corporation and forwarded to the Certifying Officer.

(c) These rules are being followed since 1970-71 although they have been formally compiled and put together later.

Procedure for recruitment and promotion in I.T.D.C.

5727. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9210 on the 4th May, 1973 and state :

(a) whether there is any well defined procedure for recruitment and promotion in the India Tourism Development Corporation both for its catering and non-catering units; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The procedures are laid down in the various rules and regulations of the Corporation.

Raids by Income-tax authorities on Residences of Businessmen in Delhi

5728. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities in New Delhi raided the business premises, residences and lockers of some Sari merchants and other businessmen in August and September, 1973;

(b) if so, the particulars of these parties and the unaccounted money and jewellery seized as a result of such raids;

(c) the action taken to recover the Income-tax on this unaccounted money and also to enforce the penal provisions of the Law against such defaulters and tax-dodgers; and

(d) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The residence and business premises of M/s. Ramchandra Krishnachandra, sari merchants and their allied concerns were searched by the Income-tax authorities in August and September, 1973.

(b) The names of the parties searched are :

1. M/s Ramchandra Krishnachandra, Gali Paranthewail, Delhi-6.
2. M/s Bangalore Emporium, Gali Paranthewali, Delhi-6.
3. M/s Handloom Saree Bhawan, Gali Paranthewali, Delhi-6.
4. M/s Roop Saree Kendra, Gali Choban, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.
5. M/s Ramchandra Krishnachandra Saree Store, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
6. 24, Daryaganj, residence of the partners of the above firm.
7. 2/20, Ansari Road, residence of the partners of M/s Bangalore Emporium.
8. Lockers at National & Grindlays Bank, LH-Block, Connaught Place, Punjab National Bank, Daryaganj and Central Bank of India, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.

Cash of Rs. 11,76,700 including some foreign currency in pounds, dollars and Nepalese and Pakistani rupees and 24 kilograms of silver were seized. The jewellery of the value of Rs. 5,93,843 has been sealed at the various places.

(c) and (d). Orders under Section 132 (5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been passed to retain the cash and valuables seized. Further action as called for under the law will be taken in due course.

Tea Board Staff at Zoo, New Delhi

5729. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Board has opened a stall at the Zoo in New Delhi, if so, the date on which the decision to open it was taken and the date at which the Stall started functioning;

(b) the date when the staff was earmarked and posted at the Zoo and the particulars of the staff posted;

(c) whether the staff had no work to do for some months and the Stall did not function at all;

(d) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed for this ill-planned project resulting in infructuous expenditure to the Public Exchequer; and

(e) the expenditure incurred on the Establishment and other heads from the date of posting of staff and the date of actual functioning of the Staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The sanction of the Government for running the Delhi Zoological Park Canteen by Tea Board was issued on 4-7-1973. The canteen was opened by Tea Board on 18-11-1973 after the signing of the lease agreement with the Delhi Zoological Park authorities on 17-11-1973.

(b) and (c). For various items of work preparatory to the opening of the Tea Canteen, one Inspector and one Demonstrator were earmarked from their other duties on 5th July, 1973. Later, an Assistant Superintendent was also deputed from his other duties for this work on 4th September, 1973. The said demonstrator and Inspector were physically in position from 9-7-1973 and 13-9-1973 respectively and the Assistant Superintendent from 8th October, 1973. In between some of the permanent staff remained on long leave e.g. the Demonstrator was on long leave from 22-9-1973 to 15-10-1973 and Inspector was on long leave from 4-6-1973 to 7-9-1973 and the Assistant Superintendent was out of Delhi for evidence in a Court at Jorhat from 5-10-1973 to 19-10-1973.

A lot of preparatory work had to be done like cleaning of premises, white-washing, transport and fixing of equipments and furniture, processing of quotations for various snacks, beverages, crockeries, electrical equipments, uniforms etc., arranging supply of snacks and other eatables, organising milk supply, consultations regarding interior decoration with the Architect etc.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No regular or permanent staff was recruited. The main items of expenditure incurred under different

heads up to 17-11-1973 before the opening of the Tea Canteen on 18-11-1973 are as under:

	Rs.
1. Daily wages to casual workers	625.50
2. Cost of equipment & transport of furniture	407.95
3. Printing of Cash Memos and contingent expenditure	583.16
4. Ingredients & Confectionary	1,640.89
5. Fees of Architect	400.00
6. Security deposit	150.00
TOTAL	3,807.50

Decision on Pay Commission Report relating to Class I Officers

5730. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the time upto which he expects to announce Government's decision on Pay Commission's report relating to Class I Officers and whether he has fixed any target date in this behalf;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to announce their acceptance of the recommendations of general nature viz., leave travel concession, superannuation on the last day of the month, etc., just as they have done in case of Classes IV to II staff without any further delay so that persons who are due to retire are benefited at least; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Recommendations of the Pay Commission relating to Class I Officers are under consideration and decisions thereon are expected to be announced as soon as possible before the end of the current financial year.

(c) and (d). As has been done in the case of Central Government employees in Classes II, III and IV, decisions on the Commission's recommendations of general nature relating to Class I Officers will be announced along with the decisions on their pay scales.

Posting of Customs Inspectors

5731. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are instances where customs Inspectors are posted in a particular place for more than three years; and

(b) if so, the number of such Inspectors and the reasons for not transferring them from one particular place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). In the Customs Department the Customs Inspectors are borne on a separate cadre in respect of each major Custom House of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and since officers are not transferable to other cadres, they naturally remain posted at their respective Custom Houses. Customs Inspectors of Goa Custom House are borne on the cadre of Bombay Custom House and those of Cochin and Vizag on the cadre of Madras Custom House. Since the No. of officers willing to be posted to the smaller major Custom Houses is usually insufficient and in view of the educational difficulties in different linguistic regions, officers willing to be posted to other smaller major Custom Houses are usually allowed to continue there.

The officers posted as Inspectors of Customs in the Air Customs Pool are drawn from the various field formations in the Customs and Central Excise Departments. The usual tenure of these Inspectors is three years, but if an officer has been particularly good, he may be allowed to continue for a longer period in case the Selection Committee recommends his case.

Inspectors in the Central Excise Department who perform Customs functions in the Preventive Units, Land Customs stations and minor ports are normally transferable from one place to another in the same Central Excise Collectorate after every three years.

However, with a view to curtail administrative expenditure on Transfer Travelling Allowance, Government have issued instructions to the effect that routine transfers should not be made except on certain specified grounds.

Since the number of officers involved is very large, it will be difficult to collect the information.

Smuggling on Indo-Pak Border

5732. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that smuggling of articles on the Indo-Pakistan border of Jammu and Kashmir is on the increase; and

(b) if so, what positive steps Government propose to take to put an end to smuggling there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Intelligence reports received by the Government do not indicate that the smuggling of goods on Indo-Pakistan Border of Jammu & Kashmir is on the increase. However the following steps have been taken to check smuggling:

(i) Border Security Force Officers are deployed on the border and they are vested with powers under the Customs Act to apprehend smugglers and seize the goods. The officers of the Border Security Force do patrolling and exercise constant vigilance on the border.

(ii) Within the State at important centres known to be organising centres of smugglers' activities or distribution points of contraband goods, Customs staff keep constant vigilance and the intelligence collected at these places regarding suspected smugglers and their movement is communicated to the concerned agencies.

(iii) Frequent meetings are held at high level between officers of Customs and Border Security Force for mutual exchange of information and devising of effective means for prevention of smuggling.

(iv) Officers engaged on anti-smuggling work are being imparted special training.

Residential Accommodation for low-income Tourists

5733. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residential accommodation for low-income tourists visiting India is far inadequate to meet the increasing flow of tourists in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). There is a great shortage of accommodation in the country for tourists. In order to meet the requirements of low-income tourists visiting India Government has already taken up construction of youth hostels and tourist bungalows. Within the limits of funds available, additional projects to meet the needs of low income tourists will be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan. ITDC will, in the Fifth Five Year Plan, be concentrating largely on hotel accommodation of 3-star and below category which will serve the needs of low income group tourists.

Allocation of Funds to Woollen Mills Federation, Bombay for Purchase of Raw Wool

5734. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Woollen Mills Federation, Bombay has urged the Ministry of Finance to allocate urgently at least the normal ceiling of Rs. 15 crores for the purchase of raw wool; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was decided that foreign exchange allocation for import of wool was not immediately necessary, in view of foreign exchange in hand of Rs. 23 crores carried over from previous years. However, the matter is under continuous review.

Fresh Investment in Coal Industry

5735. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5405 on the 22nd December, 1972 regarding fresh investment in coal industry and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) the market value of the shares as on 31st March and 31st December of the years under reference and names of Stock Exchange where they are available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has since been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The information in respect of the companies referred to in part (a) of the question is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6089/73]

Share of States from Central Taxes

5736. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the share from each Central tax received by each State and Union Territory during 1962-63 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : A Statement showing the share of Central taxes and duties paid to each State during 1962-63 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6090/73] under the provisions of the Constitution, no share from Central taxes and duties is payable to the Union Territories.

Loan disbursed by Punjab National Bank to mining enterprises

5737. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 811 on the 4th August, 1972 and state :

(a) whether the loans of Rs. 35 lakhs were disbursed by the Punjab National Bank as the party had raised the matching shareholders capital of more than Rs. 17 lakhs in 1969-70 and the

Central Bank could not disburse a like amount as that party had not raised any amount as Shareholders' capital;

(b) the exact amount of capital raised from Shareholders in 1969-70 by the parties who were sanctioned loans, the date of disbursements, changes of conditions of loan asked by the party if any; and

(c) which of the party consulted independent consultant?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) to (c). As indicated in the earlier reply the Punjab National Bank had already disbursed the loan. The Central Bank of India has not so far disbursed the loan as the concerned party could not comply with the requirements of the Bank regarding disbursement. In accordance with the practice and usage customary among bankers and by virtue of the provision of section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, banks are enjoined by statute not to divulge information in respect of their individual constituents and it is therefore not possible for the banks to divulge details of the nature asked for by the Hon'ble Member.

Setting up of Indian Trade Service

5738. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a service known as the Indian Trade Service;

(b) if so, what is the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to expedite the formation of the above service?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is being processed in consultation with the concerned Departments. Government are endeavouring to constitute the service as early as possible.

Rewards to informants of Income-tax

5739. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where the payment of rewards to informers of income-tax had become due but has not been paid during last three years and during the current year so far;

(b) the reasons for delay in payments;

(c) the number of cases in which the question of payment of reward is pending finalisation; and

(d) the reasons for delay in finalising such cases.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Rewards to informants are ex gratia payments made by Government in accordance with certain guidelines and are paid as and when they become due. During the years 1970-71 to 1972-73, rewards have been paid as under:

Financial year	No. of informers	Amount paid as reward
1970-71	104	3,19,949
1971-72	110	4,39,109
1972-73	122	4,99,125

Ban on Issue of New Gold Dealers Licence

5740. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ban has been imposed on the issue of new Gold Dealers Licence;

(b) whether transfer of gold licence from one State to another is permissible;

(c) the number of transfer applications pending at Delhi, Bombay and Madras during the last more than nine months; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to eliminate the Departmental delays in such cases?

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

(b) No, Sir. However a licensed gold dealer can surrender his licence in a city, town or village and apply for the issue of a new licence in another city, town or village. His application will be considered by the licensing authority having regard to the matters specified in the Gold Control (Licensing of Dealers) Rules, 1969 which, *inter alia*, include the need to increase the number of licensed gold dealers in such city, town or, in the case of a village, the district in which such village is situated.

(c) There are no such cases pending at Bombay and Madras. Two such cases are pending at Delhi.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities to dispose of pending cases expeditiously on their merits.

Allegations against Commerce Ministry

5741. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to serious allegations against his Ministry in the 'Blitz' issue of 20th October, 1973; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

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

(b) The allegations made in respect of wool-combing capacity and cotton cloth are baseless.

Import of Fertilizer from Bulgaria

5742. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Bulgaria for the import of fertilizers on preferential basis; and

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported and the foreign exchange involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A contract for a total quantity of 4,60,000 tonnes during the period of three years i.e. 1973 to 1975 was concluded by the MMTC with Bulgaria in June 1972. The value of this quantity of urea will depend upon the prevailing prices which are to be negotiated from year to year.

New Trade Agreements with Socialist Countries

5743. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government entered into new trade agreements with Socialist countries some time back; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of those agreements; and

(c) the financial benefit India would have thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). India has bilateral long-term Trade and Payments Agreements with these countries which provide for the annual Trade Plans for regulating the mutual trade. Recently Trade Plans have been finalised with Poland, Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria for 1974. The trade turn over during 1974 with these countries is likely to be of the order of Rs. 652 crores.

Imports from these countries will include among other items, capital equipment and machinery, steel, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. which are essential commodities for the economic development of the country. Besides various traditional items India's exports to these countries will include engineering goods, manufactured and consumers items, drugs and pharmaceuticals, various chemicals, textiles goods etc.

House Rent admissible to the children of Government Employees Allottees of Government Accommodation

5744. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sons/daughters of allottees of Government accommodation if

living with parents are not entitled to get House Rent Allowance admissible to employees;

(b) if so, whether cases have come to the knowledge of Government where sons/daughters of such allottees claim House Rent Allowance by showing themselves as living separately from their parents, while actually living with them;

(c) if so, the number of such cases brought to the notice of Government; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the employees?

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

(b) to (d). The grant of house rent allowance is regulated by the administrative authorities in accordance with the rules and for this purpose the required particulars of accommodation etc. are submitted to them by the employees working under them. In cases where it comes to the notice of these authorities that particulars have been given wrongly, while claiming house rent allowance, it is for them to take necessary action against the concerned employees. There is no information with the Ministry of Finance in this respect.

भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान का मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन

5745. श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नगर प्रशासन प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान के राष्ट्रीय फोरम के सहयोग से तैयार किये गये भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान के मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन पर चर्चा के लिए अविल भारतीय आधार पर एक सेमिनार आयोजित किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या पांचवीं योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिये योजनाएं बनाते समय सेमिनार में की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो बनाई गई योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० एण्ड्रू) : (क) भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार उनके द्वारा ऐसी किसी गोष्ठी का आयोजन नहीं किया गया और उन्होंने सिविल प्रशासन प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्था के राष्ट्रीय फोरम के सहयोग से कोई मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट भी नहीं तैयार की। भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान ने यह भी बताया है कि सिविल प्रशासन प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्था का कोई परिचय भी जात नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं छठते।

Loans for Replantation and purchase of Seeds

5746. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any special scheme for advancing loans for replantation as well as for purchase of special seed agriculture equipments; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the quantum of the loans granted to encourage the production of cardamom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). To encourage the production of Cardamom (small) in the cardamom growing States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka, the Cardamom Board have been operating a Replanting Finance Scheme since 1969-70 and a Hire-Purchase scheme for supplying sprinkler and other agricultural equipments since 1968-69. To date sums of Rs. 12,24,850 and of Rs. 2,09,835 have been disbursed as loans under the Replanting Finance Scheme and Hire Purchase Scheme respectively.

Instructions to Larsen and Toubro Limited to reduce its foreign holdings

5747. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had instructed Larsen and Toubro Ltd., to reduce its holding by foreigners to 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether the instruction has been carried out and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Do not arise as the existing foreign shareholding in Larsen & Toubro Ltd. is only a little over 3 per cent.

Assistance from Canada for Fifth Plan

5748. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada has assured any form of assistance to India in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the types of assistance likely to be given by Canada?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In the Indo-Canadian Economic consultations held in New Delhi in November 1973, the Canadian delegation had expressed their desire to continue and expand the area of their economic and technical assistance to India during the Fifth Plan. The projects suitable for Canadian assistance in the Fifth Plan will be identified and further discussions held with them.

Aid from West Germany for Rural Development

5749. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN :

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany has offered aid for rural development in India;

(b) if so, the fields in which agreement has been reached for assisting India;

(c) whether any joint industrial ventures are likely to be undertaken; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During his recent visit to India, Dr. Erhard Eppler, Minister for Economic Cooperation, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, did express his interest and willingness of the West German Government to provide assistance for rural development programmes in India, which may be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Suitable areas and modalities for such assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany are presently under the consideration of the two Governments.

(c) and (d). The setting up of any specific joint industrial ventures is not presently under the consideration of the two Governments.

Offer of Assistance by Denmark for Fifth Plan

5750. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Denmark has offered assistance to India in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Denmark has offered assistance for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 i.e., the Fifth Plan period.

(b) The assistance offered is on an outright grant basis and is of the order of D. Kr. 250 million (about Rs. 34.25 crores). The main fields in which this assistance, which is for both ongoing as well as new projects, has been offered are Animal Husbandry, Small Scale Industries, Forestry, Family Planning and Science & Technology. Part of the assistance will be for schemes sponsored by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Society (now called the People's Action for Development). A sum of D. Kr. 16.8 million (Rs. 17.52 million) has been set apart as debt relief during 1974-79 in connection with the two Danish Food Loans of June, 1966, and March, 1968.

Expert Group of UNO on technical co-operation among developing countries

5751. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been selected to represent on an Expert Group of the United Nations to recommend the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another for increased development assistance;

(b) whether the said Expert Group will also examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and inter-regional technical cooperation among developing countries; and

(c) whether our representative has been nominated on the Group or our representative in the U.N. will function on it also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Pursuant to a U.N. General Assembly Resolution and UNDP Governing Council decision, the UNDP Administrator has appointed a Working Group composed of representatives of selected member countries in order to :

(i) Examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance; and

(ii) Examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical cooperation among developing countries.

India is one of the twelve countries invited by the UNDP Administrator to participate in this Working Group, and the invitation has been accepted.

(c) An official of the Ministry of Finance has been nominated as our representative on this Working Group.

Low out-turn of wagons for Export to Yugoslavia

5752. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 13th November, 1973 Government had called a meeting

or all the wagon manufacturers to examine the reasons for the low-outturn of wagons for export to Yugoslavia;

(b) whether only 15 per cent of the wagons contracted for supply could be supplied so far despite extension of delivery period and if so, whether any further extension of the delivery period has been sought; and

(c) the particulars of the difficulties being experienced by the wagon builders and the steps Government propose to take to remove the hindrances obstructing increased production?

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

(b) About 11% of the wagons contracted for have been shipped in semi-knocked-down condition for delivery after assembly in Yugoslavia. Further extension ranging from 6½ months to 17½ months for various manufacturers have been secured.

(c) Main difficulties relate to production aspects, like power shortage, delay in supply of steel casting exel boxes etc. Continued and constant watch is being kept on flow of supply. The production will improve if regular supply of power is assured.

Indo-Malaysian Steel Foundries in Kuala Lumpur

5753. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Indo-Malaysia joint venture in Steel foundries went on stream in June this year in Kuala Lumpur;

(b) whether this venture in the countries of South East Asia was sponsored by Government of India or by a private party; and

(c) if so, the salient features, terms and conditions of the agreement and also the share of our Government in that venture in relation to that of Malaysian Government?

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

(b) and (c). The Joint Venture is sponsored by a private party namely, Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Bombay.

Indian party's participation in the equity share capital is 35%, which is by way of export of plant and machinery from India and capitalization of technical services fees of a small amount.

In addition to the dividend, Indian party is entitled to the technical know-how fees on sales.

Strengthening India's Relations with Neighbouring Countries

5754. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such neighbouring countries with which India has shown interest for the promotion of trade;

(b) whether India has since settled all the outstanding questions with these countries and if not, in what way India is thinking of improving her relations with them; and

(c) whether any fresh agreements have been reached with these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Reference of the Hon'ble Member is perhaps to neighbouring countries viz., Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. India is maintaining very close trade contracts and cooperation with these countries, except Pakistan. India has concluded Trade Agreements/Trade Arrangements with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Iran and Sri Lanka. There is a long term Treaty of Trade and Transit with Nepal. In addition, a Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation has been set up with Sri Lanka and a Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation between India and Iran. Periodical discussions are held with the representatives of these

countries to discuss and resolve difficulties that may arise in the development of trade. Government have taken, and will continue to take, measures aiming at expansion of trade and closer economic and commercial cooperation with the neighbouring countries.

Ex-Gratia Compensation for Properties left over in Pakistan

5755. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate regarding the total amount of claims and ex-gratia compensation made for properties in Pakistan including former East Pakistan, declared as Enemy Property, after the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965 ;

(b) the break-up of estimates for West Pakistan and former East Pakistan properties ; and the process of assessing veracity of claims and authorities therefor ;

(c) the number of claims which remained uncleared for last 7, 6, 5 and 4 years respectively and this break-up for the two parts of former Pakistan :

(d) the number of claims cleared for West Pakistan and East Pakistan, respectively during the years 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1973 ; and

(e) whether a Special Cell will be set up to expeditiously deal with these claims ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The value of assets/Property of Indian nationals/companies seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, according to the claims registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property, is estimated at about Rs. 109 crores.

(b) The break-up would be known only when all the claims numbering about 6,000 are verified. The verification of claims is done on the basis of documentary/secondary evidence.

(c) The decision of the Government of India to make ex-gratia grants was announced on 10-4-1971. The question of claims remaining uncleared for last 7, 6, 5 and 4 years, therefore, does not arise.

(d) So far claims for the value of Rs. 1.42 crores for assets/property located in former East Pakistan and Rs. 1.05 crores in respect of West Pakistan have been paid.

(e) The claims are verified in the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, which has already been strengthened to expedite verification of these claims.

Foreign tours by officials of Central Government

5756. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officials of the Ministries of Central Government above the level of Under Secretary, who have undertaken official tours abroad during the last three years and the total expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(b) how many of these officials have gone abroad more than once and the number of times each official has visited abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

तस्करी के लिए पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों का उपयोग

5757. श्री हृकम चन्द कछवायाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृत्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के इस बवतव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पंजाब में गुरुद्वारों का उपयोग असामाजिक तत्व और तस्कर लोग तस्करी के लिए कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गोदौ) : (क) दिनांक 23 सितम्बर,

1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित वह समाचार सरकार के नोटिस में आया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि पंजाब के मुख्य-मंत्री ने कहा है कि तस्कर व्यापार करने वालों तथा कुछ अन्य समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा गुरुद्वारों को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस संबंध में की गई जांच-पड़ताल से पता चला है कि 1973 में एक ऐसा मामला पकड़ा गया था जिसमें अवैध शराब तथा अफोम पास रखने के कारण ऐसे दो गण्डों को पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था जो एक गुरुद्वारे तथा उसके साथ की सराय के अन्दर रह रहे थे। तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किए गये सामान्य उपायों के अतिरिक्त गुरुद्वारों तथा अन्य धार्मिक स्थलों की प्रबन्ध समितियों से कहा गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि इन धार्मिक स्थानों के परिसरों का उपयोग समाज विरोधी तथा गेर कानूनी उद्देश्यों के लिये नहीं किया जाय।

Assault on hotel employees by General Secretary and office bearers of Asoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh

5758. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) whether the General Secretary and other office bearers of Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh assaulted an employee of the Hotel and a police criminal case has been registered against them and after being arrested they were released on bail later on;

(b) whether they have not been suspended so far by the I.T.D.C. management whereas the management had suspended the office-bearers of the All India I.T.D.C. Employees Union in the month of March, 1973 in a similar case; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) It has been alleged that the General Secretary of the Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh and some others assaulted a few employees of the Ashoka Hotel on 22nd October, 1973. On receipt of a complaint, the Police intervened and filed a complaint against the alleged assailants in a local Magistrate's Court under Section 107(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code. They were released on bail on furnishing security.

(b) and (c). The incident of March 1973 was different from that of October 1973. In the latter case, it was only an apprehension of breach of peace and no *prima facie* criminal offence under the Indian Penal Code has been made out so far against the persons concerned. Hence they have not been suspended by the management so far.

बिहार में जूट के स्थान पर दूसरी फसलों का बोया जाना

5759. श्री विमल मिश्र : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के जूट उत्पादकों को जूट की कीमत 20-30 रुपये प्रति मन भिलती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या जूट उत्पादक भविष्य में जूट के स्थान पर आम फसल उगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Statement of income filed by Doctors of Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railways for Income-Tax Assessment

5760. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Doctors getting non-practicing allowances are submitting the statement of their income after including the visiting fees charged

by them for correct assessment of Income-tax ; and

(b) if so, whether the visiting fees taken by each Doctor of Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway during 1970, 1971 and 1972 had been included in their Annual Statements of Income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A sample check of the returns of some Railway doctors assessed in Calcutta indicates that some of these doctors declared their income from profession separately apart from income from salary without however giving details regarding the visiting fees charged by them.

(b) The Income-tax returns filed by the doctors of the Dhanbad division of the Eastern Railways do not indicate any income by way of visiting fees.

Directives to Ministries to effect economy especially in Petrol consumption

5761. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued directives to all Ministries to effect economy in their budget in view of the difficult financial position prevailing in the country ;

(b) if so, the Ministry-wise break-up of economy actually effected ; and

(c) whether any directive has been issued to economise use of petrol for staff cars and if so, the present, Ministry-wise break-up of expenditure and the economy actually effected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6091/73].

Shifting of Foreign Plants

5762. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal by four foreign firms to shift their entire

plants to India ;

(b) if so, the details of the countries which have offered and the plants and industries to be set up;

(c) the main features of the steps taken by Government to consider such offers ; and

(d) the location of such plants, if any, in Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Apparently, the reference is to the news items in 'The Times of India' dated 26th November, 1973 under the heading "Four Foreign Offers to Shift Plants to India". Out of the four proposals mentioned in this news item, two are not exactly transfer of plants to India but are proposals for import of second-hand machinery. There is only one proposal received for transfer plant from USA to India for the manufacture of Luxury Diesel Trawler Yachts on 100% export-oriented basis in collaboration with a U.S. firm. As regards the reference in the above mentioned "Times of India" news item of 26th November, 1973 about the proposal of a Danish Manufacturer of Stainless Steel Cutlery, no concrete proposals has been received so far.

(c) The proposal of shifting of plant for the manufacture of Luxury Yachts is under consideration of the Government.

(d) No, Sir.

Difficulties faced by Textile Mills in Kerala

5763. **SHRI N. SHREEKANTAN NAIR :**

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to his attention that textile mills in Kerala are facing difficulties due to inadequate supply of Staple Fibre ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to assure generous allotment of this important raw material ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a fall in the production of viscose staple fibre in recent months due to lockout in the predominant pulp producing unit and a cut had to be imposed on all viscose staple spinning units.

(b) It is expected that as soon as production of viscose staple fibre normalises, the cuts will be restored and allotments made in accordance with criteria laid down by Textile Commissioner.

Suggestion to Pensioners for organising Cooperatives for economic projects

5764. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested to the pensioners to organise cooperatives for organising some economic projects;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been chalked out in this direction; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

According to press reports it appears that one of the suggestions made to the pensioners in a meeting organised by a certain organisation was that the pensioners could organise cooperatives and other such economic projects. However, no such suggestion appears to have emanated from the Government as such and no specific scheme is in hand for this purpose.

Expansion of Textile Industry

5765. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many expansion schemes have been granted to D.C.M. and other Industries of Lala Charatram and Bharatram Groups in which they hold larger shares ;

(b) whether any new expansion scheme in the field of Textile has been approved by his Ministry to Bharatram and Charatram, Goenka and Birla Group in 1973 ; and

(c) if so, the names of those industrial units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The following expansion schemes, in the field of cotton textiles, pertaining to Bharatram and Charatram, Goenka and Birla Groups have been approved in the year 1973 and industrial licences issued in these cases :—

Name of the Group	Licence No. and date	Capacity licensed for manufacture of cotton yarn
<i>Bharatram and Charatram Group*</i>		
Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi	CIL.12(73) dt. 30-11-73	7,480 spindles
<i>Goenka Group</i>		
Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta	L/23(1)/1149/73-TEX(H) dt. 4-9-73	7,956 ,,
<i>Birla Group</i>		
Chenab Textiles Mills Ltd., Kathua, (J & K)	L/23(1)/1135/73-TEX(H) dt. 23-5-73	12,400 ,,

*The licence was granted in this case for balancing the spinning and weaving capacities in the Mill.

φ Licences were granted in these cases for increasing the spindles in the Mills to the economic level of 25,000 spindles.

Name of the Group	Licence No. and date	Capacity licensed for manufacture of cotton yarn
Assam Cotton Mills Ltd., Chiriduwar (Assam)	L/23(1)/1136/73-TEX(H) dt. 23-5-73	12,500 Spindles
Eastern Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	L/23(1)/1137/73-TEX(H) dt. 23-5-73	10,312 ..
Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd., Nanjungud. (M.P.)	L/23(1)/1138/73-TEX(H) dt. 23-5-73	4,656 ..
Jayashree Textiles and Industries Ltd., Madnapur (W. Bengal)	L/23(1)/1139/73-TEX(H) dt. 23-5-73	13,000 ..

Rags Scandal

5766. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has completed its enquiry into the "rags scandal"; and

(b) if so, how many persons have been arrested in this connection?

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

(b) No one has been arrested, so far.

Fake currency seized by C.B.I. in Calcutta

5767. SHRI P. GANGADEB : SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big haul of fake currency note, was seized on 15th October, 1973 near Madhyamgram in 24 Parganas District, Calcutta by C.B.I.:

(b) if so, the value of the forged currency notes and their denominations; and

(c) whether any printing machinery and other equipment was also seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). On 15th October, 1973, the Officers of the C.B.I. raided the house of one Bijoy Sarkar at Vivekanand Nagar in 24 Parganas District, West Bengal and recovered Rs. 1.5 lakhs worth of Indian currency and Rs. 3.5 lakhs worth

of Bangladesh currency allegedly forged and seized other incriminating materials such as metal blocks, handpress, auto-number machines purportedly used on the manufacture of these notes. A criminal case has been registered and two persons have been arrested.

Confiscation of goods seized from Balyogeshwar

5768. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs Authorities have confiscated contraband goods worth Rs. 3.5 lakhs smuggled in by Balyogeshwar;

(b) if so, from which countries the goods were smuggled into India; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government against Balyogeshwar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The following undeclared goods seized from the baggage of Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat alias Balyogeshwar have been confiscated :—

(1) Jewellery valued about Rs. 43 thousand

(2) Watches valued about Rs. 18 thousand

(3) Foreign currency in American Dollars, Pound Sterling, approximately. Swiss Francs, Australian Dollars and Japanese Yen.

(4) Travellers cheques Rs. 46 in American Dollars. thousand approx.

(b) He arrived from the United States of America along with his devotees.

(c) Collector of Customs, Delhi has reported that in addition to the confiscation of the seized goods, for which an order has already been passed, show cause notices for imposing personal penalties under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962 are shortly being issued to Balyogeshwar, Shri Behari Singh and Miss Jan Aptar. Director of Enforcement has also issued Show cause notice against Shri Behari Singh under Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

Submission of a Memorandum by Central Government Employees working in Pali re : House Rent Allowance

5769. SHRI M. C. DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees working in Pali (Rajasthan) have submitted a memorandum to the Central Government demanding House Rent Allowance ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) It has been decided to classify Pali (Rajasthan) as a 'C' Class town for the purpose of grant of house rent allowance to the Central Government employees stationed there. Necessary orders in this regard are likely to issue shortly.

Number of Central Government Pensioners

5770. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any data regarding the number of Central Government pensioners at present ; and

(b) if so, the number of such pensioners whose incomes are below the

poverty line according to present standard laid down by Government in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Setting up of a Committee to Review the Existing Fiscal and other Incentives for Hotel Industry

5771. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : SHRI V MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Committee to review the existing fiscal and other incentives for hotel industry ;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Committee to review fiscal and other incentives for the hotel industry is being set up immediately under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Bhoothalingam, Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, with the Director General of Tourism as Member-Secretary and representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and India Tourism Development Corporations as Members. The Hotel Industry will also be represented on the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

The terms of reference of the Committee on fiscal and other incentives for the hotel industry will be as follows :

(i) review

(a) the development of different categories of hotel accommodation for tourists in the period 1969-74 ;

(b) the contribution of fiscal and other incentives (including allotment of sites and allocation of foreign exchange) to the development of the hotel industry in this period;

(c) factors inhibiting the development of hotels;

(ii) To consider

(a) the likely demand for different categories of hotel accommodation for tourists in the period 1974-79;

(b) the requirement of finance and likely sources of investment in the expansion of hotel capacity in this period.

(iii) To recommend

the most economical and appropriate system of fiscal and other incentives necessary to achieve the desired pattern of development of hotel industry in both the private and public sectors.

Supply of Coal to Bangladesh

5772. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will supply six lakh tonnes of coal to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. have concluded contracts with Bangladesh envisaging supply of 6.60 lakh tonnes of non-coking coal Grade I and II Steam and Slack during 1974. The supplies are scheduled to commence from January, 1974 @ 55,000 tonnes per month.

Relaxation in Restrictions on Foreign Tourists visiting Manipur

5773. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present restrictions on tourist

traffic are serious obstacles to the growth of tourism in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring about some relaxations in the inner-line permit system for foreign tourists visiting Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). The restrictions imposed on the visit of foreigners to the Manipur area have not yet been lifted. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

देशों के साथ समझौता

5774. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : कशी बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने वर्ष 1974 के लिये किन किन देशों के साथ समझौते किये हैं; और

(ख) इन समझौतों से भारत के विकास तथा समृद्धि में कितनी सहायता मिलने की उम्मीद है?

बाणिज्य भंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) सांविधत संघ, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, जर्मन लोकतन्त्रीय गणराज्य, हंगेरी, बल्गारिया, पोलंड, रूमानिया, उत्तर कोरिया उत्तर वियतनाम, मंगोलिया, बाजील, पेरू, बंगलादेश तथा यूगोस्लाविया। पश्चिम यूरोपीय देशों के साथ विद्यमान व्य.प.र कार. 1974 के द्वारा भी वैध है जब कि तक दोनों में से किसी पक्ष द्वारा सम्यक नोटिस देने के बाद वह समाप्त न कर दिया जाए।

(ख) व्यापार कशरों का उद्देश्य भारतीय व्यापार तथा आर्थिक समृद्धि को बढ़ाना है। ऐसे सभी देशों के सम्बन्ध में व्यापार सीदों में कितनी वृद्धि होगी, इसके पूर्वानुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

Indo-U.S. Agreement about P.I. 480 Funds

5775. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. House and Senate Foreign Relations Committee has

recently agreed to ease a Senate-approved restriction on the Indo-American agreement to settle the account of US-owned Indian rupee under PL 480.

(b) the details of changes so made by the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The U.S. Senate had made an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorisation and two other bills that "the United States Government may not come to any settlement with the Government of India with respect to sums owed by that Government to the United States Government on sales and loans made pursuant to law unless—

(i) that settlement provides for the Government of India paying all of such sums owed; or

(ii) Congress, by law, specifically authorises settlement in an amount which is less than all of such sums owed."

This amendment was however defeated as a Conference of the Senate and the House. As a result, the Indo-American agreement on the disposition of the US-owned Indian rupees would only require to be transmitted to the Agriculture and Foreign Relations Committees of the U.S. Congress and lie before them for review for a period of 30 days.

As mentioned in the statement made on the 13th December, 1973, the U.S. Administration will receive the authority to conclude the agreement as soon as this legislative requirement is completed. Therefore, we will conclude the agreement.

Public Sector Undertakings not paying Bonus to Employees

5776. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of public sector undertakings where bonus is not paid to its employees and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Payment of Bonus Act 1965 stands extended to Central Government Industrial and

Commercial undertakings to the extent laid down in Section 20 thereof; the Government of have, however, laid-down, as a matter of policy, by executive orders, that those public undertakings also, which are not covered by Section 20 of the Bonus Act, should make ex-gratia payments to their employees on the same lines as those covered by the Bonus Act. The question of non-payment of bonus in the case of Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings under these provisions does not, therefore, arise. Under Section 16 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the benefit of a six-year bonus holiday is available to those undertakings, which fulfil the conditions laid-down therein. This concession is also available to public enterprises including those not covered under Section 20 of the Act. The undertakings, which have not paid bonus under this provision of the Act, will change from year to year depending upon the fulfilment of the stipulated conditions.

Shortage of Pilots in Indian Airlines

5777. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any shortage of F-27 pilots in the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether there is any shortage of pilots with Avro endorsements in the Corporation;

(c) how many pilots are there who have been able to get Avro endorsement during last three years but have not flown an Avro at all; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). 167 pilots were trained on the Avro during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972. Pilots holding endorsements on different types of aircraft in the fleet of the Corporation are utilised according to operational requirements Co-pilots holding HS-748 endorsements only in the Delhi Region are being rostered for the limited HS-748 flying while pilots holding both F-27 and HS-748 endorsement are being utilised for F-27 operations only.

Trusts owned by the Chairman of Bird-Heilger Group of Companies

5778. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Chairman of the Bird-Heilger group of companies and his family are the Trustees of several Trusts;

(b) if so, the name and description of such Trusts and the total value of assets owned by each;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the Chairman and his family, by virtue of the fact that they are the trustees of the said Trusts, transact sale, purchase and transfer of share amongst these Trusts on the one hand and on the other hand, by virtue of the fact that they have the controlling shares in the Heilger Private Limited and their group of companies transact sale, purchase and transfer of shares of the companies—in between the Trusts and the Companies, within the trusts and within the companies themselves;

(d) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto; and

(e) whether any provisions of the Trusts Act have been violated by the said Chairman, if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

North Brooke Jute Co.

5779. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been alleged that North Brooke Jute Company Limited, West Bengal, a unit of M/s. Heilgers (Private) Limited, has been recently sold illegally to a broker of a Jute Broking firm of Calcutta;

(b) whether the sale has taken place in London for 21,00,000 and money deposited in the Chartered Bank, London in the name of mother-in-law of Shri Pran Prasad, Chairman and Managing Director of Heilgers;

(c) whether the transaction was referred to the Reserve Bank and whether the Reserve Bank gave the necessary permission; and

(d) whether the sale has taken place in contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) A substantial number of shares in North Brooke Jute Co. Ltd. have been transferred through stock brokers of Calcutta to M/s. Ramgopal Ganeriwala and Co. Pvt. Ltd., and Bhubandhar Tea Co. Ltd.

(b) With a view to finding out if any amount has been paid outside India, the Enforcement Directorate has initiated enquiries.

(c) and (d). As the sale of shares is between two residents it does not require the Reserve Bank's approval under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 will come into force only with effect from 1-1-1974.

Proposal to change Credit Policy of Financial Institutions

5780. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of financial assistance given by financial institutions to large, medium and small industries during the last three years, State-wise ;

(b) whether Government propose to change the credit policies of the major financial institutions like LIC and UTI for the benefit of small industries ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member refers to all-India term lending financial institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India. The aggregate of State-wise financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation to large, medium and small scale industries during the last 3 financial years viz., 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6092/73].

Information in respect of Industrial Development Bank of India and Unit Trust of India is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(b) and (c). The requirements of credit for small-scale industries are mostly met by State Financial Corporations and commercial banks. Institutions like Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India can only give assistance to corporate or cooperative sector and the bulk of the units set up with the small-scale industries are in the form of proprietorship/partnership firms. Industrial Development Bank of India helps the State Financial Corporations through re-finance for loans given by these institutions to small-scale industries. Unit Trust of India does not grant loans. The assistance required by the small-scale industries are mostly in the form of loans and not in the form of debentures, under-writing assistance, guarantees etc. which form can more suitably be utilised by the corporate sector. Life Insurance Corporation indirectly helps small-scale industries by subscribing to the market bonds, giving loans to development of industrial estates and other infra-structure assistance. The policy of the financial institutions is one of continuing liberalisation towards small and medium industries, industries set up by qualified entrepreneurs and industries to be set up in specified backward areas. The major financial institutions extend all possible help indirect or direct to promote small-scale industries and at the same time Industrial Development Bank of India in particular ensures that the State Financial Corporations and banks grant liberally more assistance to small scale industries on the basis of viability of the project and the applicants' ability and experience rather than security, means etc.

Issuing of Guidelines to State Governments and Financial Institutions in regard to Joint Sector Units

5781. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any guide-lines to the State Governments and financial institutions regarding the joint sector units ; and

(b) if so, the nature of instructions issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b). Government has clarified its decisions on Industrial policy contained in the Press Note dated the 2nd February, 1973 (copies of which were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 281 answered in the Lok Sabha on 21st February, 1973), that in all Joint Sector Units, the Government will ensure for itself an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations. The instructions issued to the State Governments relate mainly to the financial structure of the new projects and association of private entrepreneurs. According to these instructions, the State Industrial Development Corporations may invite Government and quasi-government financial institutions to buy shares in industrial ventures undertaken by them and if the shares held by the State Government and the financial institutions held together amount to more than 50% there would be no objection to the rest of shares being taken up by private parties. In case, however, such financial institutions are not interested in participation in share capital, the Corporation may permit association of private capital subject to the Corporation itself retaining a reasonable holding, of an order of not less than 26% of the paid up equity share capital. The Corporations should, however, ensure that no other entrepreneur or business group gets a share of more than 25% in the equity capital of new company formed, to implement the letter of intent. Prior permission of the Central Government would be necessary if a larger equity share holding than 25% is proposed to be given to an entrepreneur. The joint sector will not be permitted to be used for the entry of larger houses, dominant undertakings and foreign companies in industries in which they are otherwise precluded on their own. As far as guidelines to the financial institutions are concerned, Government have accepted, in principle, that major projects in the private sector which receive substantial financial assistance from the public financial institutions on medium or long term basis should be treated as belonging to the 'joint sector' and not to the private sector exclusively. It has, therefore, been decided that in such cases, the

All-India long term financial institutions should participate meaningfully in the management of the concerns, at policy levels, such as nominee directors on assisted concerns and should, as part of the financial arrangements, stipulate appropriately terms and conditions for exercise of option in suitable cases for converting loans given and debentures issued in future into equity capital of the concerns.

A copy of the detailed guidelines to financial institutions on the above subject was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3765 answered on 2-7-1971.

आयकर को बकाया राशि की वसूली

5782. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या वित मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दोरान निर्धारित आयकर अभी तक वसूल नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) : (क) 1971-72 और 1972-73 में जरो की गई आयकर (निगम कर सहित) की मांगों में से, 31-3-1973 को क्रमशः 173.37 करोड़ ६० और 248.57 करोड़ ६० की मांगें बकाया थीं। 1972-73 के संबंध में बकाया रकम 30-6-1973 को 230.47 करोड़ ६० है। 30-6-1973 को 1971-72 की बकाया की स्थिति उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) मांगें बकाया रहने के निम्नलिखित में से एक या अधिक कारण हैं:—

(i) ऐसी मांगें जिनके बारे में 'अग्रिम कर' के रूप में अदायगी किये जाने का दावा है, जिनका समायोजन होना है।

(ii) ऐसी मांगें जिनके बारे में आयकर प्राधिकारियों और न्यायालयों द्वारा अपोलों का निपटान होने तक के लिए स्थगन आदेश दिये गये हैं।

(iii) ऐसी मांगें जो समझौता-याचि काओं आदि के निपटान होने तक अनिंत पड़ी हैं।

(iv) ऐसी मांगें जो अपील में विवादग्रस्त हैं, यद्यपि वे स्थगन आदेश के अन्तर्गत नहीं आतीं।

(v) ऐसी मांगें जो किसीको के अन्तर्गत आतीं हैं।

(vi) ऐसी मांगें जो दोहरे कराधान अथवा अन्य राहत संबंधी दावों के निपटान के लिए अनिंत पड़ी हैं।

(vii) ऐसी कम्पनियों की तरफ बकाया मांगें जो परिसमापनाधीन हैं।

(viii) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की तरफ बकाया मांगें जो भारत छोड़ चुके हैं।

बकाया को वसूल करने के लिये कानून सम्मत सभी उपाय जिनमें निम्नलिखित उपाय भी शामिल हैं (जो मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हैं) किये गये हैं तथा किये जा रहे हैं:—

(क) कर की अदायगी नहीं करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 221 के अन्तर्गत दण्ड लगाना।

(ख) निर्धारिती द्वारा देय रकम की धारा 226(3) के अन्तर्गत अभियहण।

(ग) धारा 226(4) के अन्तर्गत न्यायालयों में धन का अभियहण।

(घ) धारा 226(5) के अन्तर्गत चल सम्पत्ति का आसेध और बिक्री।

(ङ) धारा 222 के अन्तर्गत वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना।

(क) चल/अचल सम्पत्ति का अभिग्रहण/विकी ।

(छ) निर्धारिति को दीवानो हवालात में रोक रखना ।

जिन मामलों में 10 लाख रु० से अधिक की रकम बकाया है उनमें अलग-अलग मामलों की छानबीन और समीक्षा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के कार्यालय में एक विशेष सेल स्थापित किया गया है ताकि क्षेत्र अधिकारियों का, कारगर अनुबत्तों कार्यदाही करने के लिए उचित मार्गदर्शन किया जा सके ।

करों की बकाया की समस्या को सुलझाने की दृष्टि से और एक दृढ़ नीति तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों, पश्चिम बंगाल के आयकर आयुक्तों तथा अधिकारी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों से विचार विमर्श किया था । इस विचार-विमर्श के परिणामतः निम्नलिखित कदम प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उठाये गये हैं / अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ।—

(1) आयकर अधिकारियों तथा कर वसूली अधिकारियों के सबंग को सुदृढ़ करना ।

(2) पश्चिम बंगाल कायंक्षेत्र में अन्य कार्यक्षेत्रों से तदर्यां आधार पर अपीलीय सहायक आयकर आयुक्तों को अल्प अवधि के लिए तैनात करना ताकि बकाया पड़ी अपीलों को निपटाया जा सके ।

(3) अशोध्य मांगों को तेजी से बट्टे खाते डालने के लिए एक तंत्र तैयार करना ।

(4) पहले ही अदा किये गये करों के समायोजन, भूल-सुधार संबंधी अपीलों

के निपटान और अपीलीय निर्णयों को प्रभाव में लाने संबंधी कार्य को तेजी से पूरा करना ।

(5) अपीलीय प्राधिकारियों से यह निवेदन करना कि जिन मामलों में बड़ी मांगें अन्तर्गत हैं उनमें प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सभी अपीलों और संदर्भ याचिकाओं को ले ।

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के सदस्य (बजट) आयकर आयुक्तों से विचार-विमर्श वरते रहे हैं ताकि उनका, इस समस्या का समाधान करने में और खास कर उन मामलों के संदर्भ में जहां बड़ी मांगें अन्तर्गत हैं, मार्गदर्शन किया जा सके ।

Price Preference for Products of Public Sector Units

5783. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow a 10 per cent price preference for the products of public sector units over those of private units in the purchase made by Ministries, Government Departments and other Public Enterprises ;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving such a price preference ;

(c) whether representations have been received in this regard from a number of private units ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. In respect, mainly of engineering goods, which are of a capital nature.

(b) The main objective of the price preference scheme is to achieve fuller utilisation of capacity set up in the public sector.

(c) and (d) Some representations have been received, which are under examination.

Export of Rubber to various Countries

5784. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of rubber exported to different countries so far during the last three years ;

(b) how far the export of rubber has helped to stabilise the price level of natural rubber in this country ; and

(c) the salient features of the schemes undertaken to protect and promote the interests of small rubber growers in the country and the nature of assistance Government propose to give to the Rubber Board for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Export of Rubber (Natural rubber and similar natural gums, synthetic rubber and reclaimed rubber) during the last 3 years is as follows :

Year	Quantity exported (in Kgs.)
1970-71	2,69,807
1971-72	6,93,980
1972-73	10,81,402
TOTAL	20,45,189

During 1973-74, the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., which have been asked to export natural rubber to the extent of 5,000 tonnes from their stocks, have exported 1,445 tonnes upto 14th December, 1973.

(b) There has been a substantial improvement in the market price of natural rubber.

(c) To protect and promote the interests of small growers of rubber, the

following schemes are already being operated by the Rubber Board for which necessary funds are provided by Government out of these cess collections :—

- (i) Replanting subsidy schemes for increasing productivity ;
- (ii) Granting loans for expanding the existing holdings to economic units and their maintenance ;
- (iii) Distribution of high-yielding planting materials ;
- (iv) Distribution of fertilisers and fungicides at concessional rates ;
- (v) Granting financial assistance to Co-operative Societies of small growers for improving processing and marketing ; and
- (vi) Free technical advice to growers.

In addition, the Central Government have deployed the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., into the rubber market from October 1970 to ensure that small growers get the notified price for their produce. To augment the efforts of State Trading Corporation in this direction, the Central Government have also given loan assistance to the Government of Kerala for purchasing rubber from small growers at notified prices.

Credit given by Nationalised Banks for Self-Employment during 1972-73 and Current Year

5785. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who received credit facility for self-employment from the 14 nationalised banks during the year 1972-73 and during the current year ; and

(b) the total credit given by each of these banks during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The table below indicates the data in regard to the outstanding advances of each of the fourteen nationalised banks to borrowers in the category of 'professional and self-

employed persons' as at the end of March 1972 and 1973.

Nationalised Banks	March 1972		March 1973*	
	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. lakhs)	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. lakhs)
1. Allahabad Bank .	2,154	69.60	2,200	37.04
2. Bank of Baroda	1,432	35.98	5,467	86.98
3. Bank of India .	2,282	80.99	6,179	138.72
4. Bank of Maharashtra	1,623	84.29	3,483	209.26
5. Canara Bank	4,598	64.30	9,094	121.08
6. Central Bank of India	5,260	142.59	9,808	183.22
7. Dena Bank .	4,680	66.18	7,313	81.39
8. Indian Bank .	1,517	70.53	2,028	187.85
9. Indian Overseas Bank	765	17.86	803	52.46
10. Punjab National Bank	1,110	13.35	2,415	24.74
11. Syndicate Bank .	16,721	229.65	17,772	276.50
12. Union Bank of India	3,572	77.28	10,273	155.63
13. United Bank of India .	1,804	43.90	2,169	60.59
14. United Commercial Bank	2,263	68.40	3,361	75.08
TOTAL .	49,883	1,064.90	82,365	1,690.54

*Provisional.

Besides the above, bank advances to other priority sectors such as agriculture, small scale industries, retail trade and small business, road and water transport operators, etc. would also include a number of cases of advances to self-employed persons engaged in these sectors.

Fish Export

5786. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earnings for fish export during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the export of fish?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The value of exports of fish and fish preparations during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 was Rs. 30.53 crores, Rs. 41.39 crores and Rs. 53.79 crores respectively.

(b) (i) The Government approved import of 30 fishing trawlers in 1968-69 and announced a further scheme for import of 50 additional trawlers in June 1973, this is to increase the fish catch for meeting export demand.

(ii) The Marine Products Export Development Authority was established in 1972 to look after various aspects of export development of fish and other marine products. They had sent a delegation to Japan in September 1973

to make an on the spot study of the market situation arising in Japan and to suggest remedial measures to increase our exports.

(iii) The Marine Products Export Development Authority organised a Seafood Fair at Bombay in the first week of November, 1973 wherein the overseas buyers had a close contact with the Indian processors/exporters and could have a first hand knowledge about the industry in India.

(iv) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade conducted a feasibility study of marketing shrimps in U.S.A. to see the factors responsible for lower unit value realisation for Indian shrimps in the American market.

(v) Steps are being taken to encourage the exports of new items of fish and fish products like Sardines, tuna, mackerels, etc., which have high potential for export.

Foreign Exchange carried by Congress President of Himachal Pradesh during his visit to Moscow

5787. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any complaint that the Congress President of Himachal Pradesh, during his visit to Moscow (Russia) carried huge amount of foreign exchange ;

(b) whether the Soviet officials raised serious objection to this ; and

(c) whether any investigation has been made and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Certain allegations to this effect have been received and are being inquired into. Results of inquiry are awaited.

Smuggling of currency on India-Bangladesh Border

5788. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggling currency activities are going on along the 1,400 K.M. India-Bangladesh border ;

(b) if so, the total amount seized by the Customs in 1972 and 1973 and the amount of Indian currency seized ; and

(c) whether big smugglers in the three countries of the sub-continent are closely inter-connected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Currency is one of items of smuggling on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(b) The value of currency seized by the Customs in 1972 and 1973 (upto August) along the Indo-Bangladesh border is as follows :

	Indian currency	Other currency	Total
1972 .	Rs. 67, 700	Rs. 8,35,000	Rs. 9,02,700
1973 . (Upto August)	35,700	5,66,000	6,01,700

(c) For effecting smuggling across Indo-Bangladesh border, smugglers of India and Bangladesh are evidently connected with each other. Government have no information that smugglers of Pakistan are also connected with this.

Decrease in Production of Controlled Cloth

5789. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of controlled cloth continue to lag behind;

(b) the actual production of controlled cloth in square meters during the period from June, 1972 to October, 1973 and the figures of official quota which was to be produced ;

(c) the reasons for short production and the steps taken to increase the production of controlled cloth for the benefit of people ; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to increase the price of controlled cloth and if so, the particulars in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Against the Industry's undertaking to produce

100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth every quarter, the production of controlled cloth since July, 1972, has been as follows :—

Period	In Million sq. metres
July/Dec. 1972 . . .	164
Jan./March 1973 . . .	64
April/June 1973 . . .	146
July/Sept. 1973 . . .	96.42
Oct. 1973 . . .	16.00

(c) The short-fall in production of controlled cloth during this period was mainly due to power-cuts imposed in the various States towards the last quarter of 1972 and first half of 1973. The I.C.M.F. have been requested to make good the short-fall, during the last quarter of 1973.

(d) The present policy in regard to controlled cloth is being examined with a view to seeing what changes, if any, are required.

Payment received against presentation of false medical bills by Officers of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

5790. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi received complaints regarding fraudulent payments received by some officers of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur against presentation of false Medical Bills ; and

(b) the action taken against the officers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade with USSR and East European Countries

5791. SHRI P. A. SWAMINATHAN :

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's trade with the Soviet Union and other East European countries had increased during the decade;

(b) if so, to what extent it has increased with the USSR;

(c) whether there has been decrease in various items of exports from India to that country;

(d) whether with the growth of production capacity in India, there has been a steady decline in the import of conventional machinery from the Soviet Union; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

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

(b) Trade with USSR has increased from about Rs. 97 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 411 crores in 1972-73.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Imports of conventional machinery from USSR has declined from Rs. 85.3 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 43.7 crores in 1972-73.

Security measures at Airports

5792. SHRI P. A. SWAMINATHAN :

SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments to take tighter security measures at airports till a decision on the induction of the Central Industrial Security Force is taken;

(b) the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) when the Central Industrial Security Force is being inducted into the airports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR) : (a) and (b) The state Governments are already following the guidelines given by the Government of India for the security of Civil aviation.

(c) The Central Industrial Security Force has been inducted at Delhi Airport on 10th August, 1973 and will be brought into the three other international airports in a phased programme as early as possible.

डिजाइन डेवलपमेंट सेंटर (आल इंडिया हेडिंग काफ्टर बोर्ड)

5793. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डिजाइन डेवलपमेंट सेंटर (आल इंडिया हेडिंग काफ्टर बोर्ड) के कुछ कर्मचारियों को हाल में सेवामुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस सेंटर में कार्यरत अनेक कर्मचारी पर्याप्त समय के सेवा काल के बाद भी अभी तक अस्थायी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्यों?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली में अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड के थेट्रीय डिजाइन केन्द्र में काम इस प्रकार का है कि कर्मचारियों को ईनिक मजूरी पर रखने की आवश्यकता होती है। उनका रोजगार समय समय पर डिजाइनों के विभास से संबंधित काम की आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करता है। हाल में ऐसे 20 कर्मचारियों को काम से हटाना पड़ा था। शेष कुछ ईनिक मजूरी वाले कर्मचारी लम्बे समय से केन्द्र में काम कर रहे हैं। सरकार कुछ नियमित पदों के सृजन का प्रयास कर रही है।

मैसर्स जे० के० सियेटिक्स द्वारा जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य (एक० आर० जो०) को तकनीकी जानकारी देना

5794. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर को एक फर्म, मैसर्स जे० के० सियेटिक्स ने जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की एयनीन र्लाइकोल संबंधी तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसकी अनुमति दी है और इसका संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ५० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकदम की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमाशुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारी

5795. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या वित मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी गत 15 वर्ष से अधिक समय से दिल्ली में हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे किन कारणों से अभी तक दिल्ली में ही रुके हुए हैं;

(ख) तृतीय श्रेणी से द्वितीय श्रेणी में और प्रथम श्रेणी में पदोन्नति प्राप्त इस समय कितने अधिकारी हैं और क्या इनमें से कोई ऐसा भी है जिसे दिल्ली में सेवा करते हुए 15 वर्ष से अधिक समय हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रशासन में स्वच्छता लाने के लिये उसके स्थानान्तरण का विचार सरकार के विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो कब तक?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० बड़ोज़) : (क) से (ग) सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग का कोई ऐसा श्रेणी एक अधिकारी नहीं है, जो 15 वर्षों से अधिक समय तक दिल्ली में रहा हो ।

2. द्वितीय श्रेणी के निम्नलिखित अधिकारी दिल्ली में 15 वर्षों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं (इसमें द्वितीय श्रेणी तथा तृतीय श्रेणी में की गई सेवा शामिल है)। इसमें दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालयों के द्वितीय श्रेणी के ऐसे अधिकारी शामिल नहीं हैं, जिन्हें दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जा सकता ।

(क) श्री आर० एल० खन्ना : ये नवंबर 1954 से हैं। इन्हें अक्टूबर 1966 में द्वितीय श्रेणी में पदोन्नत किया गया था जब वे राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय में कार्य कर रहे थे। अगस्त, 1971 में राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय से प्रत्यावर्तित होने पर, उन्हें जुलाई, 1973 में दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता था। क्योंकि वे 'दिल्ली तथा चण्डीगढ़ द्वितीय श्रेणी कार्यकारी अधिकारी कार्यालय' के पदाधिकारी हैं, इसलिये उस संस्था की ओर से अनुरोध किया गया है कि श्री खन्ना को दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरित न किया जाये। यह अनुरोध अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है।

(ख) श्री वाई० जी० पाटिल कलकर्णी : ये सितंबर, 1956 से हैं। इन्हे अक्टूबर, 1966 से द्वितीय श्रेणी में पदोन्नत किया गया था। ये इस समय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के कर अनुसंधान एकांक में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य संभाले हुए हैं। वे प्रथम श्रेणी में पदोन्नत किये जाने वाले उम्मीदवारों में से हैं और उन्हें उक्त श्रेणी में पदोन्नत किये जाने की संभावना है। तब उन्हें दिल्ली से बाहर

भेजने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

3. दिल्ली में सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे तृतीय श्रेणी के कार्यालयी अधिकारियों को, प्रशासनिक कारणों को छोड़कर, सामान्यतया स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जाता है। श्रेणी III के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयी अधिकारी 15 वर्ष से अधिक समय से दिल्ली में रहे हैं :

- (1) श्री एच० आर० गुलाठी, निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क ।
- (2) श्री आई० सी० गुप्त, निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क ।
- (3) श्रीमती विद्या गिडवानी, निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क ।
- (4) श्री बी० डी० गोस्वामी, निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क ।

1971 और 1973 के बीच केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के निरीक्षक के ग्रेड में अपनी पदोन्नति से पूर्व ये सभी चारों अधिकारी कार्यालयी ग्रेडों में कार्य कर रहे थे और इसलिये इनका स्थानान्तरण दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं किया जा सकता था। श्री गोस्वामी का स्थानान्तरण अब राजस्थान को हो गया है और उन्हें शीघ्र ही उनके कार्यभार से मुक्त किये जाने की संभावना है। श्री गुलाठी के स्थानान्तरण के प्रश्न को मई, 1974 में सामान्य स्थानान्तरणों के दौरान उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। श्री गुप्त और श्रीमती गिडवानी को दयाजनक कारणों पर दिल्ली में रख लिया गया है।

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks in Districts of West Bengal

5796. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the loan advanced by Branches of the nationalised banks in the Districts of West Bengal;

(b) how many applications were made, District-wise, during June, 1972 to June, 1973;

(c) whether tribal and Scheduled Caste applicants are not given any loan by the branches of nationalised banks in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The available information relating to the district wise outstanding advances of nationalised banks in the State of West Bengal as on the last Friday of December, 1972 is given below :

District	*Amount outstanding (Rs.lakhs)
1. Bankura	59
2. Birbhum	55
3. Burdwan	569
4. Calcutta	36,909
5. Cooch-Behar	25
6. Darjeeling	140
7. Hooghly	198
8. Howrah	676
9. Jalpaiguri	315
10. Malda	21
11. Midnapore	232
12. Murshidabad	66
13. Nadia	195
14. Purulia	41
15. 24-Parganas	739
16. West Dinajpur	38
TOTAL	40,279

* Figures are provisional.

The data maintained by the commercial banks do not provide for such classification as loans to tribal and scheduled castes etc. Nor does there currently exist any system of tabulating on overall basis information in regard to the number of applications received.

Loan given by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists of West Bengal having less than five bighas of land

5797. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks have given loans to agriculturists of West Bengal having less than five bighas of land during the last two years;

(b) whether loans have been given to the persons having more than five bighas of land; and

(c) the names of the banks which gave loans indicating the total amount of loan given by each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The Nationalised banks as well as the State Bank of India have in fact been giving loans to agriculturists in West Bengal having land holdings upto 2.5 acres and above. As per provisional figures received from the Reserve Bank of India, the total outstanding of direct advances given by Nationalised banks in West Bengal to agriculturists having land holdings upto 2.5 acres were Rs. 99.11 lakhs, the number of accounts being 18343.

The total outstanding of direct advances to agriculturists given by Nationalised banks in West Bengal as at the end of March 1972 and March 1973 were as follows :—

	Rs.
March, 1972.	7.89 crores
March, 1973.	13.50 crores (Provisional)

The figures are exclusive of advances given by the State Bank of India.

Persons arrested on charges of smuggling in Calcutta

5798. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of persons who were arrested on charges of smuggling in Calcutta during the last 3 years but not prosecuted and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The number of persons arrested on charges of smuggling in Calcutta during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 but not prosecuted was 27.

The reasons for these persons not being prosecuted were as follows :—

16 persons were not prosecuted as the evidence against these persons was not sufficient or the value of the goods seized from them was so small as not to warrant prosecution. 7 persons were discharged by the court as the investigations against them could not be completed within the time fixed by the court for filing the complaint. Investigations in the cases against 4 persons were still in progress.

Grant of Financial Assistance by Reserve Bank to co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Sector in West Bengal

5799. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the financial assistance to be provided by the Reserve Bank in the current year to the Co-operative, Agricultural and Industrial sectors in the State of West Bengal separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): The Reserve Bank of India does not provide any direct financial assistance, but extends refinance facilities only. For 1973-74, the Reserve Bank sanctioned credit limits of Rs. 502 lakhs to the West Bengal State Co-operative Bank Limited in favour of 15 out of 17 Central Co-operative banks for financing seasonal agricultural operations. It is ascertained that no applications were received from the Apex Bank for financing weavers/industrial co-operative societies for the year 1973-74 in West Bengal.

2. The Industrial Development Bank of India (a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India), since its inception in July, 1964 upto to 30th June, 1973, sanctioned financial assistance aggregating Rs. 91.82 crores to various industrial units in West Bengal.

Trade agreement with South Korea

5800. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :**

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Trade agreement has been signed with South Korea; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. But the text of an Agreement has been initialled.

(b) A copy of the Agreement will be placed in the Parliament Library, as soon as it is signed.

Income tax exemption granted to Foreign Technicians

5801. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received representations from certain quarters for complete withdrawal of the exemption granted to foreign technicians from Income tax;

(b) if so, the Government's decision; and

(c) the justification for such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A suggestion was received some time ago for the withdrawal of exemption to foreign technicians under the Income-tax Act.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the need of foreign technology and personnel in the industrialisation of the country, it is not considered desirable at this stage to withdraw this exemption.

Fall in value of Rupee and its effects on various deposits, security and pension drawn by Government Employees

5802. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps for revaluation of rupee as its value has fallen to 36 paise during

the period January-September, 1973;

(b) the effect of such fall of value of rupee on various deposits, securities and pensions drawn by the retired Government employees;

(c) whether Government propose to compensate in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). The fall in the value of the rupee between January-September, 1973 was the result of an unusual spurt in price level during this period on account of the severe drought experienced in 1972-73, and this trend is likely to be reversed with production levels picking up in the economy in the current year. Government is aware that this has affected one and all, but more so the fixed income groups including pensioners. To mitigate the hardship experienced by this Group, Government has already accepted the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission to the effect that Central Government servants retiring from service should be given, irrespective of the amount of pension drawn by them, relief at the rate of 5% of their pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5.00 p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 25.00 p.m. as and when there is a 16 points rise in the 12 monthly average of All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960=100), the relief for the first time at these rates being payable when the 12 monthly average of this increase reaches 216. For the present, this recommendation of the Commission has been accepted in respect of Class II, III and IV employees and will have effect from 1-1-1973. Government is also considering a proposal for grant of some relief to persons who retired prior to 1st January, 1973.

It is not possible to estimate the effect of the fall in the value of financial assets held by pensioners since no data are available about the holdings of such assets by them and even so, this is a factor which would have affected all investors in financial assets alike. Moreover, since pensioners are also found to invest in land and buildings and other physical assets from their savings, there has been considerable appreciation in the value of such assets. However, Government has no

proposal to compensate pensioners for any loss they might have sustained on their financial assets as a result of a fall in the value of the rupee.

Rise in prices of consumer goods

5803. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest trends about price-rise of consumer's goods;

(b) whether price in case of some consumer's goods have been (i) established and in other cases (ii) risen;

(c) if so, the facts thereabout;

(d) whether Government expects favourable trends about prices of consumer's goods in near future; and

(e) the steps taken by Government as latest measures, regarding controlling of price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). A statement showing the monthly Wholesale price indices for Selected Commodities between August and November, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6093/73].

(d) and (e). The good kharif crop and the favourable prospects for rabi this year are expected to have a moderating effect on prices. The Government has, for its part, been taking all possible steps to augment supplies of essential commodities and to curb excess demand in the economy. A better balance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply will also help in stabilising prices.

Relaxation of age limits for Tamluk Freedom Fighters Association for employment in Banking Institutions, L.I.C. and Ministry of Finance

5804. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamluk Freedom Fighters' Association in letter No. 3/2/73-FF/11 dated the 12th April, 1973 from the Ministry of Home Affairs was *inter-alia* informed that "The State Government have allowed liberal concession to freedom fighters and their families in regard to relaxa-

tions of age limits and other concessions";

(b) whether the Central Government have also granted similar concessions to Central Government employees who are freedom fighters;

(c) if so, the facts about relaxation of age limits and other concessions made in regard to L.I.C. employees, employees of Banking institutions and other employees attached to his Ministry;

(d) the nature of benefits received by the Central Government employees of his Ministry and their number;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to review the issues further; and

(f) if so, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). (i) In L.I.C. an employee who had undergone imprisonment for political reasons prior to 15th August, 1947 for a period exceeding 5 years may be considered for re-appointment after his normal retirement. He will be re-appointed for a period not exceeding one year at a time, subject to a maximum of 3 years in all. On such re-appointment the employee would be offered the same salary as he drew on the date of normal retirement.

The concession would not be available to an employee in whose case either the total period of detention was less than 5 years or the total service in the LIC upto the date of normal retirement was not less than 25 years. (ii) So far as Public Sector Banks are concerned, the matter is under consideration.

A statement indicating the concessions granted to Central Government employees is enclosed. The number of such employees is not readily available.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Such of the Freedom Fighters who had been removed, discharged or dismissed from service on account of their patriotic activities or their participation in national movements designed to secure the independence of the country, or who resigned their appointments out of patriotic motives or in order to participate in the national movements were made eligible for re-employment under the Government of India (but not reinstatement, unless in any case this had already been ordered). On re-employment, they were also allowed to count the period of interruption in service for increments in pay at the rate of one increment for every 3 years of break in service and carry forward of the leave on average pay at their credit on the date of their discharge etc. Further, in April, 1953, orders were issued that the past temporary service rendered by such an employee would, on his re-employment, be treated as 'qualifying service' to the extent permissible under the orders issued by the Government, for the purpose of pension. It was also decided in May, 1957, to count the past service, as well as the period of break in service before re-employment, for the purpose of seniority. The orders further provide that retrospective confirmations and promotions which became due on the basis of the revised seniority should be awarded after national assessment of suitability. No such retrospective confirmation or promotion was, however, to be allowed from dates earlier than the date of re-entry into public service. Government servants whose income is less than Rs. 5,000.00 per annum are also eligible for grant of pension under the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972, if they fulfill the other conditions laid down in that Scheme.

Terms and Conditions for using Air India Planes by Indian Airlines during Lock out

5805. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions for using the services of Air India planes by Indian Airlines during the lock out period; and

(b) the extra expenditure incurred therefor and income made therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR) : (a) and (b). One Boeing-707 aircraft has been chartered by Indian Airlines on wet lease basis from Air India for the period from 15th January, 1973 to 31st March, 1974 for utilisation on some domestic sectors. The rate for this charter was originally fixed at Rs. 30.50 per aircraft mile. Consequent on the steep rise in the cost of fuel, the revision of this rate is under consideration.

Value of Non-traditional items exported by Indo-German joint ventures

5806. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-traditional items worth Rs. 5 crores have been exported

in 1972 by only 12 of the leading Indo-German joint ventures;

(b) if so, what is the figure of export in terms of money value for the first six months of 1973; and

(c) the names of Indo-German joint ventures and their location?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Information pertaining to exports made by Indo-German Joint ventures is not readily available as the Export Trade Statistics as maintained and published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta, are for the country as a whole and not firm-wise. However, exports effected by a few leading Indo-German joint ventures are given below :—

Name of the Firm	Location (Head-quarters)	Items	Export in 1972-73 (Rs. Lakh)
1. M/s. Gedore Tools	New Delhi	Hand tools	334.79
2. M/s. Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	Bangalore	Automobile & Diesel Engine parts.	216.08
3. M/s. Siemens India Ltd.	Bombay	Electric Motors, Switch Gears etc.	149.81
4. Hindustan Dowidat Tools Ltd.	New Delhi	Hand tools	81.78
5. Dr. Beck & Co.	Bombay	Wire enamel epoxy compounds.	180.00

There are over 300 Indo-German Joint ventures in India.

Export of Fruit

5807. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the countries which are importers of our fruits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Kuwait, U.K., Iran, Bahrein Is, Qatar, Muscat, Dubai, Ethiopia, France, Singapore, Nepal and Bangladesh are the main importers of fruits from India.

Agreement for loan from Canada

5808. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for a loan of Rs. 7 crores was recently signed between India and Canada to finance the import of potash from Canada including for the first time freight costs; and

(b) if so, whether this agreement will meet the requirement of the com-

ing season and no further buying and importing is needed?

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

(b) This loan will not meet the total requirement of potassic fertilizers for the two agricultural seasons of 1974; arrangements have been made for additional procurement from other sources.

Prices of Essential Commodities

5809. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the essential commodities whose prices have been increased during the current year with the number of times they have been increased and their percentage increase over the last year, item-wise; and

(b) the factors responsible for each of them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) During the course of the year prices of foodgrains, vanaspati, kerosene oil, soap and certain bulk drugs had to be revised. In the case of vanaspati, prices were raised three times and lowered twice the net increase being 26.8 per cent. Kerosene prices were raised on 3-11-73 but were reduced a few days later, giving a net increase of 32.2 per cent. Soap prices were raised by 13.2 per cent in July, while increases allowed during the year in the case of six bulk drugs ranged from 10.7 per cent to 57.0 per cent. The upward revisions effected in November 1973 in the issue prices of rice, coarse grains and wheat amounted to 25.3, 23.9 and 14.9 per cent respectively.

(b) The issue prices of foodgrains were increased in view of the higher procurement prices and the need to reduce the burden of subsidy. The changes in vanaspati prices were necessitated by the fluctuations in the prices of raw oils. The price of kerosene had to be revised upwards following the increased cost of crude and the necessity of reducing the consumption of petroleum products. An additional consideration was the desirability of closing the gap between the prices of kerosene and HSD in order to check

adulteration of the latter. In the case of soap the increase in prices were permitted because of a rise in the prices of indigenous oils and of imported fatty materials required for production. The prices of bulk drugs were enhanced following increases in the c.i.f. cost or because of higher cost of production.

Loan asked for by Electricity Board of U.P. for Rural Electrification from Punjab National Bank

5810. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4292 on the 24th August, 1973 regarding loan asked for by Electricity Board of U.P. for rural electrifications from Punjab National Bank and state whether Government have taken any decision with regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Under the procedure prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India, all loan proposals from public sector undertakings, including Electricity Boards, exceeding Rs. 3 crores have to be submitted by the respective banks to the Reserve Bank for credit authorisation. The U.P. State Electricity Board had approached various commercial banks, including Punjab National Bank for grant of credit facilities. The Reserve Bank of India has given credit authorisation for some of these proposals. As to the names of the banks and the amounts involved, it will not be permissible to divulge the information, having regard to the practices and usages customary among bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

सहकारी बैंकों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के संबंध में एक मांग पत्र पेश करना

5811. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारियों संघ ने सरकार को सहकारी बैंकों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के संबंध में एक मांग पत्र पेश किया है ;

(ख) क्या बैंक कर्मचारी देश भर में इन मांगों के समर्थन में आन्दोलन तथा प्रदर्शन इत्यादि कर रहे हैं :

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

(घ) इन मांगों को स्वीकार करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) अखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा की गई मांगों का कोई भी पत्र न तो बैंकिंग विभाग में और न ही सहकारिता विभाग में प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ) ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

पटना में पर्यटन केन्द्र

5812. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना में एम० एल० ए० फ्लैट के निकट सरकार ने पर्यटन वेन्ड्र बैंक निर्माण के लिए किसी जर्मन में नीब डालने का काम पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें भवन निर्माण का कार्य कब से आरम्भ होने वाला है तथा कितने दिनों में भवन बन कर तापार हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) भवन निर्माण में कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है तथा क्या वह राशि भारत सरकार खर्च करेगी अथवा भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें दोनों मिलकर करेंगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिंद्री) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा इस स्थल पर 43.00 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक 50 कमरों वाले होटल के निर्माण की योजनाओं को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य अगस्त, 1973 में प्रारंभ हो गया ।

(ग) होटल के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय का बहन भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

जीवन बीमा निगमम् काम करने वाले इंस्पेक्टरों के बेतन मानों में अंतर

5813. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा कंपनियों तथा जनरल बीमा कंपनियों में काम करने वाले इंस्पेक्टरों के बेतनमानों में अंतर है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों के बेतनमानों का अलग अलग व्यूरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या जनरल बीमा कंपनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उनके इंस्पेक्टरों के बेतनमानों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उद्मंत्री (श्रीमती मुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) जीवन बीमा निगम में, कारोबार को बढ़ाने के लिये विकास अधिकारी के पद हैं, निरीक्षक के पद नहीं हैं। विकास अधिकारियों के बेतन-मान निम्नलिखित हैं :—

प्रेड ॥	रु 170-10-220 ।
प्रेड ।	रु 230-15-320-20—
	360-द० रो०-20—
	400-25-550-द०
	रो०-30-760 ।

कुछ ही बीमा कंपनियों को स्लोड़कर (जिनके बेतनमान सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं) (प्रन्थालय में रखा गया)। देखिए संलग्न एल० टी० 6094/73), बाकी की बीमा कंपनियों में निरीक्षकों के लिये कोई नियमित बेतन-मान नहीं थे।

(ग) और (घ) : विविध बीमा सेवा एकीकरण समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, जिसमें विकास-कर्मचारियों के तथा अन्य पदों के विभिन्न बगों के बेतन-मानों के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें हैं। रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है।

Visit by Central Teams to Orrisa to assess damage caused by floods

5814. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which the Central Teams (both 1st and 2nd) have recommended to release in favour of Orissa for reconstruction and rehabilitation works due to successive floods havocs, especially in the District of Balasore and Mayurbhanj; and

(b) the actual amount Government have released till now and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A Ceiling of Rs. 11.74 crores including Rs. 4.71 crores on account of floods in October in Balasore and Mayurbhanj has been recommended by the two Central teams as qualifying for Central assistance. The recommendation has been accepted and communicated to the State Government. An 'on account' release of Rs. 3 crores has been made so far to the State Government. Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure as against the approved ceilings.

Recommendations of Tariff Commission on Man-made Fibres

5815. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission particularly regarding man-made fibre;

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

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Tariff Commission submitted the following reports on man-made fibres in 1970:—

(i) Fair selling prices of man-made fibre/yarn-viscose staple fibre/filament yarn and acetate fibre/yarn;

(ii) Fair selling prices of man-made fibre/yarns-synthetic fibre and yarn.

Government have after careful consideration taken decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission on its report on viscose staple fibre/filament yarn and acetate fibre/yarn and have referred it back to the Tariff Commission for updating the fair selling prices after taking into account the increases in the cost of raw material, wages and labour and changes in pattern of production which have taken place since the original costing period.

In so far as the second report is concerned the recommendations are still under the consideration of the Government. Decision is likely to be taken very shortly.

Supply of Yarn to Handlooms and Powerlooms

5816. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile commission has supplied fully the requirement (count-wise) of yarn of important handloom and powerloom Centres in the country;

(b) if not, the short-fall between previous year's consumption and the supplies made available count-wise this year to these Centres;

(c) whether any *ad-hoc* allotments were made to Uttar Pradesh and other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Bulk allotments of cotton yarn are made by the Textile Commissioner to the State Governments under the Yarn Control Scheme. Responsibility for further distribution among the handloom and powerloom weavers is entrusted to State Governments. The allotments which

are in count groups wise, are based on estimated availability. Since production was low during this period, the allotments did not necessarily meet the full requirements of handlooms and powerlooms.

(b) No co-relatable data in this regard is available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Supplementary allotments of cotton yarn made to various States from March, 1973 to Sept., 1973.

<i>State</i>	<i>Hanks.</i>	<i>Cones</i>	<i>Qty. in lakh kgs.</i>
Andhra Pradesh .	12.88	0.04	
Assam . .	0.82	—	
Gujarat .	0.68	1.02	
Kerala	2.50	—	
Madhya Pradesh .	0.30	3.63	
Maharashtra .	3.33	11.33	
Mysore	1.78	0.01	
Orissa	0.00	—	
Rajasthan .	0.05	0.30	
Tamil Nadu	3.00	—	
U. P. . .	8.26	0.42	
West Bengal	20.5	0.77	
Pondicherry	0.12	—	
Tripura .	0.06	—	
Meghalaya . .	0.24	—	

Purchase of 'Air Bus' for Indian Airlines

5817. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether demonstration flights of 300-seaters air-bus designed by Air Bus Industry in Europe have been held in India recently;

(b) whether the aircraft has been found suitable; and

(c) whether Government intend to purchase this aircraft for the Indian Airlines Corporation and if so, how many?

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

(b) and (c). No decision has yet been taken about the suitability of the wide-bodied aircraft for purchase by Indian Airlines.

Visit by Commerce Minister to E.E.C. Countries

5818. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the subjects discussed by the Commerce Minister during his visit to Europe with the E.E.C.; and

(b) the details of the concessions obtained and the agreements made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The following subjects were mainly discussed by Commerce Minister during his visit to West Europe during October-November, 1973 :—

- (1) Commercial Cooperation Agreement.
- (2) Continuation of duty-free entry in U.K. and Denmark for Indian jute and coir products beyond 31st December, 1973.
- (3) Other trading problems arising for India as a result of UK's accession to E.E.C.

(b) The visit enabled the Commerce Minister to get the support of the Member States of the Community in regard to the Commercial Cooperation Agreement. Differences over the various elements of the Agreement were also sorted out. This paved the way for the signing of the Commercial Cooperation Agreement between India and the Council of the European Communities on the 17th December, 1973.

As a result of Commerce Minister's discussions on the question of continued duty-free entry for Indian jute and

coir products into U.K. and Denmark beyond 31st December, 1973, the Community has now agreed for the continuation of duty-free treatment in U.K. and Denmark on these two products during 1974.

Financial Assistance from World Bank

5819. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions have been held between Mr. Robert McNamara President of the World Bank and the Prime Minister over the lending policies of the bank; and

(b) the actual utilisation of the World Bank loans during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Mr. Robert S. McNamara had paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister during his recent visit to New Delhi en route to Nepal.

(b) The utilisation of the World Bank loans and IDA Credits during the Fourth Plan is expected to be about Rs. 750 crores.

Snags in Avro Planes after they were put into service

5820. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Avro Planes have developed snags/defects after they were put into service again ;

(b) whether both have been grounded; and

(c) the reasons for these snags ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ-BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). After the incident of aileron hinge failure necessitating temporary withdrawal of the HS-748 fleet of Indian Airlines in September 1973, there have been two cases in which Avro planes developed snags. One was at Hyderabad on 27-10-1973 in which, during a test flight, aileron control jamming was observed. The aileron was replaced and the aircraft put back in service after about a week. The second incident was at Calcutta on 1/2 November 1973 and resulted from a few rivets having been observed loose at the

aileron hinge location. The rivets were replaced and the aircraft was put back into service after two days.

These two incidents were not connected with the aileron hinge failure for which the Avros were earlier grounded.

Indian Market for Bicycles Abroad

5821. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the countries in which India has tapped a big potential market for Indian bicycle ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Indian bicycles are being exported to a number of countries, of whom the major buyers are :—

Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Bangla Desh and U.S.A.

Supply of petrol dispensing pumps and other garage equipment etc. to other countries

5822. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has secured orders for the supply of petrol dispensing pumps, high pressure lubrication and other garage equipment; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the details regarding the quantity going to be exported and the foreign exchange expected to be earned during 1973-74 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. have secured orders from U.S.S.R. for supply of petrol pumps and high pressure lubrication and other garage equipment. Exports during 1973-74 are expected to be as follows :

	Value
Petrol pumps	Rs. 49,62,490
H. P. Lubrication and equipment	1,78,30,313

India's performance in New Zealand International Trade Fair

5823. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has achieved great success in its performance in the recent New Zealand International Trade Fair held at Auckland; and

(b) if so, the names of items with value of orders received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian products displayed at the New Zealand International Trade Fair attracted considerable attention. 246 trade enquiries received at the pavilion are being processed by the Indian suppliers.

As a result of the participation, shock absorbers, over-current relays and agricultural sprayers were introduced in the market there.

Initial orders/sales worth Rs. 9.33 lakhs were also secured at the Fair. Items covered were precision lathes, milling and drilling machines, over-current relays, electric motors, agricultural sprayers, domestic electrical appliances, stainless steel wares, hand-knitting machine and handicrafts.

Export of Crude Rubber during the last three years

5824. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the export of crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) during the last three years by India;

(b) the total foreign exchange earned annually; and

(c) whether Government would also like to impose total ban on the import of natural rubber and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The quantity of crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) exported

during the last three years together with its value is as follows :—

Year	Quantity	Quantity in Kgs. Value in Rs. Thousands	
		Exported	Value
1970-71		2,69,807	378
1971-72		6,93,980	906
1972-73		10,81,402	1,496
TOTAL		20,45,189	2,780

(c) From the licencing period 1973-74 the import of natural rubber has been totally banned.

Return Targets for Public Sector Undertakings

5825. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4154 on the 24th August, 1973 regarding return targets for Public Sector Undertakings and state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on laying down financial and other targets for Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government are examining the various aspects of the complex issue of laying down financial and other targets for public enterprises and final decisions are yet to be taken on the matter.

Loans taken by 20 large Industrial Houses from Financial Institutions

5826. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loans taken from financial institutions by the 20 large industrial Houses during the last three years, separately;

(b) whether Government propose to convert its loans into shares which are invested in industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed by the All-India long term public financial institutions *viz.*, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., to the first 20 large Industrial Houses listed in the Appendix II of the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee during the last three years *viz.*, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (July-June), housewise, is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6095/73]. Information in respect of Industrial Development Bank of India is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House. The Unit Trust of India does not give any loans.

(b) and (c). Government have issued suitable guidelines to the public financial institutions, that in the case of substantial assistance to industrial concerns, the institutions should stipulate convertibility clauses in the loan assistance agreements. The guidelines were placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3765 answered on 2nd July, 1971. The actual option to convert the loans in whole or in part, into equity will be exercised by the institutions later, at the appropriate time, in accordance with the terms of the convertibility clause written in the loan agreements.

Reduction in Foreign Aid

5827. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding curtailment of foreign aid;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering to reduce the foreign aid still further?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The approach towards foreign aid has been outlined in the draft Fifth

Five Year Plan, which has been laid on the Table of the House.

Steps taken to bring down the currency in circulation

5828. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to utilise the sale proceeds of two million tonnes of Russian wheat to bring down the currency in circulation;

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

(c) the steps to be taken to bring down the currency in circulation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). In pursuance of an Inter Governmental Agreement, two million tonnes of wheat would be made available by USSR, on a loan basis, for shipment to India by May, 1974. Its replacement to the Soviet Union would commence two years after final deliveries and be effected in the course of five years in equal annual instalments. Although the Agreement has no direct bearing on the currency component of the money supply, the sale proceeds of the wheat would, other things being equal, have a contractionary effect on the money supply.

(c) The reference presumably is to measures to curb inflationary pressures on the economy. The steps taken in this regard include:—

(i) In May last Bank rate was raised from 6% to 7%. Banks' cash reserve ratio has been progressively raised from 3 to 7%. The statutory liquidity ratio has also been effectively raised to 32% of the demand and time liabilities with effect from 8th December, 1973. A ceiling has also been suggested by the Reserve Bank for the amount of credit that banks can expand during the current busy season (November 1973 to April 1974).

(ii) Orders were issued in August, 1973 for curtailing Government expenditure through economies in non-plan and plan expenditures to the tune of Rs. 400 crores.

(iii) States have been advised to close down relief works started in 1972. It has also been decided to re-impose financial ceilings on relief works.

(iv) Issue prices of rice, coarse grains and wheat have been raised to bring down the quantum of subsidy payable to the Food Corporation.

Liberalisation of licensing policy in favour of Monopoly Houses

5829. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : SHRI P. GANGADEV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any move for liberalisation of the licensing policy in favour of monopoly houses ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there has been any opposition to such a move from the top economists; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

इस्तम्भ व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देना

5830. श्री छन्दोलाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऐसे गरोब सेकिन स्वस्थ व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने को क्या शर्तें हैं जिनके पास कारोबार शुरू करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं हैं ;

(ख) अब तक कितने लोगों को ऋण मिला है और उन में से कितने आदिवासी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि अब तक उस लोगों को ऋण देने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार अक्षय में उन्हें ऋण देने के लिए नियमों में परिवर्तन करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव छव्हाण) :

(क) विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक कुछ निम्न आय वर्ग के ऋणकर्ताओं को, जो कोई प्रतिभूति अथवा समयक ऋणाधार की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते, 4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की रियायती दर पर धन देते हैं। इस साथ इस योजना को आदिवासिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों में लाग कर रखा है। योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य बहुत योडे साधनों वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए बैंक ऋण की व्यवस्था करना है ताकि वे उत्पादन संबंधी प्रयास कर सकें।

(ख) और (ग) : बैंकों द्वारा इकट्ठी की गयी सूचना में आदिवासियों के लिए ऋण आदि जैसे वर्गीकरण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऊपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत जून 1973 के अन्त में ऋण बाले खातों को संख्या 2,08,178 थी और बाकाया रकम लगभग 4.33 करोड़ रुपये थी।

Tax Certificate Scheme

5831. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 8th All India Conference of Tax Executives has urged Government to re-introduce the Tax Certificate Scheme to work as an incentive for production and to extend the provision for development rebate for another two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir. The Government has not officially received intimation of any such demand.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Tourist Centres in Maharashtra looked after by the Central Government

5832. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Tourist Centres in Maharashtra the needs of which are looked after by the Central Government ;

(b) in what way their needs are looked after; and

(c) what is the expenditure in each case during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MAHISHI : (a) to (c). The required information is as given below :—
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI

Name of the Centre	Details of facilities provided	Estimated cost	Expenditure to date
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1. Aurangabad	Youth Hostel, Aurangabad .	2.96	2.23
2. Borivali	Safari Park Borivali .	6.89	2.99
3. Mini Buses supplied :—			
(i) Tadoba National Park	Tadoba National Park .	10.41	0.41
(ii) Borivali Safari Park	Borivali Safari Park .	10.41	0.4
4. Ajanta	Water Supply	5.11	0.60
5. Ellora	Water Supply	2.35	2.00
6. Ellora	Black Topping of Roads in the archaeological enclosures.	2.47	0.35

Demand made by Presidents of Stock Exchange to lift ban on forward trading in equities

5833. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Presidents of the Stock Exchanges have demanded lifting of the ban on forward trading in equities ;

(b) whether any other demands were made by them when they met him during the month of November, 1973; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the demands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Presidents of the Stock Exchanges had called on the Finance Minister on 23rd November, 1973 when, among other matters, they made a request for the withdrawal of the ban on forward trading in shares. The Finance Minister did not agree to their request.

Scheduled and Unscheduled Banks in India

5834. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of scheduled and unscheduled banks in India ;

(b) the nature of control of the State Bank and the Reserve Bank on each of these categories; and

(c) under what circumstances does the Reserve Bank or Government compel the amalgamation of the unscheduled banks with the scheduled Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) There are at present seventytwo scheduled commercial banks (i.e. excluding two Pakistani banks the affairs of which are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property in India and the scheduled State Co-operative banks) and nine non-scheduled commercial banks in the country.

(b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the control exercised by the central banking institution on the scheduled and non-scheduled commercial banks. Such control is not exercised by the State Bank but only by the Reserve Bank of India under the various provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The more important of these provisions are :

Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

(i) Section 17, which prescribe the various types of securities against which the Reserve Bank may grant advances to the Sche-

duled banks. By stipulating that the advances will be available only under certain conditions, upto certain limits and at a certain rate of interest, the Reserve Bank exercises considerable influence over the operations of the scheduled banks.

(ii) Section 42, which empowers the Reserve Bank to vary the rate of cash reserves to be maintained with it by the scheduled banks between 3% and 15% of the total of their demand and time liabilities.

Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(i) Section 21, which empowers the Reserve Bank to determine the policy in relation to advances to be followed by banking companies generally or any banking company in particular.

(ii) Section 22, which requires a Banking Company to obtain a licence from the Reserve Bank for carrying on banking business.

(iii) Section 23, which lays down that the prior permission of the Reserve Bank should be obtained by a banking company for opening of new, and transfer of existing places of business.

(iv) Section 35, which provides for inspection of banking companies by the Reserve Bank and consequential matters.

(v) Section 35A, which empowers the Reserve Bank to issue directions to banking companies in certain circumstances.

(c) The Reserve Bank applies, in terms of Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, to the Central Government for an order of moratorium in respect of a banking company when it appears to it that there is good reason so to do. If the Central Government, after considering the Reserve Bank's application, makes an order of moratorium staying the commencement or continuance of all actions and proceedings against the banking company for a fixed period of time, the Reserve Bank, if it is satisfied that in the public interest or in the interest of the deposi-

tors or in order to secure the proper management of the banking company or in the interests of the banking system of the country as a whole it is so necessary to do, prepares either a scheme for reconstruction or a scheme for amalgamation of the banking company with any other banking institution. The Scheme for amalgamation so prepared by the Reserve Bank comes into force after the Central Government sanctions the scheme with or without modification.

Dhawan Committee Report on Avro Aircraft

5835. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether report of Dhawan Committee appointed to evaluate all aspects of AVRO (HS 748) aircraft has been finalised and received by Government ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made ;

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be received by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHDADUR) : (a) The Dhawan Committee has not yet submitted its report.

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

(d) The report is expected to be received shortly.

Export Promotion Tour by Commerce Minister to Foreign Countries

5836. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many countries the Minister has visited before the Parliament Session for promotion of our export abroad ;

(b) which are the items of our country at the moment particularly in the field of Textile, Jute and the Engineering goods which can be exported at marginal or high profit to the foreign countries; and

(c) which are those countries eager to purchase Indian Jute and Textile goods in more number than the past?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Commerce Minister visited Japan, U.K., Denmark, France, Holland, Belgium and West Germany.

(b) In world markets, prices of internationally trade goods fluctuate from time to time according to their demand and supply. Consequently, the price of any commodity at a particular time is the result of the interplay of the forces of demand for that commodity and supply of the commodity. In view of this, it is the Government's constant endeavour to keep the prices of Indian exports, including textiles, jute and engineering products competitive in world markets.

(c) It is the Government's policy to promote export of all goods, traditional and non-traditional, to all countries in order to realise the export targets envisaged.

कोटा (राजस्थान) को विमान-सेवा नक्शे पर लाने का प्रस्ताव

5837. श्री अंगेकार लाल बेरदा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा (राजस्थान) को विमान सेवा के नक्शे पर लाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादूर) : (क) और (ख) : इण्डियन एयरलाइंस संभाव्य यातायात, विमानों की उपलब्धता आदि की स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पांचवीं योजनावधि के दौरान अन्य नगरों के साथ साथ कोटा (राजस्थान) को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के मामले पर विचार करेंगे।

भारत की सूती मिलों के व्यापार-मंडल हारा रूस का दोरा

5838. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की सूती मिलों का एक उच्चस्तरीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमण्डल रूस जायेगा जो वहां रूस की कपास के बदले भारत निमित वस्त्रों की सप्लाई के बारे में नया समझौता करेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जो प्रतिनिधिमण्डल वहां जा रहा है उसके सदस्यों के नाम और विवरण क्या हैं;

(ग) यह समझौता कब से लागू होगा; और

(घ) इस समझौते से दोनों देशों को कितना-कितना और क्या-क्या लाभ होने की आशा है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Impact of Devaluation of Yen on India's Trade Payments

5839. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan Government have devalued their currency recently; and

(b) if so, its effect on our trade payments with that country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Japanese Yen, which is floating since February 1973, has depreciated against the U.S. dollar during November, 1973. The depreciation in the value of Yen in terms of the U.S. dollar during November 1973 was about 4.7 per cent.

(b) There has been no perceptible impact of this development on India's trade and payments.

Hotel Projects in the Capital

5840. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether the multi authority jurisdictions stand in the way of coming up of hotel projects in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : Action for allocation of sites in Delhi for the construction of hotels, is being taken by the Department of Tourism in co-ordination with the other authorities concerned.

Tourist potential of Andaman-Nicobar Islands

5841. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop Andaman-Nicobar Islands as a tourist attraction;

(b) whether Government have made any study of tourist potential in the said Islands;

(c) if so, the outcome of such a study; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to take up a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Union Territory for the development of tourist facilities in the Andaman-Nicobar islands.

(b) to (d). A comprehensive development of the islands from the point of view of tourism would be taken up as soon as the existing restrictions on the entry of tourists to the islands are relaxed.

Information supplied to Tourists through Regional Centres of Central Tourist Directorate

5842. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the information supplied to tourists through the Regional Centres of the Central Tourist Directorate is not upto date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government are considering the question of introducing a mechanism for constant check-up in this behalf;

(c) whether the Central Tourist Directorate is in constant touch with the State units and its own regional branches; and

(d) if so, in what manner and how frequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No Sir. Every effort is made to ensure that Regional

Centres are kept fully equipped with upto date information for supply to tourists.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Tourist information is compiled, maintained and brought upto date by the Govt. of India Tourist offices all over the country by correspondence as also by personal visits of the trained Information staff to places of tourist interest in their respective regions. This information is exchanged among all Govt. of India Tourist Offices/State Government Tourist Bureaux.

Proposal to evolve new pattern of Budgeting in the Centre

5843. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to evolve a new pattern of budgeting in the Centre; and

(b) if so, the basic outlines of the new pattern?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In exercise of the powers vested in him under Article 150 of the Constitution, the Comptroller and Auditor General has, with the approval of the President, prescribed a revised accounting classification with effect from 1st April, 1974 for the accounts of both the Central and State Governments. The revised classification is broadly in terms of the functions and programmes of Government.

As the budget classification follows the accounting classification, the Budget for the year 1974-75 will show the estimated receipts and expenditures in terms of the revised classification.

A statement indicating the basic outlines of the revised classification is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT***Basic outlines of the revised accounting classification :***

Governmental functions have been grouped into three important sections; viz.

(a) *General Services* like Police, Defence, Collection of Taxes, Administration of Justice, District Administration, Jails, Audit, etc.

(b) *Social and Community Services* like Education, Medical, Public Health, Information and Publicity, Labour & Employment, Housing, etc.

(c) *Economic Services* like Agriculture, Industries, Water and Power Development, Transport and Communications, etc.

(ii) In each section important functions and major programmes have been allotted Major Heads of Account. At present many important functions have no corresponding Major Heads. A large number of new Major Heads like Art and Culture, Housing, Urban Development, Information and Publicity, Social Security and Welfare, Foreign Trade and Export Promotion, Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation, Food and Nutrition, Dairy Development, Village and Small Industries, Tourism etc. have been introduced.

(iii) In the accounting structure major heads are divided into minor heads. Minor head classification is most important for operational control. At present the minor heads mainly represent organisations and this has not been conducive to performance budgeting and programme monitoring. New sets of minor heads which would reflect meaningfully major programmes like prevention and control of diseases, medical relief, promotion of modern Indian languages & literature, schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour, women's welfare, welfare of poor and destitute etc. have been opened.

(iv) Important changes have been made in the classification of capital expenditure. At present investments made by Government in Public Sector Undertakings are all reflected under an omnibus head of account called "Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development", irrespective of the functions to which the investments, relate. In view of the size of the capital investments in various Projects an elaborate classification for investments has been proposed. Thus there would be separate Major Heads for investments in "Machinery and Engineering Industries", "Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries", "Aircraft and Ship Building Industries", "Telecommunication and Electronics Industries", "Consumer Industries", "Mining and Metallurgical Industries", etc.

(v) In view of the phenomenal increase in Governmental outlays by way of loans the accounting classification for loan transactions has been completely revamped. At present the classification of loans is related to parties to whom loans are given e.g. State Governments, Government companies, private parties, Municipalities, etc. and not related to the purpose or programme for which loans are given.

(vi) Expenditure on Secretariat is now accounted for under one head as a part of 'Administrative Services'. This gives a misleading picture of the role of Secretariat. From 1974-75 Secretariat expenditure relating to General Services, Social and Community Services and Economic Services will be recorded under three distinct Major Heads in the relevant sectors.

(vii) All expenditure on Public Works whether on buildings or roads is presently accounted for under a single Major Head called "Public Works". Thus this Major Head includes expenditure on housing, hospital buildings, office buildings, roads, bridges etc. and this vitiates the presentation of expenditures in terms of functions and programmes of Government. Under the revised accounting classification expenditure on roads and bridges will be recorded under a separate Major Head in the Economic Services sector. Similarly housing will be recorded distinctly in the Social and Community Services sector. Expenditure on functional buildings like schools, hospitals etc. will be recorded under the functional Major Heads concerned like "Education", "Medical" etc. Such a break up will facilitate a meaningful appreciation of the total cost of a programme and also an understanding of the nature of public works expenditure.

(viii) The Receipts heads of account have also been revised to show Tax Revenues separately from Non-Tax Revenues. Within Tax Revenues the direct taxes and indirect taxes have been arranged in an orderly fashion.

Smuggling of Mill-Yarn produced in India

5844. SHRI N. TONBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are reports of smuggling of mill-yarn produced in India in the border States of the North-eastern areas;

(b) if so, the steps being taken or already taken to stop smuggling of yarn in those areas; and

(c) if not, whether Government have made any enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A few cases of smuggling of Indian Mill yarn to Bangladesh from the border States of West Bengal and Tripura have come to the notice of Government.

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of goods including mill yarn on the North-eastern border:

Customs staff has been posted along the border in addition to staff of the Border Security Force who have also been empowered to act as Customs Officers for anti-smuggling work. The trends in this regard are constantly reviewed by the concerned agencies and remedial measures adopted. Periodical meetings are held between the staff of Customs department and Border Security Force to exchange information on matters relating to smuggling across the border and to plan co-ordinated action to check smuggling.

(c) in view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

Exports to U.S.S.R. and East European Countries

5845. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports to the Soviet Union and the East European countries during the last three years and the total imports from these countries during the corresponding period;

(b) whether exports to these countries is much more than imports from the countries and as a result there is a heavy accumulation of rupees;

(c) whether there was any discussion in this regard with Mr. Brezhnev who visited India recently; and

(d) whether any plans were formulated to balance imports and exports to and from these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). India's

exports to and imports from USSR and the East European countries during the last three years have been as under:

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(Value in Rs. crores)		
Exports .	362	344	470
Imports	228	209	218

Excess of exports over imports is utilised for debt servicing.

(c) and (d). Under the provision of the Trade and Payments Agreement with these countries, imports and exports balance each other over a period of time.

However, in the discussions that took place at the time of Soviet leader's visit in November, 1973, it was recognised that for the development of Indo-Soviet trade on a balance payment basis, India's imports from USSR should be increased.

Pilot Test House

5846. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pilot test houses as proposed by Government in Bombay are likely to be put up in a number of other Metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the purpose which these pilot test houses will serve to boost our exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, in due course, at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin. These will be all-purpose test houses for exercising quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export commodities.

Hotels managed by I.T.D.C.

5847. SHRI PILOO MODI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels throughout the country which are being managed by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) the categories of all these hotels and the room charges thereof and how these room charges compare with similar class of hotels outside India;

(c) whether Government propose to put up less expensive hotels to attract tourists of average means; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Twelve hotels are being managed by the I.T.D.C.

(b) So far, the following four hotels only have been classified into star categories:—

Ashoka Hotel, 5 Star Deluxe
New Delhi

Hotel Janpath,
New Delhi . 3 Star

Lodhi Hotel, New
Delhi . 2 Star

Ranjit Hotel, New
Delhi . 2 Star

Although the following 8 hotels have yet to be classified, they have been planned to offer service and amenities

of the star categories indicated against each:—

	Star
Akbar Hotel, New Delhi .	5
Ashoka Hotel, Bangalore .	5
Qutab Hotel, New Delhi .	4
Kovalam Grove Cottages, Kovalam	3
Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi .	3
Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	2
Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad	2
Khajuraho Hotel, Khaju- juraho	2

A statement showing the tariff approved for all the 12 hotels is attached. Information regarding the room charges of hotels outside India is available in respect of some of the 5 Star hotels only. According to this information, in most cases, the room rates of hotels outside India are well in excess of the rates charged in the I.T.D.C. hotels.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Proposals for the construction of new hotels for tourists of average means in the public sector by the I.T.D.C. have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan with a tentative provision of Rs. 960 lakhs. Investigations are in progress. The locations and sizes of these establishments have not yet been finalised.

STATEMENT

Name of Hotel	Room only (in Rupees)		Service charges
	A.C. Single	A.C. Double	
Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi .	. 120	180	
Akbar Hotel, New Delhi .	. 100	160	
Janpath Hotel, New Delhi .	. 60.75	110-130	
Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore	. 95	145	
Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi .	. 50-55	75-85	
	. 35-40	55-65 (Non-A/C)	
Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad .	. 65*	110*	
	. 50*	90* (Non-A/C)	
Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	. 50-55	75-85	
	. 35-40	55-65 (Non-A/C)	

*Breakfast included.

Name of Hotel	Room only (in Rupees)		Service charges
	A.C. Single	A.C. Double	
Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho	55	80	
	40	65	(Non-A/c)
Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	55	80	
	40	65	(Non-A/c) 10%
Kovalam Grove Cottages, Kovalam	90	120	10%
Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi (functioning since September, 1973)	60	100	
	45	85	(Non-A/C)
Qutab Hotel, New Delhi (functioning since November, 1973)	90	150	
	200		(Single Apartment)
	300		(Double Apartment)

Export of Jute

5848. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earnings in view of export of Jute likely to be made during the current year; and

(b) what is the percentage of likely increase in foreign exchange earnings as compared to our exports earning from jute during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It is estimated that the foreign exchange earnings from export of jute goods during the current year viz. 1973-74 will be around Rs. 235 crores.

(b) The exports as per present estimates are not likely to reach the levels of 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Setting up of Industries in Santa Cruz Export Processing Zone

5849. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow foreign companies to set up industrial units in the Santa Cruz export processing zone; and

(b) if so, the basis on which Government will permit foreign companies to set up industrial units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Permission to set up industrial units in the Santa Cruz export Processing Zone is accorded on the merits of each proposal, taking into account a number of factors, such as the back-ground of the applicant, the status of technology involved, the extent of foreign exchange likely to be earned, the value added content of the product, the likely impact on the exports of existing units in the country, overseas marketing arrangements made etc. Requests from foreign companies would be considered on the merits of each case with all the relevant aspects in view.

Export of White Printing Paper

5850. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of white printing paper exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government are considering to stop the export of white printing paper as there is scarcity of such paper in India; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) "White Printing

Paper" is not separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification. It falls under "Other Printing and Writing Paper (machine made) in rolls or sheets" the exports of which during the last three years were as under :—

	Rs. Lakhs
1970-71	248
1971-72	76
1972-73	57

(b) and (c). "Writing and Printing Paper, all sorts" has been brought under the Export Control Order, 1968 in Part 'A' of Schedule I with effect from 30th November, 1973. The exports of this item will normally not be allowed except where irrevocable letters of credit had been opened by foreign buyers and accepted by Indian Banks prior to 30th November, 1973.

Air Service from Delhi to Jamnagar

5851. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

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

(a) whether there is no direct service from Delhi to Jamnagar;

(b) if so, whether there is a great public demand for an air service from Delhi to Jamnagar to cover the Saurashtra region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Jamnagar is connected to Delhi via Bombay. There is no proposal to provide a direct service between Delhi and Jamnagar. Indian Airlines are not aware of any public demand in this regard.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की स्टाफ कारों द्वारा खपत किए गये पटेल पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

5852. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 के विभिन्न वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न

मंत्रालयों की स्टाफ कारों द्वारा खपत किए गये पटेल पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर० गणेश) : जितनी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध है उसका एक विवरण-पत्र सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संस्था एल० टी० 6096/73]। पूरी सूचना मंत्रालयों/विभागों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

वर्ष 1973-74 के दीरान विदेशों को निर्यात किए गए माल का मूल्य

5853. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्षों में भारतीय मुद्रा में अनुमानितः कितने व्यय के सामान का निर्यात विदेशों को किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) निर्यात को अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1973-74) के संबंध में पुनर्निर्यातों सहित निर्यातों का अनुमानित मूल्य 2072 करोड़ व्यय के अनुपास लगाया गया है।

(ख) निर्यात उत्पादन तथा निर्यात वेशियों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और विदेशी बाजारों का पता लगाने के लिये सतत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। वर्तमान निर्यात संवर्धन योजनाओं में जब कभी भी आवश्यक समझा जाता है उपर्युक्त परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा उसके बाद के लिये एक दीर्घावधि निर्यात नीति की सिफारिश करने के लिये योजना आयोग के सदस्य प्रो० एस० चक्रवर्ती की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति भी स्थापित की गई है। बम्बई में बरामद किया गया तस्फीरी का माल

5854. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बम्बई में बरामद किये गये तस्फीरी के माल का मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों के विशद कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) वरामद किये गये माल में सोने के मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा में क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) बम्बई में सीमा शुल्क प्राधि-कारियों द्वारा वर्ष 1970, 1971 तथा 1972 में पकड़े गये तस्करी के माल का मूल्य (जिसमें सोना शामिल है) नीचे दिये अनुसार था :—

वर्ष	बम्बई में पकड़े गए माल का बाजार दर पर मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1970	1052
1971	1033
1972	1373

(ख) उपर्युक्त अभियहणों के मिलिसिले में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा उनमें विशद की गई कार्यवाही नीचे दिये अनुसार थी :—

गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	1269
जिन व्यक्तियों के विशद इस्तमासे की कार्यवाही की गई उनकी संख्या	891
दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	516
बदालत द्वारा दोषमुक्त किये गये अवधार छोड़ दिये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	104
जिन व्यक्तियों के विशद इस्तमासे की कार्यवाही बन्द कर दी गई उनकी संख्या	33
जिन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मुकदमे अनिंगित पड़े हैं, उनकी संख्या	232
फरार व्यक्तियों की संख्या	6

(ग) इन वर्षों में पकड़े गये माल में से सोने का मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार था :—

वर्ष	पकड़े गये सोने का भारतीय बाजार दर पर मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1970	603
1971	281
1972	194

Complaint against three employees of Indian Institute of Packaging at Bombay

5855. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether action has been taken against three employees of the Indian Institute of Packaging at Bombay;

(b) whether these three employees are the office-bearers of 'Indian Institute of Packing Employees Association';

(c) whether the action against them has been taken in view of the trade union activities of the Association with which they are connected as office-bearers; and

(d) whether the action against the employees in proposed to be revoked?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). The action against the three employees is due to either unsatisfactory performance or indiscipline and not due to their "Employees Association activities".

Supreme Court judgment on Yarn Control Order

5856. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the policy-implications of the Supreme Court's judgment on the 26th

November, 1973 upholding the yarn Control Order; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are revised by Government to meet the situation created by the Supreme Court judgment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Imports of Edible Oils in Exchange for Groundnuts from USSR

5857. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the boycott of trading of groundnuts, on ships proceeding to Soviet Russia, the spokesmen of the Soviet Government had assured the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation, that equivalent edible oils would be sent to India in exchange of the exported groundnuts if request came from proper quarters of Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government informed Soviet Russia about India's willingness to accept this new arrangement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such assurance having been given by Soviet authorities. Nor is it aware of this assurance having been given by the spokesmen of the Soviet Government to the All India Port and Dock Workers Federations.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Agreement with Fiji

5858. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draft air agreement between India and Fiji has been approved by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

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

(b) It provides that the designated airlines of India and Fiji may each operate up to two services a week, with any kind of aircraft, on the routes specified therein.

Agreement for Loans from Canada

5859. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for a loan of 10 million Canadian dollars has been signed between India and Canada;

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) the total amount out of this loan likely to be earmarked for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A loan Agreement with Canada for 10 million Canadian dollars (Rs. 7 crores) was signed on 27th November, 1973. The loan is meant to finance the import of Potash from Canada during 1973-74. The loan carries no interest, commitment or service charges and is repayable in 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years.

(c) As the entire loan amount is meant to finance the import of Potash from Canada, the question of earmarking any amount out of this loan for West Bengal does not arise.

राज्यों को दिया गया ऋण

5860. श्री विमूति मिथ्या : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 24 नवम्बर, 1973 तक दी गई धनव राशि में से प्रत्येक की ओर कितना ऋण बकाया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऋण वसूल करने की कोई योजना बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) चूंकि सरकार के लेखे वाखिक आधार पर रखे जाते हैं, इसलिये राज्यों के केन्द्र के प्रति क्रृष्ण दायित्वों के आंकड़े विनीय वर्ष के अंत तक की स्थिति के अनुसार बताए जा सकते हैं। 1972-73 के अन्तिम लेखों के अनुसार उक्त वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत में राज्यों के केन्द्र के प्रति क्रृष्ण दायित्व निम्न प्रकार थे :—

क. राज्य	बकाया रकम (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1. अन्ध प्रदेश .	689.99
2. असम . .	369.15
3. बिहार . .	688.35
4. गुजरात . .	296.97
5. हरियाणा . .	213.53
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	117.57
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर .	285.98
8. केरल . .	344.21
9. मध्य प्रदेश . .	414.83
10. महाराष्ट्र . .	628.14
11. मणिपुर . .	34.25
12. मेघालय . .	3.92
13. कर्नाटक . .	423.60
14. नागालैण्ड . .	23.35
15. उड़ीसा . .	468.21
16. पंजाब . .	247.83
17. राजस्थान . .	703.19
18. तमिलनाडु . .	415.23
19. त्रिपुरा . .	33.61
20. उत्तर प्रदेश . .	821.53
21. पश्चिम बंगाल . .	752.74
	7976.18

स. पूरक समेकित निधियों वाले संधी राज्य लेन्द्र :—

1. गोवा, दमन और दीव . .	46.18
2. मिजोराम . .	2.93
3. पाष्ठोचेरी . .	10.83
	59.94

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रत्येक क्रृष्ण के संबंध में निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार क्रृष्ण वसूल किये जा रहे हैं।

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks to Farmers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5861. SHRI R. R. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total sum of money advanced by the nationalised banks to the farmers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli against their earmarked amount during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Advances provided by the public sector banks for agricultural development purposes to farmers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and outstanding as at the end of June 1969 and March 1973 have been as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
June 1969	—
March 1973 (Provisional) . .	0.32

No predetermined amounts are earmarked for the purpose of lending by the banks among the various States. The extent of agricultural loaning in a particular area depends on a variety of factors, viz., the spread of branch offices in rural and semi-urban areas, the organisational set-up of the banks, the strength and performance of the cooperatives in the area, the extension services, input supplies and irrigation facilities available in the locality, the development of banking habit among the farmers of that area etc.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5862. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of State Bank branches and other nationalised banks branches opened during the last three years in Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and

(b) the number of branches likely to be opened during the next five year plan in that territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Dena Bank, which is the only public sector commercial bank having offices in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has four offices in this Union Territory. All the four offices were opened in the post-nationalisation period—one in 1969, two in 1970 and one in 1971. The population per bank office in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, as at the end of June, 1973, was 19,000 as compared to the all-India average of 36,000.

(b) The Reserve Bank has asked all commercial banks to draw up Three Year Rolling Plans for branch expansion. The plans for the three year period 1974-76 are yet to be finalised.

Action taken against some employees working in Traffic Department at Bombay Airport

5863. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the one hand the Indian Airlines Management is trying to reduce the Overtime bills of its employees and on the other hand some employees working in its Traffic Department at Bombay Airport have been taken to task for refusing to work on Overtime; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). By their very nature airline operations often call for detention of workmen beyond a shift to meet the requirements of the work-load and provision exists in the rules to make refusal to do so punishable.

Hence there is nothing wrong in the management administering a warning to certain employees who refused to work overtime as required under the exigencies of service.

What the management is trying to achieve is to match workmen with work-load in the interest of efficiency and safety of operations, improve productivity by eliminating wasteful practices and reduce avoidable overtime which had assumed alarming proportions.

Discontinuance of Flight training programme by Flying Clubs

5864. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Flying Clubs in the Country have discontinued flight training programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the functions performed by such clubs now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The recent increase in the cost of aviation fuel has imposed an additional financial burden on the clubs some of which have informed the Director General of Civil Aviation that unless Government comes to their aid, they may have to suspend their flying training programme.

(c) Flying Clubs carry out the following activities:—

- (i) Impart training to members for issue of Private Pilots' Licence and renewal of Commercial categories of Pilots' licences;
- (ii) Impart training to NCC cadets;
- (iii) Hobby flying;
- (iv) Organise joy rides, air rallies, races, etc.

Curbs on Zinc Imports

5865. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to put curbs on Zinc imports; 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.

Easy flow of Credit for Industrial Commercial, Agricultural and Self-employment purposes to educated youth of hilly regions

5866. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to persuade the nationalised banks to ensure the easy flow of credit for industrial, commercial, agricultural and self-employment purposes to the educated youth of hilly regions of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any plan to ensure this facility and if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up a special committee to examine this question in detail?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It is the accepted policy of Government to encourage greater flow of bank credit to the priority sectors capable of augmenting employment opportunities, particularly those in the form of self-employment endeavours, and to backward areas, including hilly regions. In pursuance of this policy, public sector banks have drawn up a number of schemes. Thus, whereas at the end of June 1969 public sector banks' outstanding advances to priority sectors accounted for 14.9 per cent of their total advances, by the end of June 1973 this proportion increased to 23.8 per cent.

The Government have also made suggestions, in September, 1973 to public sector banks for intensifying their lending for employment schemes for small entrepreneurs and development of infrastructure for small business ventures. These suggestions include, *inter alia*, the following :

(i) Ensuring speedy disposal of loan applications on the basis of viability, preferably within two months, and the review of organisation and procedures, etc. towards this end;

(ii) Charging reasonable rates of interest for such schemes; in cases satisfying the criteria prescribed

under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme, the rate to be charged being only 4 per cent;

(iii) Prescribing reasonable margins, which should be kept suitably low in the case of small loans, and for making sustained efforts to ensure larger spread of schemes for technical entrepreneurs for which no margin money is stipulated;

(iv) For supplementing the efforts of State Government and their corporate agencies in providing consultancy and counselling services to small entrepreneurs; and

(v) Establishing close liaison with District and State authorities and State Financial and Corporate bodies so that decision-making for providing loan assistance to viable projects is speeded up.

In addition to the above, there is a Scheme of differential interest rate, which provides for bank credit at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent to certain categories of borrowers in low-income brackets. The scheme is currently in operation in industrially backward districts, including hilly districts, the main idea being that backward districts should be given priority in a scheme of this type.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

5867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income-tax Authorities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh during the year 1973 ; and

(b) the names of the persons and firms whose premises were raided and the total amount involved in these raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) As per reports received, 57 searches were conducted by the Income-tax Authorities during 1973, upto the end of November, 1973 in the Commissioners' charges of Delhi and Patiala having jurisdiction in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.

(b) The value of assets seized in these searches is Rs. 44.84 lakhs. The names of the persons/firms searched are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6097/73.]

Exemption from payment of Income-tax on allowance received by officials of Indian Airlines

5868. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the nature of allowance, available to the employees of the Indian Airlines, which are not subjected to the levy of Income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The following allowances available to the employees of the Indian Airlines are not subjected to the levy of Income-tax :

- (i) Charter allowance.
- (ii) Special travelling allowance.
- (iii) Stay-over allowance.
- (iv) Meal allowance.
- (v) Daily allowance.
- (vi) Kit maintenance allowance.
- (vii) Telephone allowance.
- (viii) House rent allowance.
- (ix) Transport/conveyance allowance.

In addition to the above allowances, the following benefits are also available to them :

- (i) Light refreshment on ground before each take-off.
- (ii) Free and concessional passages.
- (iii) Reimbursement of loss of licences insurance.
- (iv) Mutual Benefit Fund/Special Annuity.

The taxability of some of the above items is under examination.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उषोगों/संस्थाओं को एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के ऋण दिया जाना

5869. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन उद्योगों अथवा संस्थाओं

को एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के ऋण दिये हैं ;

(ख) इस संबंध में आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया है तथा इसमें से अब तक कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). बैंकों में प्रचलित व्यवहार और प्रथा तथा बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अभियान और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की घाराओं के अनुसार, कानूनी तौर पर बैंकों को अपने असामियों के संबंध में कोई सूचना न देने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। इसलिये, जिस प्रकार यह जानकारी मांगी गयी है उनका व्यौरा देना बैंकों के लिये संभव नहीं है। फिर भी 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में और 30 जून, 1972, 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 और 30 जून, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाली छमाही के दौरान उन एककों की संख्या जिनके लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने ऋण मंजूर किये हैं, एक करोड़ रुपये और उसके ऊपर की अलग अलग सीमा/वृद्धि का एक विवरण भी नीचे दिया गया है :—

असामियों कुल मिला कर की संख्या स्वीकृत सीमाएं
. (करोड़ ४०
में) ,

31 दिसम्बर, 1971			
को समाप्त होने वाले			
वर्ष की अवधि के			
दौरान	27	86.77	
30 जून, 1972, को			
समाप्त होने वाली			
छमाही को दौरान	20	44.44	

असामियों कूल मिलाकर
की मूल्या स्वीकृत सीमाएं
(करोड़ ६०
में)

31 दिसम्बर, 1972			
को समाप्त होने			
वाली छमाही के			
दौरान ..	42	135.40	
30 जून, 1973 को			
समाप्त होने वाली			
छमाही के दौरान	49	148.83	

इन सीमाओं के अंतर्गत, क्रृषकर्ता सम्बन्धित बैंकों में समय समय पर धन लेते हैं या वापस करते हैं। तामाच्यतः इनकी नामायिक समीक्षा की जाती है। असामियों के कार्य निष्पादन और उनकी विशेष प्रकार की सुविधा की आवश्यकताओं को देखकर ही स्वीकृत रकम नामंजूर/कम/इसमें वृद्धि हेरफेर किया जाता है।

भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की कैपिटल राशि

5870. श्री शंकर दायाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की भूमा करेंगे कि जीवन बीमा निगम की कुल कैपिटल राशि कितनी है और उसमें से कितनी राशि क्रृष्ण और शेयर के रूप में व्यय की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतसी) : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 5(1) के अन्तर्गत भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम की मूल पूँजी के रूप में पांच करोड़ रुपये रकम की व्यवस्था की थी। जिन बीमा कम्पनियों का कारोबार जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपने हाथ में लिया था उनको मुआवजा देने के लिये इस रकम की व्यवस्था की गई थी, क्रृष्ण देने अयत्ता शेयर खरीदने के लिये नहीं।

Fraud committed in Srikunta and Peth Branches of Central Bank in Maharashtra and Gujarat

5871. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fraud involving Rs. 650 crores advanced for agricultural purposes by various Branches of the Central Bank of India in Maharashtra and Gujarat, particularly Srikunta and Peth Branches in Poona and Mithakali Branch in Ahmedabad, has come to the notice of Government : and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b). The Central Bank of India has reported that agricultural Loans outstanding in Maharashtra and Gujarat totalled Rs. 25.00 crores and Rs. 3.50 crores respectively in July 1973 of which Rs. 2.21 crores and Rs. 0.79 crore were overdue on 31st March 1973 in Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. Thus even the overdues are much less than Rs. 650 crores allegedly involved in fraud.

As regards Agricultural advances at Shrigonda, Peth and Mithakhali branches, the Central Bank of India has furnished the following information :

(i) Shrigonda Branch

Advances for wells and pumpsets and crop loans in June 1973 totalled Rs. 41 lacs covering 1975 farmers. Against a demand Rs. 35 lacs in 1972-73, Rs. 6 lacs only, was recovered. The balance of Rs. 29 lacs, accumulated over the last three years, were partly due to scarcity conditions and partly to difficulty experienced by growers in 1970-71 in marketing sugarcane because of inordinate delay in commissioning of the local Cooperative Sugar Factory which was expected to commence crushing in 1971. The Sugarcane crop loans accounting for 70% of overdues, were therefore converted into term loans so as to allow borrowers to repay their dues in three years. These loans are all secured by mortgage of land. Shrigonda Cooperative Sugar Factory crushing in 1973 and the bank should be in position to recover the overdues.

(ii) *Peth Branch*

The advances were mainly crop loans disbursed for growing potatoes since 1969-70, the annual amount disbursed being about Rs. 16 lacs benefiting about 700 farmers every year. Against this, recovery was 97% and 89% in 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively. In 1971-72, the recoveries were extremely poor being 17% only, following extensive damage to the crops owing to drought conditions. The request of cultivators affected by natural calamities for extension of repayment has been considered sympathetically by the bank. In addition, schemes for pumpsets have been sanctioned by the branch since 1969-70 and the amount disbursed till September 1973 was of the order of Rs. 14 lacs covering 350 borrowers. Out of these loans, irregularities relating to non supply of pumpsets by the dealers in 37 cases were brought to the bank's notice. In 16 of these cases, the dealers have since refunded the amounts borrowed and, in another 19 cases, similar refund is expected soon. In the 2 remaining cases, the bank proposes legal action.

(iii) *Mithakhali Branch*

Advances for wells and pumpsets aggregated Rs. 63.14 lacs in September 1973. The recovery in 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 was 66%, 43%, 26% and 9% respectively. The default in loan payments is attributed to extensive crop failure owing to drought in some areas and pumpsets remaining idle—the farmers not benefiting as anticipated. The advances were also spread in 268 villages with a radius of 75 miles from the branch. The bank has taken up an intensive recovery campaign since 1972 and recoveries are being effected. The bank has also given sympathetic consideration to rephasing of loan instalments of borrowers for genuine reasons. The discrepancies in documentation have been set right. The bank holds documents/balance confirmation letters for all these loans.

The Central Bank of India has further reported that, in all these cases, the problem to be tackled is one of recovery of overdues from farmers who have been identified and there is no evidence suggestive of fraud.

In so far as the Agricultural advances in Mithakhali branch is concerned, the Central Bureau of Investigation, who

had also investigated into the matter, has since submitted its report to the bank and the same is under the active consideration of the bank.

Salary of Employees of different categories in Life Insurance Corporation of India

5872. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the salary of a Development Officer, A.B.M., Branch Manager, Divisional Manager, Clerk, Assistant; and Superintendent, category-wise, during 1956 and 1973 in the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Delhi Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Loans given for Undertaking Pilot Training by the Civil Aviation Department

5873. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given by the Civil Aviation Department to persons undergoing pilot training;

(b) whether the State Governments also sanction loans to the candidates belonging to their States; and

(c) if so, the amount and terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHDUR) : (a) The Civil Aviation Department does not give any loans or scholarships for pilot training courses. However, individual trainees are eligible to receive subsidised flying training at the flying clubs limited up to Private Pilots' Licence standard.

(b) and (c). Certain State Governments sponsor training of their nominees at the clubs and pay scholarships covering the flying fees payable by the trainees for such training. Precise details about the amount and terms and conditions of the scholarship granted by the various State Governments are, however, being collected.

Investment by West Germany

5874. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance received and investment made by West German Government and its industrialists in our country; and

(b) the industries for which the investment and assistance is given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b).

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**Credits**

The amount of credits so far expended by the Government of Federal Republic of Germany inclusive of credits for 1973-74 is DM 5440.61 million (Rs. 1681.1 crores) consisting of DM 4289.30 million (Rs. 1325.4 crores) towards import of goods and services and DM 1151.31 million (Rs. 355.7 crores) by way of debt relief loans for rescheduling of principal repayments. In addition, Suppliers' Credits aggregating to DM 326 million (Rs. 100.7 crores) have also been received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The industries benefited by these credits are:—

Chemical including fertilizer and petrochemicals, mining, steel including alloy and special steel, electric power, automobile and electrical engineering industries, ships and ship-buildings, railways, etc.,

Grants

(i) *Debt Relief*: The grants received so far by way of reduction of interest charges on past loans in DM 118.6 million (Rs. 36.7 crores).

(ii) *Food Aid*: The value of grants received in 1969 under the International Food Assistance Programme was Rs. 2.65 crores.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Federal Republic of Germany has been providing, on a grant basis, technical assistance in the form of German experts, training facilities for Indians, and supply of equipment and

materials in such fields as science and technology, agriculture, education, T.V., vocational training, etc. The total value of technical assistance received upto the end of March, 1973 is estimated at Rs. 12 crores.

INVESTMENT

The outstanding long term private investments from the Federal Republic of Germany in India stood at Rs. 74 crores as at the close of March, 1970. The fields in which the investments have been made are: manufacturing industries, mining and services.

(N.B. The rupee equivalent of the DM amounts mentioned in the context of Financial Assistance have been arrived at the current rate of exchange of 1 DM= Rs. 3.09).

Investment in India by Benelaz Countries

5875. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made and assistance received from 'Benelux' countries and their industrialists in our country, countrywise; and

(b) the industries for which the investment and assistance is given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b).

INVESTMENT

Belgium/Luxumburg: The outstanding long term private investments from Belgium/Luxumburg in India stood at Rs. 9.5 crores at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the investments have been made are Mining; Manufacturing Industries and services.

The Netherlands: The outstanding long term Dutch private investments in India stood at Rs. 17.5 crores at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the Dutch investments have been made are manufacturing Industries and services.

ASSISTANCE

No assistance has been received from Luxumburg so far.

Belgium : Belgian Credits to India commenced in 1962/63 and consisted of entirely Supplies credits up to 1965/66. The aggregate of suppliers credits received so far is BF 2500 million (Rs. 40.5 crores).

The Government-to-Government credits from Belgium commenced in 1966/67 and have aggregated to BF 1310 million (Rs. 21.22 crores). This amount consists of BF 855 million (Rs. 13.85 crores) towards import of goods and services from Belgium and BF 455 million (Rs. 7.37 crores) towards debt relief.

The main items imported from Belgium include Bulk carriers; locos, cross-bar equipment; Machine Tools; automatic looms; equipment for fertilizer and chemical plants; power generation equipment; fertilizers; steel rools; and raw materials for the glass industry.

The Netherlands : The Netherlands have been extending financial assistance to India since 1962 both by way of General Purpose Credits and Suppliers' credits. The total aid received so far is DFl. 559.3 million (Rs. 125.44 crores) of which the General Purpose credits amount for DFl. 461.5 million (Rs. 103.5 crores) and the suppliers credits account for DF 1,97.8 million (Rs. 21.94 crores). The Suppliers credits have since been discontinued and were used for the import of capital equipment. The General Purpose credits over the last few years have included an element of Debt relief by way of reduction in the interest rate on earlier credits.

The main items imported from the Netherlands under the Credit were equipment, components and raw materials for the electrical and electronics industries; fertilizers, chemicals, Nylon Yarn; steel Dredgers, pontoons, etc., apart from services and know-how for fertilizers plants and dredging.

N.B. The rupee equivalents of the Belgian France and Dutch Guilder (DF1) mentioned in the context of the financial assistance extended by the two countries have been calculated at the present Central Exchange rate of 1 BF=Rs. 0.162 and 1 DFl=Rs. 2.243).

Investment by Scandinavian Countries

5876. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of investment and assistance received from the Scandinavian countries and their industrialists in our country, country-wise, and

(b) the industries for which the investment and assistance is given ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b).

INVESTMENT

1. Denmark :

The outstanding long term Danish private investments in India stood at Rs. 1.3 crores at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the Danish investments have been made are manufacturing Industries and services.

2. Norway :

The outstanding long term private investments from Norway in India stood at Rs. 0.5 crores at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the investments have been made are manufacturing industries and services.

3. Sweden :

The outstanding long term Swedish Private Investment in India stood at Rs. 18.7 crores at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the Swedish investments have been made are manufacturing industries and services.

4. Finland :

The outstanding long-term Finnish private investments in India stood at Rs. 1.7 crores as at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the Finnish investments were made are manufacturing industries and services.

ASSISTANCE :

1. Denmark :

We have been receiving financial Assistance from Denmark since 1963. The total number of loans extended so far is six-4 general purpose credits aggregating to D.Kr. 115 million (Rs. 12 crores) and 2 Food Loans amounting to D.Kr. 60 million (Rs. 6.25 crores). The general purpose credits have been used for the

import of capital equipment like Dairy machinery, marine diesel engines and garage equipment; components and spares and the food loans were used primarily for the import of milk powder.

2. Norway :

We received only one credit of N.Kr. 15 million (Rs. 1.64 crores) from Norway in 1968 for the import of fishing vessels, equipment and spares for the fisheries industry. Part of the credit was converted into grant in 1971. The Credit was utilised to the extent of N. Kr. 1.6 million (Rs. 17.5 lakhs) only and the balance amount of credit has since lapsed.

3. Sweden :

Sweden has been extending assistance to India since 1964 and the total aid so far advanced amounts to S.Kr. 381 million (Rs. 57.61 crores). Since the last two years the aid comprised of both the credit and cut-right grants, the latter being restricted to imports from Sweden. As the aid is untied, covering imports from any country, it is a valuable substitute for our own foreign resources.

The aid is for general purposes though in 1971, part of the aid was specifically given for dairy development. The Swedes also extended in 1971, a special Credit of S.Kr. 26 million (Rs. 3.93 million) for SILO (wheat storage) project. In addition, debt relief of \$ 0.51 million (Rs. 4.37 crores) in the form of a grant has been given in 1972/73, when India was to pay for the first time interest charges only on the earlier credits.

Finland :

No assistance on a Govt. to Govt. basis has been received from Finland so far.

N.B. : The rupee equivalents of the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Kroner mentioned in the context of the financial assistance extended by the three countries have been arrived at the present Central Exchange rate of 1 D.Kr.=Rs. 1.043; 1 N.Kr.=Rs. 1.095 and 1 S.Kr.=Rs. 1.512.

Investment of Foreign Countries

5877. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance received from and investment made by U.S.A., Canada, Switzerland, Japan and Australia and their industrialists in our country, country-wise; and

(b) the industries for which the investment and assistance is given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

(a) and (b).

INVESTMENT

1 U.S.A. :

The outstanding long term U.S. investments in India stood at Rs. 426.2 crores at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the U.S. investments have been made are Plantations, Petroleum, Manufacturing Industries and Services.

2. Canada :

The outstanding long term investments from Canada in India stood at Rs. 20.7 crores at the end of March, 1970. Postponement of principal repayment and payment of interest. The total amount involved on this account upto 1971/72 is Rs. 26.20 crores.

Industry-wise data of assistance is not maintained.

The total aid received from Canada aggregated to C\$ 1250.79 million (Rs. 908.70 crores). The aid comprised of loans valued at C\$ 530.544 million (Rs. 385.44 crores), Grants (including two wheat loans) for food and non-food items C\$ 712.284 million (Rs. 517.47 crores) and debt relief C\$ 7.960 million (Rs. 5.78 crores).

The industries mainly assisted by Canada are in the field of irrigation & Power, communications, transportation, petroleum & mineral development, scientific and industrial research, etc. Canada has also provided assistance for the import of food articles, fertilizers and industrial commodities including raw materials.

3. Switzerland :

Switzerland has been extending aid to India since 1960 and the total aid so

far received from that country is S.Fr. 300 million (Rs. 56.88 crores). 10% of the cost of the total imports is to be borne by the Government of India from out of its own free resources and the balance 90% is financed under the credit. Except for the imports under the Development Loan of S. Fr. 35 million tied to the Opras-Sultanpur-Lucknow 400 K.V. Transmission Scheme, the entire credit is available for import of goods of Swiss origin only.

The main items of import under the Swiss Credit have been electrical equipment, including transformers; machine tools; precision instruments; textile machinery and logging equipment.

4. Japan

Japan has been extending credits to India as a member of the Aid India Consortium since its inception in 1958. The total amount of aid offered by Japan upto end of March, 1973 was Yen 275.574 billion (Rs. 661.38 crores), consisting of—

(i) Yen 231.064 billion (Rs. 554.55 crores) towards import of goods and services from Japan; and

(ii) Yen 44.51 billion (Rs. 106.83 crores) towards debt relief.

The small balance of Yen 0.270 million (Rs. 0.65 crores) is earmarked for meeting the requirements of Bombay High Project of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission. Besides the above, during the years 1958 to 1971 Japan had also given Suppliers' credits aggregating to Yen 75 billion (Rs. 180 crores).

For the current year 1973-74, the Government of Japan have offered a sum of Yen 33 billion (Rs. 79.2 crores) consisting of Yen 7.022 billion (Rs. 16.8 crores) towards commodity aid, Yen 14.978 billion (Rs. 36 crores) towards debt relief and Yen 11 billion (Rs. 26.4 crores) towards Project aid. The agreements are yet to be signed.

The industries benefitted by Japanese credits are chemicals including fertilisers, mining and metallurgy, special and alloy steel, power, textile ships and shipbuilding, oil, petrochemicals etc.

4. Australia :

Australian aid to India has been in the form of out-right grants under the

Colombo Plan and technical assistance. No Loan assistance has been received from Australia so far.

N.B. The rupee equivalents of the U.S. dollar, Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, Japan Yen of amounts mentioned in context of the Assistance received from those countries have been calculated at the rate of 1 U.S. \$ == Rs. 7.50 ; 1 C\$ == 7.265 ; 1 S.Fr. == Rs. 1.896 and 1 Yen == Rs. 0.024.

Investment made by USSR and other East European Countries in India

5878. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of investment made and assistance received from USSR and the East European Countries in our country, country-wise; and

(b) the industries for which the investment and the assistance is given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Table below indicates country-wise details of credits received so far by India from USSR and other East European Countries :

(In Rs. Crores)

Name of the country	Total amount of credits signed so far	Value of contracts placed upto 31-10-73
U. S. S. R. .	1,021.14	765.17@
Bulgaria	11.25	2.25
Czechoslovakia .	176.20	92.91
Hungary	25.00	4.86
Poland	38.16	38.16
Rumania	20.15*	20.15
Yugoslavia . .	59.64	59.64
TOTAL .	1,351.54	983.14

@ The figure of Rs. 765.17 crores relates to contracts placed upto 30-9-73.

*The total amount of the Credit is unspecified but this has been used so far to the extent of Rs. 20.15 crores.

In addition, deferred payment facilities on normal commercial terms from USSR and some of the other East European countries are also available.

(b) The following are the broad categories of industries for which the above assistance has been given :

Iron & Steel;

Heavy Industries, like Heavy Machine Building Plant, Coal Mining Machinery Plant etc.;

Machinery for the manufacture of Power Equipment;

Oil Exploration & Production, including setting up of Oil Refineries;

Non-ferrous Metals;

Fruit & Vegetable Processing;

Drugs and Chemicals;

Equipment for manufacture of Machine Tools;

Equipment for Fertilizer Plants;

Telecommunications Equipment (purchase of microwave equipment);

Machinery for manufacture of electric and fluorescent lamps;

Coal mining machinery and equipment;

Purchase of ships;

Purchase of Power Plants.

Increase in Export of Cotton Textiles

5879. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4173 dated the 24th August, 1973 and state :

(a) whether cotton textile export has gone up;

(b) if not, whether Government have taken necessary steps in this direction; and

(c) what is the latest cotton export figure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Cotton textile exports during the current year have been better than during last year. During January-October, 1973, exports have gone upto Rs. 155.16 crores as against Rs. 125.38 crores during the same period in 1972.

राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

5880. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य की जनसंख्या के अनुपात के आधार पर सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उसी आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े वर्गों को सहायता देने पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं ; तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध भारत सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में तालाबन्दी होने के कारण कामचलाऊ विमान सेवा के संचालन में गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों का सहयोग

5881. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस में तालाबन्दी के कारण गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों ने कामचलाऊ विमान सेवा के संचालन में अपना सहयोग दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके कारण कितनी आय हुई है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विभाग ने मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां। कुछ निजी परिचालकों को इण्डियन एयर-लाइंस के कुछ शार्ट्स पर दैनंदिन आधार पर गर-अनुसूचित सेवाएं परिचालित करने की अनुमति दी गयी है।

(ब) इन निजी परिचालकों द्वारा अंजित आय मंत्र वी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

Amount spent on construction of MMTC/STC Staff Quarters in New Delhi

5882. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the construction of MMTC/STC staff quarters in New Delhi, quarter-wise and type-wise;

Type A=Rs. 13,330 per quarter (including the components of common areas of stairhalls & corridors)

Type B=Rs. 13,700 per quarter Ditto.

Type C=Rs. 18,600 per quarter Ditto.

Type D=Rs. 39,900 per quarter (including the component of common areas of stairhalls, corridors and the component of stilt flooring).

(b) Type of Quarter	Amount withheld for all quarters of the type	Payment made to contractors for all quarters of the type	Payment made to architects so far for all quarters of the type
A	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 20,16,500	Rs. 6,06,466
B	Rs. 22,000	Rs. 35,92,167	—
C	Rs. 45,000	Rs. 22,72,546	—
D	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 37,68,011	—

(b) the payment withheld for getting the inferior material replaced and payments made to contractors and architect(s) so far, separately;

(c) the number of contractors/architect(s) to whom contracts were given and stipulated time for completion of work, separately;

(d) the quantity with value of controlled material received for construction of staff quarters of STC/MMTC Housing Colony in New Delhi from different sources; and

(e) whether the contractors have completed the work in time and if not, the reasons therefor and the loss suffered by the Corporations on account of delay in completing the construction work in time with date of completion and date of actual allotment made to staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The approximate costs are:—

(c) Type of quarters	Name of the contractor	Stipulated time for construction (Completion)
A	M/s. Eastern Construction Company.	22-1-1972
B	M/s. B. D. Sharma & Co.	5-9-71 (3 blocks) 15-11-71 (3 blocks) 5-1-72 (4 blocks)
C	M/s. Inder Singh Bhandari & Sons.	22-1-1972
D	M/s. Vaish Bros. & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	24-9-1972

Architects for all the quarters were M/s. Master, Sathe & Kothari, New Delhi

	Quantity	Cost
(d) (1) M. S. Bars . . .	131.500 M.T.	Rs. 1,88,339.00
(2) Cement . . .	9,468.55 M.T.	Rs. 17,90,059.24
(e) Due to Indo-Pak War resulting in scarcity of materials labour and transport etc. Some delay occurred in completion of the quarters. the delayed completion is not construed to have resulted in losses to the Corporations as the delay was unavoidable.		

The dates of completion and allotment made to staff are mentioned below :—

	Date of completion as certified by the Architects	Date of actual allotment made to staff	
		M.M.T.C.	S.T.C.
Type A	15-3-1973	19-2-1973	1-7-1973
Type B	15-11-1972 (3 blocks) 15-11-1972 (3 blocks) 15-3-1973 (4 blocks)	4-11-1972 23-12-1972	1-7-1973 — 1-7-1973
Type C	31-3-1973	27-6-1973	1-7-1973
Type D	In progress by 31-3-1974	Likely to be completed	

Proposal for providing efficient transport to Tourists and Visitors arriving in Delhi

5883. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take urgent steps in the field of providing efficient and speedy public transport to the increasing number of tourists and visitors arriving in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features of such a network?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Road transport facilities (DLZ'DLY taxis and tourist coaches) are provided by the India Tourism Development Corporation as well as by private operators in Delhi. These facilities are augmented from time to time according to the needs. D.T.C. which runs public transport services in Delhi also caters to the requirements of tourist and visitors to Delhi by providing special tourist buses.

Export to and Import from EEC Countries

5884. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the commodities exported to and imported from the nine EEC countries during the current year 1973 (January to November); and

(b) the relevant amounts thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Statistics upto May, 1973 only are available. India's exports to and imports from EEC Countries during the period Jan.-May, 1973 are as follows :

(Rs. crores)

Country	Imports	Exports
1	2	3
Belgium . .	24.39	15.74
France . .	16.00	20.37
Federal Republic of Germany .	64.71	27.03

	I	2	3
Italy . . .	19.64	22.83	
Luxembourg . .	Negl.	Negl.	
Netherlands . .	15.41	15.98	
U. K. . .	94.17	80.42	
Denmark . .	0.85	2.44	
Ireland . .	Negl.	2.53	
TOTAL . .	234.57	187.34	

Commoditywise details in respect of the above countries are not readily available.

Economy in Governmental Expenditure

5885. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's recently declared plans at economy in Governmental expenditure are being properly and fully implemented; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the amount saved during the five months from 1st August to 30th November, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). In order to control inflationary pressures in the economy, a series of steps have been introduced to effect economies in the budgets of different Ministries/Departments with a view to reducing the extent of deficit financing. In addition to economy measures already in force, further economies introduced in the non-Plan expenditure of Government are:

A 10% reduction in contingencies and travelling allowances; deferment of construction of non-functional buildings which have not proceeded beyond the plinth level; deferment of annual repairs and maintenance of Govt. buildings except a few prestigious buildings; ban on creation of new posts which have remained vacant for more than six months; deferment of rotational transfer of officers in various branches of Government to save on transfer allowances; savings in petrol consumption by departmental vehicles and

on telephone calls; economies in expenditure on entertainment and foreign travel; curtailment in house building advance to Govt. employees; economy in expenses involved in holding of conferences, seminars and meetings; keeping to a minimum invitations for holding international gatherings and directing the public sector undertakings to minimise their cash losses by generating more internal resources through efficient functioning.

In addition it has been found necessary to effect economies in Plan expenditure as well. This would be done in such a manner that progress of key projects and programmes which are essential and are in an advanced stage of completion is not affected while projects and schemes which are not essential and will require a relatively long period to mature will be slowed down. A saving of Rs. 100 crores is also being effected in Central assistance to State Plans.

It is expected that there would be an aggregate saving of about Rs. 400 crores as a result of these measures.

These economy measures are being implemented, by and large, by the different Ministries/Departments.

Assessment of savings in the different Ministries/Departments is still continuing and it will take some more time to assess the full impact of these economy measures. An interim assessment of savings in respect of different Ministries/Departments is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LLT-6098/73].

Proposal to build Tourist Hostels

5886. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to built tourist hostels at important places in the country to cater to the needs of thousands of foreign tourists with comparatively modest income and belonging particularly to the students' world;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Government's programme during 1973-74, for construction of Youth Hostels and Tourist Bungalows intended for catering to this class of tourists is detailed below :

1. *Youth Hostels*— 15 (Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Dalhousie, Darjeeling, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Madras, Nainital, Panaji, Panchkula, Patni Top, Puri & Trivandrum).

2. *Tourist Bungalows*— 11 (Dharmashala, Darjeeling, Gaubati, Jaisalmer, Ludhiana, Mantralaya, Porbander, Rameshwaram, Sahibi Nadi, Suraj Kund and Warrangal).

Details of new construction to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan, for Youth Hostels, Tourist Bungalows, Motels, Camping Sites etc., are under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Target of Savings during current year

5887. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's savings targets for the current year are likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, the results achieved till the end of November, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The series of economy measures introduced this year were aimed at effecting savings of about Rs. 400 crores in the expenditure of Government. From the interim assessment of savings made so far in respect of different Ministries/Departments, it is expected that, by and large, savings of the order of the targeted amount would be achieved.

2. Assessment of savings in the different Ministries/Departments is still continuing and it will take some more time to assess the full impact of these economy measures. An interim assessment of savings in respect of different Ministries/Departments is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6099/73].

**मारुति लिमिटेड के शेयरधारियोंपर करों
को बकाया राशि**

5888. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मारुति लिमिटेड में 1000 रुपये अथवा इस से अधिक मूल्य के शेयर धारण करने वालों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर करों की राशि बकाया है;

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक शेयरधारी पर करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ग) वे कर कोइन-कोइन से हैं जो तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से उन को और बकाया पड़े हैं; और

(घ) इन बकाया करों को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस संबंध में आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

लल्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० बार० गणेश) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकवित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Cash Assistance given to Exporters of Ayurvedic Medicines

5889. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cash assistance given to exporters of Ayurvedic medicine preparations during 1971-72, 1972-73 and and in 1973-74;

(b) the existing or proposed export incentives which are made available to the exporters of Ayurvedic peraparations; and

(c) the names and addresses of registered exporters of such preparations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The information regarding payment of cash assistance is compiled for the group "Chemicals and Allied Products" as a whole and not separately commodity-wise.

(b) Ayurvedic preparations are not classified separately. According to the Index in Red Book Vol. II Ayurvedic Medicines (manufactured by a manufacturer approved for this purpose by the State Drugs Controller) are classified under B. II. I. (Drugs and Drug Intermediates) which carries an Import Replenishment of 20% and Cash Assistance at 20%.

(c) The names and addresses of some of the registered exporters in Ayurvedic medicines are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

List of names and addresses of some of the registered exporters in Ayurvedic Medicines

1. M/s. BOERRINGER KNELL LTD., BOMBAY.
2. M/s. HAMDARD (WAKF) LABORATORIES, DELHI.
3. M/s. J. HEMCHAND & CO., BOMBAY.
4. M/s. J. NAGINDAS & CO., BOMBAY.
5. M/s. KESARI KUTEERAM PRIVATE LTD., MADRAS.
6. M/s. NAVRATNA PHARMACEUTICALS LABS., COCHIN.
7. M/s. PACIFIC TRADERS, BOMBAY.
8. M/s. SAPAT & Co., BOMBAY.
9. M/s. T. A. RATNASABHA-PATHI CHETTIAR & SONS., NAGAPATTINAM.
10. M/s. THE REX TRADING CO., MADRAS.
11. M/s. THE CALCUTTA CHEMICALS CO. LTD., CALCUTTA.
12. M/s. ZANDU PHARMACEUTICALS WORKS LTD. BOMBAY.

Formulation of Schemes to give loans to various categories of Small farmers

5890. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme or schemes which the State Bank of India and other nationalised Banks have formulated to give loans of various categories to the small farmers;

(b) whether the Bank officials have been entrusted with the task of approaching the small farmers direct for distributing loans and for completing the formalities for giving loans; and

(c) whether Government have ever considered the feasibility of having the net work of field workers of various Banks to assist the small farmers in obtaining loans and making repayments of the same, if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). The public sector banks provide credit facilities to the farming community including small farmers. These include short-term credit for crop loans and term loans for various agricultural operations and other allied activities. In order to ensure increased coverage of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, the banks are associating themselves with the Small Farmers Development Agencies/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies. The State Bank of India Groups gives preference to these areas for setting up their Agricultural Development Branches. The banks have also started setting up Farmers' Service Societies in different areas for wider coverage of the small/marginal farmers.

The public sector banks have provided a number of concessions to the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, such as charging of concessional interest rates according to the size of the holding, the differential interest rate from the eligible categories, absorption of legal charges for various loan proposals from such farmers, providing credit upto specified limits without insisting upon mortgage of land, advances against Group Guarantee etc. The technical field staff of the banks has been entrusted with the task of assisting the farmers in proper completion of loan application forms and other formalities.

Reserve Bank of India and Government of India have also been urging the banks for increased coverage of the agricultural sector and especially to assist the small/marginal farmers in obtaining loans for meeting their productive needs.

व्यय में कमी

5891. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कौन-कौन से मदों में किन रूप से खर्च कम किया गया और इस बजट वर्ष में कुल कितना खर्च कम होने की आशा है; और

(ख) क्या मित्रव्यविता अभियान के परिणामस्वरूप धन की कमी के कारण किसी परियोजना से सम्बन्धित कार्य छोड़ दिया गया है अथवा उसकी गति मंद हो गई है और यदि कोई कार्य छोड़ दिया गया है अथवा उसकी गति मंद कर दी गई है तो ऐसी परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 6100/73]

शाहबाद में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा भारे गये छापों के दौरान बरामद किया गया सोना और नकद धन

5892. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर अधिकारियों ने नवम्बर, 1973 के दौरान शाहबाद में 1.15 लाख रुपये का सोना, चांदी तथा नकदी धन बरामद किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस व्यक्ति के घर से ये वस्तुये बरामद की गई हैं; और

(ग) उस घर के मालिक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जहाँ से ये वस्तुएं बरामद हुई थीं?

दित्त नंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). मेन्स सुर-कूट्टी लाल देवी दयाल, शाहबाद के रिहायशी व्यापारिक परिसरों की आयकर प्राधिकारियों

द्वारा 8 और 9 नवम्बर, 1973 का लो गई तलाशियों के परिणामस्वरूप निम्नलिखित परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गईं :

नकदी	30,000 रु०
वस्त्र आभूषण	1,40,000 रु०
चांदी	38,300 रु०

(ग) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132(5) के अधीन कार्यवाही चल रही है।

भारतीय वायु सेना तथा इंडियन एयरलाइंस में तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को वेतन

5893. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन नंबी यह वेतनों की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय भारतीय वायुसेना के तकनीकी कर्मचारी को सेवानिवृत्त होने के समय अधिकतम वेतन कितना मिलता है तथा इंडियन एयरलाइंस के तकनीकी कर्मचारी को नियुक्त और सेवा निवृत्ति के समय कितना वेतन मिलता है और उनके वेतनों में अन्तर्मानता होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन नंबी (श्री राज बहादुर) : अफसर पद से नीचे के भारतीय वायुसेना सेवा कार्मिकों की सारी वेतन नंरचना पूर्णतः प्रशिक्षित पैदल सैनिक के वेतन पर आधारित है जिसे इस समय प्रथम वेतन आयोग द्वारा अधृत-दक्ष कर्मचारी के रूप में परिभासित व्यक्ति के समकक्ष माना जाता है। इन कर्मचारियों को निवृत्ति विनियमों के अनुसार निःशुल्क राशन, निःशुल्क आवास, सेवान्वर्दी, आदि, जैसे रियायतें प्राप्त होती हैं। उनके सेवा नियम व शर्तें इंडियन एयरलाइंस के तकनीशियों से भिन्न हैं, अतः भारतीय वायु सेना के तकनीशियों के वेतनों की नुसार इंडियन एयरलाइंस के जो कि एक वाणिज्यिक संस्था है, तकनीशियों के वेतनों से कदरा उचित नहीं है।

Advancing of credit by Nationalised Banks for Small Scale Industries in Bihar

5894. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2870 on the 30th November, 1973 and state :

(a) the causes for the abnormal neglect and backwardness of the Districts of Darbhanga, Saharsa, Champaran and other Districts of North Bihar with regard to the advancement of credit for small scale industries and what remedial measures are being undertaken to bring them at par with the other Districts of Bihar and the rest of country; and

(b) how many new small scale industries have been granted credit and how many applications are pending District-wise and for what period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The extent of bank credit utilisation by small scale industrial units in an area depends upon the number and type of such units in that area, which in turn is governed by factors such as resources endowment, availability of technical and consultancy services, infrastructural facilities, entrepreneurship, etc. The financial institutions, on their part, have been taking several steps for increasing the flow of credit to small scale industrial units particularly in under banked areas including Bihar State. In 1970, the Industrial Development Bank of India constituted an Inter-Institutional Study Team to undertake a survey of Bihar State for assessing the scope of industrial development in that State. The recommendations of this Study Team are being considered for implementation by an inter-institutional group. A technical consultancy centre is proposed to be set up to organise area development programmes, to set up development centres and to take up the construction of new industrial estates at potential centres in the State.

(b) The present arrangements for flow of data in the banks do not provide for compilation of information relating to the number of new units financed or the number of applications pending. The available data which relate to the outstanding amount of credit extended by scheduled commercial banks

to small scale industries in the northern districts of Bihar State as on the last Friday of December, 72 are set out below :

District	Outstanding Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Champaran (East Champaran & West Champaran)	27
2. Darbhanga (Madhubani, Darbhanga & Samastipur)	14
3. Muzaffarpur (Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur & Vaishali)	40
4. Purnea (Katihar & Purnea)	72
5. Saharsa	7
6. Saran (Siwan & Saran)	16

(The names of the new Districts are given in the brackets)

Amount of Loans Granted to States by L.I.C. under "Own Your House Scheme"

5895. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans granted to States by the Life Insurance Corporation under "Own your house scheme" during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : The Life Insurance Corporation of India does not grant loans to States under "OYH" Scheme. The loan is admissible to individual policyholders.

Statement of loans sanctioned under "OYH" Scheme in different States during the last three years is given below :—

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Andhra Pradesh	26,68,000	48,01,000	39,46,000
2. Assam (including Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura & Arunachal Pradesh)	14,92,000	15,94,000	17,67,000
3. Bihar	11,71,500	16,23,500	18,03,000
4. Gujarat	22,31,500	22,28,000	32,64,000
5. Kerala	9,64,500	18,73,500	20,30,500
6. Madhya Pradesh	16,11,200	20,39,500	27,80,500
7. Maharashtra (including the Union Territory of Goa)	31,06,000	37,36,250	35,04,000
8. Karnataka	26,48,500	34,01,000	43,60,300
9. Orissa	3,00,000	5,59,000	7,12,500
10. Punjab (includes the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh)	19,99,000	23,30,000	18,02,000
11. Rajasthan	18,67,500	20,87,000	21,77,500
12. Tamil Nadu (includes Union Territory of Pondicherry)	68,07,100	99,46,600	99,48,900
13. Uttar Pradesh	33,63,500	35,97,500	45,31,000
14. West Bengal	13,47,800	10,11,500	9,81,000
15. Union Territory of Delhi (including the State of Haryana)	82,92,000	96,78,000	74,57,000
16. Union Territory of Chandigarh (includes the States of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana-partly)	13,38,500	12,27,000	7,75,000

Air Agreement between India and Belgium

5896. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of agreement so far signed by India and Belgium under the "Aid India Consortium" for the year 1973/74; and

(b) its state-wise distribution in the Country of the above aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A General Purpose Loan Agreement for an amount of 250 million Belgian Francs (Rs. 4.05 crores at the Central Exchange rate) was signed between the Governments of India and Belgium at Brussels on the 19th October, 1973. The loan amount includes Belgian Francs 75 million (Rs. 121.5 lakhs) as Debt Relief assistance to be drawn in cash. The loan carries an interest rate of 2% per annum and is repayable within 30 years inclusive of an initial grace period of 10 years.

(b) The loan will be used both for the import of Capital Equipment, Raw Materials and spares and components for Industries in India; there is no state-wise distribution of the loan amount.

Import of Rags during 1972-73

5897. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of wearables imported under the garb of rags and sold in the market during 1972-73;

(b) the number of cases of imported dresses being sold as rags detected so far; and

(c) the action taken by Government in these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): This information is not available.

(b) and (c). Investigations by the C.B.I. into the "cases of misuse of wearables imported as rags" are in progress. The C.B.I. has so far registered 10 cases of unauthorised sale of imported woollen rags in contravention of the conditions of the relevant import licences under section 420 IPC r/w Section 5 of the

Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, against 10 firms of Ludhiana. Of these 10 cases, in one case the C.B.I. have sent a report to the licensing authority for lodging a complaint in the Court of Law. In another case, investigation report regarding the illicit sale of imported goods is under legal scrutiny by them. The remaining cases are being investigated by the C.B.I.

Aircraft belonging to various International Airlines bogged down at Palam Airport

5898. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of aircraft belonging to the various international airlines recently got bogged down at Palam airport while taking off or coming down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the accidents and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). There have been two occasions in the recent past when planes overshot the runway at Palam due to the pilot's error. In both the cases the aircraft (a B-747 and a B-707) were undamaged and were safely pulled out. No enquiry into these incidents was deemed necessary.

Investigation in connection with Travelling on other People's Tickets on 24-3-1973

5899. SHRI MUHAMMED SHEIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8376 on the 17th April, 1973 regarding the persons arrested at Meenambakkam Airport for travelling on other people's tickets on 24th March, 1973 and state :

(a) whether the case under investigation by the Police at Madras in connection with the travelling on other people's tickets on 24th March, 1973 has been over; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Police authorities at Madras have registered a case against the passengers concerned for impersonation and the outcome of the case is awaited.

Distribution of Cotton Yarn

5900. SHRI MUHAMMED SHEREFF : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any relaxation was announced recently in the matter of control over the distribution of cotton yarn; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Statutory control over distribution in respect of the following categories and descriptions of cotton yarn has been relaxed :—

(i) Cotton yarn in counts 80s and below;

(ii) Folded cotton yarn of 2 ply in counts 80s and below;

(iii) Folded cotton yarn of 3 ply and higher plies in all counts;

(iv) Blended yarn containing 33.4% or more of man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic, natural silk or woollen fibre;

(v) Mixed yarn, *i.e.* where the same hank or cone contains yarn of different counts; and

(vi) Hard Waste.

The relaxations made with regard to the aforesaid categories and descriptions shall, however, not affect any firm commitments which may have already been made with the Textile Commissioner.

Boeing-737 flight between Bombay and Mangalore

5901. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Boeing 737 flight has been introduced between Bombay and Mangalore;

(b) whether Boeing 737 planes can land at Mangalore airport even in rainy season with slight improvements in navigational facilities and runway; and

(c) whether any representation has been received to make the Boeing-737 flight to Mangalore from Bombay via Goa, a regular service?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). A regular Boeing Service (Flight IC 163/164-Bombay-Goa-Mangalore) was started with effect from 17-9-73 which has to be temporarily suspended due to Indian Airlines lockout.

The airfield and relevant facilities at Mangalore will need to be considerably improved for the operation of Boeing services during the rainy season.

Stiff Competition for Indian Jute Goods Abroad

5902. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a stiff competition for the Indian jute goods abroad; and

(b) if so, the positive steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Government have recently announced reduction in export duties on Hessian and Carpet Backing. The export duty on Sacking has been abolished. Efforts to intensify research and development to bring down costs and improve performance levels are underway.

Trade Surplus of Rs. 1.85 crore in India's Foreign Trade during the year ended March, 1973

5903. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 4th September, 1973 to the effect that the emergence of trade surplus of Rs. 1.85 crore in India's fore-

ign trade during the year ended March, 1973 was a fake; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Trade Surplus in 1972-73 was genuine. On the basis of the Customs data published by the DGCI&S, Calcutta, there was a trade surplus of Rs. 164 crores in India's favour during 1972-73 as a result of a substantial increase in exports and a small decline in imports.

अकाल राहत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय सहायता

5904. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में अकाल राहत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान को सूखा सहायता व्यय के लिए दी गई वित्तीय सहायता निम्न प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	करोड़ अनुदान	जोड़
1970-71	19.50	5.51 25.01
1971-72	—	—
1972-73	9.10	1.90 11.00*

* इसमें बाढ़ सहायता व्यय के लिए दी गई सहायता भी शामिल है।

German Assistance for Minor Irrigation Projects

5905. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West German Government have offered to the Government of India aid for the minor irrigation projects which would yield quick results; and

(b) whether Government have accepted the offer and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). There has been no specific offer of aid from the Federal Republic of Germany for minor irrigation projects. However, during his recent visit to India, Dr. Erhard Eppler, Minister for Economic Cooperation, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany did express his interest and willingness of the West German Government to provide assistance for rural development programmes in India, which may be taken up during the Fifth Five year Plan. Suitable areas and modalities for such assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany are presently under the consideration of the two Governments.

Visit by a Hungarian Delegation to India

5906. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Hungarian delegation visited India in the third week of November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held and decisions arrived at?

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

(b) The Hungarian delegation held discussions with the Govt. of India on certain outstanding financial issues as also about the impact, on Indo-Hungarian trade, of international monetary uncertainties caused by the fluctuations in the values of various currencies. The two sides exchanged views on these issues and agreed to continue consultations with each other with a view to arriving at satisfactory solutions to the various problems.

Manufacture of Rayon Tyre Yarn

5907. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacture of rayon tyre yarn is at the verge of collapse due to the dwindling position of its pulp stocks; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the prompt supply of pulp to these manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The import of rayon grade wood pulp for the production of rayon tyre cord is at present canalised through the STC and the position regarding its availability is difficult as no offers have been received by the STC in response to the tender floated by it. There is at present a shortfall of about 25% in the availability. All avenues are being explored to ensure its adequate availability for the production of rayon tyre cord for indigenous consumption.

(At this stage some persons shouted from the Visitor's Gallery and attempted to throw some leaflets from there on the floor of the House).

18.02 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION
(Query)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri K. R. Ganesh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion. Tomorrow is the last day of the session.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjournment motion can be given if the matter is of very recent origin. It is continuing for the last one week. Every day it is being given and I am rejecting it. So, do not try to repeat the same.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Tomorrow is the last day of the session. The strike of the Iccomen is still continuing. Shri Sabapathy is here in New Delhi. Let the Railway Minister initiate negotiations with him so that an agreement could be reached and the strike withdrawn. The workers allege that some of the assurances that were given to them have not been implemented...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the strike can be settled by shouting at each other, I will sit quiet for half an hour or an hour.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवालियर): कल हाउस की बैठक समाप्त हो रही है। इससे पहले कि हम जायें, हम चाहेंगे कि रेलवे के बारे में और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के बारे में जो लेटेस्ट पोजीशन है उस पर दोनों मंत्री सदन के सामने अपना बताव दें।

MR. SPEAKER: You bring all these motions every day, sometimes under Rule 377; sometimes in the form of Call Attentions. If you only want to shout, if you do your duty in this fashion, you do it outside. Don't do it in the House.

I quite appreciate your anxiety about the strike; I quite appreciate your anxiety about the great inconvenience caused to the people. I have been giving you opportunities to raise this matter throughout in the last few days, either in one form or other. Now, the House is going to adjourn *sine die* tomorrow. I will ask both the Ministers to come out with comprehensive statements tomorrow.

May I then also have the last parting request to you. I can do it tomorrow...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Tomorrow, not today.

अध्यक्ष भ्रह्मदय : मेरा अपना ख्याल है जिस दिन आप तशरीक ले जायेंगे उसी दिन स्ट्राइक हट जायेगी।

I am very much convinced.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Tomorrow being the last day, may I request that the Ministers concerned should be present here when we make submissions under Rule 377?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid.

Mr. Ganesh.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL FOR 1970-71, CENTRAL EXCISE (11TH AMENDMENT) RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following parts of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71 — Union Government (Commer-

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

cial), under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :—

Part IX—Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited.

Part X—Appraisal of the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6101/73]

- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1287 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1973, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6102/73]
- (3) A copy each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 1331 and 1332 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1973, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6103/73]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
 - (i) G.S.R. 1288 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1333 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 525(E) and 526(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6104/73]

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Regarding item (iii) (4) of No. 2 of the order paper, i.e. Notifications GSR 525 and 526 dated 15th December, 1973, they relate—one to the modifica-

tion in the excise duty on the levy sugar and one about increase in the excise duty on the open market sugar.

On the 17th of this month when this was raised in the House by Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra and others regarding the propriety of the orders being made when the Parliament is in session—there was a long discussion and I do not want to go into that—and before the discussion ended, you in your wisdom observed :

"The earliest opportunity should have been taken to-day. It is rather improper that it has not been brought here to-day. I do not approve of it."

You said that. On the same day in the evening the Minister for Agriculture laid on the Table of the House a notification on price control. Under Rule 377, I wrote to you on the failure to lay the notification regarding the modification in the excise duty. I want to know why your observations were not carried out by the Finance Ministry.

The second point that I want to raise is a basic point. I do not want the laying of the papers on the Table to become a sort of a ritual, a formality to be adhered to. The Public Accounts Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha in its 111th report—at that time Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Chairman—has said :

"No exemption should be given without an assessment of its financial implications in so far as they can be determined. The monetary implications of the notification as could be determinable should also be indicated in the Memorandum appended to the Notification at the time they are placed before Parliament."

This recommendation has been accepted by the Government also as you could see from the 35th report of the Fifth Lok Sabha, page 18, where they said :

"The recommendations of the PAC are accepted and action will be taken accordingly in future."

In this case in the memorandum they have given the monetary implications as to how the prices are going to be affected, but they have not given the financial implications as required by the Public Accounts Committee Report.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly excuse me. I have to go to the airport to receive a delegation. Mr. Deputy Speaker is here.

Please continue.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In the memorandum the financial implications of the modification have not been noted. Only one sentence is there—"At the same time to make good the revenue loss on account of the reduction in the excise notice has been taken". But the PAC wanted and they said very clearly :

"No exemption should be given without an assessment of the financial implications in so far as they can be determined ..."

and this should be given in the memorandum to be submitted to the Parliament. Therefore, the Government has not given the financial implications of these exemptions.

Once again I want to impress upon the Ministry that laying the papers on the Table is not a ritual which they can do automatically and anything can be dumped on the Table of the House.

This is a serious failure on the part of the Government has been a delay, that has not been explained, and then regarding the financial implications, they have not been given.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : We will adhere to the assurance given to the P.A.C.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Monetary implications and the financial implications are two different things. Every tax modification has got financial and monetary implications. The PAC has said that no exemption should be given without an assessment of the financial implications and the monetary implications should also be indicated in the memorandum appended to the notification at the time when they are placed before Parliament. That means that the financial implications and the monetary implications should be laid down in the Memorandum. This Memorandum does not contain the financial implications. I want to know why that has not been done.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह कागज जो 17 दिसम्बर को रखा जाना था वह कागज आज नभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। क्या यह सदन की अवहेलना नहीं है? क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस के लिये खेद प्रकट नहीं करना चाहिये? उन दिन भी आप को याद होगा वह मामला उठाया गया था। उन दिन भी नारे कागज नहीं रखे गये, शाम को रखे गये। और आज उन दिन रखे गये। आज उन में से एक कागज रखा जा रहा है। वह तो तरीका नहीं है सदन के साथ व्यवहार करने का।

और दूसरी बात यह है कि जब उनका बढ़ाया जाता है या घटाया जाता है, इस मामले में चीनी में एकनाइज ड्यूटी खुले बाजार में बड़ा दी गई, जो मिल मालिक बेचते हैं वह घटा दी गई, तो इन से नरकार को कुल कितनी आमदानी होती है इस के बारे में न पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में लिया गया और न देश को बताया गया। और मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सेजियान ने यही मामला उठाया है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I rise on a point of order. My point is that certain recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee have been accepted by the Government. If those recommendations are not implemented by the Government—as has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Mr. Sezhiyan, the financial implications have not been given to the Parliament—would these measures of the Government be effective...

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : They should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Yes. They should be laid on the Table of the House.

My second point is this. Can Government subdivide the tariff? There also the recommendation is that Government cannot subdivide the tariff. According to the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee :

"The tariff schedules should be left to be framed by Parliament

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

and the tendency to sub-divide the tariff through notifications should be arrested. Parliamentary control in this field is vital as it provides an opportunity for different shades of representative opinion to influence the taxation proposals. The power given to the executive to modify the effect of the statutory tariff should be regulated by well-defined criteria..."

This sub-division is taking place. But the well-defined criteria have not been laid down. So, my submission is that Government had accepted this recommendation also and they have not implemented it. Therefore, all that they have done is not effective.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) : On a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me deal with the point of order that has been raised before I come to your point of order.

Now we have to separate the two—the point of order and whether the Government has presented everything that is necessary in connection with this paper. As far as order is concerned, I am satisfied that this paper which the Government wants to lay has been authenticated and the Speaker has agreed that it should be laid. As far as order is concerned, I do not think there is any point of order.

Now I come to the second point. What all you are submitting may be quite legitimate; I am not disputing that at all. I must also say that it is difficult for the Chair to come to any opinion here immediately because this is a formal matter—just laying the paper—and it requires that the Chair must read these papers and the Minister must read these papers. Perhaps some other opportunity may be taken for discussing this, if necessary. It cannot be done just like this. But here there is only one question which appears to me to be legitimate—and the Minister can as well satisfy this House if he can, and if he cannot, some other opportunity may be taken in future,—whether financial implications have been given along with this Memorandum; if they have not been given, what are the reasons? Can the Minister enlighten the House on that point?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But, what about the delay in laying of this paper?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : One of the memoranda was put on the same day at about 5-30; what about the other memorandum?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister has to satisfy them firstly why there is delay; secondly, why he did not think it necessary that the financial implications also must form part of this memorandum. I think these are the two points. If you can satisfy them, well and good. If not, have some other opportunity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the effect of the delay? Can they come up after six months? My point is that there must be some effect of the delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Offhand I cannot pronounce anything from the Chair without studying the thing myself.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I shall place a statement tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री सेशियान ने कहा है कि पी० ए० सी० की किसी सिफारिश को सरकार मान सकती है या अस्वीकार कर सकती है। लेकिन सरकार ने इसको माना है। मानने के बाद यह लदन की कमेटी का निर्णय हो जाता है और इन निर्णय की अवहेलना का जो मामला है वह विशेषधिकार का मामला बन जाता है। बात बिल्कुल नाफ है। कोई विवाद की गुंजाइश नहीं है। एक सिफारिश आई। सरकार ने उसको माना। यह लदन और कमेटी का निर्णय हो गया। इस निर्णय की अवहेलना हुई है। अब 227 में यह मामला विशेषधिकार का मामला श्री गणेश के खिलाफ बन गया है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From some point of order you go to privileges and all that. Mr. Limaye, you will kindly sit down. Why don't you leave the House to me?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अपना निर्णय दोंजिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Will it be unparliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will also leave the House to me. Mr. Limaye knows very well. If you want to raise a privilege motion or anything, you are welcome to do it under proper rules. Give proper notice for that. Why do you raise in the form of a point of order?

श्री मधु लिमये : 227 में इसके लिए नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to give a notice for that. Now, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan to lay the papers.

REVIEWS & ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. AND HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD. FOR 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.
- (b) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6105/73]
- (ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1971-72.
- (b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6106/73]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When we had half an hour discussion, the Chair, on 28th November gave two directives to the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has it got anything to do with this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir, I have sent four reminders so far. The Hon. Minister is withholding this information from Members of the House. Let the hon. Minister tell us as to why he is sitting over this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think they have anything to do with this particular item. Have it on some other occasion.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF AIR INDIA FOR 1972-73 AND AIRCRAFT (8TH AMDT.) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Air India for the year 1972-73 under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Air India for the year 1972-73 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6107/73]
- (3) A copy of the Aircraft (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1347 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1973, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6108/73]

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED AND SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS) 3RD AMDT. REGULATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

a copy of the Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Third Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1357 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6109/73]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD. FROM 29-3-1972 TO 31-3-1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the period from 29-3-1972 to 31-3-1973.
- (2) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the period from 29-3-1972 to 31-3-1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6110/73]

NCDC (AMDT.) RULES, NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND ANNUAL REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1167 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6111/73]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 352(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6112/73]

- (3) (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts.

(c) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ended 30th June, 1971 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor general thereon.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-6113/73]

EXPORT OF PESTICIDES AND THEIR FORMULATIONS (INSPECTION) 2ND AMDT. RULES AND COTTON CONTROL (AMDT.) ORDER

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Export of Pesticides and their Formulations (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 3322 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6114/73]

(2) A copy of the Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 428 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S. O. 3046 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6115/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES & MINERALS (REGULATION & DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957 AND REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HSL FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :—

(i) The Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1195 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973.
(ii) The Mineral Concession (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1196 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6116/73.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hin-

dustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroler and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6117/73]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (3RD AMDT.) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1312 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1973, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6118/73]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT & REGULATION) ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 523(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1973 regarding management of the Industrial undertaking known as the Muir Mills Limited, Kanpur, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6116/73]

STATEMENT RE : ASSURANCES GIVEN BY THE MINISTRIES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the

Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

FOURTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XXXII	Fifth Session, 1968
2. Statement No. XXXII	Ninth Session, 1969
3. Statement No. XXXIV	Tenth Session, 1970
4. Statement No. XXII	Eleventh Session, 1970
5. Statement No. XXIV	Twelfth Session, 1970

FIFTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XII	First Session, 1971
2. Statement No. XXVI	Second Session, 1971
3. Statement No. XVII	Third Session, 1971
4. Statement No. XVII	Fourth Session, 1972
5. Statement No. XI	Fifth Session, 1972
6. Statement No. IX	Sixth Session, 1972
7. Statement No. X	Seventh Session, 1973
8. Statement No. IV	Eighth Session, 1973
9. Statement No. I	Ninth Session, 1973

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6120/73]

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आपके सामने कमेटी आन गवर्नरेंट एश्योरेंस की सातवीं रिपोर्ट 13 दिसम्बर को यहां रखी गई है। उस में से एक वाक्य में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

"The Committee are of the view that there is no case for raising the maximum time-limit for implementation of an assurance from two to six months. They have, however, agreed that considering the steep rise in the incidence of assurances, a time-limit of three months as agreed to on experimental basis by the Committee on Government Assurances (1967-68) may finally be laid down for implementation of the assurances. The Committee feel that this period is more than adequate for implementing an assurance. If Government, however, foresaw any genuine difficulties in implementing assurances within the stipulated period of three months, such cases may be reported to the Committee for extension of the time-limit for implementing them."

मेरा एक प्रश्न मारुति शेयरहांडर्ज के बारे में था कि इन लोगों के खिलाफ सी बी आई, रेवेन्यू इंटेलीजेस, डायरेक्टोरेट आफ एनकोर्समेंट आदि की कितनी जांच की कारबाइयां चल रही हैं, इनक्वायरीज पेंडिंग है। एक अगस्त को मैंने पहला प्रश्न दिया। मुझे जवाब भिला :

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

उसके बाद मैंने 21 नवम्बर को यही सवाल पूछा उस में भी यही कहा गया कि जानकारी इकठ्ठा की जा रही है। आप गिन लें। अगस्त, सितंबर, अक्टूबर, 1 नवम्बर को तीन महीने पूरे हो गए। उसके बाद 1 दिसम्बर चार महीने पूरे हों गए। आज 21 तारीख है। नाडे चार महीने से अधिक की अवधि हो गई है। कमेटी ने कहा है कि तीन महीने की मियाद दी गई है। कमेटी ने कहा है कि अगर कोई अड़चन है तो एश्योरेसिस कमेटी के पास आना चाहिये

कि समय बढ़ा दोजिये । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री कोई पत्र ले कर क्या एश्योरेंसि कमेटी के पास आई है ? इसकी जानकारी मैं मंत्री महंदद ने चाहता हूँ । रघुनंसैया नाहव और शंकरानन्द जी वंडे हुए हैं । यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि साधारण मंत्रियों के लिए एक कानून और प्रधान मंत्री के लिए दूसरा कानून ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I make a small submission? The hon. Minister has laid on the Table of the House fourteen statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances etc. given by them. You will remember, Sir, that a very solemn assurance had been given by Shri L. N. Mishra during the last loco-strike, but those assurances have not been implemented as yet. I would only request you to see that those assurances are properly implemented.

श्री नदु लिमये : कमेटी के निर्णय को अच्छेतना सदन नेता ही करे तो यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला होता है । आपको इसके बारे में कुछ अपनी राय व्यक्त करनी चाहिए कि कमेटी के निर्णय का पालन हो ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I would like to make one brief submission. Certain assurances had been given by the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals with regard to the allocation of fertilisers to U.P. A fortnight has elapsed, but the assurance has not been fulfilled. The required information has not been laid on the Table of the House, and we are very particular that the statement must be laid on the Table of the House during the current session. Tomorrow, I am going to raise it under rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This was the matter that I brought to your notice five minutes ago. On 28th November, when the half-an-hour discussion was raised by me, the Chairman had directed the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to collect two specific pieces of information and lay them on the Table of the House as early as possible. The hon. Minister had agreed, and if I remember aright, he said that everything would be done immediately. So far, I have sent four reminders to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I have also sent reminders through the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : . . . and your Secretariat can enlighten you, Sir, on this matter, and the hon. Minister has decided not to give the information to the House. The hon. Minister is here, and he may say what he wants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think with regard to individual assurances it will be too much to expect the hon. Ministers to come forward now and to try to answer the questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is anxious.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if he is anxious, I would not allow it because that will be violating the order of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You could be so unkind as that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not that. I am concerned with order. I cannot be the cause or fountainhead of disorder here. If I am the cause or fountainhead of disorder, I have no business to be here.

However, since certain statements have been made by hon. Members drawing special attention to certain assurances, I expect the Government to take note of them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The railway strike is a very . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can I get an assurance from you, Mr. Banerjee that when I am on my legs, you will listen to me? This much I want. I do not want anything more.

Shri Madhu Limaye has brought a rather relevant point of a general nature that certain assurances have been given—he has quoted a certain period, three, four or five months; I do not remember—and each time it is being said that the information is being collected. I think this is rather stretching it too far. Once an assurance is given to the House, it cannot be indefinitely put off in that way. That is the only thing I would like to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Even if it involves the Prime Minister.

ACCTS. OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES,
DHANBAD FOR 1970-71, A STATEMENT
AND AUDITED REPORT ON THE ACCTS.
OF NCERT FOR 1970-71

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
(SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on
the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Ac-
counts of the Indian School of
Mines, Dhanbad, for the year
1970-71 along with the Audit
Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and
English versions) showing (i)
reasons for delay in laying the
above Accounts, and (ii) for not
laying simultaneously the Hindi
version thereof. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-6121/73]

(2) A copy of the Audited Report
(Hindi and English versions) on
the accounts of the National
Council of Educational Research
and Training, for the year 1970-
71, [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-6122/73].

12.32 hrs.

AMENDMENT TO DIRECTIONS BY
THE SPEAKER

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of an amend-
ment to Directions made by the Speaker
under the Rules of Procedure and Con-
duct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.32½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I
have to report the following messages
received from the Secretary General of
Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provi-
sions of rule 115 of the Rules
of Procedure and Conduct of
Business in the Rajya Sabha, I
am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at
its sitting held on the 18th De-

cember, 1973, agreed to the *en-*
closed amendments made by the
Lok Sabha at its sitting held on
the 12th December, 1973, in the
Code of Criminal Procedure
Bill, 1972."

(ii) "In accordance with the provi-
sions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186
of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in the Rajya
Sabha, I am directed to return
herewith the Appropriation
(Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1973
which was passed by the Lok
Sabha at its sitting held on the
17th December, 1973 and trans-
mitted to the Rajya Sabha for
its recommendations and to state
that this House has no recom-
mendations to make to the Lok
Sabha in regard to the said
Bill."

Enclosure

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL,
1972

*Text of the Amendments adopted by
Lok Sabha*

Enacting Formula

Page 1, line 1, for "Twenty third",
substitute "Twenty-fourth"

Clause I

Page 1, line 5, for "1972", substitute
"1973".

Page 1, for lines 8 to 11, and page
2, for lines 1 to 4 substitute—

"Provided that the provisions of
this Code, other than those rela-
ting to Chapters VIII, X and XI
thereof, shall not apply:—

(a) to the State of Nagaland,

(b) to the tribal areas,

but the concerned State Govern-
ment may, by notification, apply
such provisions or any of them to
the whole or part of the State of
Nagaland or such tribal areas, as
the case may be, with such supple-
mental, incidental or consequen-
tial modifications as may be speci-
fied in the notification".

Page 2, line 10, for "1st day of July,
1973" substitute "1st day of April,
1974".

[Secretary General]	<i>Clause 94</i>
<i>Clause 3</i>	Page 28, line 42, <i>omit "his".</i>
Page 4, line 4,— <i>for "any", substitute "an".</i>	<i>Clause 107</i>
Page 4, line 5,— <i>omit "and".</i>	Page 33, line 32,— <i>omit "with or without sureties".</i>
<i>Clause 6</i>	
Page 5, line 22,— <i>for "Magistrate", substitute "Magistrates".</i>	<i>Clause 109</i>
<i>Clause 7</i>	Page 34, in the marginal heading, <i>omit "vagrant and"</i>
Page 5, line 30,— <i>for "division and district", substitute "divisions and districts".</i>	<i>Clause 116</i>
<i>Clause 8</i>	Page 36, line 11,— <i>for "pending" substitute "After the commencement and before"</i>
Page 6, line 10,— <i>for "exclusion", substitute "reduction".</i>	<i>Clause 122</i>
<i>Clause 9</i>	Page 38, line 1,— <i>for "(1)" substitute "(1) (a)".</i>
Page 6, line 23,— <i>before "other", insert "the"</i>	Page 28, after line 7,— <i>insert—</i>
<i>Clause 15</i>	"(b) If any person after having executed a bond without <i>sureties</i> for keeping the peace in pursuance of an order of a Magistrate under section 117, is proved, to the satisfaction of such Magistrate or his successor in office, to have committed breach of the bond, such Magistrate or successor in office, may, after recording the grounds of such proof, order that the person be arrested and detained in prison until the expiry of the period of the bond and such order shall be without prejudice to any other punishment or forfeiture to which the said person may be liable in accordance with law."
<i>Clause 25</i>	
Page 10, line 28,— <i>for "as" substitute "as an".</i>	
<i>Clause 76</i>	
Page 22, after line 35, <i>insert—</i>	
"Provided that such delay shall not in any case, exceed twenty four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court."	
<i>Clause 92</i>	
Page 28, line 13,— <i>for "of a", substitute "of a District Magistrate".</i>	<i>Clause 125</i>
8—29 LSS/73	Page 40, line 28, <i>after "child"</i> <i>add "if married".</i>
	Page 40, line 29, <i>for "sub-section" substitute—</i> <i>"chapter"</i>

[Secretary General]

*Clause 126***Page 41, line 33,—**(i) *for "whether", substitute "where"*(ii) *for "raised" substitute resi- ded"***Page 41, line 36,—***for "husband, father, mother or child, as the case may be, "substi- tute" "person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made"***Page 41, line 39, for "husband, father, mother or child", substitute "person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made."***Clause 127***Page 42,—***for lines 19 to 23,—**substitute—**"(3) Where any order has been made under section 125 in favour of a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from her husband, the Magistrate shall, if he is satisfied that—**(a) the woman has, after the date of such divorce, re-married, cancel such order as from the date of her remarriage;**(b) the woman has been divorced by her husband and that she has received, whether before or after the date of the said order, the whole of the sum which, under any customary or personal law applicable to the parties, was payable on such divorce, cancel such order,—**(i) in the case where such sum was paid before such order, from the date on which such order was made.**(ii) in any other case, from the date of expiry of the period, if any, for which maintenance has been actually paid by the husband to the woman.**(c) the woman has obtained a divorce from her husband and that she had voluntarily surrendered her rights to maintenance after her divorce, cancel, the order from the date there- of."**Clause 147***Page 51, line 16,—***omit "of section 147".***Page 51, lines 17-18,—***omit "of section 147".**Clause 151***Page 52,—***for lines 5 to 7 substitute**"(2) No person arrested under sub-section (1) shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding twenty-four hours from the time of his arrest unless his further detention is required or authorised under any other provisions of this Code or of any other law for the time being in force."**Clause 162***Page 54,—***for the marginal heading**substitute "Statements to police not to be signed : use of state- ment in evidence"***Page 54, line 40,—***for the word "no" substitute—**"Shall, if reduced to writing, be signed by the person making it; nor shall any such statement or any".***Page 54, line 41,—***for "and no" substitute—"or any"***Page 54, line 42,—***omit "shall"***Page 55, line 15,—***omit "of this section"**Clause 167***Pages 57 and 58,—***for lines 46 to 51 and 1 to 5 res- pectively, substitute—**"(a) the Magistrate may autho- rise detention of the accused person, otherwise than in custody of the police, beyond the period of fifteen days if he is satisfied that adequate grounds exist for doing so, but no Magistrate shall authorise the deten- tion of the accused person in*

custody under this section for a total period exceeding sixty days, and on the expiry of the said period of sixty days, the accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail; and every person released on bail under this section shall be deemed to be so released under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII for the purpose of that Chapter".

Page 58, after line 10, *insert*

"Explanation—If any question arises whether an accused person was produced before the Magistrate as required under paragraph (b), the production of the accused person may be proved by his signature on the order authorising detention".

Clause 196

Page 67,—

for the existing marginal heading, substitute—

"Prosecution for offences against the State and for criminal conspiracy".

Clause 197

Page 68, line 6, *for "shall" substitute "shall take"*

Clause 202

Page 71, line 7,—

for "offence" substitute "offence of"

Clause 208

Page 73, in the marginal heading, *for "complaint case" substitute "other cases"*

Clause 210

Page 74,—

for the existing marginal heading, substitute—

"Procedure to be followed when there is a complaint case and police investigation in respect of the same offence."

Clause 220

Page 79, line 13,—

omit "Illustrations to sub-section (4)".

Page 79,—

after line 17,—

insert—"Illustration to sub-section (4)".

Clause 228

Page 81, line 34,—

after "he may,", insert—

"frame a charge against the accused and,".

Page 81, line 43,—

for "offence", substitute—

"offence charged".

Clause 229

Page 81, in the marginal heading,

for "plea of guilty", substitute

"Conviction on plea of guilty".

Clause 235

Page 82,—

in the marginal heading,

for "Judgments" substitute—

"Judgment of acquittal or conviction".

Clause 261

Page 90,—

for the existing marginal heading, substitute—

"Summary trial by magistrate of the second class".

Clause 262

Page 90, in the marginal heading,

omit—

"for summons and warrant Cases applicable".

Clause 275

Page 93, line 8.—

after "himself", insert—

"or by his dictation in open court".

[Secretary General]

Clause 276

Page 93, line 22, after "himself", *insert*—"or by his dictation in open court".

Clause 281

Page 94, line 35, *for* "Magistrate" *substitute*—

"presiding Judge or Magistrate".

Clause 284

Page 95, line 20,—

after "Governor of a State", *insert*—"or the Administrator of a Union territory".

Clause 294

Page 98,—

for the marginal heading—

Substitute—"No formal proof of certain documents".

Clause 300

Page 100, line 25,—

for "the" *substitute* "this".

Clause 314

Page 105,—

for the marginal heading,

substitute—"Oral arguments and memorandum of arguments".

Clause 320

(i) Page 110, in line 22,—

for "(4)", *substitute*: "(4)(a)".

(ii) Page 110,—

after line 25, *insert*—

"(b) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is dead, the legal representative, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, of such person may, with the consent of the Court, compound such offence".

Clause 321

Page 111, lines 16—18,—

for the words "its permission" occurring at two places, *substitute* "consent".

Clause 344

Page 117, line 36,—

for "in the course of" *substitute* "at the time of delivery of".

Clause 351

Page 119, in the marginal heading,—

for "in contempt cases" *substitute* "under sections 344, 345, 349 and 350".

Clause 360

Page 123, in the marginal heading,—

for "instead of sentencing to imprisonment" *substitute* "or after admonition".

Page 123, line 47,—

for "more" *substitute* "less".

Clause 363

Page 126, line 7,—

for "give", *substitute* "give it".

Clause 374

Page 127, line 38,—

after the word "Judge" *insert*—"or on a trial held by any other court in which a sentence of imprisonment for more than seven years has been passed,"

Page 127, line 39,—

for the words "Any person",

substitute—"Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), any person".

Clause 376

Page 128, line 32,—

for "a payment", *substitute* "payment".

Clause 378

Page 129, line 12,—

for "to appeal", *substitute* "to present an appeal".

Page 129, line 20,—

for "to appeal", *substitute*—"to present an appeal".

Page 129, line 28,—

for "leave", substitute "Special leave".

Page 129, line 34,—

for "leave", substitute "special leave".

Page 129, line 35,—

after "sub-section (1)"

add—"or under sub-section (2)".

Clause 379

Page 129, for the existing marginal heading,—

substitute "Appeal against conviction by High Court in certain cases".

Clause 381

Page 130, line 11,—

for "or, substitute "or a".

Clause 384

Page 130, line 35,—

for "inconvenience", substitute—"such inconvenience as would be".

Page 130, line 43,—

after "Session or", insert "of the"

Clause 385

Page 131, line 20,—

for "court" substitute "that Court".

Clause 394

Page 134, line 16,—

for the word "or",
substitute "or of".

Clause 395

Page 134, line 35,—

for "the State concerned",
substitute "a state".

Clause 397

Page 135,—

for the existing marginal headings,
—substitute "Calling for records
to exercise powers of revision".

Clause 401

Page 136, line 34,—

omit the word "thereto".

Clause 405

Page 137,—

line 29 and also in the marginal heading,—

omit "or Magistrate".

Clause 408

Page 140, lines 3-4,—

for "direct (a) substitute "order".

Page 140,—

omit lines 6 and 7.

Clause 409

Page 140, line 17,—

for "case" substitute "case or appeal".

Page 140,—

for line 18,—

substitute" case or appeal which he has made over to, any Assistant Sessions Judge or Chief Judicial Magistrate Subordinate".

Clause 428

Page 145, line 19,—

for "accused", substitute—"accused person".

Page 145, line 20,—

after the words "by him" add—
during the investigation, inquiry or trial of the same case and".

Clause 435

Page 147,—

in the marginal heading, for "with the concurrence of", substitute "after consultation with".

Clause 437

Page 148, line 28,—

after the word "Court" insert—"other than the High Court of Session".

Clause 438

Page 149, line 43,—

for "an officer of the police"
Substitute "a police officer".

Clause 457

Page 155, line 19,—

for "appear", substitute—"to appear",

Page 160, in the marginal heading,—
omit "in respect of petition writers".

Clause 478

Page 161,—

*for the existing marginal headings, substitute—**"Power to alter functions allocated to Judicial and Executive Magistrates in certain cases".***THE FIRST SCHEDULE**

Page 167, line 25 and page 168, line 15, against sections 124A and 129, in column 4,—

for "Cognizable", substitute "Ditto".

Page 168, line 21, against section 131, in column 5,—

for "Ditto", substitute "Non-bailable".

Page 171, line 5, against section 153A, in column 2,—

for "places", substitute "place".

Page 171, line 25, against section 160, in column 4,—

for "Cognizable", substitute "Ditto".

Page 173, line 22, against section 172, in column 2,—

for "order", substitute "other".

Page 175, lines 10-11, against section 177,—

for "Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both", substitute "Ditto".

Page 175, lines 20-21, against section 179,—

for "Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both", substitute "Ditto".

Page 176, against section 185, in column 2,—

(i) line 12, *for "legal", substitute "a legal"*

(ii) line 15,—

for "obligations" substitute "obligations incurred".

Page 180, line 23, against section 213, in column 3,—

for "years", substitute "years and fine".

Page 181, line 14, against section 215, in column 2,—

for "of", substitute "by".

Page 181, line 22, against section 216, in column 2,—

for "not", substitute "not for"

Page 183, lines 16-17, against section 225, in column 3,—

for "Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both", substitute "Ditto"

Page 184, line 24, in the heading of Chapter XII,—

for "Coins", substitute "Coin".

Page 186, line 15, against section 246, in column 2,—

for "weight", substitute "the weight".

Page 187, line 16, against section 256, in column 3,—

*for "years", substitute "years and fine".*Page 189, lines 21-22, against 276, *for "Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both", substitute Ditto".*

Page 191, line 11, against section 292, in column 3,—

for "offence", substitute "conviction".

Page 191, line 14, against section 293, in column 3,—

for "Ditto", substitute "On first conviction, with imprisonment for 3 years, and with fine of 2,000 rupees, and in the event of second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for 7 years, and with fine of 5,000 rupees".

Page 191, line 15, against section 294, in column 6,—

for "Any Magistrate", substitute "Ditto".

Page 196, line 15, against section 345, in column 4,—

for "Cognizable", substitute "Ditto".

Page 199, line 7, against section 374, in column 4,—
 for "Cognizable", substitute "Ditto".

Page 200, line 20, against section 388, in column 2,—
 for "or", substitute "of".

Page 206, line 9, against section 440, in column 3,—
 for "3", substitute "5"

Page 210, line 22, against section 482,—

(i) in column 4,—
 for "Non-cognizable", substitute "Ditto".

(ii) in column 5,—
 for "Bailable", substitute "Ditto."

Page 212, line 4, against section 489D,—
 for "possessing instrument" substitute "possessing machinery, instrument".

Page 214, line 24, against section 504,—
 for "3", substitute "2".

Page 214, line 24, against section 505,—
 for "2" substitute "3".

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Page 222, line 9, FORM No. 11,—
 for "seals", substitute "seals, or".

Page 223, line 30, FORM No. 15,—
 for "Officer", substitute "Officer".

Page 226, after line 30, FORM No. 20,—
 insert "Or".

Page 229, line 15, FORM No. 25,—
 for "to decide" substitute "do decide".

12.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry) : I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

--

12.35 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FOURTY-EIGHT-REPORT

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : I beg to present the Forty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Finance—Revision of the form and contents of the Demands for Grants.

श्री मधु लिम्ये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रपट सदन के सामने रखी गई है, जो "रिविजन आफ दि फार्म एंड कनटेन्ट्स आफ दि डिमांड्ज फार ग्रान्ट्स" के बारे में है।

मैंने 19 दिसम्बर को प्रधान मंत्री से यह सवाल पूछा था :

"Purchase of Sophisticated Electronic Gadgetry from U.S.A. and Japan to spy on Political Rivals

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item in Far Eastern Economic Review 6th August, 1973, in which it had been stated that huge amounts of cash have been spent by the Government in Japan and the United States to purchase sophisticated electronic gadgetry to be used to spy on political rivals within the country;

[श्री० मधु लिमये]

(b) whether any such equipment has, in fact, been purchased for any of the intelligence agencies including Research and Analysis Wing; and

(c) if so, the nature of the equipment and the total outlay thereon?"

इस जवाब के जवाब में प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से यह कहा गया:

"(a), (b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to give the information."

उपायक्ष महोदय, अनुदान के बारे में लोक सभा का, और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का, और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का, आमदनी और खर्च पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। अगर ये डीटेल्ज नहीं दिये जायेंगे, तो हम को केसे पता चलेगा कि एक विशिष्ट रकम एक विशिष्ट काम के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाई जा रही है, और उस में आमदनी का दुरुपयोग, मिस-एप्लिकेशन आफ इनकम और शालत ढंग से खंचा नहीं हो रहा है। क्या आप इस बारे में कोई जादेश देंगे? मैंने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन को भी पत्र लिखे हैं। यह सदन के अधिकारोंका सामला है। मैं ने कोई तकसील नहीं मांगा। मेरे घर पर कोई उपकरण बिगिंग डिवाइस लगाया गया है या नहीं, मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश नहीं की। मैंने केवल यह जानने की कोशिश की कि क्या कोई रकम इस पर खर्च की गई है और क्या जापान तथा अमरीका से कोई सामान, एक्विपमेंट लाया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All I can say is that your submissions are recorded and they will be studied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : My information is that they have spent Rs. 13 crores in importation of electronic gadgets for bugging and photography from Japan, Germany, America and Britain.

12.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

FORTY-THIRD, FORTY-FIFTH AND FORTY-SIXTH REPORTS

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) Forty-third Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-first Report on Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
- (2) Forty-fifth report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-seventh Report on National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited.
- (3) Forty-sixth Report regarding action taken by Government on Paragraph 3.58 of their Fortieth Report on Role and Achievements of Public Undertakings—Form and Contents of the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government.

12.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR (Tikamgarh) : I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.38½ hrs.

RE. IMPENDING STRIKE IN A.G.'S OFFICE, TRIVANDRUM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Sir, this is practically the last day of the session. I have also written to the Speaker. It is a very important thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On what?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : It is about the salaries to be disbursed to the Kerala Government servants; because of the agitation, they are not getting anything. The office of the AG there is controlled by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in Delhi. It is creating a lot of problems there. There was already a strike in the AG's office in Trivandrum. Again they are going on a strike. Not a single employee of the Kerala Government will get salary. The strike in the AG's office should not take place. The Finance Minister should take the initiative. Even though there is a constitutional protection to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, whatever it may be, I am sorry he is a most inefficient man sitting on the top and creating a lot of problems for the AG's department. I appeal to the Finance Minister to take note of this and make endeavours to stop the strike in Trivandrum.

12.39 hrs.

RE. WITHDRAWAL OF PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Sir, the Supreme Court has delivered a judgment yesterday, in which the majority of the judges have held that Parliament is under no obligation to prescribe the maximum period for which a person could be detained under the preventive detention law. Accordingly, it has been held by a majority of judges that the preventive detention, till the expiry of the Defence of India Act, 1971, will be valid detention under the existing law. Justice P. N. Bhagwati, in his minority judgment said. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody knows it; it has appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : . . . that a man can be detained till the end of his life so long as the Defence of India Act and the Proclamation of Emergency remain in this country. Therefore, in view of the very serious encroachment on the personal liberty which the fundamental rights give to the people in this country, I call upon the Government and I also request the House that this matter should be discussed immediately, and that the Proclamation of Emergency should be

withdrawn and the fundamental rights restored. Otherwise, any man can be detained without trial. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Sir, what is the need for the emergency now? What is the justification? The Government should revoke the emergency.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, the elections are going to be held both in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. What is the need for this emergency? They must scrap it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. It is all under the same issue. Now, although there is nothing in the Order Paper about this, as Mr. Chatterjee has raised it. . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) : He has given notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has raised the point. That is all. There is no question of notice. I do not know. There is no such notice. (*Interruptions*). If it has been given, it has not been admitted, and therefore, there is nothing. But I have allowed him and Members are very exercised about it. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. All I can say is, Government may take note of the feelings of all the Members.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Let them make a statement tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमाये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सोमनाथ चट्टर्जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। संकटकालीन स्थिति को वापस लिया जाये - उस को यू० पी० चुनाव से पहले वापस लिया जाये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा आपोजीशन चाहता है कि इमर्जेंसी को उठा लिया जाये। इस समय देश के लिए कोई इमर्जेंसी नहीं है, सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिए भले ही हो।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Only one second. Even on the expiry of two years after the Proclamation of Emergency, why should not the Government think it necessary to give reasons for its continuance? On what justification do they continue this emergency?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government may take note of it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : We want an assurance from the Government that they will lift the emergency immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been said by other hon. Members also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the Minister of Transport and Shipping. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will come to you. I noticed in the Order Paper that certain motions or submissions under rule 377 have been allowed after this item. I will come to that. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.

12.40 hrs.

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

श्री मधु लिख्ये : (बांका) : मैं आप का ध्यान पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी की रूपट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ—ज्वाइंट कमेटी आन अफिसेज आफ प्राफिट, इस में कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The Committee feels that Government have not properly appreciated the recommendations of Joint Committee, on regard to disqualification of directorship. In some cases where the Committee observed that the Board of Directors enjoyed executive and financial powers and were thereby in a position to wield influence, they recommended disqualification of the office of directorship, even though the amounts payable to the holder was less than "compensatory allow-

ance." In other cases where they found that the Board of Directors do not enjoy such powers, they did not recommend the exclusion of directorship from exemption from disqualification. . ."

आगे चल कर कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The reasons why the Committee do not want membership of statutory/non-statutory bodies constituted by Government to be exempted from disqualification as a class, are given in para 5 of the Third Report (Second Lok Sabha). As observed there, membership of certain bodies is not compatible with membership of Parliament for one reason or the other. For instance, certain committees or boards are entrusted with executive, financial or judicial powers. In other cases, although membership does not carry any remuneration, it places the members in a position of power or influence or in a position to distribute patronage."

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के साथ जो शेड्यूल में कम्पनियों के, कमेटियों के, बोर्ड के, एथारिटी के नाम लिए गए हैं उन की सदस्यता के साथ या डायरेक्टरशिप के साथ या चेयरमैनशिप-सेक्टरीशिप के साथ कितना इन को मानधन मिलता है इस की भी जानकारी उन को जोड़नी चाहिए। साथ साथ क्या अधिक और वित्तीय सत्ता का प्रयोग, काफ्य-नेशियल पावर बील्ड करने का भी अधिकार इन पदों के तहत इन को मिला है, इस की भी सूचना इस के साथ जोड़ देनी चाहिए। तो यांतो यह विधेयक वे वापस ले और यह जानकारी देकर फिर सदन के सामने रखें या सदन को आश्वासन दें कि विचार के लिए जब विधेयक आएगा तो यह सारी जानकारी सदन के सामने रखी जाएगी ताकि सदस्य इस बात पर निर्णय ले सकें कि यह जो शेड्यूल बने हैं वह क्या है या गलत ढंग से बने हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Specifically because of your reservation, this Bill should be introduced and should be discussed.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जानकारी रखी जाय और फिर बहस हो। मैं विरोधी नहीं हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, it is no ground to stand in the way or take objection to this Bill.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : जानकारी तो आने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can come forward with amendments when the Bill is brought for discussion. You can do so many things. It is open to you.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : संशोधन का सवाल नहीं है। मैंने जो कहा वह आप समझे ही नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How do you want sometimes to make the Chair all powerful and issue directions?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैंने कहा कि ये जो मद हैं जो अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं इन के साथ कितना मानधन है, आनंदरेख्यम है and whether they are in a position to wield financial power.

इस का व्यौरा मिलना चाहिए।

The details should be given.

इस की जानकारी भी मिलनी चाहिए। वह बाद में दें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At the time of discussion, all these things may be mentioned by you, and they will answer at that time. We are now concerned with the introduction stage.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I introduce the Bill.

12.44 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up matters under rule 377.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah absent.
Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House, as also that of the Home Minister in connection with certain matters about the Netaji Inquiry Commission. While setting up the Commission, the Government assured all assistance to the Commission and clearly stated that it will not be a party either to support or oppose the earlier report of the Shah-nawaz Khan Inquiry Committee. However, the present position of the Netaji Inquiry Commission gives an impression contrary to the expressed views of the Government.

The Government first promised to supply some vital documents. They have been supplied only at the penultimate stage when the arguments have begun. Why the Government have not supplied these documents has also not been clearly stated to the Commission. The official file of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been submitted to the Commission. But you will be astonished to know that in the file it has been said that 31 items are either destroyed or missing. Even the files and documents produced before the Commission are not the original; only copies of original documents have been supplied. In these documents, many pages are missing, as are found from the gaps in the serial number of the pages of these files. I do not want to take much time of the House and I will place the whole thing on the Table of the House. It has been deposited before the Commission by Mr. Shyamlal that Netaji himself had written a letter from Manchuria to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946 which must have been sent via the Nanking Embassy. That letter is missing from the file of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Another very vital document which is missing is regarding a letter sent by the President of the former Nationalist China, General Chiang-Kai-shek to Pandit Nehru about an inquiry made by the Government of Nationalist China at Taipeh regarding the alleged plane crash involving Netaji, which was done at the request of late Pandit

[Shri Samar Guha]

Nehru. General Chiang-Kai-shek undertook that enquiry with the help of the Mayor of Taipeh. This document contained in the correspondence between Pandit Nehru and President Chiang-Kai-Shek and the reply of President Chiang-Kai-shek containing the findings of the inquiry made by the Government of China about the alleged plane crash involving Netaji indicated that Netaji did not die in the plane crash. This correspondence was in the file of late Pandit Nehru. But these documents have not been supplied to the Commission.

The Defence Ministry have supplied a huge pile of documents except the most vital document relating to the statement made by Col. Habibur Rehman at the Red Fort to the intelligence. Col. Habibur Rehman accompanied Netaji and he is the last person who can say the final word about Netaji's mystery. But this crucial document is missing or purposely withheld or destroyed. Shri Birendra Nath Chakravarty, the highest intelligence officer, was appointed by the British intelligence to interrogate and examine Col. Habibur Rehman. Shri Birendra Nath Chakravarty submitted a 75 page report which was countersigned by Mr. Henderson, the highest intelligence officer of the British Government and in which he had said that there is no proof whatsoever that Netaji was killed in the plane crash. A copy of that report must be with the Government of India and the Government of Britain but that has not been placed before the Commission.

The statement of Shri S. A. Ayer which mentioned the name of a Japanese Intelligence Officer who was responsible for planning Netaji's escape, under instructions from General Terauchi and who claimed to have known that Netaji was alive even four years after the alleged plane crash, was not supplied in time to the Commission and the Commission could not pursue the matter when it visited Tokyo or thereafter.

Sir, the Netaji Inquiry Commission is going to be a farce because the Government did not supply the vital documents and correspondence. Many vital documents are either missing or destroyed or purposely destroyed. The Government appointed a Counsel. The

Government is not a party to it. It was given to understand that the Government will not either support or oppose the Shah Nawaz Khan Enquiry Committee. But unfortunately, the Government Counsel has taken up a partisan attitude as if the Government has a case to support the Shah Nawaz Khan Enquiry Committee.

Sir, you will be interested to know that an unprecedented procedure was followed. About 2½ months were taken to read out about 6,000-7,000 pages of the deposition or the document for which the Government incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs. About 400 Members of Parliament agitated for two years and, ultimately, the Government agreed to set up the Netaji Enquiry Commission in 1970. But the way the Government has supplied the documents and the files, the whole Enquiry Commission is going to be a farce.

I have addressed letters to the Prime Minister about serious misgivings that have developed about the Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Commission and about the future of the findings of the Commission.

With your permission, Sir, I want to place* this on the Table of the House. I have raised a very serious issue and I want that the Government reply clearly why the Government have not supplied the most vital documents, the files, the letters, particularly of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of External Affairs. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. I have had already enough trouble with Mr. Samar Guha. You want to provoke him further.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Samar Guha, you have had your say. Now, the Speaker has allowed only two matters under Rule 377. There is nothing else. (*Interruptions*). I can only do this. This being the last but one day, I realise that we have to be a little elastic. On the other hand, you will also reciprocate it by being very brief. Only 1 minute each.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What is your reaction, Sir? Whether you are directing the Government to make a statement on it?

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Regusarai) : It is very necessary that the Government makes a statement on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever he has said gone on record. All I can say is that the Government may take note of the submission made by him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order, Sir, On 11th November, we had a long meetings with the Speaker. The Speaker agreed that only selected matters under Rule 377 will be admitted and that the Government will reply to them. The Government must come out with a statement. This is a very vital matter. What is your reaction? Mere taking note does not mean anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me understand him. Mr. Samar Guha, please tell me coolly, calmly, reasonably, logically and effectively what you want to say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want a statement about the reason for the missing of the files, destruction of the files and withholding of the files which provide vital clues to the whole inquiry about the disappearance of Netaji.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the Ministry of Transport and Shipping is reported to have . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What is your reaction, Sir? I must know that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. You must realise this that it is not desirable at all for the Chair to go on issuing directions this way or that way. This is a reserve power of the Chair which must be exercised with the greatest amount of restraint and only when the Chair feels that this is really important and it must come to that conclusion only after a deep contemplation and study of the subject. Now if you say something because you feel very deeply about it and you want the Chair to go on issuing directions in all directions, I think it is very very difficult. All that Mr. Samar Guha has

said has gone on record, and it is for the Government to take note of it, to study and see what it can do about it. You cannot push the Chair too far to say that 'you must come forward with this'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : May I seek a clarification from you? You asked Mr. Samar Guha to say in a sentence what exactly he wanted. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said it.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : We presumed, Sir, that after getting the summary of his speech in one sentence, you would make your observations and indicate as to what Government has to do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I have said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We make this request to you, Sir. You do not generally give any direction to any Minister. Here we request you to indicate your preference as to what the Minister should do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Ministry of Transport and Shipping is reported to have recommended closure of the Central Road Transport Corporation, a Central Government undertaking in which Assam and West Bengal Governments are shareholders. The Corporation has been existing for the last 12 years. If the Ministry's recommendation is accepted, it will lead to further aggravation of the unemployment problem in the country. This is a very urgent matter. May I, therefore, request the Government, through your good offices to assure this House that it will not be done and make a statement covering the issue?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati) : Sir, regarding this. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is from Assam. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the question. Here certain things are allowed to be raised. Only points are to be raised. If members start expressing opinion on the points raised by the others, then it becomes a discussion, which is not permissible. Even this is being done stretching the rule just to allow the members a little bit of safety valve.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : On this I have given notice. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know. All right. You can say a few words.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : The Assam Government is also a shareholder in that. I have received a number of representations that great hardships will be caused to hundreds of employees if the Road Transport Corporation is closed. Therefore, I associate myself with the views expressed by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, and I hope that a statement will come on this.

13.00 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (म्बालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तानी मॉन्टेइल एसोसियेशन ने एक तर भेजा है, जो मंत्रियों को भी भेजा गया है और संसत्सदस्यों को भी, उसको मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"No Bank accepting cheques, drafts for Delhi Clearance House. Request restore normal working. Trade suffering heavily."

दिल्ली में सारा व्यापार ठप्प हो गया है क्योंकि दिल्ली क्लिरिंग हाउस चेक नहीं ले रहा है और न ड्राफ्ट ले रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ यह मामला ऐसा है जिसमें वित्त मंत्रालय को तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) : The Durgapur Steel plant authorities have decided to close down one 1500 tonne capacity blast furnace from to-day onwards due to non-availability of iron ore. This

will affect the employment of thousand, of workers. Though you I would like to request that the Minister concerned should make a statement to the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : We have been repeatedly raising the question of the inordinate and undue delays occurring in holding elections to the State and Central legislatures. One instance that is very much before the House is the Jhangir seat in Madhya Pradesh. I am only illustrating my point. Although the death of the hon. Member occurred on 12th August, 1972, the election to that constituency has not yet been held. We want that this matter should be expedited.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : The workers and staff of the Calico Chemicals and Plastics Division, Anil Chamber, Bombay have been on strike since August 1973 that is, more than 4½ months. This plant produces very basic materials required for plastics and cable industries. So, may I request the Government through you to see that the strike is ended at the earliest through negotiations with the concerned people?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज के अखबारों में यह खबर निकली है कि बिहार और बंगाल की सरकारें चावल की जो वसूली उनको करनी है, चावल, जो खरीदना है उसमें वे ढिलाई कर रही हैं। राइस का सबसे कम प्रोक्योमेन्ट इन दोनों सरकारों ने किया है और इसका अर्थ यह निकलता है कि दोनों जगह प्रोक्योमेन्ट पालिसी को संब्लाज किया जा रहा है। तो मैं आपकी मार्फत सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह बात होगी तो बहुत ही गम्भीर मसला हो जायेगा, इससे कीमतें और ज्यादा बढ़ेंगी और राशन की दूकानों से जो हम चावल या राशन देते हैं वह देना मुश्किल हो जायेगा — बिहार में भी और बंगाल में भी।

13.03 hrs.

MOTION RE : INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : We had a full debate yesterday on the international situation and I would, in my reply, endeavour to cover some of the points that have been raised in the course of the debate. Much as I would like to reply in detail to many matters that have been raised by hon. Members, it will not be possible for me to do so because of paucity of time. But I would like to assure the hon. Members that I have greatly benefited by their comments and by their observations and I will try to derive the maximum benefit from their mature ideas and suggestions that they have made.

In this debate Members from the Opposition Benches as well as my colleagues from our Party have touched upon some important points.

Almost all the leaders of the Opposition Parties have spoken and some of the doubts that were attempted to be raised on some vital issues have been effectively replied to by my colleague on this side and my task to that extent has been very much lightened. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : You imitate the Prime Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a good model to imitate and I will commend the same to you. I do not think you will have the wisdom to do that.

About the international situation our first thought should go to countries in our regions. In his connection, I would like once again to draw the attention of the House to the great progress that Bangladesh has made over two years. Bangladesh has completed two years of its sovereign independent existence on 16th December this year. These two years have seen what a tremendous progress in all fields has been made by Bangladesh. Human memory is short but it was just two years ago, on the 16th December, 1971, that Bangladesh emerged as a free independent country. Ten million Bangladesh citizens had taken refuge in India and according to Shiekh Mujib-ur-Rahman, another twenty mil-

lion had been displaced from their homes and hearths. All the refugees have gone back. In fact, they returned to Bangladesh before the year 1972 was out and the floating population of Bangladesh is, by and large, now settled and they are pursuing their normal avocation.

These two years have seen Bangladesh adopting a democratic Constitution based on Parliamentary system. They have enforced that Constitution and the elections have been completed; the administration, according to the democratic methods with the objective of strengthening democracy and secularism—those processes have been taken deep roots in Bangladesh. Shiekh Mujib-ur-Rahman has emerged as the leader who has provided stability and philosophy to the new country, Bangladesh and we rejoice at the great strides and progress that have been made by the people of Bangladesh.

It is always proper to remember when we talk of progress and the immense sacrifices through which people of Bangladesh have gone through. Many people had to lay down their lives for Bangladesh; our own Indian soldiers, members of the security forces shed their blood to defend India's sovereignty and also to defend the freedom and sovereignty of Bangladesh. I would like to take this opportunity of paying my homage to the memory of all those who made their supreme sacrifice, who laid down their lives and who underwent many sufferings. The situation in Bangladesh is stabilised in the political sense and the Government and people are now engaged in the mighty task of restructuring their war ravaged economy. They have made considerable progress. Great deal has still to be done and we wish them well. Our friendship with them is of an abiding character and it is a matter of great satisfaction for us to note that Shiekh Mujib-ur-Rahman, has, from time to time, made very clear and categorical statements to the effect that Bangladesh friendship with India is the basic cornerstone in the policy of Bangladesh in the international affairs and we rejoice to recall this state of happy relationship between Bangladesh and India.

Now, coming to Pakistan, I would like to bring the information about our relations up to date. From time to time, I have been keeping the

[Shri Swaran Singh]

House informed about the salient features of our relationship with Pakistan.

After the signing of the Delhi Agreement, the process of three-way repatriation commenced on the 19th September. Up to the 17th December, a total of 134,328 persons have been repatriated to their respective countries. This includes as many as 36,474 Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees in India. We have very hope in this way of resolving this humanitarian problem affecting so many individuals in a mutually satisfactory manner.

In accordance with the Delhi Agreement, the problem of 195 prisoners of war has to be taken up in a tripartite meeting between Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, it being understood that Bangla Desh can participate in such a meeting only on the basis of sovereign equality. Therefore, the ball is in Pakistan's court to create the necessary conditions for Bangla Desh's participation so that this matter can be discussed and resolved amicably. For this, it is not necessary to await till the entire process of repatriation is completed, as it is provided for in para 3(vii) of the Delhi Agreement that this tripartite meeting can take place earlier if it is so agreed.

Now, we have seen reported statements by Pakistani leaders to the effect that Bangla Desh cannot be recognised till certain pre-conditions are fulfilled like the return of all war prisoners, presumably including 195 and suspension of proposed trials by Bangla Desh. It seems hardly fair on the part of Pakistani leaders to talk of pre-conditions when all these matters were discussed before the Delhi Agreement was signed which provides for a tripartite meeting with the participation of Bangla Desh as a sovereign equal. We would, therefore, sincerely hope that the Pakistan Government would see its way to fulfilling its commitment under the Delhi Agreement.

We are glad that Pakistan has at last withdrawn its complaint on the 195 prisoners of war from the World Court. Pakistan should now take action in accordance with the Delhi Agreement.

I have repeatedly said in this House that both India and Pakistan stand committed to the implementation of the Simla Agreement. While we have had occasions to draw the attention of Pakistan Government to some of the statements and actions of their leaders which in our view were not in tune with the spirit and the objectives of the Simla Agreement, the Pakistan Government have so far responded by reiterating their faith and their allegiance to this agreement and the principle enshrined in it. The question, therefore, arises, what is preventing the implementation of certain normalisation measures such as resumption of communications, air links, travel, trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries? These are the items mentioned in para 3, discussions on which can begin any time Pakistan desires. We on our side are willing and ready to start these discussions at the earliest moment. On our part, we had made it clear to Pakistan soon after the completion of delineation and withdrawal of troops from occupied territories that we were prepared for bilateral discussions on these issues. Surely, there can be no doubt that it is in the mutual interest of Pakistan and India and in the interest of the vast number of people in the two countries if there is no further delay in this matter and fresh agreements are worked out to resume these links between the two countries in so many fields.

This would also give rise to greater confidence and improve the atmosphere which would facilitate the task of discussing more complicated issues.

I have also seen press reports about the remarks of Pakistani leaders suggesting that India has ignored Pakistan's proposal for reduction of defence forces. This is quite a misleading statement. Pakistani leaders are well aware that Pakistan herself is spending as much as 50 per cent of her national budget and as much as 9 per cent of her GNP (based on last year's budget figures) on military expenditure. Despite her much greater need due to extensive borders, apart from the border with Pakistan and long coastline, India is spending much less proportionately on defence. However, we have never been averse to having any discussion on any subject with Pakistan, but the fact remains that the pre-requisite for

meaningful discussions on defence matters is the establishment of durable peace in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

The recent statements of Pakistani leaders on Kashmir to which we had taken exception, her efforts to acquire more and more weapons far in excess of her reasonable requirements, despite the existing high order of military spending and her continued negative attitude on Bangladesh, a reality which Pakistan can ill-afford to ignore, are obvious contradictions in Pakistan's postures on this subject. However, we are always willing and ready, which we have demonstrated on earlier occasions, to take concrete steps for further normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan and for taking steps for establishment of durable peace.

Now I will say a few words about our relations with our other immediate or close neighbours. With Nepal and Bhutan, where there are two young Kingdoms looking after these two countries, our relations are excellent. Our economic relations with Nepal are growing from strength to strength, our co-operation with Nepal for strengthening their economy and for providing a number of amenities and social services continues, and we have made our contribution in the development of Nepal.

With Bhutan as well we have developed very friendly relations which are in the mutual interest of both Bhutan and India. Bhutan has now been a member of the United Nations for some years and the Bhutanese delegation along with the delegations of other sovereign independent countries, members of the UN, are making their contribution in the international forum in an admirable manner. We wish them every success. We will continue to have friendly relations which are in the mutual interest and benefit of our two countries.

With Burma, we have been able to strengthen our relations even more. I myself with a high-power delegation consisting of our representatives from many economic Ministries paid a visit to Burma and I had for the first time visited places outside Rangoon also. We had the visit of their Minister who came to India with several other persons dealing with economic matters in Burma, and the Burmese delegation vi-

sited several places in our country. It is my expectation that as a result of these contacts our bilateral economic relations, relations in the industrial field, mineral field and so on will be strengthened further. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that with Burma we have always had very friendly relations and a very friendly border where co-operation and quiet and friendship prevail, and we greatly value our old friendship with Burma.

With Sri Lanka, we have had very good relations. There have been several high level visits, and I would like to inform the House that we are expecting Mrs. Bandaranayake, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, to be with us in the month of January, most probably at the time of our Republic Day Celebrations. I am sure that this will further strengthen the friendly relations that exist between India and Sri Lanka.

Coming to Afghanistan, I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming the establishment of the Republic of Afghanistan. The President of the new Republic, Sardar Mohammed Daud, is known to us as a great and courageous leader, who was for several years the Prime Minister of Afghanistan. I myself paid a visit to Afghanistan in return for a visit that had been undertaken by a very high-powered political leader of Afghanistan to India. I was greatly struck by the determination of the Afghan leadership to strengthen their sovereignty, to strengthen their independence, and to undertake measures which might improve the lot of the people of Afghanistan. Our friendship with our Afghan brethren has been traditional, and we share many ideas in the international field which are identical, and this provides the basis for further strengthening of our relations with Afghanistan.

About Iran, another neighbour on the other side of Pakistan, I need hardly remind the hon. Members of the ties of history, language and culture with Iran, and I am glad to be able to report to the House that last week we had with us the Foreign Minister of Iran; a cultural agreement was also signed under which our educational and technical exchanges will be further intensified. The fundamental interests of our two countries do not need to come into any conflict or clash. Our discussions with the Foreign Minister of Iran made it clear that both sides

[Shri Swaran Singh]

can and must work together for ensuring greater stability in our region and in Asia as a whole. Our exchanges of views have led to a far better understanding between us and have removed some misgivings which may in the past have arisen, and such as have appeared in the press also from time to time. This visit and my last visit to Teheran, it is my belief, will result in a future relationship between us on the basis of a clearer appreciation and increased confidence regarding each other's policies and objectives. In the economic field, there is considerable scope for expanding our co-operation. The Joint Economic Commission of the two countries will be meeting in the middle of the next month in Delhi led by a senior Iranian Minister. Collaboration in oil refineries and petrochemicals, we believe, can be brought about to a greater extent to the mutual benefit of both our countries.

Iran's relationship with Pakistan is well known to us. However, I believe that the Iranian Government has appreciated our approach to the solution of problems in the sub-continent bilaterally and by peaceful means.

On the Indian Ocean, both India and Iran are in the 15-members *ad hoc* UNO committee, and our aim is to remove rivalry, tension and major powers' naval presence in this area, which is of vital significance to the peace and tranquillity of Afro-Asia.

I will say a few words about the present situation in West Asia. The recent war between the Arabs and Israel has, of course, been an event of global importance and concern. There was the risk of the conflagration spreading, which could have had disastrous consequences for the region as a whole. A significant part was played by the cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in bringing about a ceasefire and working out with the cooperation of the UN Security Council a broad framework in which peace could be stabilised. Hon. Members will recall that the UN Security Council in its resolution of October 22, 1973, besides calling for a cease-fire and for the full implementation of its earlier resolution No. 242 of November, 1967, also enjoined that talks between the parties concerned should start imme-

dately with a view to reaching a just and durable peace. This cease-fire in West Asia has been effective now for roughly two months, even though at times it was very tenuous. There are still difficulties which could lead to new clashes. In spite of these difficulties, we feel that the chances of a durable settlement in West Asia are better at the moment than perhaps ever before. An overwhelming majority of the countries in the world is now conscious that an essential condition of peace is the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories and secondly, discussions for a just and durable peace must be undertaken without delay. Our sympathies in the recent conflict and our views on the question of durable peace are well known to the House. No country has a right to remain in occupation of the territories of others seized by armed force. We have seen over long years Israel in illegal occupation of such territory and its refusal even to accept the principle of withdrawal. We believe moreover that the establishment of a stable peace should be based on respect for the right of existence of all the States in the area and that the full rights of the Palestinian people must be restored. The Peace Conference is starting today in Geneva under the co-chairmanship of USSR and USA, over which the UN Secretary-General will preside in the opening phase. Arab countries have shown a great deal of flexibility and demonstrated their earnest desire for a peaceful settlement of this problem and we hope that Israel too will show a sense of realism and recognise the force of world opinion in this matter, so that this long-standing problem can be solved in the interests of all the countries of the region. I am glad to notice that in our own country, and in this House, a broad consensus in support of the Arab cause has already emerged and there was no discordant voice on this issue. The issue is simple: The Arab lands must be vacated and Palestinians must be restored their legitimate rights. There may be some observations of a collateral nature to the effect that if our support to this cause were not there, we could play a better mediatory role. I fail to understand the logic of this argument that in order to be able to play what some members feel can be a mediator's role, we should be hesitant in expressing our strong support to a cause which we believe is just.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The tragedy is that those who had played aggressively partisan roles are the mediators now!

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Then you are saying that we should have been more aggressive! I was not replying to this type of argument. It is true that, in a sense, Shri Mishra's comment is correct. In this particular case, the two countries, the United States and the Soviet Union, were able to play the mediatory role because it is hard reality that the war could not be carried on there without the active support of these two countries to the countries which are actually carrying on the war. To that extent, the argument is valid. But that only shows that to be neutral does not provide a very good opportunity to play the so-called mediatory role!

I am mentioning this because sometimes we are carried away by text-book postulates and are prone to forget the realities of the situation. Particularly, the speech of the young Jan Sangh member who, I think, spoke for the first time on foreign affairs—his speech was mostly in very good language and the delivery was good—so far as the content of his speech is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that it was rather trite and common place, based on some old books and some new journals, and such a combination can never be productive either of clear thinking or forceful presentation. That apart, the important thing is that in a situation where war prevails, if we find that justice is clearly on one side, we should not hesitate to express our support especially when, apart from the cause being just, the people involved are the Arab people, who are our brethren and with whom we have got friendly and fraternal ties. So, I think the logic is irresistible that there could not be any other attitude except the one that we have adopted. And it is not a small consolation, if I may use that expression, to recall that countries who had been very hesitant in the beginning veered round to the view which India had taken consistently from the beginning. Look at the nine members of the European Community and the statement that they have made, supporting the Arab cause in far more categorical terms than what they have been saying from the time when the war started. Look at the attitude of Japan or several African countries. They

are all slowly veering round to the view and attitude that we have taken from the beginning. All this will clearly show that the attitude that we have adopted in this respect is the correct attitude and we should never regret having adopted that attitude.

This brings me to the visit of Mr. Brezhnev, about which a great deal has been said. As a matter of fact, I need not say much about this. The outcome of the visit is incorporated in several agreements. I took the earliest opportunity to place those agreements on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Why one protocol is not forthcoming?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Even you forget to mention it in your speech Mr. Mishra. I was expecting that you would refer to it so that I could say something on that.

The relationship between India and the Soviet Union ever since our independence has been one of firm friendship, based on principles, and this friendship has stood the test of time. This is the basic thing that we have to remember. It was rather amusing for some hon. Members to express certain misgivings—and the misgivings are not based on any experience in the past, mind you, but some sort of feeling—that perhaps the relationship is becoming so strong that it may have some implications or become a source of concern to us in the future. This, if I may say, is not a correct way of looking at a problem of this nature. If I may say, experience is the best argument in such circumstances. We have been independent for the last 27 years. Now, during this period, on all vital political issues, we have always had the Soviet support at most critical moments. I need not recount...

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): What happened in Tashkent?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is a separate issue. If you have any comments, we can discuss it. I stand by the Tashkent Agreement because I am a signatory to it and I am prepared to defend it.

The important point is that on Kashmir, wherever the question arose in any international forum, including the United Nations, on Goa, on war

[Shri Swaran Singh]

with Pakistan, on all these political issues, there has been a strong and consistent support of the Soviet Union to us.

Now, I put the question straight : Can you recall any moment where this close relationship may have been used by the Soviet Union to embarrass us on any issue, political or otherwise, either internal or external ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Why did Soviet Union supply arms to Pakistan ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The criticism is now being narrowed to a particular point. I will come to that.

First, on the political issues, it is quite clear that there has been a consistent and clear support from the Soviet Union. Then, you take, for instance, the economic issues, their collaboration with us in the economic field, in the establishment of several projects in our country. I myself have been associated with several such projects. Further, you take, for instance, the growing volume of trade between our two countries. In both these fields, they have never tried to impose any pattern in our economic development. They have shown their willingness to cooperate with us, in giving us the equipment, in giving us the technology, in giving us such other help as we require. They have never insisted that we should do it in this form or that form. They have always tried to conform to our suggestions in the establishment of plants, whether it is a steel plant or a heavy electrical plant or it is for the establishment of a power project or it is for search of oil or any other cooperation in the basic industrial fields. How do we then say that they are likely by this cooperation, in any way, to have an influence on us which might be against our interests ? This is certainly not the correct way of saying things.

Again, it was said, not perhaps so much by any people here, by many of the Western press people who were indulging in a hobby that when Mr. Brezhnev comes here, he will ask us to sign this or to sign that. I cannot help recounting my own encounter with a group of two such foreign correspondents, very high placed, who came and had an interview with me, about two or three days before the actual

date of Mr. Brezhnev's visit. They asked me, "What is your expectation ? What is going to happen ?" I gave them a reply which is known to you and which has been justified by our subsequent experience. Then, at the end, they said, "Mr. Minister, do you want to give us the impression that our Head Office has spent all the money for us to undertake this journey to India only to hear this sort of thing about it ? We can as well know this thing when we are sitting in our offices." They were out to see something unusual, something spectacular, happening. And the disappointment is that nothing spectacular from their point of view happened which could really form very interesting or sensational story. We cannot help them if we cannot produce a story which hits their headlines according to their own liking.

I would like to say that we should be careful while assessing our relations with such a tried friend as the U.S.S.R. We should view it in the proper perspective and try to understand the importance of that relationship.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The point was not that there is something wrong with their approach. The point made was that our dependence on them is passing the permissible limit.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : There is no dependence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I can quote instances as to what extent your dependence has increased on them.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : May I request my very dear colleague that we could discuss this matter perhaps without introducing any heat ?

What is the type of our relationship with the Soviet Union even in the economic field ?

I would like to say that we can say with a certain measure of pride that almost anything of importance that we have obtained from the Soviet Union by way of any machinery, say, for a steel plant or heavy electrical factory or most of the other equipment almost everything, we have purchased at a negotiated price, almost at world

price. We are committed to pay for everything that we have purchased from them. It is true that there was a gift on one occasion of certain equipment—I think, the total value was about Rs. 2 crores or something of that order—certain farm machinery when we were starting a new farm, a State farm; we got that free. But our relationship is such that we have purchased all the machinery and we are repaying the amounts.

Take our trade. We get their goods and we are selling our goods at market price. If purchasing goods from any country at a price which is comparable, which is competitive, our paying the price thereof, our getting the price for the goods that we export and their paying us the price for the things that we supply, if this is crossing the permissible limit, then I should say that the real meaning of these expressions has been lost by these people who raised this point. This is the type of relationship between these two countries. I think, it is a clean departure from the type of large gifts that are being floated in the international community in the relationship between several other countries. We have taken a conscious, natural decision of paying for everything that we get, including that defence equipment that we have obtained from the Soviet Union or from certain other countries. I will not have any hesitation to get military equipment which is necessary for our defence and security from any source whatsoever. But we have not accepted any gifts from the Soviet Union in this field. Whatever equipment we have obtained we have paid for it. So, I would like to repudiate, most strongly, any such suggestion. In a growing economic relationship of mutual interest—I repeat, of mutual interest—they are interested in selling their equipment to other countries, and India is a big country which has embarked upon large development programmes. So, it is in the mutual interest of the Soviet Union and India that we get their equipment; and we repay it over the years. There is nothing unequal in this relationship. To import any such concept, to my mind, is absolutely unjustified either on facts or on any careful analysis of the reality of the situation.

Perhaps, at this stage, I could as well dispose of another point that was raised, namely, why is there greater cooperation between the planning Commissions

of the two countries. This was one of the points raised by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. What does this mean? We are embarked upon our development programmes. Our desire is that we should make greater progress in the field of industrialisation; we should move into sophisticated technology. We would, therefore, be interested in getting technology from whatever source it is available. There may be some better sources of technology available, but these sources are not available to us for reasons which we have never been able to comprehend. Therefore, not to take such technology from sources from which it is available will be unwise from our point of view. We are interested in exporting the engineering goods of various types to the Soviet Union and, in fact, to all countries. How can we succeed in exporting industrial goods, whether they are machine tools or components or products of chemical industry or of several other industries? Now, the obvious course that is open to us is that we study carefully what are their requirements. Are they willing to forego some of their internal production to open their market to Indian engineering goods? If they could do it, this is a very desirable objective, and to be able to successfully enter into deals of this nature, it is necessary for both countries to study carefully their planning programmes, the future plans and areas of development. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The time horizon of 15 years for the integration of the two Plans! The crisis in one would get reflected in the other.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If I may say, I have sympathy for the lone voice that Mr. Mishra still continues to raise and all that I can say is that I cannot help him if he refuses to see the obvious

Long range integration in a desirable field is something we should aim at and I would like to repeat that India is now in a position to have such long-term economic co-operation with almost any country in the world. Let it be any country, whether it is Western Europe or America or Canada. If it is prepared to enter into long-term arrangements with us to enable us to increase our industrial and economic potential and to open their markets to our industrial goods, we are prepared to enter into similar arrangements with them. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You said that you will have treaties of friendship with all countries of the world but hardly any country is prepared to do that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Therefore, we should not have a treaty with any country ? I cannot accept that logic.

Then, casually I looked at the names of important visitors over the recent period. This is only to show whether our relationship is being strengthened only with any particular group of countries, and the list which I will read now will indicate as to what are the types of visitors that we are receiving, say, for the last six weeks or over the next four weeks.

We had first of all the King of Nepal. We had the Minister for economic Co-operation from the Federal Republic of Germany. We had the Finance Minister of France. Then we had Mr. Brezhnev. We had then Dr. Husak, then the Foreign Minister of Iran and we had earlier the Foreign Minister of Zaire (Congo). Then we are expecting the Prime Minister of New Zealand on the 27th of this month. In the month of January we are expecting President Tito as also Mrs. Bandaranaike.

Now, let my friends on the opposite side go over this list and see for themselves what a cross-section of the world it represents—representatives from West European countries, East European countries, our Asian neighbours, friends from Africa and our non-aligned friend like Yugoslavia. So, this is the type of relationship that we develop. To say that we are developing our relations in such a manner that we are concentrating our effort only in one direction is not correct. While saying that, it will be wrong for us at any time to be on the defensive. While we want to have good relations with all countries, I have always been opposed very strongly to this approach of equidistance for the sake of equi-distance. We must, as a mature nation, be able to distinguish who are our real friends, who is the friend who has stood with us and which is the friend who will really stand with us. It is this approach which, unfortunately, is sometimes ignored.

Any country that ignores this fundamental approach is likely to ignore its

own interests. Apart from other matters, the interesting topic of Asian collective security has also come up for comments in this House. I was somewhat amused to find that when our comrade, a Member of the Communist Party who had tabled a Resolution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Which Communist Party ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If you have seen the second part, the answer would have been clear. You know the comrade, a Member of the Communist Parties on collective security.

There was a resolution tabled by our comrade, a Member of the Communist Party of India. When the resolution was coming up for discussion, he thought that this was a matter which could perhaps be discussed when the debate comes up. Then, there were several hon. Members, whom I won't name, all of us know, who were opposing this withdrawal and insisted that it should be discussed.

I am glad that the opportunity has now come for discussing this matter. I would like to make some comments on this in the light of this debate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Had you something to do with the withdrawal of this motion ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If you had perhaps asked for a vote, then I would have voted for the withdrawal.

The question of the Soviet proposal for Asian collective security had come up in the speeches of various hon. Members. The General Secretary, Mr. Brezhnev, in his address to Members of Parliament of two Houses had explained the Soviet concept of collective security in Asia.

I need not go into details since most Members present here had listened to Mr. Brezhnev's speech. The operative part of what he had said on the subject was that this is an idea worth discussing with a view to strengthening peace and security in the Asian sub-continent. The present debate may perhaps be regarded as a commencement of discussion on this subject. Hon. Members have commented on this idea and I have benefited from their views. The emergence of Asia as an area of peace and tranquillity as a result of relaxation of tension is a

desirable objective. However, we have to keep in view the situation as it prevails in Asia and the political complexity in the continent of Asia.

The situation in Indo-China has not yet stabilised. In Cambodia, the war situation is still continuing. In South Viet Nam also, there have been allegations of violations of the Paris Agreement. In the Indian sub-continent, the process of normalisation is still to make satisfactory progress. Pakistan continues to pursue the negative policy of not recognising the reality of Bangladesh. In West Asia, the Arab-Israel conflict has re-appeared within a period of six years. Arab territory is continued to be occupied by Israel and the Palestinians still remain without a homeland.

Obviously, it will take considerable time to find a solution of all these problems. Moreover, there are two military groupings in Asia—the CENTO and SEATO. All these aspects are not palatable to the people of Asia. We would like these trends to be reversed and mutual confidence to be established. Any proposal which brings about such a result would be welcome to us. Our own thinking is that an adherence to such principles as renunciation of the use of force, peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty of all countries, non-interference in internal affairs and broad development of economic and other cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit will assist such a process.

I may assure the House that it is Government of India's belief that an atmosphere of friendship and peace can prevail not by means of military blocs; nor by any system of grouping of countries directed against any other country or group of countries but through goodwill and cooperation. More intensive co-operation in the economic field in the first instance would help in strengthening mutuality of interests amongst countries of the region. These are the objectives that are before us and we believe that if we continue to pursue these objectives, and if we succeed in creating an atmosphere where these objectives are broadly accepted by the countries in the region, there may be an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity in Asia. Historically, let us remember that Europe has taken something like 28 or 29

years before they could convene a conference in Helsinki for the first time, Conference on Security and Co-operation. It was possible for them to do so after the conclusion of some very important agreements or treaties like the Moscow Treaty between the USSR and FRG, and also the Treaty between Poland and FRG and then the various Treaties and Agreements between GDR and FRG. It was after all these treaties had been concluded that an atmosphere was created where Europe, East and West, could sit together for the first time and could talk of peace and security, not of wars, not of conflicts but of co-operation. So, we should not be afraid of these ideas merely because they come from one country or another.

In this particular case, this idea comes from the leader of a friendly country, and, therefore, we should view it in the spirit in which it is offered and not try to say that there may be some catch in it or there may be something hidden in it. I think ever since our Independence we have developed enough of maturity and understanding of the complexities of international life and we have to see what is in our best interest and what is in the best interests of Asia, and we should be prepared to study carefully any new ideas that might be floated from any quarter whatsoever.

I would like to recall that our own Prime Minister in her tour of South-East Asia had put forward a suggestion for stabilising peace in the South-East Asian region, where all the countries in that region could get together and enter into an agreement to respect each other's sovereignty, and this should be guaranteed by other important countries in the region and even outside the region. So, these are the ideas which will continue to be with us and we should try to deal with them in a deep manner, trying to understand the implications thereof, and we should not react in a superficial manner.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We do not yet understand it even after his speech. It seems to be crystal gazing.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : All right: sometimes, crystal gazing also does result in the concretisation of ideas. Otherwise, no one will indulge in crystal gazing even.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Crystallisation from crystal gazing?

AN HON. MEMBER : It depends upon the crystal.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He is looking into a clear crystal, I hope, because my hon. friend says it depends on the crystal into which you look. I cannot understand the arguments put forward by muted critics; I call them muted critics because there is nothing on which they can criticise. If they offer muted criticism.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He is an understanding admirer but he has not been able to communicate his understanding to us. All the sittings that Mr. Brezhnev had with him have been wasted. Is there any progress on what he had said earlier?

14.00 hrs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think now the House does not want us to carry on the dialogue (*Interruptions*). I do not want to be hard-hitting today at all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Today Mishraji is in a peculiarly different mood.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : After his cultural show yesterday, I should have been in a better mood. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The argument that is put forward is that we have not yet subscribed to the concept of collective security, and the muted criticism is that we should be careful not to subscribe to it. I cannot answer such a criticism. India has demonstrated enough of independence in dealing with such situations and all that I can say is that if earlier experience is any guide, we will certainly look after our best interests.

There was also the visit of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and I would like to say a few words about that visit. Sympathy and friendship between India and Czechoslovakia date back many years before India's independence. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Czechoslovakia in 1948, there has been a very healthy and positive development of our relations in all fields. High level exchanges

of visit have contributed greatly in this regard. As hon. Members are aware, our Prime Minister had visited Czechoslovakia last year. In May this year, I paid a visit to Prague at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister. Our President had also been in Czechoslovakia in October this year. The visit of Dr. Husak, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia from Dec. 3 to 9, 1973, is the latest in these high-level exchange of visits. Since this was his first visit to our country, we are glad that he was able to visit some of our cities, Agra, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Bombay, and to see some of our industrial and cultural centres. We are happy to receive him in our midst since he is known not only for the outstanding leadership which he has given to the Czechoslovak people in their task of socialist construction and for the contribution that Czechoslovakia has made towards strengthening of peace and *detente* in Europe but also for his humane approach to finding solutions to problems.

In this context, we warmly welcome the signing on Dec. 11 after the return of Dr. Husak to Prague of the Treaty of Normalisation of Relations between Czechoslovakia and FRG by which the Munich Pact has been put out of the way thereby closing once for all the chapter of world war II.

The Joint India-Czechoslovakia declaration signed on Dec. 5 has paid a tribute to India's peaceful foreign policy based on non-alignment and the principles of peaceful co-existence. The Czechoslovak side also expressed their appreciation of India's untiring efforts seeking to achieve a durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. India reiterated her appreciation of the constructive role played by Czechoslovakia in promoting peaceful and co-operative relations amongst the States of the European continent.

During Dr. Husak's visit, the third economic co-operation agreement was signed between the two countries on Dec. 5, 1973, Czechoslovakia has agreed to provide fresh credits of the value of Rs. 800 million on more favourable terms than the previous Czechoslovak credits providing for a 15-year repayment period as against the earlier 12 years. Under the agreement, Czechoslovakia has undertaken

to continue her assistance in the strengthening of India's industrial base especially in the fields of power generation, electrification of railways, engineering industries and fertiliser production. The bilateral trade turnover is also planned to be increased to Rs. 1500 million in 1974 as compared to Rs. 800 million in 1973.

Sir, I would now like to say a few words about our relations with the United States of America. You will recall that a little over a year ago, on the 30th November, 1972, I had stated in the Rajya Sabha that we would do everything in our power to normalise and strengthen our relations with the United States on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : What about the Indian Ocean?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am coming to that. Is it Shri Joshi? I am glad his reactions are now more healthy. (*Interruptions*).

I am glad to be able to say that in the post-1971 period both India and the United States have made conscious and deliberate efforts to ensure that our mutual relations improve. I was able in the month of October to have discussions with the new Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, in Washington. We have also noted that in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in September, 1973, Dr. Kissinger recognised India's role as of special importance in the developing world, whose growth and stability is essential to peace and stability in south Asia. We are glad that negotiations for a settlement on the question of PL 480 funds have concluded satisfactorily, and this question has been resolved to the mutual satisfaction of the two countries. We are happy that the US administration showed understanding of our point of view in resolving this problem.

It is our assessment that Indo-US relations have entered a phase where a constructive, co-operative, mature relationship can be built up between the two countries. On two recent occasions, we have reiterated that durable peace in this region continues to be the prime objective of our policy not only in the sub-continent, not only with Pakistan, but peace generally in the region.

We are gratified to note that our American friends have a better appreciation of this policy including the fact that the supply of arms to Pakistan, whether directly or indirectly, can be a major element impeding the process of normalisation. It is our earnest hope that keeping in view the steady improvement in the situation in the sub-continent, the US Government will take all steps to help the process and not take measures which may affect this adversely.

Sir, while on this subject, I would like to mention one point which Mr. Unnikrishnan had raised, and that is about the statement made by our ambassador to the United States, Mr. T. N. Kaul. I am thankful to Mr. Krishna Menon, who is not here today, who was good enough to defend our heads of missions abroad. I would like to fully support every word that Mr. Krishna Menon had said; that our ambassadors abroad have been doing excellent work and whatever they do, we as Government are responsible for all that they do. It is better to direct any citizen against us rather than to direct it against individual ambassadors.

We have made further enquiries, and this is what Mr. T. N. Kaul stated in the United States. This is what he has reported to me; because he now happens to be in India, we made enquiries from him as to what he said; this is what he has stated. I quote:

"India is willing to have foreign investments in India in selected fields on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit. Such investments would be desirable particularly in fields which are export-oriented, import substitution oriented, or where they provide advanced and sophisticated science and technology which India does not possess at present. Each case will be considered on its merits."

I would like to say that there is nothing objectionable in this statement of our policy which is well known. We are interested in foreign investment in sectors over which we may have control and where the objective is as mentioned in the statement of ambassador Kaul.

We may have differences in the political field with many countries, but we have always endeavoured to keep

[Shri Swaran Singh]

wherever we can our economic relationship somewhat on a different level compared to our political relationship. Even when the political relations may be somewhat indifferent, we have never hesitated to strengthen the economic relations which, I believe, are in the mutual interest of the countries concerned. This policy continues.

Hon. Members raised the question of our relationship with Prince Sihanouk and the PRG of South Vietnam. As I have informed the House earlier, these matters have continued to engage Government's attention. Recently the President of PRG, Mr. Tho, with a high level delegation including their Foreign Minister, Madame Binh transited through Delhi. I had the opportunity of receiving them and having an extremely interesting discussion on the situation in South Vietnam in particular and in Indochina in general. We have maintained contact with PRG all throughout and we are considering what further steps we can take in this matter.

As far as Cambodia is concerned, we have similarly developed increasingly close contact with Prince Sihanouk. The Prime Minister has spoken to him over the telephone during her visit to Yugoslavia. I have had the opportunity of meeting him and the leaders of his Government during the nonaligned conference in Algiers. The Prime Minister had also met Prince Sihanouk at Algiers. Our permanent delegation in New York has continuously remained in touch with other nonaligned delegations with a view to coordinating their approach during the discussion on the item concerning the recognition of Prince Sihanouk's Government and the question of credential. The General Assembly has now decided to postpone the matter by one year. Our delegation voted in favour of the delegation of Prince Sihanouk. These are our clear views about the PRG as well as Cambodia.

About the Indian Ocean, there is not much I can add to what I have been saying from time to time. This matter is now before the UN and the General Assembly has adopted a resolution favouring the keeping of the Indian Ocean as an area of peace and tranquillity, free from the rivalry of big naval powers and subsequent steps are now being taken in order to implement

this general direction given by the General Assembly. I noted with a great deal of interest the observation of Shri Krishna Menon, who appears to have given a great deal of thought to this subject, not only its political aspect but also its juridical aspect. I agree with him fully when he said that in order to keep away outside forces from the Indian Ocean, the countries in region including India have to strengthen their navy. I fully subscribe to that idea. I would like to add that his assessment about our present naval strength is somewhat out of date, because he has been away from this for 11 years. I think the last war which was forced on us by Pakistan demonstrated the effectiveness of our navy, not only in Chittagong and Khulna but also in Karachi. So, we have travelled a great deal now towards strengthening our navy after 1962.

I would like to say that our naval strength will always be used for strengthening peace in this region and it will never be used to the detriment of any other country so that there will be peace and tranquillity in this area.

Mention has been made about the presence of the US task force. On that our view is quite clear. We have told the Americans that this show of force and bringing in of naval units, including aircraft carriers, in this region without any ostensible objective, backed up by statements which are varied from time to time, is naturally something which has caused concern to all littoral countries, including India. We have told the Americans quite clearly that this type of show of force will never be relished by any country in this region. This is our clear and categorical position.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the proportion of the naval strength of the two super powers in the Indian Ocean?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The naval presence in the matter of counting of ships is something about which no ratio can be given at any time because what I try to state today may be completely altered in ten days because the ships continue coming and going. Any assessment of this nature would be unrealistic and would not be a fair assessment at all. We are not in favour of any large-scale presence of any outside naval powers, to whatever country it belongs.

whether to the United States, or the Soviet Union, or France, or China or Britain, or any other country. Our position in this respect is quite clear. Under the present convention, to which we have subscribed and to which Shri Krishna Menon alluded to, the naval ships of any country are entitled to go about in the high seas. At the same time, whatever may be flaws in the present law, the presence of any naval ships, even though it may be juridical justifiable or based on any such convention and as such, something to which we cannot legally object, if it creates tension in the region, then the littoral countries in the region are perfectly entitled to raise their voice. We will continue to raise our voice to ensure that the Indian Ocean region is maintained an area of peace and tranquillity.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): I referred in my speech to the Portuguese Bishop's domination over Goa.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Shri Shashi Bhushan mentioned yesterday that the Catholic Bishop in Goa today is in their hierarchy under some Cardinal in Portugal. I must confess that this is a thing which came to my notice only yesterday. I think, on the face of it, this is something undesirable. We will see whatever we can, in consultation with the Christian community in Goa, to ensure that this type of thing is replaced by something which is more palatable to the people in that region.

—
14.19 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up consideration of the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 be taken into consideration."

This short Bill seeks to amend the Income-tax Act with a view to removing certain practical difficulties experienced in the administration of the provisions relating to acquisition of

immovable properties. As the hon. Members are aware, the Income-tax Act was amended last year to empower the Central Government to acquire immovable properties in cases where the consideration declared in the instrument of transfer is less than the fair market value of the property. The Central Government is required to pay compensation of an amount equal to the consideration stated in the instrument of transfer *plus* fifteen per cent of such consideration. The power can be invoked only where the fair market value of the property exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees and there is reason to believe that the consideration agreed to between the parties has not been truly stated in the instrument of transfer with a view to facilitating tax evasion by the transferor or the transferee. These provisions represent an important step taken by us in recent years to combat tax evasion and check the circulation of black money. The implementation of these provisions has, however, brought to light certain practical difficulties in their administration.

The power to initiate proceedings for acquisition is vested in the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, who is designated as the 'competent authority' for the purpose. Under a specific provision in the law, no registering officer can register any document for the sale or exchange of any immovable property, unless a prescribed statement in respect of the transfer is furnished to him. The registering officer is required to forward these statements to the 'competent authority' in fortnightly batches, along with a return in the prescribed form. On receiving these statements, the competent authority has to make preliminary enquiries and collect relevant material in order to come to a *prima facie* conclusion whether any property has been transferred for a consideration which is less than its fair market value. For this purpose, he has to often obtain the expert opinion of the Valuation Officer regarding the market value of the property in question. If, on the evidence collected by him, the competent authority comes to the conclusion that the estimated fair market value of the property exceeds its apparent consideration by more than fifteen per cent, he can initiate the acquisition proceedings in respect of property by publication of a notice in this behalf in the Official Gazette. The notice is required

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

to be published in the Official Gazette before the expiry of a period of six months from the end of the month in which the instrument of transfer in respect of the property is registered under the Registration Act. Unfortunately, however, it has been found that in a large number of cases, notices sent to the Government of India Press were published in the Official Gazette after the expiry of the period of limitation. The acquisition proceedings in some of these cases have been challenged by way of writ petitions in various High Courts, *inter alia*, on the ground that the relevant notices were not published in the Official Gazette within the statutory period of limitation. The practical working of these provisions over the last one year has, therefore, shown that the period of initiating acquisition proceedings under the law is rather inadequate. It cannot be denied that the initiation of acquisition proceedings involves a number of steps which are time consuming, such as, making preliminary enquiries, collecting relevant material and referring the question of valuation to the Valuation Officer, where necessary. Besides, the competent officer has to send these notices to the Government of India Press sufficiently in advance. In view of these considerations, the Bill seeks to raise the time limit within which acquisition proceedings can be initiated from six months to nine months from the end of the month in which the instrument of transfer in respect of the property is registered. With a view to protecting past cases where notices have not been published in time, the amendment is proposed to be made retrospectively from the date of coming into force of the relevant provisions. To place the matter beyond doubt or dispute, the Bill also seeks to make a specific provision validating past action in cases where the notices for initiation of acquisition proceedings were published in the Official Gazette after the expiry of six months, but before the expiry of nine months from the end of the month in which the instrument of transfer was registered. The Bill also contains consequential provisions to allow extension of time for filling objections, etc. in cases proposed to be validated.

As stated earlier, no registering officer can register any document purporting to transfer any immovable property unless the prescribed statement

in respect of such transfer is furnished to him along with the instrument of transfer. Under the existing provisions in the law, the statement is required to be furnished in respect of every immovable property regardless of its value, even though acquisition proceedings can be started only in cases where the fair market value of the property exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees. The requirement of furnishing the prescribed statement was made applicable in respect of all transfers, regardless of value, primarily with a view to countering possible attempts at circumventing the provisions for acquisition by declaring unduly small values in the instrument of transfer. It has, however, been observed that the number of transfers registered by the registering officers is very large. In view of the position that acquisition proceedings can be initiated only in cases where the fair market value of the immovable property exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, it appears that the administrative burden cast on the registering officers by the existing requirement of collecting and forwarding the prescribed statements to the competent authority in every case is not commensurate with the benefit accruing therefrom. As a large percentage of registrations made during a year relate to properties having fair market value of less than ten thousand rupees, the Bill also seeks to amend the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st January, 1974 to provide that no statement will be required to be furnished in any case where the consideration declared in the instrument of transfer does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

This is a short and simple Bill I am confident that it will receive the unanimous support of the House.

With these observations, I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

There are a few amendments given notice of by Shri Madhu Limaye. He is not here. So, they are not moved. Shri K. C. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought forward to dilute the amendment made in the

Act of 1972. Instead of taking adequate administrative measures to apply the provisions of the previous Act vigorously, the provisions that are now going to be made will result in further delaying the proceedings for acquisition of property. If the Department is short of personnel, the recruitment should be made. It will provide employment. If there is delay in initiating the proceedings, there will be more difficulties to get the evidence regarding the fair market value of the property.

It is essential that, if a person utilises black money to purchase any property, the Government should act quickly and the purchaser should not be allowed to enjoy the benefits of black money. Sir, this Bill is an example of inefficient administration of the Government in applying the income-tax law. Hundreds of crores of rupees of arrears of income-tax and wealth tax are there. The monopoly houses and large houses are not paying their taxes, and no proper steps are taken to realise those amounts. Black money is playing havoc in our Indian economy. No real effort is made to check the growth and circulation of black money because the biggest beneficiary is the ruling party. Since the Amendment Act of 1972 came into force, i.e., 31st August, 1972, I would like to know in respect of how many cases proceedings have been started and in respect of how many cases the proceedings have been completed and properties are being acquired. Unless a real effort is made to implement the provisions of the Act, mere extension of time will not help the situation.

With these observations, I conclude.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first amendment relates to the extension of time by three more months, i.e., from six months to nine months.

What has been our experience with regard to the income-tax arrears and also writing off of the income-tax arrears? In all these cases we have been finding that the main obstacle to fighting this tax evasion is weak administration which is rotten to the core, and in spite of several suggestions made here, the law could not be implemented. They lack the political will to implement the law. There are authorities on

income-tax law who have already declared that not even seven to eight per cent of the law is implemented. The result also actually shows the same. The other day in the other House also it has been reported that they take very strict measures for collection of taxes from ordinary people, but as far as the rich assessee are concerned, they are escaping the notice of the administration they are escaping the notice of the people at the top level. So, it does not inspire any confidence that with this particular amendment, by extending the period by three months, we can actually make the recoveries feasible and practicable. I say this because six months' time is definitely enough for this purpose. Now a time of nine months is sought to be given through this Bill. The tax-evaders are the same big guns, Tatas, Birlas, Bajios and Mr. Biju Patnaik of Orissa who have been, for the last more than 25 years, cheating the public cheating the Government and cheating the exchequer, and we find that no action could be taken against them.

The hon. Minister will come forward with the plea, 'Yes, we have taken action against Mr. Biju Patnaik'. Nearabout Rs. 86 lakhs has been the income-tax arrears against Mr. Biju Patnaik. So, what I want to stress is this. It is not only these amendments which could bring the desired result, but certain action has to be taken administratively and at the top level also as far as the Board is concerned.

I want to point out one or two things. There are some Income Tax Officers. There is also the Board of Direct Taxes. But at every level we find shifting of responsibility from one shoulder to another. It has been suggested that raising of the administrative and technical standard is also a paramount necessity and for the sake of revenue and efficiency, this is very much necessary. But no steps have been taken so far though certain amendment in the law have been carried out. But corresponding changes in the administration have not been done. Now, one or two facts will bring this out. Now, in 1970-71 the income tax arrears written off is Rs. 7.50 crores. These could not be realised as the companies had gone in-solvent.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going too far a field. You are discussing about the working of the Income

Tax Department rather on this Bill. If you enlarge the scope like that, there will be no end to it. I have allowed all that as a background. Your main point is that the extension of three months will not do good. I have allowed you to an extent. Now, please come to the Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : As the Government is bringing all these measures piecemeal, therefore, absolutely there is no result. That is what I want to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That may be true, but this is the main subject.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : The tax arrears are on the increase and it has gone upto Rs. 565.73 crores. There is also the growth of black money and tax evasion. Both are on the increase. So, my concrete suggestion will be that whenever any officer has failed to take immediate action and timely action, there should be immediate punishment. As far as the the assessees are concerned, these big guns, monopoly houses and big companies, whenever they take different pleas, it is not that the Government or the administration should plead their helplessness. They should come out with stern measures so that all the technicalities should not stand in the way and immediate action should be taken against them. But so far no penal provision has been made. Some penal provision could have been made in the Bill for punishing those people who want to avoid these recoveries and who want to sabotage these recoveries through various means.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I rise to support the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill of 1973. It is a three-clause Bill.

Clause 2 seeks to amend Section 269D and 269P of the Income Tax Act 1961 and clause 3 seeks to validate notices that might have been issued under Section 269D the publication of which could not be done in time.

So far as the scope of the Bill is concerned, it is indeed narrow and not much debate is possible. But, the various practices that have led the Government to come up with these amendments are on account of extremely disconcerting and disquieting manner in

which the entire income-tax administration has been working on acquisition of immovable properties under chapter XXA.

So far as acquisition of immovable properties are concerned, in 1972—not long ago—we enacted for insertion of a new chapter XXA which empowers the Government to acquire immovable properties, where a transferor seeks to evade or reduce the tax liabilities or where the transferee has tried to conceal his income or wealth, in the process of transfer. To put a stop to this sort of transactions of immovable properties, Government was vested with the requisite authority of acquisition, subject to certain conditions. But, the working of the chapter reveals that this object was far from being achieved. The Income-tax Department either does not know the purpose of the Chapter or having understood what the intent is, they are so demoralised and so utterly confused about their obligations that they have been working to defeat the purpose, as it were. In the meanwhile, I understand that since the enactment of this Chapter, XXA, Government has already got about 3 million transactions to be scrutinised. I do not know how are they going to scrutinise these three million transactions. It was never the intention to a mass this unproductive clerical work when the new chapter was enshrined in the Income-tax Act. The main section—Sec. 269C—of chapter XXA contemplates that where the competent authority has reason to believe that a certain consideration of immovable property is not fully and truly stated in the instrument of transfer with the intent and purpose of either reducing or evading the tax of transferor or concealment of assets or income of the transferee, then alone, can the machinery of this chapter be set in motion. What the department has started doing is this. The moment there is a variation in what department considers to be a fair market value and the apparent consideration stated in the instrument of transfer, then they can set the machinery of acquisition in action. I want to know from the Minister at this juncture as to which are the proceedings which his department

has initiated to-date, merely for variation in market value and apparent consideration. I would warn him that not one percent of it is going to be successful unless you prove that transfer was intended to defraud the revenue. You are going to incur a lot of money over this. And you are going to be branded 'inefficient' soon. This is going to be a futile exercise. Therefore, I want to warn the Ministry to be careful while acting under chapter **XXA**. The authority should clearly understand the intent and purpose of the chapter. You will operate this power to acquire properties only in certain cases of transfer to counteract the evasion of tax. Far from selecting such cases of evasion, you find that there is this sort of heap of work. As a result of that, unnecessary work is getting accumulated. Possibly, we will have to pay some money to the states—registering authorities—for the work they are being asked to do by the Government of India. And ultimately, all this is going to yield absolutely nothing—a sheer waste of human energies, human talents and loss to public exchequer. If that is the case, I cannot understand why six month's time is not enough to initiate proceedings. Sir, I had the privilege of working in the Select Committee on acquisition of properties. You have to select cases where you can clearly establish that the transfer was intended with a view to facilitating some evasion of tax, some concealment of wealth, some concealment of income in each and every transaction. And this is what they have been precisely not remembering.

I would therefore like the Minister to make the position utterly clear that the mechanism of acquisition is so set up as to enable scrutiny of transactions where, according to you, there is 25% variation in the apparent consideration and the fair market value of an immoveable property. But that does not mean you must scrutinize even bona fide transactions. The words 'fair market value of an immoveable property' contemplate a concept which is capable of manyfold interpretations. It is not something which can be determined with any degree of mathematical precision or accuracy. This is not something about which one can say that the fair market value is a stated amount, no less and no more. As such, the whole mechanism is delicate. Then having come to what the fair market value is, the authorities compare it with the value stated in the instrument of transfer. When the varia-

tion is 25 per cent, in accordance with section 269C(2), it is provided as a special rule of evidence that such variation would be taken as conclusive evidence that the price is not correctly stated. This was done by the legislature only with the intent and purpose that in real cases of fraud where an assessee was delinquent and he sought to defraud the revenue, initiation of proceedings must not be forestalled; and a person who is trying to defraud the revenue must not be able to get away by saying that pure variation between the stated value in the instrument and the fair market value is no ground for initiation of proceedings under this chapter. That is why this added power was given as a measure of caution to safeguard revenue's interest.

Moreover, the moment there is variation in the value, even though the competent authority is fully satisfied that there is no element of tax evasion that involved, yet, proceedings are initiated. Because it is not the assessee who has to be cleared, but it is the poor competent authority who has to be cleared because he fears that some day, if despite the variation he does not issue the notice, he may also be hauled up. What sort of affairs are these? What is the Ministry doing about it? Why do they not issue clear instructions that their intent in bringing forward this chapter **XXA** is to catch the large tax evaders alone and no such competent authority will harass a tax payer where he is convinced that a transaction is genuine. There are three million cases of transactions, and you can imagine how long it is going to take to examine everyone of them. Meanwhile, the real tax evaders are getting on merrily. The big assessee Tatas and the Birlas and the Biju Patnaiks who are well advised will get away. Ever since this chapter has been enacted, ingenious methods have been found for transfer of immoveable property which will keep transfers completely outside the mischief of this chapter. People who are caught are those people who are sincere and honest and who are also accepted as honest by the competent authority. It is not those people who have to clear themselves for the transaction, but it is the competent authority who has to clear itself out of the clouds and, therefore, the proceedings are initiated. If this is correct situation, then what a lamentable state of affairs we have come to.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

The hon. Minister has asked for an extension by three more months because notices even if sent in time could not be published within six months. Remember, Sir, that it is a statement made before Parliament. I only hope that he will check it up carefully and see that there was no error or delay on the part of the Department in sending this sort of information for publication in Gazette.

He is asking for extension of time by three months for publication of notice in the gazette. That is the **only** way he can initiate proceedings. Section 269C enumerates the circumstances under which proceedings can be initiated. Section 269D which is sought to be amended lays down the mechanism for initiating the proceedings. Earlier, it commanded itself to the Select Committee to recommend that proceedings should be initiated within a period of six months from the date of registration by publication of a notice in the official gazette. The Department has stated that this period of six months was not enough and they would take nine months. But the proceedings once initiated can go on for ten years or fifteen years or even twenty years or twenty-five years, from the son to the grandson and to the grandson's son and the grandson's grandson and so on, and one would still not be able to finish this litigation because there is no limitation by which the proceedings are to be completed. I submit that this is not fair. I, however, hope that no property will last so long, and no person would be so unfortunate as to have properties kept in a family for so long. At any rate, I hope that the hon. Minister will clarify this issue and assure us about the period within which proceedings will close. They may take some time for initiating the proceedings, but they must come to a close within a reasonable period of time.

What is of utmost importance is that the Minister must clarify the policy about implementation of this chapter. It is a very important aspect. Are they going to initiate proceedings in every case of transfer of immovable property where there is 25% variation in apparent consideration and fair market value. I would rather say that they initiate proceedings in only 50 or 100 cases and acquire the property rather than process three million applications because that would lead them nowhere.

There is one more pitfall in the amendment to which I must draw the attention of the hon. Minister and it is this. Let the records of Parliament on this point be utterly straight. The authorities are issuing mechanical notices without going into the fact as to whether or not really the intention behind the transfer involved any evasion or any concealment of assets and properties and income or not.

As per the amendment, any instrument of transfer which mentions the value of a property to be Rs. 10,000 need not come in for submission of the necessary particulars. I would not call section 269P the kingpin of the chapter, but it is the starting section. With that section, the entire machinery starts, in terms of which a person is supposed to furnish certain particulars of the properties sought to be transferred. Those particulars are forwarded to the competent authority by the registrar on the basis of which the competent authority scrutinises the transaction and publishes the notice. Now if you mention in the document the value of Rs. 10,000, as per the amendment, you need not hereafter furnish the particulars. It is the most single dangerous provision they are inserting leaving ostensibly the Rs. 10,000 transaction completely outside the purview of the chapter, in so far as this would leave such a large loophole for those delinquent tax evaders who are well-advised, who will be able to find one hundred and one ways of making a document in terms of which they will not be required to furnish any particulars; and if they are not required to furnish the particulars, further proceedings will never come about.

Therefore, they should better be careful. They better watch it. And more than anything else, if they want to be qualitative in their approach, let them not issue and publish notices mechanically in any manner they like. Let them understand the intent and purpose of the chapter and deal with select cases. Otherwise, ultimately the courts will never uphold acquisition proceedings unless it is proved in the court that the particular transaction was carried out with the intent and purpose of evasion of tax or concealment of wealth and income.

There are other sections in the Income-tax Act which have similar provisions. I submit with the utmost respect in over 5,000 cases that might

have gone to court, the department has failed in all the 5,000. If they are going to have such large-scale voluminous work put on their heads, will they be involved and embroiled all the while in clerical work only will they be able to do something qualitative? In fact, I would suggest that you raise the limit of exempted properties from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 and get hold of the bigger assessee. Do something which is worthwhile. Do not waste your energies quantitatively. Do not administer the law in a manner that instead of the assessee being cleared, it is the competent authority which has to clear itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told that the Opposition has agreed that it is not making further submission on this Bill.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): No, no.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): That is the next Bill.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill 1973 is a glaring example of the Government's total failure in respect of day to day functioning. The Government seems to be extremely callous to implement laws because of its own inefficient and corrupt functioning. It is obvious that the administration is almost cracking. We all know that any delay on the part of the tax payer in filing a return of income, payment of tax and compliance with other provisions automatically attracts penalty and prosecution proceedings. But the Government's failure to publish notices in the official gazette within the stipulated time is being validated by allowing it a further period of three months.

I simply ask the question: Is it fair? The point was debated at least for a year in Select Committee and if the Government comes to this House again to validate something which the department was not able to complete, I think the Government had better look into the whole functioning of the department. They should go into the question whether the department needs to be streamlined so far as the implementation of the laws is concerned.

If at all the Government intends to extend the period, it should apply to future transfers of property. Retrospec-

tive legislation is not at all a healthy practice. This was the accepted policy of Government. I really do not know why Government is keen now to deviate from this policy which is being followed right from 1957.

Sir, the Government has conceded that the valuation of property is a time-consuming process. We also know that valuation of property is a ticklish job, and that is why it was argued at the Select Committee as to why the Government should not consider the proposal to auction the property to determine the right value of the property. Wherever the Government department is convinced of a *prima facie* case it should immediately auction the property and that can be the best basis to determine the fair value of the property. I feel it is not yet too late for the Government to reconsider the proposition, if it really wants to be fair to the assessee or to itself. Auction is the only way to determine the fair value of property. No valuation officer, however competent he or she may be, can determine the value of the property in a fair way.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): In auction, it will bring an exorbitant price.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: That is true. In that case, both the parties will feel satisfied that it would be a fair proposition.

Now, it has rightly been asked,—and I would also repeat it—how many immoveable properties have been acquired by Government so far and how the Government is going to deal with such properties. This question has been asked, and I will have to ask it again, because the information so far available is that the Government is issuing notices for requisition of property. As Mr. Salve has pointed out, these notices are being issued to all. I think if I remember correctly, the Finance Minister had given a categorical assurance at the Select Committee that there will be only test cases and only certain cases will be taken up, and they will be treated as test cases where the Government is fully convinced that black money is involved and involved in a big way.

I would also like to support what Mr. Salve has just now suggested, that the value of the property involved should be raised to Rs. 1 lakh. This

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

was also argued earlier. I know, however, that the Finance Minister did not accept it at that stage. I think it is not too late for the Government to reconsider the proposition that the value involved should be raised to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sir, I agree with Mr. Salve that this Bill has hardly served any useful purpose nor any revenue to the Government. Administrative cost in setting up such a huge machinery and the gains therefrom can hardly justify the existing provisions. We all know, right from the date the Finance Bill was approved, the Government have brought already three Bills before this House for amending the income-tax law. I do not know whether too many amendments do not create an atmosphere of uncertainty and confusion. I feel that the Government is creating a situation in the country where the assessee will have little respect for any Government. I think the Government should think in terms of bringing a comprehensive Bill which embodies all the provisions so that there is some amount of clarity in the minds of the assessee. Otherwise, too many amendments create confusion. I feel that the Government is largely responsible for curtailing any respect in the minds of the assessee for the Government laws.

If at all the period for giving notice is extended retrospectively, no fresh notice should validate the proceedings already initiated. We know that black money is creating havoc but the Government which has acquired proficiency in black money, blackmarketing and blackmailing, can never be expected to unearth black money. It is a hard fact of life. We all know that it is an eyewash to hoodwink the people of this country, and we know that these Bills will never produce any concrete and specific results.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, this is one more piece of legislation brought in a very hurried way by the Ministry. Previous speakers have explained clearly how the taxation laws are being amended with amazing rapidity. The reason given for this Bill is, in very many cases of acquisition proceedings, the statutory limit of six months has resulted in a practical difficulty in view of the large volume of work involved inasmuch as some of the notices which were sent to the Government of India Press could not be pub-

lished in time and a large number of proceedings initiated by the department would become infructuous if this period is not extended. The department does not feel any urgency as far as the acquisition proceedings are concerned. But as far as Parliament is concerned, they want to hurry up everything. This Bill was introduced without the minimum period of two days' notice by suspending the relevant rule. The hurry and rapidity with which this Government makes laws and tampers with the laws of the land is something unique.

There should be some stability about taxation laws. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill was introduced in 1971, scrutinised by a Select Committee and passed in August 1972. Without giving a fair trial to it, they want to tamper with it again. When I opposed the introduction of this Bill, I wanted to know how many cases were proceeded with under the provisions of this statute, in how many cases properties were acquired and in how many cases compensation was paid. The minister said, he will give it when the Bill comes up for consideration. I hope at least at the end he will give those figures.

When the Finance Minister was piloting the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill on 17th and 18th August last year, he gave the figures for the principal cities in India. In Bombay city alone, for the calendar year 1970, the number of transfers registered is 12,140. In Calcutta it was 12,000 and odd. In Delhi it was 38,000. They could not give the figure for Madras city; so the figure for Tamil Nadu, which is not as rich as Bombay or Calcutta or Delhi, was given. Including transfers of immovable properties, meaning agricultural land, in 1969-70, the number of transfers registered was 35,45,024. If you multiply it by 10, it may come to about 3 crores for the whole of India. Since this Bill was put on the statute-book, in how many cases have you actually implemented the provision? At that time, the Finance Minister seemed to be satisfied with six months. But just because the Government press is not functioning properly, they want to change the statute, instead of changing the Management of the press. The same thing should have been applied to the Lok Sabha also. Is not the press functioning for Lok Sabha also? I will not be surprised if next year, they find even this nine months insufficient and they might like to increase it to 12

months or more. Especially in Bombay, where the flats are very costly, and they run into lakhs and lakhs of rupees, I want to know how many flats have been acquired. Because, last time he gave me the figure of 53. So, I want to know the number for Bombay, to test whether they are sincere and earnest.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : What about Madras?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I do not hold any brief for Madras.

The Minister stated last time :

"Because our main point is not only to catch the small fish but also the big whales."

I want to know how many big whales have been caught in your net. Because he has made a mention of delayed action on account of delay in the press. I would like to know in how many cases the proceedings were delayed in the department on account of delay in the press. Also, if there is anything wrong with the working of the press, it should also be gone into.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And also how many whales broke through the net.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Yes. The Minister may be aware—I do not want to name the State—that representations have come to him through Congress Members themselves that some properties were sought to be transferred and the income-tax authorities and some of their close relatives wanted to have some plots in the land allotted to them. It was refused and then proceedings were taken under this provision against that party. Therefore, I do not want these provisions should be used indiscriminately. As rightly observed by the chair, how many whales have been caught.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are the nets strong enough to hold the whales?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : They come again and again to Parliament and legislation is brought in a hurried way. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to show some earnestness, some urgency, some hurry not only in bringing forward amendments but also in their implementation.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : आप जानते ही हैं कि जो जनरूप कर करोंकी बोरी करते हैं उनके साथ में सकृत करता हैं। लेकिन अगर कानून का इस्तेमाल छाटे लोगों को तंग करने के लिए किया जाता है और वेस्टलब किया जाता है, तो मैं उसका मर्मर्थन नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो संशोधन रखे हैं उन पर वह गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। हो सकता है कि मेरे संशोधनों में वह कुछ जाविदक परिवर्तन चाहते हों। इस वास्ते मेरा यह आग्रह नहीं है कि उनको उसी रूप में स्वीकार करने लेकिन उनकी जो भावना है, उनका जो अधिय वह उसको वह ग्रहण करने का प्रधान करें।

अभी मेरे पास यह गजेट है। इस में दिल्ली के बारे में एक बिल्कुल मेकेनिकल ढंग से हर एक को नोटिस दिया गया है कि आपने जो बिकी की है उसका असली दाम पंद्रह प्रतिशत से अधिक है चाहे ग्रेटर कैलाश हो या कनाट प्लेस का इलाका हो। कोई भी आदमी कह सकता है कि कनाट प्लेस में जो जायदाद है उसके दाम ग्रेटर कैलाश से कई गुना अधिक हैं। उसी तरह बम्बई में उपनगरों में जो दाम होगा उसमें जो बम्बई द्वीप है उस में जमीन का दाम, अब तन प्राप्टी का दाम कई गुना अधिक है। रिक्सेमेशन का जो इलाका है उस में एक दफा जमीन का आक्षण हुआ या और पांच हजार रुपये फी स्क्वेयर मीटर के दाम पर जमीन बिकी थी बाद में बड़ा हल्ला हुआ। अब सरकार जमीनों का आक्षण नहीं करती है। लेकिन मुझे यह जानकारी है कि हर सीधे में अगर दो हजार रुपया लक्ष्य एवं मीटर के हिनाद से कोई जमीन बिकी है तो टेबल के नीचे दो ढाई हजार रुपया फी स्क्वेयर मीटर लिया जाता है। यह भारी पैमाने में चव्हाण सहव के सामने कर चुका है। महाराष्ट्र के बड़े बड़े मंत्री उस में शामिल हैं। मुख्य मंत्री जी का भी नाम लिया जाता है। क्या रिक्सेमेशन की जो प्राप्टीज हैं

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

उसकी जांच करने का काम आम लोगों ने किया है ?

उसी तरह दूसरी भी प्राप्तीज है। मैंने अभी अभी वित्त मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा है। शिव सागर एस्टेट नाम की वरली में एक एस्टेट है। उसके साठ को-ओनर्ज है। इस में से एक जगह सैंडोज हाउस के लिए है। बीस को-ओनर्ज का जो ग्रुप है उसने खरीदी है। उन बीचारे लोगों का नाम में नहीं लेना चाहता हैं क्योंकि उस में कुछ माइनर लोग भी हैं। लेकिन कुछ तथ्य में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हैं जो वित्त मंत्री को भी मैंने दिए हैं।

"(a) The total price paid is Rs. 85 lakhs (Book money Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs in cash)"

Shri Sezhiyan wanted to know about Bombay. A property has been transferred which is really worth Rs. 85 lakhs. But in the books, only Rs. 35 lakhs have been shown and Rs. 50 lakhs have been paid in black money, in cash.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): To whom?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : जो खरीदने वाला है एक महान धर्म गुरु है, धर्म का पंडा है। उसने खरीदा है बीस संयुक्त मालिकों से वह हिन्दू है, मुसलमान है, ईसाई है, इस में अभी मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन एक महान धर्म गुरु है, धर्म का पंडा है। वह लोगों को तंग करता है। इन्होंने यह दिया है:

"(b) The building has 66,000 sq. ft. built-up area; the ruling market rate in the locality for the same comes to over a crore of rupees;

(c) on the basis of the Municipal Tax Assessment (Rs. 2,54,000 per year), the value of this building is about a crore of rupees;

(d) the valuation done by the tax authorities is Rs. 94/96 lakhs;

(e) the loss of stamp duty to Government by way of under-valuation (at 15 per cent of Rs. 50 lakhs 'cash' paid) comes to Rs. 7,50,000;

(f) the loss of Wealth Tax, capital gains tax, etc. would be still greater;"

हुआ क्या है? असल में कर बकाया को ले कर यह ही नहीं सकती है। लेकिन चुपके से यह सेल कर दी गई है। धर्म गुरु ने 85 लाख रुपया दे दिया है। और किया क्या है? इस प्राप्ती का जो किराया है वह इकट्ठा करने का अधिकार इस धर्म गुरु के आदमी ने अपने हाथ में लिया है।

"The property yields Rs. 9 lakhs rent per year. The declared value is Rs. 35 lakhs which means a returned of almost 25 per cent on investment unheard of in real estate business."

एक उदाहरण यह है।

मैं कहूंगा कि साधारण लोगों को तंग न करें। इस लिए मेरे संशोधनों को आप देखें। आम हाँर से छः महीने के अन्दर नोटिस जाना चाहिये आडिनरी।

इस विधेयक में नी महीने की बात कही गई है। मैं एक साल देने के लिए तंदार हूं, बशर्ते कि संबंधित अधिकारी यह बताय कि हमारे पास यह जानकारी आई है, जिस के अधार पर हम समझते हैं कि छः महीने में यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सका, इस लिए हम इस के लिए एक साल लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आम तौर पर यह नहीं होना चाहिए; केवल विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों में ही ऐसा किया जाना चाहिए।

व्हेल को पकड़ने की बात की जाती है। क्या व्हेल या मगरमच्छ को जाल से पकड़ा जाता है? उन को पकड़ने के लिए हारपून का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है। अगर उन को पकड़ने के लिए जाल बिछाया जायेगा, तो न केवल जाल ही टूट जायेगा, बल्कि वे जाल फैलाने वाले को भी मगर-मच्छ पकड़कर ले जायेगे। इस लिए ये सारी बेतार बातें हैं। अगर सरकार गम्भीरतापूर्वक कुछ करना चाहती है, तो यह छोटे लोगों को तंग न करे क्योंकि सरकारी अधिकारी, इंस्पेक्टर लोग रिश्वत लेने के लिए सब को नोटिस दे देंगे और जो पैसा देंगा, उस का आईर पास कर दिया जायेगा।

इस लिए मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधनों को मान लें। साधारणतया छः महीने ठीक हैं और विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों में एक साल लिया

जा सकता है, लेकिन उस के कारण बताने चाहिए और सबस्टेशन वेरिएशन होना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर पुनर्विचार करें और मेरे संशोधनों के आशय को मान लें।

इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाही चालू होगी, वह कितने दिन तक चलेगी? —दो साल, चार साल, पंद्रह, बीस, पच्चीस साल? इस लिए मेरी राय है कि साधारण तौर पर दो साल में कार्यवाही पूरी होनी चाहिए। अगर विशिष्ट कारणों से दो साल में कार्यवाही पूरी नहीं होती है, तो बताया जाय कि अमुक अमुक कारणों से कार्यवाही पूरी नहीं हो पाई है और इस लिए कार्यवाही की अवधि को बढ़ाने की छूट दी जा रही है।

मेरा मिछांत है कि हर जेव में अफसरों की ज़िम्मेदारी और दायित्व निश्चित होना चाहिए। सरकार अपने हाथ में नये नये हथियार लेती चली जा रही है। सरकार के पास इन्हें विवेक-पूर्ण, डिस्कीशनरी, अधिकार हो गये हैं कि मुझे पता चला है कि हम ने जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट इंड रेग्लेशन विल पास किया है, केवल उसी के अन्तर्गत दस पंद्रह करोड़ हजार चन्दे के तोर पर वसूल किया जायेगा। आविरकार विवेक-पूर्ण अधिकारों की कोई हृद होती है। जब तक सरकार विवेकपूर्ण अधिकारों पर रोक नहीं लगायेगी, तब तक अफसराही में सही मानों में जबाबदेही की चेतना और अहसास पैदा नहीं होगा।

श्री भूलबन डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कानून अगस्त, 1972 में पास किया गया था। उस के एक साल के बाद नोकराही के कहने पर मंत्री महोदय उस कानून में संशोधन करने के लिए आए हैं, ताकि नोकराही हबारों आदमियों को परेशान और बर्बाद कर सके। इस विल के साथ जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, उस में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि एक लाख रुपये से उपर के कितने मुकदमे दर्ज किये गये। इस में लिमिटेशन की अवधि छः महीने से बढ़ा कर नी महीने किया

जा रहा है। इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट सोचता है कि जो काम छः महीने में नहीं हो सकता है, शायद वह नी महीनों में पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि कितने नोटिस भेजे गये और उनको समय पर प्रकाशित न करने में किस की गलती थी। अगर कोई आदमी आवश्यन में कोई प्रार्थी परचेज करता है, तो फिर भी इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि उस की जांच की जायेगी।

कुमारी मणिकर्ण पटेल (मावरकंठ) : हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the bell be ring...

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री मूलबन डागा : पश्चिम एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने अपनी 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"The gross collection of income-tax went up by 33 per cent from Rs. 636.40 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 843.69 crores in 1970-71 while the expenditure on collection went up by 61 per cent."...

The number of Income-Tax Officers on assessment duty had increased from 1701 to 2234.

Then they say :

"The Committee would await a report in this regard. It is really a matter of regret that the administrative apparatus still continues to be weak. The Committee find that the Wanchoo Committee in their report have made several useful suggestions in the Chapter on "Tax Administration" which should be gone into without delay in order to implement such of them as would strengthen the tax-collecting machinery."

इस से पता लगता है कि इनकम टैक्स अफसरों की संख्या 1701 से बढ़कर 2234 हो गई और इनकम टैक्स की कलेक्शन का खर्च भी 11 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 18 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। इन्हें अफसर बढ़ गये, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय यह एमेंडमेंट लेकर आये हैं कि लिमिटेशन की अवधि को छः महीने से बढ़ा कर नी महीने

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

कर दिया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति आकर्षन में गवर्नमेंट प्राप्ती लेता है, तो क्या होगा। इस से हेरासमेंट होगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate.

The debate has gone round a wider field. I will leave, as you will agree with me, that part of the debate that concerns the working of the tax administration, the question of arrears of tax and various other things which have been discussed time and again in the House and we have not hesitated in giving any information with regard to those matters.

I will now confine myself to the specific provisions of this Bill. As the hon. Member from the Jan Sangh indicated, the object of the amendment is very simple. But they have made certain criticisms about various things.

There are a few specific points on which I owe an answer to the hon. Member. Firstly, these provisions have come into force from 15th November, 1972. Thereafter, various proceedings under these provisions have been started. The first point is that why is it that we are asking for this extension of the limitation period from six months to nine months.

As I have indicated, when it was found that there had been some difficulty—as far as this is concerned. I shall have to dilate on this—which came to our notice on 6th September, 1973. It is also known to the hon. Members that notices under Sec. 269D are ordinarily published in the weekly gazette. This is published every Saturday. Notices are also published in the gazette extraordinary. A time schedule is laid down by the press authorities that for the publication in the weekly gazette, notices are to be received by 1 P.M. on Tuesday. And the same is to be sent within this time-limit. Now, I shall give you the facts and figures as to how the time-schedule has been kept. It was only on the 6th September, 1973 that we learnt for the first time that the weekly gazette issued from the

Faridabad press had been delayed. We were told that there were delays in the publication of the gazettes dated 18th and 25th August, 1973. They had been delayed beyond the end of the month. We had to scrutinise as to what had happened to every notice that we had sent to the Press. After scrutinising that, we came to this conclusion that there had been a large number of notices which were not published in the press in proper time. There were about 1,024 notices which were published beyond the limitation period in the gazette. There were about 913 notices in the weekly Gazette and in the Extraordinary Gazette, there were 53 notices which were published in the Gazettes dated 29th May to 29th September, 1973; also there were 58 more notices—making a total of 1,024 notices in all. We have to appreciate the reasons why there should be extension beyond six months' time.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : May I know one thing from the hon. Minister? Do we take it that they were sent in the last week of the month? Normally the notices are sent in time otherwise. Here they got delayed. The delay was in publication of the same.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : We have done some sample study from various charges. Most of the notices there were sent in proper time. The delay in the press is also known. The notices became very large in number. Then, there had been a very acute power shortage and as a result of that, the press was not in a position to cope with the work. The Works, Housing and Supply Ministry have indicated to us that we have to give the notices six weeks in advance which, of course, we will have to follow and implement—the press has also got some difficulty. I was trying to explain that it was necessary to appreciate the various procedures and processes through which the acquisition proceedings have to pass through. Firstly the process is that the registering officer of the State Governments who registers the property has to send fortnightly statements in the prescribed form about the number of transactions of immovable properties of which registrations have taken place. According to the requirements of the Act, about 28 lakhs forms from different registering officers were received by the competent authorities. This itself indicates the magnitude of the problem.

Some point has been raised in regard to this. But that is the Law now. My hon. friend has made that law as he was a Member of the Select Committee and he has made that law and that is the present law. Now, certain experiences have been gained, and as a result of those experiences gained, a view will have to be taken.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार शाल्वे : अब तो कुछ नहे ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : अब देखना होगा उम को । इतनी जल्दी घबराने में तो कोई कायदा नहीं ।

28 lakh statements were received. There are certain conditions under which acquisition proceedings could be started. The conditions are that the fair market value of the immovable property that has been transferred by way of sale or exchange exceeds Rs. 25,000, secondly that the difference between the apparent consideration which is stated in the transfer deed and the fair market value is of the order of 15 per cent, and thirdly that the prescribed authority has applied his mind that as a result of this difference there has been evasion of tax and black money has been used; when these three conditions are fulfilled and he has applied his mind, the prescribed authority issues the notices.

About 28 lakh statements have come, at the rate of say, two thousand or three thousand or four thousand statements in a fortnight. The competent authority has to process these statements, apply his mind to these statements. After that, he has to take the help of the valuation officer to find out whether the valuation is more or it is less and to confirm about the difference in the valuation. Then, he has to make certain enquiries in the localities about the nature of the property, the area in which the property is located, and whether there is any information or any facts about the antecedents of the person whose property is being processed. He has to apply his mind to all this and then comes to the conclusion that there is a difference of 15 per cent between the apparent consideration and the fair market value and that there has been transfer of black money and then he starts action.

Whatever criticism hon. Members might have made of the Income-tax

Department, to which I shall come later on, this law came into effect for the first time on 15th November, 1972. The staff had to be put into positions. The valuation officers had to be appointed. Valuation officers are of various categories from the PWD. It took some time to get them; I had to write to my senior colleague the Minister of Works and Housing, a d.o. in this connection, and he had his own difficulties, because a large number of valuation officers at the level of superintending engineers, executive engineers and junior engineers etc. had to be appointed, and many junior engineers have not yet taken positions. Therefore, this fact also should be recognised and taken into consideration by hon. Members.

My hon. friend Shri Sezhiyan has asked me how many cases have been processed. About 1794 notices have been issued divided into various Commissioners' charges. In Bombay 139 notices have been issued, and like this, in various charges. Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan and various other Commissioners' charges, 1794 notices have been issued. No property has as yet been acquired. But there are some cases which have become ripe for being acquired. After the issue of notices, various other processes have to be gone through. The assessees have got to be given a hearing. It depends upon his tactics, whether he is co-operating or dilatory and so on, and then a view has to be formed, and then the approval of the Commissioner has got to be taken for the acquisition of the property. But I am informed that some cases are ripe for acquisition.

There are certain difficulties which we have been facing. But I agree with Shri Salve that we shall have to examine the matter. For, as the law stands, the competent authority, unless he is given certain orders or whatever it be—I am not using the precise language here—by the Board, has to apply his mind and it is only when he is satisfied that these three conditions are fulfilled that the property is worth more than Rs. 25,000, that the difference between the apparent consideration and the fair market value is 15 per cent and that this has been done with a view to evade taxes and to utilise black money, that he will issue the notices for acquisition.

It will be very dangerous to leave this subjective analysis to the competent authority. Therefore, the suggestion that the hon. Member has made that we

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

should tackle only very big cases will have to be gone into and discussed. I cannot give you an assurance. The matter will require examination as to what is to be done. Then the other in-built aspects will have to be taken into consideration. Audit will have to be taken into consideration; the views of the PAC will also have to be taken into consideration.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I would say that between the assurance of the Minister and his views there is very little difference. Views are as good as assurances.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is another point the hon. Member has raised, that the period for acquisition should not be stretched long. The Wanchoo Committee also had gone into the question. The Committee also said that once the mind is made up, acquisition proceedings must be completed within a short period. The idea underlying the suggestion is unexceptionable. It is in the interest of Government, the department and the persons concerned that the proceedings are completed as expeditiously as possible. The necessary administrative instructions will be given to the department.

These are some of the specific points pertaining to the Bill raised and I commend the Motion to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Salve has tabled 3 amendments—he is not moving them. Shri Limaye is not here. He has written to say that he wants to move all his amendments. But the rule says that if the Mover is not personally present, his amendment cannot be moved.

The question is :

"The clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I move :
"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

15.33 hrs.

DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We proceed to Private Members' business.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Before that, may I say that the leaders of the Opposition have agreed to the next Bill being disposed of without discussion. You may put it to vote. It is a non-controversial Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Although the request is irregular, I will regularise it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Delhi Urban Art Commission with a view to preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi, be taken into consideration".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I suppose Members have read the Bill. All that it wants is that a Delhi Urban Art Commission be set up in order to consider the aesthetics whenever a new building is put up in the city. Am I right?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Delhi Urban Art Commission with a view to preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 2, I think they have all agreed that amendments will not be moved. Anyway I will call them. Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri Daga—their amendments are not moved. Now, I will put the clauses to the vote. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 27 were added to the Bill..

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up Private Members' Business.

—

15.36 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
—Contd.

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA (Delhi Sadar) : I move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th December, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th December, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

15.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. NEED-BASED MINIMUM WAGES FOR WORKERS
—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Dr. Saradish Roy on the 7th December, 1973.

"This House expresses its grave concern at the falling real wages of the Indian Workers consequent to the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and failure of the Government to grant need-based minimum wages to the workers on the basis of norms laid down by the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference"

Dr. Saradish Roy to continue his speech.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : Sir, at the outset, let us see what the Constitution of India provides as living wage, etc., for the workers. In the Directive Principles of State Policy, article 43 of the Constitution provides as follows :

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities..." etc.

This is the provision in the Constitution. Now, in the Constituent Assembly, necessary caution was given at the time of the acceptance of the draft directive principles in these words by Dr. Ambedkar; I quote :

"Surely it is not the intention to introduce in this part these principles as mere pious declaration. It is the intention of the Assembly that in future both the legislative and the executive should not merely pay lip service to these principles but that they should be made the basis of all legislative and executive action."

Sir, in essence, this declaration assured the workers that where they would not be able to secure for themselves a living wage and the Government, through legislation or by other means, will come to their aid. But even after two decades since the Constitution was

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

adopted, no endeavour has been made either by the Government at the Central level or by any government at the State level, or any employer, to ensure a living wage to the working people in this country. That is not all.

Most of the employees in the public or the private sector are deprived of their minimum wage required for bare sustenance, and as a result of that, their families are compelled to live below the poverty line. The living wage is the goal to be achieved as per the Directive Principles of our Constitution. But today, we are not talking on that objective. We are talking of the minimum wage below which an employee must not go and ceiling level there is the living wage which is the goal we have to achieve. The need-based minimum wage is the first step to a fair wage. The Central Government in 1948 appointed a Committee on Fair Wages which defined the minimum wage as follows :

"The minimum wage must provide not merely for the sustenance of life but for the preservation of efficiency of the worker by providing for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities."

The Committee on fair wages offered a clear-cut definition but it was found difficult to quantify it. This hurdle was removed in the Indian Labour Conference in 1957. This Conference was presided over by the then Labour, Employment and Planning Minister, Shri Nanda and attended by the Minister of Industry, Minister of Railways, Minister of Transport and Communications, Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and Minister of Works, Housing and Supply. The Secretaries of the different departments of the Government of India were represented there as delegates. Even the State Governments were represented there as delegates. The workers were represented by the All India Trade Union Congress, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the United Trade Union Congress. The employers were represented by their various organisations. This conference adopted the following resolution :

"With regard to the minimum wage fixation, it was agreed that the minimum wage was 'need-based' and should ensure the minimum human

needs of the industrial worker irrespective of any other consideration. To calculate the minimum wage the Committee accepted the following norms and recommended that they should guide all wage fixing authorities, including minimum wage committees, wage boards, adjudicators, etc.

i. In calculating the minimum wage, the standard working class family should be taken to consist of 3 consumption units for one earner; the earnings of women, children and adolescents should be disregarded.

ii. Minimum food requirements should be calculated on the basis of a net intake of 2700 calories as recommended by Dr. Akroyd for an average Indian adult of moderate activity.

iii. Clothing requirements should be estimated at a *per capita* consumption of 18 yards per annum which would give for the average workers' family of four, a total of 72 yards.

iv. In respect of housing the norm should be the minimum rent charged by Government in any area for houses provided under the subsidised industrial housing scheme for low income groups.

v. Fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure should constitute 20% of the total minimum wage."

This resolution was adopted about 17 years ago, but it has not been implemented. This resolution was adopted at a time when the Second Five Year Plan started its operation, when huge foreign money was injected in our national economy, when new investment started with deal and enthusiasm by monopoly houses, both Indian and foreign and when project after project started being constructed throughout the country. So, naturally there was buoyancy in our economic activity. During the reconstruction period when huge economic activity started, Government of India correctly assessed the position and came to the conclusion that without the active cooperation of the working class, it would not be possible to fulfil the Plan and economic activity. It, therefore, decided that a tripartite conference should enunciate a policy, which they did not mean seriously to implement. It was meant to allure the working class and get their cooperation in order to fulfil their objective. It was

meant not to be implemented. Since then not a single industry in our country has implemented these norms enunciated in the resolution passed at the 15th Indian Labour Conference. Since then workers' organisations and organisations of employees in the Government sector have been agitating for a need-based wage. On every occasion the Government came down with a heavy hand, engaged police and military to suppress this movement.

Even the Second and Third Pay Commission rejected the demand for a need-based minimum wage on the plea that the minimum remuneration prescribed is appreciably above the minimum consumption requirement, as estimated in the document "Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan".

This subject is of extreme importance to the entire working class of India for which the trade union movement has been agitating since long.

The skyrocketting prices of essential commodities is not an accidental phenomenon. It is a direct result of the policies pursued by the Government since independence. The statistics compiled by the Labour Bureau clearly show that despite several monetary wage concessions won by the workers, the real wages of Indian workers stood at two per cent less in 1970 as compared to 1960. After 1970 there has been further erosion in the real wages of workers and today we see the workers pay packet in real terms has become far smaller than in 1960. As a matter of fact, it is even smaller compared to 1939, if official statistics are taken into account.

The organised sections of the working class at least has got some linking of dearness allowance with the price index. But the conditions of unorganised workers are pretty bad and they are just left unprotected from the caprices of speculators and hoarders. The decline in their standard of life is unprecedented. Already an official survey claimed 40 per cent of the people to be living below the poverty line. Now the proportion would show a further rise and practically nothing is being done to mitigate the privations of these sections of our people.

What is more surprising is that the Government is showing utter callousness in dealing with this problem. The Prime Minister herself has been almost

every day making statement that the "worst is over", "we have turned the corner" etc. She has also been accusing the opposition for exaggerating the situation and inciting the working class and the people. The reality, however, is that the Government has been callously hiding the facts from the people with a view to hoodwink them. The complacency shown by the Government, I consider, is fraught with dangerous consequences.

The Fifth Plan does not promise anything but empty pious wishes for our working class. Despite Government's assurances, the prices of essential commodities are bound to show further upswing in days to come. If the Government thinks that the Indian workers will tolerate the rise with meek submission, it is greatly mistaken. It is bound to face heavy resistance from all sections of our working class, who have been hit hard by the official policies. The Government, therefore, can ignore the subject only at its own peril.

15.48 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

I notice that two amendments have been given notice to my Resolution. They are not contrary to the objects of this Resolution. I, therefore, have no objection to these amendments. With these words, I commend this Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House expresses its grave concern at the falling real wages of the Indian Workers consequent to the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and failure of the Government to grant need-based minimum wages to the workers on the basis of norms laid down by the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference."

There are two amendments. Are they being moved?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I move :

That in the resolution,—

after "Government to" insert—
"frame a nation-wide wage price income policy and to" (1)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—
add at the end—

"and as recently quantified by
Third Pay Commission, namely
Rs. 314 per month". (2)

श्री डॉ एन० तिर्तूरी (गोपालगंज) : दो तीन दिन पहले इस हाउस में सर्वीसेंटरी रेलवे बब्ट पर हुई बहस में भाग लेते हुए मैंने कहा था कि यहां जितनी चर्चा लेवर के सम्बन्ध में होती है उसको देखते हुए कंजूमर के सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है। ऐसा कोई नहीं चाहेगा कि जो कार्ट-दे रखे जाते हैं उनको भूख रखा जाए। सब यह चाहेगे कि उनसी इतना ऐसा मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे अपना भरण-रोधण कर सकें। लेकिन कोई भी वेतनमान हो वह देश की स्थिति के अनुसार ही निर्धारित हो सकता है देश की स्थिति के अनुनार ही किसी को उसका हिस्सा मिल जाता है और सब को कष्ट भी समान रूप से बराबर करना होता है। सभी जानते हैं कि चलीम प्रतिशत में अधिक लोग पार्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। उनको दोनों टाइम खाना नहीं मिलता है। गवर्नरेंट के साधन इन्हें तगड़े नहीं हैं कि सब को वह उत्त्यक्त माध्यन जुटा मिले और उनका ठीक से भरण पायण वह कर सके। ऐसी स्थिति में उचित क्या है? यह एक बात है। हम क्या कर सकते हैं यह एक दूसरी बात है। उचित तो यह है कि सब को खाना लता, कपड़ा, दवा दाख़ू, सबके बास्ते पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध हो, सब को घर मिले और ऐसा मिले जिस में वाथरूम भी हो, जाड़े में गर्म पानी भी मिले और यदि उनको सफर करना हो तो उसका भी इंतजाम हो। लेकिन हम कर कितना सकते हैं और कितना नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह हमें देखना है। जितना कर सकते हैं उसी के अनुसार किसी देश के वेतन मान भी चलते हैं। हिन्दी में कहावत है तैने पांच दरारिये जैनी लम्ही ठीर। जितनी आपके पास जगह है उतनी दूर तक ही। आप

दूर पसार सकते हैं। यदि अधिक पसारने की कोशिश करेंगे तो या तो पैर टूट जाएंगे या गर्दन टूट जाएंगी। अंगेजी में भी कहावत है कट योबर कोट एकाडिंग टू यूवर ब्लैथ। दो गज कपड़ा है तो आप बंडी ही बना सकते हैं, कोट नहीं। जितने साधन हैं उन्हीं के अन्दर रहते हुए आपको काम करना पड़ेगा। मैं मानता हूं कि लेवर का जो ब्रबन्थ है वह आइडियल नहीं है। लेकिन जो आम जनता है उसके हिसाब से अच्छा है। कम नहीं है। पर कैपिटा हम लोगों की इतकम जितनी है उसको मदेनजर रखते हुये ही किसी वेतनमान को हम को तय करना होता है। हाइएन्ट आय 800 या 850 रुपये है और लोएस्ट 200 रुपये है। इसको देखते हुए हम अन्ने एस्ट्रायीज की कितना अधिक दे सकते हैं? देश की समृद्धि वह, देश में पैमाने ही हमारी पर कैपिटा इतकम बहुत बढ़ जाए तो जरूर हमको देखना होगा कि लेवर को उसका उचित हिस्सा मिले। यदि नहीं मिलता है तो शिकायत करने की गुंजाइश हो सकती है। अपनी आधिक स्थिति को देखते हुए हम समझते हैं कि हम अपनी लेवर को कम नहीं देते हैं। हमने यह भी नियम बनाया है कि यदि महंगाई एक प्वाइंट बढ़ जाए तो उसके भत्ते में भी बढ़िया की जाएगी। यह ठीक है कि रुपये वीं बैल्यू कम हो गई है, परचेजिग पावर बहुत कम हो गई है। लेकिन जैसे महंगाई बढ़ती है कुछ न कुछ उनका भना भी बढ़ता गया है। प्रस्ताव के दो हिस्से हैं। एक तो वह है जिस में कहा गया है कि महंगाई की बजह से रुपये के मूल्य में बमी हो गई है या लेवर की आमदानी में जो डिझेन हो गया है, उसको देखते हुए हम को क्या करना है और दूसरा हिस्सा वह है जिस में कहा गया है कि नीड बेस्ड मिलिम मैट्रिक्युलेशन क्या होनी चाहिये। नीड बेस्ड बेज पर मैं बाद में आउंगा। जो हम लोग इस वक्त देते हैं उसी पर मैं अभी चर्चा कर रहा हूं। हम देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए अपनी लेवर को कम नहीं देते हैं। यह भी गारंटी है कि जैसे जैसे महंगाई बढ़ेगी वैसे हम महंगाई भत्ते में बढ़िया करेंगे। यह दूसरी बात है कि इससे उनको पूरा पड़ता है या नहीं। मैं मानता हूं कि नहीं पड़ता है।

कुछ तकलीफ उनको होती होगी। इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम कर क्या सकते हैं इस स्थिति में। या तो गवर्नमेंट की जितनी आमदनी है वह सारी अपने एम्प्लायीज को दें और देश का विकास रोक दें या देश का विकास कर के उनकी आमदनी में बृद्धि करें। इन दोनों में क्या उचित होगा? यह दूसरी बात है कि हमारी गलती से या किसी दूसरे की गलती से देश का विकास नहीं हुआ है। लेतिन आज जो स्थिति है उसको देखा जाए तो हम को देखना होगा कि हम अपनी लेबर को कम या अधिक देते हैं। अब तो जो गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज है उनकी एक अलग कलास हो गई है, प्रिवेजेड कलास हो गई है। जो बृद्धी करता है वह भी यही कोशिश करता है कि उनका नड़का चपड़ासी या एन० डी० सी० कहीं लग जाए—हालांकि वह अपनी योग्यता के अनुसार ऊपर का कोई काम कर सकता है—ताकि उनको दो सी हृष्ये माहवार आमदनी हो जाए। देहांतों में नो यह स्थिति है। शहरों में भी जो छाटे छाटे आर्टिजन है जैसे लुहार हों, बड़ई हों या दूमरे हों वे भी यही कोशिश करते हैं कि उनके बजाय हमें और कहीं चपड़ासी को नीकरी मिल जाए तो अच्छा है ताकि मुस्त-स्थिति आमदनी हाथ में आ सके। घर के अन्दर जो लेबर काम करती है उसकी किसी को चिन्ता नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि जितनी महंगाई बढ़ी है उसके हिताव से उनके बेतनों में उतनी बृद्धि नहीं होती है। लेकिन रास्ता क्या है? ऐसा हम कुछ न करें कि सचमुच में एक प्रिवेजेड कलास पैसा ही जाए जिन का जो दूसरे देश के बासी हों, युकाबला न कर सकें।

अब ये नीड बेस्ड पिनियम बेज पर आता है। उसको भी देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए ही लागू किया जा सकता है। यह ठीक है कि लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में इसको पास किया गया वहां यही कहा गया कि क्या उचित है, क्या होना चाहिये। उस में यह नहीं कहा गया कि

आपकी स्थिति हो या न हो आप उस काम को करें। कीजियेगा कैसे? आपके पास पैसा नहीं है धन नहीं है तो आप नीड बेस्ड पिनियम बेज कैसे दे सकते हैं? कहां से देंगे, कौन देगा? यह भी आपको सोचना होगा। पालिमेट में बहस करके कुछ बाही वाही लेने से कोई लाभ नहीं है।

16.00 hrs.

लेबर में भी कई क्लासियर हैं। फैक्ट्री में जो काम करती है उसकी स्थिति अच्छी है। एग्रिकलचर में जो करती है उसकी स्थिति बड़ी खराब है। उनको क्या मिलता है? केवल दो तीन रुपये रोज मिलता है। दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो लोग माली का काम करते हैं वे अभी डेली बेज पर हैं तो उनको सिफ़ चार रुपये रोज मिलते हैं। उन लोगों को महीने में केवल पच्चीस दिन काम पर लगाया जाता है। जो पर्माइंट हो गये हैं, उन को 200 रुपये प्रति-मास मिलते हैं। काम एक ही है। डेली बेजिज वाले सिफ़ पांच दिन कम काम करते हैं, लेकिन उन को बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। पर्माइंट लोगों को उन से दुगना, तिगुना पैसा मिलता है। पहले तो हमें इस स्थिति को मुश्किला होगा। डेली बेजिज पर जो लेबर एम्प्लाय की जाती है, उस को भी पर्माइंट लोगों के बराबर पैसा मिलना चाहिए। चूंकि वे पच्चीस दिन काम करते हैं, इस लिए उन ने पांच दिन के पैसे काट लिये जा सकते हैं। नियम के अनुसार जिन लोगों के 240 दिन पूरे नहीं होते हैं, उन को पर्माइंट नहीं किया जाता है। इस लिए डेली बेजिज वालों को बीच में दो चार दिन वे लिए हटा देते हैं, ताकि उन को पर्माइंट न करना पड़े। दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन उन लोगों को दूसरों के बराबर बेतन नहीं देती है।

यदि देश की यह स्थिति है, तो नीड बेस्ड पिनियम बेज तो बहुत बड़ी बात है। वह तो बर्तमान बेज से इयोडी या दुगनी होगी। हमें सोचना चाहिए कि क्या देश उस भार को बदाश्त कर सकेगा या नहीं। यह ठीक है कि गवर्नमेंट पर दबाव डालना चाहिए, और जितना अधिक

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

से अधिक मिल सके, वह मिलना चाहिए। मैं उन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन हर साल जो बजेट हमारे मामले अंते हैं, उन से पता चलना है कि अधिकतर एविज़न अंडरटेकिंग में घाटा हो रहा है।

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung...

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : सभापति महोदय जो लोगों दिल्ली आदि बड़े बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं, उन को अनुभव होगा कि कोई भी आदमी अपने बाल-बच्चों को खिला कर एक हजार रुपये से कम में सम्मानपूर्वक नहीं रह सकता है। हम लोग काम करने के लिए जो नीकर रखते हैं, हम उन को चालीस, पचास रुपये और खाना, कपड़ा आदि देते हैं। वह सब मिल कर 200 रुपये हो जाते हैं, उस से कम नहीं। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अपने यहाँ डेली एविज़न पर काम करने वालों को जो देता है, वह उस से भी कम है। लेकिन यह नहीं है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन देना नहीं चाहता है; उस के पास ऐसा नहीं है, वह दे नहीं सकता है।

मैं ने अभी कहा है कि खेतों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन को क्या मिलता है। छोटे छोटे किसानों को भी कभी कभी लेवर एम्प्लाय करनी पड़ती है। वे उन को इतना कम पैसा भी नहीं दे सकते हैं अगर देते हैं, तो उन की उपज का दाम इतना बढ़ जाता है कि वह मर्हंगा मालूम होता है। अगर आप हिसाब लगायें, तो मालूम होगा कि एक मन पेड़ड़ी उत्तम करने के लिए पचास रुपये से कम ख़र्चा नहीं पड़ेगा। इस तरह खेतिहार को भी पर्याप्त पैसा नहीं मिलता है।

हमारे यहाँ जो बीस, पचास और सौ एक बाले बड़े बड़े काश्तकार हैं, वे शायद कुछ खेतिहार मजदूरों को एम्प्लाय कर सके। लेकिन जब चार, पांच या दस एकड़ के काश्तकारों को

अनी खेती के लिए मजदूर लगाने पड़ते हैं तो वे पसा नहीं दे पाते हैं। इसी लिए खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है। उन को क्या दोष है? उन को खेती से इतनी आमदनी नहीं होती है कि वे मजदूरों को पूरा पैसा दे सके। यह नहीं कि वे सारा पैसा स्वयं हड्डप जाते हैं। अपने बाल-बच्चों को पालने के बाद उन के पास जो भी रोटा है वे देते हैं। आज हमारे देश में एश्रीकलचर लेवर की दशा इतनी दर्दनीय है कि उन की देह पर फटे कपड़े और पैरों में जूने भी नहीं होते हैं। खाने पीने का उन्हें रुड़ा-मख़्व़ भी नहीं मिलता है, कैंलोरीज़ की बात तो दूर रही। देश के 75 परसेंट लोगों को निर्धारित कैलोरीज़ के हिसाब में खाना नहीं मिलता है; उन बीस, पच्चीस परसेंट फार्चुनेट लोगों को शायद मिलता हो, जिन की आमदनी एक हजार रुपये से अधिक है।

मैं इसके बिरुद्ध नहीं हूँ कि लेवर को ज्यादा पसा दिया जाये। अगर हमारे पास हो, तो ज़रूर दिया जाये। मैं नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज के भी बिरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। लेकिन यह बात हमारी आमदनी तरक्की और अधिक स्थिति पर ही निर्भर करेगी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव उपयुक्त समय पर नहीं आया है—समय से पहले आया है, और इस को कुछ दिनों के बाद लाना चाहिए।

श्री एस० एम० बर्नर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र, डा० सरदीश राय, को हादिक बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस सदन के सामने एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव रखा है, जिस की मांग तमाम मेहनतकश जनता कर रही है।

हमारे पूज्य मित्र, श्री डी० एन० तिवारी अभी अपने भाषण में कहा है कि देश की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए गुजारे लायक वैतन 1१२ बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज, की मांग को नहीं मानना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि देश की स्थिति ख़राब है, लेकिन उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है। जब 1947 में देश आजाद हुआ था तो देश के लोगों में बहुत उत्साह पैदा हुआ

था। वे समझते थे कि अब हमारी हातत वह नहीं रहेगी, जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में थी, मजदूरी करने वाले को उचित मजदूरी मिलेगी, मेहनत करने वाले को अपनी मेहनत के एवज में चांदी के टकड़े मिलेंगे, जिस से बाल-बच्चों की परवरिश हो सकेगी, और कम से कम इतना इतनाम हो जायेगा कि लोगों को अपने गुजारे के लिए जितना पैसा चाहिए, वह उन्हें मिल जायेगा।

आज दी के दम माल बाद, 1957 में, पंद्रहवीं लेवर राफरेंस थेर्डी। उस में चारों सेंट्रल ट्रेड यनियन कार्पोरेशन के प्रतिनिधियों, एम्प्लायर्ज के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव और सरकारी नृपायंदों ने एक राय से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया कि नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम बेज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उस को क्वार्टिफाई नहीं किया कि कितना मिलना चाहिए यह नहीं कहा, लेकिन डा० आयक्रायड के फारमूले के अनुसार यह कहा कि कितना खाना मिलना चाहिए, कितनी कैलरीज मिलनी चाहिए, कितना कपड़ा मिलना चाहिए ताकि जीवित अवस्था में लोग रहें। कफन के कपड़े का इंतजाम नहीं किया था जो कि आज किया जा रहा है। इतना कहा था कि रहने के लिए एक छोटा सा मकान हो, टू रूम टोनामेंट। अगर इस का अन्दाज उस समय लगाया जाता 1957 में तो 130 रुपये होता जब उन्हें 30 या 35 रुपये तनखाव हिलती थी और आज तीसरे पे कमीशन ने अभी उस को क्वार्टिफाई किया है कि 314 रुपये मिलना चाहिए। वह भी गलत है। वह 1970 की महंगाई के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से किया है। 1973 में जब रिपोर्ट दी गई जनवरी के महीने में, उस वक्त के 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो 364 या 374 रुपये कम से कम तनखाव होनी चाहिये गुजारे लायक। यह बात सही है कि हम पैर उत्तरा ही फैलाए जितनी लम्बी चादर हो। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि 25-26 साल की आजादी के बाद भी देश में पैर फैलाने की गुंजाइश न

रहे और चादर हमेशा घटती हो चली जाय तो आखिर लोग करें क्या? मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूं जो यह कहे कि खेतिहार मजदूर को मजदूरी कम मिले था कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी को कम मिले आंर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज को ज्यादा मिले। लेकिन तिवारी जी से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग और डिपार्टमेंटल अंडरटेकिंग में फक्र क्यों अस्या! सेंट्रल पे कमीशन के अनुसार संजोधन लाने के बाद सरकार न सिर्फ 196 रुपया चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को दिया और वही चतुर्थ श्रेणी का कारीगर अगर भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स हरिद्वार में काम करता हो, रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में काम करता हो या एच० ई० एल० बंगलौर में काम करता हो तो उस की मिनिमम तनखावाह 230 रुपये से 250 रुपय तक है। उस के बाद फिर बोनस का भी बहु हक्कदार है। लेकिन रेलवे के कर्मचारी, डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारी, डिफेंस के कर्मचारी या और दूसरे कर्मचारी जो हैं, 22 लाख जिन की संख्या है उन को 196 रुपया ही देने को रखा गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज जो यह विषमता है यह क्यों है? मान लीजिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज आज कहते हैं कि 314 रुपये से कम तनखाव हो तो उस को कम से कम आप उसुलन मान लीजिए, सिद्धांत के रूप में मान लीजिए। मैं समझता हूं सरकार के पास इस बक्त यैसा नहीं है, नहीं दे सकती 314 रुपये, लेकिन सिद्धांत के रूप में उस को मान लेना चाहिए कि जो फैसला 57 में हुआ था और मन 73 में जिस को क्वार्टिफाई किया गया है, यह तो कहता चाहिए कि हां, जब हमारी हालत मुघ्र जायेगी, नेशनल इनकम बड़ जायेगी, पर कैपिटा इनकम बढ़ेगी तो 314 रुपये कम से कम हमारा लक्ष्य तो है। लेकिन लक्ष्य के रूप में भी कहा जाता है कि वह नहीं माना जायेगा और 196 रुपये ही दिए जाएंगे। तमाम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज के अंदर इस से काफी बेचनी है, काफी वह नाराज है और हड्डताल की चर्चा कर रहे हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज की हालत

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

तो उस से भी खराब है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्लाईज कहते हैं कि हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाये तो वह कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्लाईज की तरफ देखो, उन की दशा कितनी खराब है? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एम्लाईज कहते हैं कि हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाय तो उन से कहते हैं कि कारपोरेशन के एम्लाईज की तरफ देखो, उन की तनख्वाह कितनी छाटा है? कारपोरेशन के एम्लाईज कहते हैं कि हमारा तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाय तो कहते हैं कि एम्लाईमेट एक्सचेंज की तरफ देखो, कितने लोग बेकार हैं? तुम तो नौकरी में लगे हो। यानी यह हालत है, आखिर कब तक लोगों को इस तरीके से बहलाया जायेगा? आज लोग कहते हैं कि केवल दो परमेंट आर्गेनेशन लेवर जो है वही मांग करता है। अभी भरतराम साहब ने जो एक बहुत बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिंग है कहा कि हिन्दूस्तान का केवल दो प्रतिशत आर्गेनेशन लेवर जो है, दो आर होल्डिंग दि कर्नर्ट टु रेस्टम। यानी अगर आर्गेनेशन लेवर अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए अपना तन ढंकने के लिए, अपनी ओर जहरते पूरी करने के लिए तनख्वाह मांग रहा है तो उस में कौन सी ऐसी चीज है जो ज्यादा वह मांग रहा है?

मैं पुछना चाहता हूं, इतने आश्वासन इस सदन में दिए गए। चब्बहाण साहब तो नीन दफा बोले, तमाम आश्वासन उन्होंने दिए। वह मब आश्वासन देने के बाद भी जितने मर्तवे हम लोगों ने प्राइसेज के बारे में डिक्शन किया उतने मर्तवे दाम बढ़ गए। शायद पारिंयामेंट खद्दम होने के बाद मुम्किन है कि घट जाय। हम लोगों ने भी सोचा कि वहस करना ही बेकार है। क्या होगा वहस करने के बाद? आज आप देखें कि दस पैसा या 20 पैसा घट जाता है तो लोग कहते हैं दाम कुछ घट गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं तिवारी जी से कि 314 रुपये मनकार दे नहीं लगती तो न दे लेकिन इन 26 मालों में देश में बरबादी कोई लाभा है तो कौन लाया है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग चाहे 75 परिवार हों या 76 परिवार हो इस बीच और घनी नहीं हुए हैं? क्या ऐसे व्यक्ति हिन्दूस्तान में नहीं हैं कि जो लाखों-पति ऐ आजादी से

पहले आजादी के बाद वह अरबपति हो गए? लाखों-पति करोड़पति हुए, अरबपति हुए और एक कारखाने का जो मालिक था वह 26 कारखाने का मलिक हो गया। दूसरी तरफ सो रुपये जो पाता था उस की महंगाई ने कमर तोड़ दी। सो रुपये की कीमत 42 रुपये रह गई। 42 रुपये पाने वाला बेकार हुआ, फाका कपी करने लगा। एक छोटे से मकान में जो रहता था वह झुग्गी झोपड़ी में रहने लगा। झुग्गी झोपड़ी में जो रहता था वह फुटपाथ पर लेटने लगा। और फुटपाथ पर लेटने वाला धीरे धीरे जाड़े से अकड़ कर मरघट की तरफ जाने लगा। दो तस्वीर हिन्दूस्तान की है। एक तरफ यह है कि लखपति जो थे वह करोड़पति अरबपति हो गए और दूसरी तरफ इन्सान की गिरते गिरते ऐसी हालत हो गई आज कि एक मकान से आवाज आती है कि बच्चा दूध पीना नहीं चाहता और दूसरे मकान से आवाज आती है कि बच्चे के पीने के लिए दूध नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि इस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? कौन सी सरकार, कौन सी पोलिटिकल पार्टी ऐसी थी जिस के हाथ में हिन्दूस्तान की सत्ता मुतवित 26 साल तक रही, उस के बाबजूद भी यह कहना कि इस बक्त देश में कुछ भत करिये क्यों कि हमारी आजादी अभी बिल्कुल बच्चा है...

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): मूँ आ गई।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं बहता हूं कि आप जैसे लोग जब से आ गए हैं कांग्रेस में तब से यह दशा हुई है। अगर १५ दफा आप लोगों को निकाल दिया जाय मिल मालिकों की तो तरकी हो। चीनी का कारखाना भी चलाएंगे और कांग्रेस में सोशलिजम भी लाएंगे दोनों चीजें नहीं चलेंगी।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं कोआप-रेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री का चैयरमन हूं, मालिक नहीं हूं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : चैयरमन हूं तो अच्छा है, भगवान करे और आप चैयरमन बन जाये। लेकिन इस चैयर को तो छोड़ें।

मैं बिलकुल सहमत हूँ कि तिवारी जी से कि अगर आज देश के पास पैसा नहीं है, अगर सूखी रोटी सब खाएंगे तो हम भी खायेंगे, दूध अगर हमारे बच्चे को नहीं मिलेगा तो किसी के बच्चे को नहीं मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन तिवारी जी से मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि मैं चीजें नहीं होगीं, एक तरफ पैसा किस तरह से बहाया जाय, साँ सौ रुपये का टिकट लिया जाय, इसी दिल्ली शहर में अभी किसमस आ रहा है, आप चल कर देख लीजिएगा क्या होगा, होटलों में जा कर देखिएगा क्या होगा और दूसरी तरफ एक गुब्बारा भी बच्चा न खरीद सके। अपनी को ताज्जुब होगा, एक बल्कि का बच्चा एक बेल्न, गुब्बारा खरीदना चाहता था, मां के पास पैसा नहीं था, उस ने मुँह पर तमाचा मार दिया, बच्चा रोने लगा। शाम को चल कर देखिए मेरे साथ। वह बंगाली जो उम्र भर मछली खाता था आज एक रुपये में मछली का कांटा खरीदता है और तसली देता है अपने बाल बच्चों को कि उस में मछली की बूँ तो है कम से कम। आज इस देश में क्या हालत हो रही है? कहते हैं आंकड़े देख लिजिए, स्टेटिस्टिक्स देख लीजिए, ला आफ एवरेज देखिए—हरएक के पर्यंत मैं जूता है आज लेकिन आप को महसूस नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आप से कहता हूँ ला आफ एवरेज से काम चलने वाला नहीं है यह एवरेज देखते देखते वही हालत होगी कि सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का एक ओवरसियर जीवन भर ए वरेज निकालता रहा। रिटायर होने के बाद एक दफा घर जाने लगा। बीच में नदी आ गई। नाव बाले ने कहा कि नदी गहरी है। उस ने कहा मैं औसत निकाल लेता हूँ। तुम मुझ को सिखाते हो? उस ने औसत निकाल कर कहा अपनी बीबी से कि तुम पांच फुट दो इंच हो, मैं हां पांच फुट 8 इंच और लड़का है 5 फुट 6 इंच। लड़के से कहा कि बेटा तू चला जा। लड़के ने कहा कि मैं डूब जाऊंगा। उस ने कहा कि मैं इस का एवरेज निकाल चुका हूँ, यह एवरेज पांच फुट से कम है। लड़का डूब गया। जब बीबी डूबने लगी तो उसने कहा कि यह क्या हुआ भगवान? मेरे आंकड़े

ज्यों के त्यों, मेरा कुनवा डूबा क्यों? तो कहने के लिए साहत्व सब कुछ है, चावल मौजूद है, गेहूं मौजूद है, फलां चीज़ मौजूद है, लेकिन हम को नजर नहीं आ रहा है। तो मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि अगर इन आंकड़ों के फन्दे से बच कर चोरबाजारी की ओर मुनाफाखोरी को आप रोकें, अगर चीजों के दामों को आप घटा ले, पांच साल तक हम तनबचाह नहीं मारेंगे। 1971 की गरीबी हम को दीजिए, 1970 का भिखरंगापन दीजिए हम लोगों को 1971 की जो आज बेहतरी आप कह रहे हैं वह दूसरे लोग आ कर देख जाते हैं हमारे देश के आदिमियों को उस का पता नहीं चलता। भुखमरी और बेकारी की एक दाँड़ चल रही है। 314 रुपये ये कोई जादा नहीं है। अगर कहें तो मैं कैलकुलेट कर के दिखा सकता हूँ। आप चल कर देखिए कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी से कर्जा, प्राविडेंट फंड से कर्जा, स्कूटर नाम से कर्जा, साइकिल के नाम से कर्जा, चारों तरफ से कर्जा लेकर भी लोगों का काम नहीं चल रहा है। तो कम से कम इस मामले में मैं तिवारी जी से कहूँगा, वैसे तिवारी जी की बातों को मैं हमेशा मानता हूँ, मैं तिवारी जी को श्रद्धा की नजर से देखता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा, आप ने भी सारे बाल सफेद किए, देश के लिए जिन्हीं कुर्बानी आपने की है उतनी हमारी उमर भी नहीं, हम लोग आप के चरणों में राजनीति सीख कर आए हैं कुछ इरादा ले कर आए थे इस पालियमेंट में, बीस साल ऐसे ही नहीं बिताएं। लेकिन मुझ अफसोस के जाथ कहना पड़ता है कि लोगों के दिलों में निराशा और हताश की भावना आती जा रही है। लोग क्या देख रहे हैं—उन की आंखों के सामने रेल की पटड़ी है, या तो खुदकशी कर के भर जाय या समाज की पटड़ी को उखाड़ कर फेंक दें।

इस लिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि चाहे 314 रुपये अभी न दें लेकिन इस सिद्धांत को मान ले, 5 साल में दीजिये, 6 साल में दीजिये कभी दीजिये, लेकिन जो बेकारी है, जो भुख मरी है, उस को रोकिये। अभी मेरे भिन्न

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

डा० सारदीश राय साहब ने बताया था कि ये वेजेज किस तरह से गिरी हैं, 1947 की पावर्टीलाइन से भी नीचे चली गई हैं। आज अधिकार मंत्री जी को इस प्रस्ताव पर कुछ कहना चाहिये था, वह यहां मौजूद नहीं है और शायद उन के पास कुछ कहने को भी न हो। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्शन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ—इलेक्शन आयेंगे और चले जायेंगे, लेकिन अगर एक दिन लोग इन इलेक्शनों से बदलन हो जायेंगे, अगर ये वेकार और खेले लोग एक दफा एक हो गये तो फिर आप की यह पालियामेन्टी डेमोक्रेसी कहां जायेगी? आज 314 रुपये दुरे मालूम हो रहे हैं—लेकिन पिछले 26 सालों में यह सरकार चीजों के दाम नहीं घटा सकी है, देश को मरम्भित की ओर ले जाने की कोशिश कर रही है—उस को एसा कहने का कोई हक नहीं है कि नीड-ब्रेस्ड वेजेज 314 रुपये न दिये जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इस प्रस्ताव का समर्यन करता हूँ।

श्री नायूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़): सभा-पति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है, उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि जो मजदूर या जो देश का नागरिक है, वह जो काम करता है, उस के बदले में उस को इतना अवश्य मिलना चाहिये जिस से उस की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सके, उस की जरूरत पूरी हो सके। लेकिन यह जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, वह केवल एक पक्ष को लेकर आया है, जो लोग अर्थात् इंडियन सैक्टर में काम करते हैं, कारबानों और दफतरों में काम करते हैं—केवल उसी वर्ग को लेकर पेश किया गया है। हमेशा इस हाउस में और बाहर देश में ढिडोरी पीटा जाता है कि मजदूरों को कम तनब्बाह मिल रही है। हम देख रहे हैं—पिछले 25 सालों से, जब से देश आजाद हुआ है—जब जब कीमतें बढ़ी, मंहगाई भत्ते की मांग की गई,

मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दिया गया, आजार में रुपया आया तो फिर कीमतें बढ़ी, इंफ्लेशन हुआ, फिर मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ा, इस तरह से यह सक्रिय चलता रहा और हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हमेशा इसी वर्ग की आवाज को उठाते रहे। कभी उन्होंने इस बात की सोचने की कोशिश नहीं की कि इस देश में एक ऐसा वर्ग भी है, जिस की संख्या देश की आबादी का 40 फीसदी है, जो शुरू से ही गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहा है, जो खेती पर काम करते हैं, जो कड़कड़ाती सर्दी में, तेज धूप में और पानी में काम करते हैं, उन गरीबों के बारे में आप ने कभी आवाज नहीं उठाई। आज उन के बदल पर कपड़ा नहीं है—खाने को दो बक्त का भोजन नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ आप मिलों में जा कर हड्डताल करते हैं, जिस से मिलों का उत्पादन कम हो जाता है, कपड़े का उत्पादन गिर जाता है, कोयले की खानों में हड्डताल करते हैं, जिस से कोयला कम निकल पाता है और कोयले की कमी के कारण कारखाने चल नहीं पा रहे हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक पक्ष की आवाज उठाने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा, दोनों पक्षों के लिये आवाज उठानी चाहिये थी। जहां मजदूरों के लिये ये सारी चीजें चाहिये, जहां आप उन के अधिकारों की बात करते हैं, वहां उन के कर्तव्यों की बात भी होनी चाहिये। मैं किसी की आंलोचना नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जो तथ्य है, वे देश के सामने आने चाहिये, लेकिन इस तरह से जनता को गूमराह करने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक की जो जरूरत है—उस को रहने के लिये मकान होना चाहिये, उस के बच्चों के लिये शिक्षा की सुविधा होनी चाहिये, उस के लिये दबादाह की सुविधा होनी चाहिये, उस को और उस के परिवार को दो समय का खाना मिलना चाहिये—ये वे चीज हैं जो देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन केवल एक वर्ग को लेकर आवाज उठाना, वह वर्ग जो हमारे उत्पादन

का साधन बना हुआ है—जैसे पूंजी और श्रम का सिद्धांत है, श्रम और पूंजी दोनों मिल कर ही उत्पादन कर सकते हैं, पूंजी आप चाहे जितनी लगा दीजिये, अगर उस के साथ श्रम जुड़ा हुआ नहीं होगा तो पूंजी कुछ नहीं कर सकती। इस लिये जो कारबाने हैं, उन में जो मजदूर भाई काम करते हैं, चाहे रेलवे को चलाते हों, चाहे कारखानों में काम करते हों, चाहे विद्युत पेंदा करने वाले कारखाने में काम करते हों, उन का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वे उत्पादन को न गिरने दें। आप देखिये—पिछले 25 सालों में हमारे देश में कितनी हड्डतालें हुईं, आप उन का टोटल लगा कर देखिये कितने दिनों की हानि हुई है, उस के कारण कितने रुपयों का घाटा उठाना पड़ा है, यदि हम उस का हिसाब लगायें तो आप को मालूम होगा उस राशि से इस देश की एक पंच वर्षीय योजना बन सकती है—इतनी बरबादी हम ने उठाई है।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां हम मजदूरों की आवाज उठाते हैं और चाहते हैं कि उन की न्यूनतम आवश्यकतायें पूरी हों, तो हम उस बर्ग की तरफ भी देखना चाहिये जो एक तरफ पड़ा हुआ है, जो टेम्पररी बकर है, कैजुअल लेबर है, जिस को तीन महीने के बाद घर में बैठा दिया जाता है, सालों काम करते हुए ही गये लेकिन अभी भी उस की नौकरी पक्की नहीं है . . .

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप शायद भूल गये—इस में लिखा है :—

“Failure of the Government to grant need-based minimum wages to the workers.”

श्री नायूराम अहिरबार : मेरे कहने का मतलब भी यही है कि जब तक देश की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार चलती रहती है, जब से आप लोगों ने ट्रेड यूनियन का काम अपने हाथ में लिया है, जिस तरह से आप लोग कारखानों में जा कर हड्डताल करते हैं, उसी नीति को पूंजीपतियों

भी अपना लिया है, वे भी चाहते हैं कि उत्पादन कम हो, क्योंकि उत्पादन कम होने से चीजों के दाम बढ़ेगे, चीजों के दाम बढ़ने से उन का मुनाफा कम नहीं होगा और उन को ज्यादा पूंजी भी नहीं लगानी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि उन को उतना मुनाफा बिना पूंजी लगाये मिलता रहेगा। लेकिन दूसरी ओर उपभोक्ताओं की चीजें मंहगे दामों पर मिलेगी, उन का खर्च बढ़ता जायगा। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में असमानता है, इस असमानता को दूर करना पड़ेगा। मैं आज इन भाईयों से पूछना चाहता हूँ—जो आज देश के गरीबों की दुहाई देते हैं—वे एबर-कण्डीशन्ड मकानों में नहीं रहते हैं, क्या इनके बच्चे कानून्ट में नहीं पढ़ते हैं ?

इस लिये, नम। पति महोदय, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि देश में विषमता बढ़ी है, लेकिन इस को दूर करने के लिये जब भी सरकार कोई कदम उठाती है, हमेशा इन की तरफ से उस में अंदंगा लगाया जाता है। अभी हाल में सरकार ने थोक गेहूँ का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया, तो इन्हीं प्रगतिशील पार्टियों में जहां डेफिस्ट एरिया था, जहां लोग भूखों मर रहे थे, जहां गेहूँ 5 रुपये किलो बिक रहा था, इन्होंने रेलगाड़ियां बन्द की ताकि मूँबेट न होने पाय, ताकि लोगों में ज्यादा फस्ट्रैशन पैदा हो सरकार के खिलाफ लोगों के विचार बने।

मैं आज यह चार्ज लगाना चाहता हूँ—इन्होंने उन ट्रेडर्स का, उन व्यापारियों का साथ दिया उन से लाखों स्थाया कमाया। जिला-बन्दी तुड़वाने में उन व्यापारियों का साथ दिया, उन के गले को बाहर जाने दिया। जब भी सरकार ने जनता के लाभ के लिये कदम उठाया, इन्होंने आर्गेनाइज़ तौर पर उस का विरोध किया, उस में रुकावटें ढाली। जब से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नारा लगाया—देश की गरीबी को दूर करना है—इन्होंने अनेकों बन्द और हड्डताले शुरू कराई, मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की मांग शुरू की जगह जगह जा कर झगड़े कराये ताकि देश का उत्पादन न बढ़े और सरकार कोई काम न करा

[भी नायूराम अहिरवार]

सके, ताकि अगले पांच सालों में ये जनता के सामने जा कर कह सके कि इस सरकार ने कुछ

नहीं किया। आप गोलियां चलवा रहे हैं, दून लुटवा रहे हैं, अभी कल एक जनता एक्स-प्रेस लूटी गई—यह आप की जिम्मेदारी है। एक तरफ आप मजदूरों को भड़काते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि मंहगाई बढ़ाओं। जैसे दो मुंहा-साप होता है, दो मुंही बात न कह कर,

क मुंह से बात करो। आप चाहते हैं कि देश की गरीबी हूर हो, देश की तत्काली हो, तो सही रास्ते पर आइये। जो कार्यक्रम हमने बनाया है, जो कार्यक्रम हमारी कांग्रेस ने बनाया है, उस में सहयोग दीजिये, हमारे साथ कन्धा से कन्धा मिला कर चलिये।

चूंकि समय कम है, और आप ने घंटी भी बजा दी इसलिये मेरा यही निवेदन है कि जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जिन भाइयों के लिये प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं उन को सनझा कर कहिये कि देश के उत्पादन में भिल कर काम करें। देश में उत्पादन होगा तो चीजों के भाव गिरेंगे। अगर उत्पादन नहीं होगा तो चीजों के भाव नहीं गिर सकते और लोगों की जरूरतें पूरी नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये देश की प्रगति में साथ साथ मिल कर हाथ बटायें और अन्त में प्रस्तावक महोदय से निवेदन है कि वह अपने प्रस्ताव को बापस न लें। यही सुझे कहना है।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having permitted me to participate in the discussion on the Resolution moved by Dr. Saradish Roy on need-based minimum wage. I congratulate my hon. friend, who moved this Resolution.

My hon. friends on the Congress side, while speaking on this Resolution, tried their level best to accuse the opposition parties that we are the tool for the creation of strikes and agitation in this country. We of the opposition party do not want to shirk our responsibility. We are ready to say that we are responsible for all these agitations.

The point which the ruling party should consider is why these agitations and strikes take place and it should also find some way to avoid these strikes and agitations.

The foremost reason is that the Government at the Centre do not have a real wage policy. The principal objective of the wage policy in our country would be to ensure that the level of wages would be sufficiently high to enable the workers to maintain a reasonable standard of living. The First Five Year Plan states :

"All wage adjustments should conform to the broad principles of our social policy and disparity of income should be reduced to the utmost extent and the worker must obtain his due share in the national income."

The Government of India appointed a Committee on Fair Wages in the year 1948. The Committee in its report, submitted to the Government in the year 1949, distinguished three kinds of wages, having regard to the standard of living, namely, the minimum wage, living wage and fair wage. The minimum wage was defined as one which provided not merely for the mere sustenance of life but the preservation of efficiency of workers by providing some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities. The living wage was stated to be that wage which provided not merely for a bare physical sustenance but for maintenance of health and decency, a measure of frugal comforts and some insurance against more important misfortunes. As regards the fair wage, the Committee did not offer any definition but stated that while the lower limit of the fair wages must be obviously the minimum wage, the upper limit may be set by what may be broadly called the capacity of the industry to pay. The Second Five Year Plan, 1956-61 stated :

"The fact of the workers' right to a fair wage has been recognised but in practice it has been found difficult to quantify."

It was also observed in the Second Plan that an authority like a tripartite wage board consisting of equal representatives of employers and workers and an independent Chairman will probably ensure more acceptable decisions on wage disputes. Such Wage Boards should be instituted for different industries in different areas.

In pursuance of these recommendations, the Government of India set up a Wage Board for the cotton textile industry in March, 1957. Thereafter, the system of Wage Boards has been extended to several major industries, like, sugar, cement, jute, iron and steel, etc. These Wage Boards were specifically asked to take into account the recommendations of the Fair Wages Committee regarding fair wages and the Resolution passed by the 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1957. The system of the Wage Boards thus formed the testing ground for the application of principles laid down by the Fair Wages Committee, the Planning Commission and the Indian Labour Conference. But the interpretation of the minimum wage varied from the Wage Board to another.

To calculate the minimum wage, the Indian Labour Conference at its 15th session held in 1957 accepted certain norms and recommended that those norms should guide all wage-fixing authorities, including minimum wage committees, Wage Boards and adjudications, etc. What are those norms laid down by the 15th Labour Conference? They are as follows:—

(1) The standard of working class family should be taken to consist of three adult consumption units for one earner, the earnings of women, children and adolescents being disregarded.

(2) Food requirements should be calculated on the basis of net intake of 2700 calories as recommended by Dr. Aykroyd for an average Indian adult with moderate activity.

(3) Clothing requirements are to be estimated at a *per capita* consumption of 18 yards per annum.

(4) For housing, the norm should be the minimum rent charged by the Government under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for low income group.

(5) For miscellaneous expenditure, 20 per cent of the total minimum wage should be allowed.

The Government decision in fixing the minimum of Rs. 196 per month is being desired by the labour unions on the ground that it is below the need-based wage according to the Indian Labour Conference formula which would work out to Rs. 314 per month.

The Fourth Plan document added that the total wage should have three components, namely, the basic or minimum wage, an element related to cost of living and an element related to increase in productivity. The realisation of this objective is one of the important but inescapable routes to reach the goal of growth with stability. In other words, a meaningful and constructive wage policy has an important role to play in the process of economic growth of the nation. So, in our march towards a truly fair wage, in the 1st instance, and ultimately, the living wage, we must first achieve the need-based minimum as formulated by the 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1957.

In India, we have a planned economy with a very definite objective of achieving a certain level of social welfare. It is from the determination to satisfy this objective that the need-based wage has been conceived and is meant to be implemented. The need-based wage is viewed in real terms and linked very closely with consumption. It obliges the planner to allocate a large proportion of the available resources to the production of the consumer goods required by the industrial workers, especially foodgrains. Such consumption fulfills a two-fold purpose. It satisfies the minimum nutritional requirements of the workers and, at the same time, it sustains and improves the efficiency of the labour force in turning out the national product. In fact, these two facts are fulfilled simultaneously.

The need-based minimum wage is a concept accepted by the tripartite Indian Labour Conference 15 years ago.

A properly evolved need-based minimum wage is necessary not only in the interest of social justice but also to ensure minimum worker efficiency essential for increasing production.

Government have argued that increase in wages without corresponding increase in productivity must give a new upward twist to the price spiral. Private employers eagerly adopt this argument.

The Labour Commission in India observed that the workers have increased their level of productivity over the years, but their wages have not increased in proportion. Production per worker had increased by about 63 per cent between 1952 and 1961. A part at least of this measure must clearly

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

have been contributed by the worker himself. Yet, his real earnings remained almost static during the period. What is worse, wage costs as a proportion of total costs of manufacture declined. In other words, productivity increased but the workers who contributed to it not only gained nothing but appear to have lost especially after 1965 when prices have been spiralling and wiping out increases in money wages. On the other hand, the salaries of executives and other similar personnel have been advancing in step with the price spiral. A wage policy which leads to such a result is worse than no policy.

An industrialist had pleaded for what he describes as dynamic stability of wages, i.e., a system under which workers are offered continuous wage increase, linked to productivity. He has suggested that such a principle should be selectively applied. It should be applied to establishments where a living wage is initially guaranteed. In these units of production, all subsequent payments above the minimum wage, with the obvious exceptions of bonus and ex-gratia payments, should be related to increase in productivity.

It may be possible to measure the productivity of individual workmen in some industrial establishments. But how is one to measure the productivity of supervisory staff who have to create the conditions in which the ordinary worker's productivity can rise or fall?

The National Labour Commission, in discussing the problem, pointed out that the labour productivity is not the exclusive product of labour. Capital, technology and management contribute to it along with labour, and these seldom remain constant.

If wrong working conditions are created by the management and as a consequence the best efforts of the worker fail to raise productivity levels, why should the worker be denied the reward for his efforts? It is also not realistic to try and relate wages to productivity because wages are fixed in the atmosphere of bargaining where the relative power of the parties involved is the dominant factor. There is also one more view that social justice demands that, before we talk of productivity, we must ensure that workers get a minimum subsistence wage.

So, the linking of wages with productivity should be tried only after the subsistence or the minimum wage level is reached.

Under these conditions, the first task of those who seek to increase the productivity of workers is to ensure them not only a need-based minimum wage but also security of employment. The workers have realised that, after increasing their productivity in the last few years, not only their real wage has gone down but certain industries have shown an absolute decline in total employment.

Any wage system that may be evolved is bound to collapse sooner or later if there is not the strictest control over the prices of at least the essential commodities. The sufferings of the middle and lower classes, as also the increasing imbalance of governmental economy, are due mainly to this factor. The need-based minimum, however scientifically fixed to-day, will become irrelevant tomorrow if the prices to which it is directly related are not kept steady.

So much has been said in the past and is being talked all over about the minimum remuneration. Whenever the Government is urged to provide a need-based minimum wage in tune with the high cost of prices of all essential commodities, they come forward with an answer, that there are a lot of citizens who are unemployed and under-employed with scanty remuneration and, therefore, the Government cannot afford to raise the minimum remuneration of their employees beyond a certain level of their own make which do not have any relevancy. Only recently the Government have announced on the floor of this House that the value of the rupee is worth only 36 paise. Therefore, it can be well imagined, how far this diminishing value of a rupee has eroded the real wages of the Government employees. The Government too have been telling time and again that they are taking steps to check the prices but nothing tangible appears to have been the results so far. Whenever there is an announcement of a meagre rise in the quantum of Dearness Allowance of the Central Government employees with wide publicity the traders and others consider it necessary to increase the prices of commodities correspondingly. It makes one doubt whether the Central Government themselves are encouraging such steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. The main

reason for this vicious circle is the inflationary trend prevailing in the country due to the faulty economic policies pursued by the Government and the colossal failure on their part to checkmate the rampant tendency to evade taxes and unearth the black money. So long as there is price rise and deterioratingly diminishing trend in the value of the rupee, there will naturally be the demand for rise in wages from the employees which cannot be averted. On the other hands, the Government should think radically of supplying all essential articles to their employees through co-operative organisations at subsidised rates so that it will have a marked impact on the open market prices and satiate the basic needs of the Central Government employees to a cognisable extent. The present demand of the Central Government employees to raise the level of their minimum wage to Rs. 314 cannot be set aside as an extravagant demand by any stretch of imagination. The expenditure on this count should not be the only criterion for the Government to reject this just demand outrightly. Some ways and means should be evolved to mobilise to meet their demand so as to ensure to them a contented life. It is really a pity that even after 26 years of independence and after the execution of four five-year plans we are unable to pay a minimum remuneration in conformity with the needs and necessities of the employees although it has been enshrined in our Constitution under Article 43, as a Directive Principle, that the State shall ensure a living wage. Though the Constitution warranted us to secure a living wage 23 years ago, we are ironically evading the responsibility to provide the need-based minimum wage itself not to speak of living wage till now. It is imperative on the part of the Government of India to see that their employees are placed economically at least on par with their counterparts in the public sector undertakings such as banks, Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Steel, etc.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री एम्. राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने बर्जी साहब का दर्द भरा भाषण सुना है। कोई भी आदमी उनके ख्यालात से इच्छताक नहीं कर सकता है। मैं पूरी सत्रह से उनके साथ सहमत हूँ। अपने देश में

हर आदमी को खाना, कपड़ा और रहने सहने के बास्त मकान मिलना चाहिये। मकान मिलने के बाद सोने के बाद उसको नींद भी आनी चाहिये। लेकिन हम लोग कदा देख रहे हैं। हम लोग इन से सफर करते हैं तो छाटे छाटे बच्चे जो थोड़ा बहुत बचा खुचा हुआ हम खाना फेंकते हैं उस पर गिर कर उसको बे उठा लेते हैं। यह हमारे देश के लिए बड़ी ही शर्म की बात है। हम को यह सोचना है कि इस बारे में क्या करना चाहिए। हमारे देश के लोगों के लिए जितना अनाज और दूसरी खाने-पीने की चीजें चाहिए उन को पैदा करना जरूरी है। पूरी दुनिया में एक साल में एक टन अनाज को तीन आदमी खाते हैं, जब कि हमारे देश में पाच आदमियों को एक साल में एक टन अनाज मिलता है। इस का मतलब यह है कि हमारा कनजम्प्लान आफ फूड पूरी दुनिया के एवेरेज से 40 परसेंट कम है। हम ने सोचता है कि उस को किस तरह बढ़ायें और उस के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जायें।

16.51 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

इस सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी ड्यूटी किसानों की हो जाती है कि वे देश के 55 करोड़ लोगों के लिए खाने-पीने की चीजें पैदा करें। जो लोग जनता की जरूरियात को पैदा करने का काम करते हैं, उन के लिए भी मेहनत करना जरूरी है। फर्टलाइजर प्लांट्स में जो लेबर काम करती है, उस को नेकनीयती से और पूरा काम करना चाहिए। गवर्नरेंट के कर्मचारियों को भी इमानदारी और मेहनत से काम करना चाहिए।

लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि जब किसान फर्टलाइजर के लिए आफिस में जाता है, तो उस के लिए पांच दस रुपये रिश्वत देना जरूरी होता है। जब खेत को पानी की जरूरत होती है, तो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट के लोग हड़ताल कर देते हैं। जब फर्टलाइजर को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाना जरूरी होता है, तो उस समय रेलवे कर्मचारी हड़ताल करते हैं। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन लोगों की कोई

[श्रो एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं। हमारा सिद्धांत यह होना चाहिए कि कमाओ और खाओ। इस के साथ ही पैदावार का उचित डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन भी चाही है। हमारे मुल्क में कुछ लोग शक्कर के लिए रोते हैं और अगर उस का भाव दो रुपये बढ़ा, तो हंगामा हो जाता है। इस सदन में भी यह सवाल उठाया जाता है। दूसरों तरफ गरीब लोग नमक के लिए तरस रहे हैं, लेकिन उन के लिए कोई बात नहीं करता है।

देश में अनाज को उगाने के लिए जो चीजें जरूरी हैं, वे किसान के घर पर पहुंचनी चाहिए। सभी कर्मचारियों को, जिन का बेतन बढ़ाने की बात की जा रही है, अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर सोचना चाहिए कि क्या वे इस बारे में अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर रहे हैं। सोइंग का सेकंड सीजन आ गया है, लेकिन रेलवे कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, जिस से फर्टलाइजर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह नहीं पहुंच सकता है। चूंकि रेलवे कर्मचारी गैर-जिम्मेदारी से काम कर रहे हैं, और चोरों को एक जगह से दूसरों जगह पहुंचाने में रुकावट पैदा कर रहे हैं, इसलिए उन को जो सहूलियतें मिली हुई हैं, उनको समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। पहले तो उन के घरों की इलैक्ट्रिसिटी को कट कर देना चाहिए, बाटर कनेक्शन को खत्म कर देना चाहिए और उन को घरों से निकाल देना चाहिए, घरों से निकालने के बात में इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आज हजारों लोग रेलवे प्लटफार्मज पर पड़े हुए हैं और उन को ट्रेन्ज के आने जाने का कुछ पता नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि क्या हमारे देश में वर्कर्ज जिम्मेदारी से काम कर रहे हैं।

आज हमारे देश में जो दौलत पैदा हो रही है, उस को ऊपर के सिर्फ़ दस, पंद्रह आदमी खा रहे हैं और बाकी के 85 आदमियों को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। इसी लिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने पॉलेशन ध्योगी रखी है, ताकि दौलत

नीचे तक पहुंच जाये। लेकिन कई सोग उस में रोड़ा अटका रहे हैं। क्या वकर सही काम कर रहे हैं? इस बारे में मैं लेवर डिपार्टमेंट को भी दोष देता हूँ, क्योंकि जो वकर हड़ताल करते हैं, उन की मांग को मान लिया जाता है। अगर इसी तरह रेलवे कर्मचारियों की मांग को मान लिया गया, तो कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा दिन तक चलने वाली नहीं है। उन को बिल्कुल मजबूती से दबाना चाहिए। जब तक हर आदमी को कुछ न कुछ मिल जाये, तब तक कुछ विशेष वर्गों को अधिक पैसा या सुविधायें नहीं देनी चाहिए। जिस आदमी का पेट भरा हुआ है, वह भी और मांग रहा है। रेलवे कर्मचारियों को फोंट्रेवल, खाने और प्राविडेंड फंड आदि की मुविधाएं मिली हुई हैं। डाक्टर उन के दर पर हाजिर रहता है। लेकिन इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जिन्होंने हमा डाक्टर की दबा क्या, डाक्टर को भी नहीं देखा है। आज भी हमारा देश पिछड़ा हुआ है और यहां इल्लीट्रेसी है, यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है। जब तक सब लोगों के लिए मुनासिब इन्तजाम न हो जाये, तब तक जिम्मेदारी से काम करना चाहिए। प्लेन चलाने वालों को पांच छह हजार रुपये तनब्बाह मिलती है, लेकिन वे भी हड़ताल करते हैं। अगर ओवरटाइम नहीं दिया जाता है, और दूसरे लोगों को नौकरी दी जाती है, तब भी हड़ताल की जाती है।

आज हमारे देश में “प्रोड्यस एंड शेयर दि प्रोड्यस्” के सिद्धांत पर अमल करना चाहिए। इस के अलावा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन भी ईक्वल होना चाहिए। अगर लोग प्राडक्शन होने से पहले ही मांगना शुरू कर दें, तो इस देश में कोई तरक्की नहीं होगी। आपोजीशन के लोग माइनस सी० पी० आई०, हमेशा तरक्की की राह में रोड़े अटकाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बोका) : क्या माननीय सदस्य को सी० पी० आई० पसन्द है?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : सोशलिस्ट पार्टी भी अच्छी है।

जो तरकी की राह में रोडे अटकाते हैं, उन को देशभक्त नहीं कहा जा सकता है। आपोजीशन वाले मेहरबानी कर के मुल्क की तरकी की राह में रोडे न अटाकायें। अगर नाइना में कोई आदमी हड्डतल करता है, तो दूसरे दिन वह नजर नहीं आता है। अगर हम भी वह पद्धति एडाप्ट कर ले, तो मुल्क में सी० पी० एम० का कोई आदमी नहीं रहेगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदयय में डा० सरदीश राय को घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर देश का ध्यान दिलाया है। सवाल यह है कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जो गंगा निकली थी, क्या वह गंगा गंवां या मजदूरों तक पहुँची है या नहीं। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, छोटा सवाल नहीं है। हम ने अपने संविधान के द्वारा देश के राज रक्षी पुरुषों को दातिग मताधिकार के माध्यम से राजनीतिक अधिकार दिया। हम ने यह धोषणा भी की कि हम देश के लोगों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक समता भी देंगे। अगर सरकार ने करोड़ों लोगों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक समता नहीं दी, तो राजनीतिक समता भी खत्म हो जायेगी और संविधान भी टिक नहीं सकेगा।

हमने अपने संविधान के डायरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल्स में कहा है कि हम सब लोगों को बराबर के अधिकार देने। आटिकल 39 में कहा गया है :

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;"

संविधान के पारित होने के 24 साल के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के वे साड़े तीन करोड़

लोग, जो खेतों और फैक्टरियों में काम करते हैं, मोटर चलाते हैं और रेलों में काम करते हैं सरकार ये पूछते हैं कि संविधान में दिये गये इस वचन को कब पूरा किया जायेगा। आज एक तरफ तो बड़े सरकारी अधिकारियों को 3500 रुपये वेतन मिलता है और दूसरी तरफ असंख्य लोगों को गुजारे लाभक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है। एक तरफ मंत्रियों को लाखों रुपये की सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं और दूसरी तरफ गरीब लोग ज्ञोपड़ियों में दिन काट रहे हैं। इस डिसर्परिटी को कौन कम करेगा ?

17.00 hrs.

मैं ने अमेंडमेंट दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार आखिर इस पालिसी को कब तक अमल में लाएगी ? डायरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल्स में आप कहेंगे कि हम ने जमींदारी खत्म की, ठीक काम किया। आप कहेंगे कि, खेत पर काम करने वालों को जमीन दी ठीक काम किया। लेकिन इन बातों से क्या आप संतुष्ट हैं ? आप प्रश्नों का उत्तर जो देते हैं उसे देखिए। यह श्री बालगोविंद बर्मा जी से प्रश्न किया गया था राज्य सभा में और उसका उत्तर उन्होंने दिया :

"The question of minimum wages in the context of the national wage policy is being considered."

यह आप का कंसिडर करने का तरीका कितने साल तक चलेगा ?

जब कभी मंत्री से मह प्रश्न पूछते हैं कि आप इस पर क्या कर रहे हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि यह मामला विचाराधीन है। इट इज अंडर कंसिडरेशन। विचाराधीन का मतलब क्या होता है ? विचाराधीन का मतलब है कि आप किसी चीज पर निर्णय लेना नहीं चाहते। सीमेंट फैक्ट्री के एक मजदूर को 270 रुपये देना चाहते हैं और एक दूसरे मजदूर को 150 रुपया देना चाहते हैं।

समापति महोदय : रिपोर्ट मत कीजिए अपनी बात को ।

श्री मूलचंद डागा : मैं रिपोर्ट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैंने तो नई बात कही है।

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : वह विचाराधानी नहीं पराधीन होता है।

श्री मूलचंद डागा : अच्छा, पराधीन होता है, मैं मान लेता हूँ। हम उस दिमाखी को नहीं मानते जो पराये दिमाग की बैसानी पर चलता है। अपने दिमाग पर चलना होगा। आखिर मिनिमम वेज की बात मामूली बात नहीं है। क्यों कि जब गरीब मजदूर काम करता है, महंगाई से उस की कमर टूटती है और जब हम महंगाई के लिए बात करते हैं तो उस महंगाई के जमाने में जब और ज्यादा महंगाई बढ़ती है तो प्रश्न आता है कि उन मजदूरों को जिन को हम ने आश्वासन दिया है, जिन को हम ने इच्छाएं जगाई हैं क्या हम मिनिमम वेज उन को दे देंगे या नहीं देंगे? उन को शिक्षा, धर, खाने के लिए भोजन, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा कभी आप दे सकते हैं या नहीं? आज भी आप का 69 परसेंट लेबर बिलो पार्टी लाइन है, गरीबी की सीमा से नीचे है और गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे होने के कारण यह हम को एक चेतावनी है, यह संविधान को चेतावनी है। अगर हम उन को राजनीतिक अधिकार के साथ साथ आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय नहीं दे सकते, उनकी जरूरतें पूरी नहीं कर सकते तो वह संतुष्ट कैसे हो सकते हैं? हमें अरबन सीर्लिंग लगानी है, वह हमें जल्दी से लगानी चाहिए। हमें लैंड सीर्लिंग लगानी चाहिए, हमें बड़े बड़े मोनोपली हाउसेज को खत्म करना चाहिए। आखिर में यह डिस्ट्रिटी, क्यों है? क्या यही रहेगा कि उच्चे लोग ऊचे मकानों में रहते रहे? अभी आप ने दिल्ली अरबन

एरियाज का बिल पास कर दिया। बिल आया, चार मिनट में पास हो गया। लोगों ने कहा भी कि बड़ा अच्छा एक्ट है। मैंने भी कहा कि क्या किया जाय? आखिर वह है क्या कि बड़े बड़े शानदार मकान बन गए। बड़ी खुशी की बात है, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि जोपड़ी की भी तो रक्खा करें। शानदार मकानों के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन सबाल यह पैदा होता है कि या तो हमें संविधान को पलटना होगा। आज कई स्टेट्स में गरीबों को 3 रुपये रोज भी मिनिमम वेज नहीं मिलता। गुजरात में अभी तीन रुपये मिनिमम वेज है। आप बताइए कि तीन रुपये में वह कैसे गुजरा कर सकते हैं? मिनिमम वेज एक्ट पास होने के बाद भी आज कई स्टेट्स में वह लागू नहीं हुआ है। वहां मजदूरों को एक रुपया, डैड रुपया, दो रुपया, ढाई रुपया और तीन रुपया नहीं मिलता है। लोग कहते हैं कि आप का अरबन सीर्लिंग एक्ट है, आप का लैंड सीर्लिंग एक्ट है आप का इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट है। ये सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स आप के हैं। लेकिन एक तरफ ये ऊंची ऊंची मिनारे और ऊंचे ऊंचे मकान बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लोग मालदार होते जा रहे हैं और आप खुद इस बात को मानते हैं। यह बात नहीं कि हम लोग नहीं कहते हैं, हम लोग बड़े अच्छे शब्दों में कहते हैं कि धनी धनी हो रहा है और गरीब गरीब हो रहा है। लेकिन धनवान धनवान हो रहा है तो इस का दोष किस पर है? कौन जिम्मेदार है इस के लिए? यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। आज आप जाइए, किसी भी बड़ी जगह में, आप को बड़े बड़े मकान मिलेंगे तो बड़े बड़े गवर्नर्मेंट सर्वेंट्स के मिलेंगे जो उन्होंने लाखों रुपये गवर्नर्मेंट से कर्जे ले कर बनाए वे। मैंने यहां पढ़ा है कि पचास पचास हजार रुपया मकान बनाने के लिए और मोटर बुरीदाने के लिए उनको दिए जाते

है। उत्पादन के लिए नहीं बल्कि सरकारी अधिकारियों को पचास हजार रुपया दिया जाता है मकान बनाने के लिए, मोटर खरीदने के लिए, फिएट खरीदने के लिए। तो यह एक बड़ा सवाल है। मैं भाला पासवान जी के बिल पर बोलना चाहता था कि आप यह बिल तो ले आए, रघुरामैया जी ने एक मिनट में पास करा दिया लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता था कि कितना एन्कोरेट है म्युनिसिपालीटीज पर? हम लोग कभी कभी जल्दी करने हैं लेकिन सबाल यह पैदा होता है कि देश के अंदर समाजवाद के जो सिद्धांत हैं और डिस्परिटी कम करनी है तो डिस्परिटी तो इस तरह से कम होती नहीं और असंतोष जो है वह इस बात का है कि हमारा न्याय का तरीका सही नहीं है। हमें कदम उठाना चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी जिन लोगों के पास ज्यादा दीलत है उन की दीलत कम करने के तरीके हमें अखिलायर करने चाहिए। यह नहीं कर सकते तो हालत में कोई सुधार आने वाला नहीं है।

भी मधु लिम्पे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इसी सदन में एक तारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकारी ने इस देश के जो कपड़ा मजदूर है उन बुनियादी बेतन के बारे में आंकड़ रखे और उन के उत्तर के अनुसार अहमदाबाद में वे कपड़ा मजदूरों को बुनियादी बेतन 38 रुपये दे रहे हैं। बम्बई में 40 रुपये दे रहे हैं और बनर्जी साहब के कानपुर में 38 रुपये दे रहे हैं। मुझे याद है कि वे दो बेज होने के पहले बम्बई में कपड़ा मजदूरों का बेतन 30 रुपये था। तो 26 वर्षों में आपने सिर्फ दस रुपये उन के बेतन में बढ़ाया है।

एक अलग हिसाब से, आप मंहगाई भत्ते के बारे में कहा है और उसी को लेकर हमारे इस तरफ के कुछ सदस्य हल्ला करते हैं। अब मंहगाई भत्ते का आंकड़ा अहमदाबाद में जो आप ने दिया है वह

256 रुपये 12 पैसे है। बम्बई के लिए 256 रुपये 70 पैसे है। कानपुर के लिए 202 रुपये 14 पैसे है। उस में बाद में जरूर कुछ बढ़ि हुई होगी। अब इस महंगाई भत्ते का क्या मतलब है? आप को याद होगा कि 1940 में द्वितीय महायुद्ध शुरू होने के बाद बम्बई के कपड़ा मजदूरों ने एक हड्डताल की थी और उस हड्डताल में पहली बार जो महगाई और दान बृद्धि हो रही थी उस के मुआवजे के रूप में यह मंहगाई भत्ते का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ और एक आप मंहगाई का सूचकांक, इंडेक्स नम्बर तयार करने लगे। तो इन को जो मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है वह केवल उन का जो बुनियादी बेतन है उस का दाम बृद्धि से संरक्षण करने के लिए आप ने दिया है। यह बेतन बृद्धि नहीं है। जो बुनियादी बेतन या वह मंहगाई से घटे नहीं, इसलिए आप ने मंहगाई भत्ते की प्रणाली को चालू किया। लेकिन जिस ढंग से यह इंडेक्स नम्बर बनाया जाता है उस में बड़ी चाल बाजी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की रहती है। वह क्या करते हैं कि दुकानों में जाएंगे और पूछेंगे कि चीनी का नियंत्रित दाम, राशन का क्या है। जिस दाम पर चीनी मिलती ही नहीं वह दाम लेंगे। कपड़े का नियंत्रित दाम क्या है? अब कपड़े का कुल उत्पादन अगर सी प्रतिशत आप मानें तो नियंत्रित कपड़ा केवल दस प्रतिशत है। लेकिन उसका आंकड़ा आप लेंगे। फिर स्टेशन पर जो चाय के कप की कीमत होगी उसमें भी कम कीमत आप पकड़ेंगे चाय के लिए। इस तरह से आप लोग इंडेक्स नम्बर तयार करते वे। इसलिए स्वयं मैंने 1963 में पहल कर के इंडेक्स नम्बर में यह जो फाड हो रहा है उस के खिलाफ बम्बई में 15 लाख मजदूरों की हड्डताल कारवाई थी। उस के फलस्वरूप लकड़ावाला कमेटी बैठी और उस ने इंडेक्स नम्बर में जो फाड चल रहा है उस का आंशिक इलाज किया। पूरा नहीं, आंशिक इलाज

[श्री मंदु लिमये]

किया। उस के चलते आठ साडे आठ रुपये महंगाई भत्ते में उस समय बूढ़ि हुई। फिर दूसरे केन्द्रों में हुई जिस के चलते बनर्जी साहब का केन्द्रीय महंगाई भत्ता भी कुछ बढ़ गया। लेकिन आज तक रीबन 10 साल हो गय है, इण्डेक्स नम्बर इकट्ठा करने में बड़ा फ्राड हो रहा है, बीच में तो 38 पाईंट से भी अधिक गिरावट आ गई थी शायद नागपुर में ऐसे हुआ था। उस समय महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली की बैठक नागपुर में हो रही थी, वहां यह मामला आया था। सभी लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है, लेकिन आपका इण्डेक्स नम्बर 38 पाईंट भी नीचे गिर जाता है।

म यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे मित्र खेतिहार मजदूरों की चर्चा करते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है — अगर कोई निष्प आदमी गैलरी में बैठा हो तो सोचेगा कि विरोधी दल के लोग ही खेतिहार मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ाने नहीं देते, जैसे हम रास्ते में रोड़ा अटका रहे हों, लेकिन हम तो लगातार मांग कर रहे हैं कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी तथा खेती माल के दामों को तय करो और उन को कार्यान्वित भी करो। हम यह भी मांग करते हैं कि किसानों से जब गेहूँ वसूलते हैं, दूसरी चीजें वसूल हैं तो उन के लिये भी उत्पादन खर्च को ध्यान में रखते हुए उचित दाम निर्धारित कीजिये। हम चाहते हैं कि दाम नीति रहे। इस लिये आज मंत्री महोदय इस बहस का उत्तर देते समय मेरे इस बाक्स पर चिकार करें कि जो बुनियादी वेतन 40 रुपये बम्बई में और 38 रुपये कानपुर में आप ने निर्धारित किया है इण्डेक्स फ्राड चलते, वह भी वास्तव में आज नहीं मिल रहा है। इस लिये इस प्रस्ताव में जो कहा गया है — फॉर्मिंग-रीयल-वेज यानी मजदूरों का असली वेतन गिर रहा है—ऐसा आप क्यों होने देते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। अगर

जूँ वर्ग में से कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं तो उस के बारे में आप सोचिये, लेकिन मैं सरकार से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ लोकों में, आइ० ए० सी० में या दूसरे उद्योगों में आज मजदूरों के बीच तो असन्तोष है और हड़तालों का जो सिलसिला चल रहा है उस का एक-मात्र कारण है — इस सरकार के पास कोई राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति नहीं है, आमदनी और खर्च के बारे में कोई नीति नहीं है, समाज में ऐसे प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो स्मार्टिंग के जरिये, चोर बाजारी के जरिये, रिश्वत के जरिये अपनी आमदनी को लगातार बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी और जैसा मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया है — केस स्टडी के तौर पर कपड़ा मजदूरों की चर्चा की है, इस पर आप सोचिये और एक राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति बनाइये और आमदनी में इतना ही तकर्का रहने दीजिये कि यदि न्यूनतम 100 रुपया करते हैं तो अधिकतम 1 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा आप किसी को भी पाने न दीजिये। अगर इस तिरह की नीति को कार्यान्वयन करेंगे तो 10 गुना का फर्क बहुत हो जाता है, उस के अन्दर सभी लोगों के वेतन और खर्च को आप निश्चित रूप से बांट सकते हैं। क्या सरकार के अन्दर इस तरह की राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति लागू करने की हिम्मत है अगर हिम्मत नहीं है तो अब समय आ गया है, सरकार हृष्ट जाय और दूसरों को मौका दे।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, I welcome the resolution in spirit and not in the negative sense. There is need for a need-based minimum wage to the workers. The most operative part of our article which deals with living wage is this. Unfortunately, even in our Constitution, the title to article 43 has been put as "Living wage etc." I think it is not in very good taste that the

title of an article in our most respected book dealing with the majority of the population should make a mention of "living wage etc." as though they are some sort of chattel or cattle. It says :

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas."

The last part of it is a part of our hangover of Gandhism in the Indian economic thinking. While it has brought many good things, unfortunately, it has been quoted by the multi-millionaires of this country as the principle of trusteeship, a formula which is being used, misused and abused by almost everybody concerned with trusteeship, to the detriment of the people who have to get the benefit. From this point of view, as long as it is a Directive Principle of State Policy, I do not see what objection Dr. Sardish Roy finds because in the Directive Principles there is complete identity with what Dr. Roy wants and what the Government would like to do. The only difference is on the strategy that is to be adopted.

Shri Banerjee stated that every worker should have a minimum wage of Rs. 314 per month. I made a certain arithmetical calculation. I am not oblivious of the fact that most of our calculations in public life do not come true. If we are to have a basic need based minimum wage of Rs. 314 per month for the entire population, the total amount of the national product that would be needed in all the sectors of the economy would come to about Rs. 45,216 crores. According to our draft Plan (page 29), the latest publication of the Planning Commission, the gross domestic product, the total national product for the country in 1973-74 will be Rs. 45.050 crores, the same as the total wage bill to the last millimetre.

In no society in the world, to put it in the Marxist jargon, be it in Communist, Maoist or the democratic socialist society, the income of every citizen is equal. What we are seeking to have is an egalitarian society where, while the excellence is not punished, performance is rewarded. If we are to go in for this equality, the excellence of able members of the opposition as well as the Treasury Benches will have to be rewarded with Rs. 314 per month, and I am quite sure it will adversely affect the performance of all of us, because we will come here hungry and poorly dressed. So, let us be practical. The salary of the Secretary in the Government of India is something like Rs. 3,500 or 4,000 while the salary of a peon is Rs. 194. I would not as an employer in a difficult and poor society, grudge to pay a competent worker his adequate requirements. I would completely agree with Shri Madhu Limaye when he said that in this country you grudge Rs. 3,500 for a competent executive in this or that undertaking when the blackmarketeers and smugglers are making lakhs of rupees. In fact, even prostitutes and actors are making a lot of money.

These are the people.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I protest. He cannot equate actresses with prostitutes. He should not do that. That is wrong.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : If the hon. Member has a soft corner for a particular actress or actresses, I have no objection and I am, therefore, saying, whoever has a creative instinct can be rewarded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am concluding.

I would, therefore, urge that in trying to build up the basic minimum, they should do this. I would request once again, what I have been repeatedly saying, that in the agricultural as well industrial sector let us accept—it is possible to accept—a national consensus of the floor; let us start with the lowest floor and try to build the floor upwards.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

Then only, I think, it will be possible for us to implement the policy while the desirability is understood.

श्री नायू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति, जी, कम्पनिस्ट पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने, जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस के दो हिस्से हैं। पहला तो यह कि महंगाई की वजह से मजदूरों के दाम, रीयल वेजें घट रही है और दुसरा हिस्सा यह है कि 15वीं लेबर कानफरेंस में, बहुत सालों पहले यह प्रस्ताव पास हो गया कि उन को अपनी जीविका की जितनी बुनियादी जरूरत की चीजें हैं उन को खरीदने के लिये उतनी वेज मिलनी चाहिये जिस से वह उन चीजों को खरीद सकें। मैं कई दफा इस सदन में यह महसूस करता हूँ कि इस सदन में शहरों से, मजदूरों ने कारखानों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सदस्य काफी तादाद में हैं यह देश की तस्वीर को सिर्फ एक बिन्दु से देखते हैं। जिस ढांचे में यह देश काम कर रहा है अब्बल तो वह उस ढांचे को दिल से नहीं चाहते बल्कि दूसरे सोशल पैटर्न की फिलासफी को मान कर, जिस को दूसरे देशों ने किया है, उस की नकल अपने दिमाग में रख कर छोटे से नुक्तेनियाह से¹ इस देश में उस फिलासफी को लाना चाहते हैं और उस के जरिये समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं। और जो उन के प्रस्ताव आते हैं वे उसी नजरिये से आते हैं।

इस देश में मजदूर, कारखाने आजादी के बाद भी बड़े हैं, पहले भी थे, और भी बढ़ेंगे। मजदूरों की संख्या भी बढ़ेगी। पर उन को यह पता नहीं कि 75 फीसदी लोग इस देश के गांवों में रहते हैं। कभी एक बात भी उन गांवों में रहने वालों के लिये उन के मुँह से नहीं सुनी। और वह करेंगे भी नहीं। जो कभी भभिहीन मजदूर की बात करते भी हैं तो वह भी बेमत

से। कभी उस को आर्गेनाइज नहीं करते, उन के नजदीक नहीं जाते क्यों कि गांव में जाने में पड़ता है। लाउड स्पीकर ले कर फैक्ट्री के पास खड़े हो गये और बोलने लगे और अगर वैसा नहीं होगा तो दूसरे दिन हड़ताल करो। बड़ी सस्ती नेतागीरी करने का तरीका इन को आता है। अपने फिलासफी यह गांव के लोगों के गले उतार नहीं सकते, भारत के 75 फीसदी लोगों के पास पहुँचे नहीं, उन के दुख दर्द का कभी जिक्र नहीं, केवल मजदूरों का जिक्र करते हैं और सस्ती बाहवादी लटना चाहते हैं। माननीय बनर्जी यहां रोज बोलते हैं कि मजदर गरीब है। और इस देश के किन्तु गरीब लोग गांवों में पड़े हैं जो दिन रात मेहनत करते हैं, विजली नहीं, पानी नहीं, कपड़ा नहीं, खाना नहीं, दवा दाढ़ नहीं, उन की बात नहीं करेंगे और देश की आम जनता को झूठे नामों से गुमराह कर के और काम करना और पैसा खूब मांगना और न मिले तो सरकार खराब है, हड़ताल करो, काम समय पर न करो, रेलें बन्द कर दो, सब चीजें बन्द कर दो, इस तरह की सस्ती राजनीति यह चलाते हैं। या तो आप ईमानदारी से कह दो कि तुम को देश का संविधान मन्त्रूर नहीं। लेनिन की फिलासफी अच्छी तरह समझा कर हिसा कर के इस देश को बदलो, ऐसा जाकर लोगों को समझाओ। पर इतनी हिम्मत नहीं। इन के मुह में कुछ है और करेंगे कुछ। क्यों बर्बाद करना चाहते हो देश को। इतने बड़े देश को कभी कम्युनिजम में नहीं बदल सकते। इस देश की संस्कृति मान्यतायें और हैं। यहां का किसान एक एक इच से मोह रखता है। किसान का नाम आते ही बोलते हैं बड़े लैड लाड। आप उन की समस्याएं नहीं हल कर सकते क्यों कि आप चाहते ही नहीं कि पैदा हो। तुम तो चाहते हो कि बिद्रोह हो। डेमोक्रेसी में इनका विश्वास नहीं। मजदूरों से कोई हमदर्दी नहीं, मजदूरों

के बड़े मालिक बनते हो तो तुम तो आई० ए० एस० अफसरों से भी बड़े हो । केवल देश में अशांति हो और इन का मकसद पूरा हो, यही इन का व्यय है । लेकिन इस बात को खुल कर कहने की हिम्मत नहीं है ।

सीमेंट के कारखाने में काम करने वाले आदमी को 350 रु० मिनिमम वेज, रेलों में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन को कितनी बड़ी अच्छी तनखाह पर काम मिलती है, लेकिन गांव में लोगों की क्या आमदनी है कभी इस को भी आप ने महसूस किया । गांव के लोग इसमें आधी तनखाह पर काम करने को तैयार हैं । लेकिन उन की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं । केवल कारखानों के मजदूरों को, भड़काने में ही लगे रहने हैं कि काम न करो, और जो कर रहे हैं, उन को करने नहीं देना चाहते । हम कहते हैं कि खेत के अन्दर खाद चाहिये, लेकिन इन्होंने रेले बन्द करा दी । खाद टन टन गोपाल । हमेशा यहीं गड़वड़ करते रहते हैं । फिर भी किसान धान पैदा करेंगे और सस्ता कर के छोड़ेंगे । उन के बारे में भी किक्र किया करो खुदा के बन्दो, उन के लिये भी सोचा करो । और उन को बदनाम कर के गालियां न निकालो, वह लोग तुम्हें जिन्दा रखते हैं । आप के यहां एक मजदूर काम करता है और श्रीमती घर बैठे बैठे आनन्द करती है । लेकिन हमारे यहां उस गरीब परिवार का हर आदमी काम करता है । पांच छ वर्ष का छोरा भी खुर्मी ले कर घाव खोद रहा है । तुम्हारे यहां करता है? उस आदमी की बात करने हो और गांव के गरीब किसान की बात तक नहीं करते उस का नाम तक नहीं लेते । इस सदन का 90 फीसदी समय थोथे नारों पर बर्बाद करते हो, और किसान का नाम नहीं लेना चाहते । माननीय मधु लिम्ये जी ऐसी समस्यायें उठाते हैं जिस से उन का अखदारों में रोज नाम आता है । पर

इस देश के मूल सवालों की तरफ कभी आप का भाषण नहीं होगा । आप चमत्कारी भाषण करते हो । मैं अकेला सदन का सदस्य नहीं हूँ, आप भी जिम्मेदार सदस्य हैं इसलिये देश के अहम मुद्दों को उठाने की कृपा करें । यह सस्ती वाहवाही के प्रस्ताव ला कर क्यों हमारा और सदन का समय बर्बाद करते हो और क्यों देश का करोड़ों रुपया बर्बाद करता हो ।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव के सकृद खिलाफ हूँ ।

श्री पञ्चालाल बार्थपाल (गंगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह प्रस्ताव रखा है न समयानुकूल है और न परिस्थितियों के मुताविक है । इस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे साथी माननीय मिर्धा ने बहुत कुछ कहा, और वह सही है । हम पूछता चाहते हैं कि जो यह मांग करते हैं कि इनकी तनखाह बढ़ाओ, सहलियत दो, तो इन सब बातों के लिये धन कहां से आयेगा? नारे लगाने से तो धन आने से रहा । धन तो आयेगा मेहनत और परिश्रम करने से, उत्पादन से । वह तो यह लोग करने नहीं देते । जसा माननीय मिर्धा जी ने कहा इन की नीति हमेशा यह रही— चोर से कहेंगे सेव लगा, धन वाले को कहेंगे तू जाग और कुत्ते को कहेंगे तू भोक ।

इनकी सदैव से यही पालिसी रही है । सुमरणा माला । हाथ कैची है खाख में, आग दूनी मत जान, दर्दी है राख में । ये दोहरी चाले चल रहे हैं । बोल है मोर के, दीखत के हैं मन्त, लक्षण हैं चांर के । ये देश को बरबाद करने वाले लोग हैं । मिर्धा जी ने ठीक ही बतें कही हैं । ये जब कभी कहते हैं डिकेस में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बारे में ही कहते हैं, रेलवे में काम करने वाले

[श्रोः पत्रालाल वारूपाल]

कर्मचारियों के बारे में ही कहते हैं बैक कर्मचारियों के बारे में ही कहते हैं। ये गरीबों के साथ सहानुभूति दिखाते हैं लेकिन खुद करोड़पति बने बैठे हैं। गीत गरीबों के गाते हैं लेकिन स्वयं करोड़पति हैं। पिछले दिनों बैकों में हड़ताल हुई थी। मेरे पास एक बैक कर्मचारी आया, उसने मुझे बताया कि प्रत्येक कर्मचारी से दस रुपये चान्दे के तौर पर लिये गए थे। ये लखपति नहीं, करोड़पति हैं। ये गरीबों की बात करते हैं लेकिन स्वयं एयर कंडीशन घरों में रहते हैं, इनके घरों में रेफिजरेटर हैं, टेलीविजन है। ये खेतीहर मजदूरों की बात नहीं करते, घसियारों की बात नहीं करते, लकड़हारे की बात नहीं करते, बिर्लिंग वर्कर की बात नहीं करते कुम्हार की बात नहीं करते, बड़ाई की बात नहीं करते, पत्थर तोड़ने वाले की बात नहीं करते, हथ कर्धा बुनकर, मोक्षी आदि की बात नहीं करते। ये बात करते हैं उनकी जो कुछ संगठित है और उन्हीं की बात करने का इन्होंने ठेका ले रखा है। जो असली मजदूर हैं उनके बारे में कुछ पंक्तियां जो कवितों में हैं आपके सामने रखकर अपनी बात को समाप्त कर दूँगा।

मजदूर किसान की यही जिन्दगी
वे हंस हंस जीएं झुग्गी में

टूटी खाट और फटे बिस्तर
बर्तन भांडे झुग्गी में

दीप नहीं मन दीप जला कर
रात बिताएं झुग्गी में

मस्त जवानी के मतवाले
मस्ती लेवे झुग्गी में

बहु सास की, सास बहु की
लाज बचावे झुग्गी में
प्रसव वय पीड़ा से मां

बच्चे जनती झुग्गी में
छोटे बच्चे लोरी सपन संग
लेवे निद्रा झुग्गी में
वर्षा छहतु की वर्षा में
पानी टपके झुग्गी में
ग्रीष्म काल की गर्मी से
वहं पसीना झुग्गी में
शीतकाल की सर्दी से
मानव ठिठुरे झुग्गी में
मरना परना हंसना रोना
खेल तमाशा झुग्गी में
होली दिवाली भारत के सब
पर्व मनावे झुग्गी में
बीमारी, ब्रेकारी, भुखमरी
पनाह पा रही झुग्गी में
समाजवाद की सच्ची क्रान्ति
आएगी झुग्गा में
गांधी जी के सारे सपने
छिपे हुए झुग्गी में
चुनने वाले जन प्रतिनिधियों को
बोट मिले हैं झुग्गी में
बारूपाल इंसानियत के सब
दुख दर्द छिपे हैं झुग्गी में।

इन लोगों के जो दुख दर्द हैं उनकी तरफ इनका ध्यान नहीं जाता है, उनकी बात ये नहीं करते हैं। जिन के बोट से चुनकर आते हैं उनकी बात यह नहीं करते हैं। देश को बरबाद करने की जो इनकी स्कीम है वह सफल नहीं होगी।

श्रो मुल्को राज संनी (देहरादून) : जिन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया है उनको मैं ऐसा करने के धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने इंडियन वर्कर की घटती हुई आमदनी को देखा है। मैं उन से दरखास्त करूँगा कि वे देखे कि इंडियन वर्कर मेरी कौन लौग आते हैं। मिर्धा जी ने ठीक ही कहा है और सारा हाउस इस बात को मानता है कि इंडियन वर्कर गांवों में

बसता है। मुझे लोक सभा का सदस्य बने तीन साल हो गए हैं। मैं छोटे मकानों, कच्चे मकानों, झोपड़ी बालों के बीच में रहता हूँ। उनके दुख दर्द को जानता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे यहाँ पर हमेशा शहर के बवाटों और शहर की बड़ी-कोठियों की बात ही सुनने को मिली हैं।

अभी बारूपाल जी के भाषण को आपने सुना है। उन्होंने बताया है कि उन झोपड़ियों में भूखे इंसान रहते हैं, नंगे इंसान रहते हैं और यह ठीक भी है। मैं सहारनपुर जिले से आता हूँ। जो कि गंगा जमना के बीच का दौआवे का बहुत अच्छा खाता पीता इलाका है। एक समय जब हम सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में थे तो हमने एक प्रोग्राम बनाया था कि देखें कि अपने यहाँ गांवों में सर्दियों में लोगों के पास कितनी चारपाईयाँ हैं और कितनी रजाइयाँ हैं। हमने तब चार गांवों का सर्वे किया था। हमें पना चला कि अगर घर के अन्दर सात आदमी हैं तो चार चारपाईया और दो रजाइयाँ हैं। सहारनपुर जैसे इनके में यहाँ पर हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों के घर में सर्दियों में रजाइयाँ नहीं मिलती हैं, खाने के लिए दो बक्त का भोजन नहीं मिलता, मिनिमम वेज लिविंग वेज और नीड वेस्ड वेज ये तीनों सब किन के लिए आप चाहते हैं।

उस गांव के मजदूर के लिए जो न मिनिमम जानता है, न लिविंग जानता है और न ही नीड वेस्ड जानता है? आपको चाहिये था कि आप पहले उमके लिए वहस की मांग करते और उसकी बात सब से पहले करते, उस भूखे इंसान के बास्ते यहाँ पर बोलते। लेकिन जैसे सोसाइटी के अन्दर कुछ वैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट क्रियेट हो गए हैं, बड़े उद्योगपति और बड़े अमीर हो गए हैं वैसे ही मजदूर जमात में भी जो फेवर्ड लोग हो गए हैं और उनके लिए जितनी ज्यादा तनखाह और एमेनेटीज और फैसिलिटीज की व्यवस्था होती जा रही है उतनी ही मांगें भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। वैक कर्मचारी जो सब से अच्छे पेड़ हैं, एयरलाइंजनोटिस दिया जाएगा, एक अवधि दी जाएगी

के कर्मचारी जो ऊंचे पेड़ हैं, रेल कर्मचारी जो बहुत अच्छे पेड़ हैं हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग उनका मुकाबला क्यों नहीं हिन्दुस्तान के उन तीस करोड़ इंसानों से करते हैं जो बिलो पार्टी लाइन रहते हैं?

वेज के बढ़ाने का सवाल सीधा राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति से, राष्ट्रीय आय से सम्बन्धित है, राष्ट्रीय प्रोडक्टिविटी से है, इस देश का सब से बड़ा उद्योग खेती है जो गांवों में चलता है। हिन्दुस्तान का मतलब ही गांव है। इस सच्चाई को ये क्यों भूल जाते हैं? तीन साल से आर्यनाइज्ड लेवर की, वे पे लेवर की बात मैं बहुत सुनता आ रहा हूँ और इससे मुझे कष्ट भी हुआ है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि एक कमिशन बनाना चाहिये जो इनवायरी करे कि अपोजीशन के जो बड़े बड़े नेता हैं उनका लिविंग स्टडर्ड क्या है, उनका अपना स्टेटस क्या है। वै यहाँ गरीबों की बात करते हैं (अवधान) मैं यह सब के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जिनके लिए कह कह रहा वे खुद समझ जायेंगे।

हमारे देश का सब से बड़ा उद्योग खेती है। कारखानों और खेती का घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। खेती से कारखाने चलते हैं और कारखानों से खेती चलती है। अभी मिर्धा जी ने बताया है कि जब हमारे यहाँ बोने का समय आया तो खाद हमारे पास नहीं थी। राशन की दुकानों को देने के लिए अनाज नहीं है। क्यों हड्डाल करवाते हैं रेलों में समझ में नहीं आता है (अवधान) अगर कोई बात कहते हो तो सुनने की शक्ति भी आपके पास होनी चाहिए। हम सुना करते थे कि हड्डाल अगर करनी होगी तो उसके लिए

[श्रो मुल्की राज सैनी]

और उसके खत्म होने पर ही हड्डाल होगी लेकिन अब अलग अलग नाम निकले हैं, लाइटनिंग स्ट्राइक, वाइल्ड कैट स्ट्राइक, 24 घंटे के नोटिस की स्ट्राइक, हम गांवों में कहते थे जो किसानों के पास नौकर काम करते थे कि उसका कोई समय नहीं होता है जाने का, रोटी खाने गया तो लौट कर नहीं आया। हम उसको कहते थे कि नोटिस तो दिया नहीं और आपकी मिसाल हम उसको देते थे। आप नोटिस दिया करते थे। अब आपने तय कर लिया है कि वह भी न दिया जाए। जैसे किसान का नौकर चादर उठा कर चला जाता है वैसे ही आपने भी कर दिया है। यह कौन सी डेमोक्रेसी है, कैसा यह ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट है और किस देश में ऐसा हो रहा है। क्या चीन और रूस में हो रहा है। वहां अगर आप ऐसा करते तो आपको गोलियों से उड़ा दिया जाता। यहां जो डैमोक्रेसी है उसका आप बेजा फायदा उठा रहे हैं। गरीबों के लिए कुछ नहीं होता है, फेवड़ के लिए होता है। जो बड़ी बड़ी तनखावाहें पाते हैं, पांच सौ, हजार या दो दो हजार वही हड्डाल कर रहे हैं। गरीबों की न कोई आवाज है और न उनका संगठन है, न उनको कोई उठाने वाला है। मेरी दरखास्त है कि इंडियन वर्कर के अन्दर उस वर्कर को ले आओ, जो खेत किसान है, खेत मजदूर है और उसकी आमदानी बढ़ाओ। देश की जो पिछड़ी हुई, दबी हुई, शोषित जनता है उसको शामिल इसमें कर लो। यदि आपने ऐसा किया और इस तरह से आप चले तो आप इस तरह का अधूरा रेजोल्यूशन ला कर उस पर वहस नहीं करेंगे बल्कि सारे राष्ट्र की आय को देख कर, राष्ट्र की प्रोडक्शन को देख कर उसका बंटवारा सही सही आप करेंगे। जब आप उसको देखेंगे तो शायद आप अपने को गलती पर पाएंगे।

17.39 hours

MOTION RE : CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I move :

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Shyam Charan and Ram Murti Pandey who shouted from the Visitors' Gallery and attempted to throw some leaflets from there on the floor of the House at 12.02 hours today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on the 22nd December, 1973 and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this Resolution should have been circulated. If they want to be fair and if somebody comes to ventilate his grievance in a peaceful manner in the Gallery, although I do not say it is desirable and although I do not say that this should be encouraged, the House cannot take a vindictive attitude.

So, my amendment is :

"That the person involved be set free at once".

I shall tell you something more. This is a House of the representatives of the people and you know that in the last few years Section 144 has gone on extending. A demonstration comes, as we have seen to-day, the Delhi Teachers' agitation came, but it could not come to Lok Sabha. It has become a *parolok Sabha* and it is no longer the Lok Sabha because people cannot come here. Therefore, I move that instead of these gentlemen being detained till 6 p. m. tomorrow, they be set free at once.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH :
Two gentlemen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Both of them including the hon. Minister, making it three in all.

श्री मधु लिम्ये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के सामने गलतबायानी करने वाले अफसर को छः बजे तक भी जेल में रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी, तो क्या वजह है कि संसद कार्य मंत्री इस नामले में इतना उत्साह दिखा रहे हैं। उस दिन मैंने कहा, तो एक दिन पर आये, वर्ना पहले सात लात दिन की सजा लड़कों को होती थी। उन को आज छः बजे तक रखा जाये और जैसे ही हम उठें उनको भी छोड़ दिया जाये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उसको अच्छा नहीं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ पर कोई लोकलेट फैक्ने की कोशिश करे। लेकिन इस घटना से पता लगता है कि लोगों का धीरज किस हद तक खत्म हो गया है। यह तो हिन्दुस्तान है, यहाँ के लोगों के सब की इन्तहा नहीं है। क्या केवल कागज फैक्ने पर ही— उन्होंने कोई पत्थर नहीं फैका है— कैद की सजा दी जानी चाहिए? आज लोग लोक सभा के पास नहीं आ सकते हैं। कम से कम लोगोंको लोकसभा तक आने की परमिशन मिलनी चाहिए। लोक सभा के चारों तरफ दफा 144 लगी हुई है। लोग कहते हैं “डिमांस्ट्रेशन विफोर पार्लियामेंट”。 तो पार्लियामेंट कहाँ है? बोट कलब। सभापति महोदय, आपने बहुत जगता रहे डिमांस्ट्रेशन किये थे। आज तो “डिमांस्ट्रेशन विफोर पार्लियामेंट” का मतलब है “डिमांस्ट्रेशन विफोर बोट कलब।” वहाँ से पार्लियामेंट नजर भी नहीं आती है। आज लोगों के दिल में क्रोध है उन नौजवानों ने जो कुछ किया है। मैं उस का अमर्यन नहीं करता हूँ मेरा

एमेंडमेंट यह है कि

He should be reprimanded and released immediately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No reprimand.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's amendment to the vote of the House. Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The 'Noes' have it . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The 'Ayes' have it . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Let the Lobby be cleared—

Now, the Lobby has been cleared. I shall put Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's amendment to vote.

The question is :

“That the amendment moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to the motion moved . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Please read out the amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am showing a favour to the hon. Member by putting it to vote. He has not given me the amendment in writing.

The question is :

“That the amendment moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to the motion moved by Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah be accepted by the House”.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Shyam Charan and Ram Murti Pandey who shouted from the Visitors' Gallery and attempted to throw

[Mr. Chairman]

some leaflets from there on the floor of the House at 12.02 hours today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on the 22nd December, 1973 and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi".

The motion was adopted.

17.47 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE : NEED-BASED
MINIMUM WAGES FOR WORKERS
—Contd.**

श्री वसंत साठे (शकोना) : सभापति महोदय, अभी जिस प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही थी, उसका आशय यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के नव श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम वेतन मिलना चाहिए। मैं इन प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूँ, क्योंकि इन के द्वारा हमें इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करने का मौका मिला है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (गाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा आवंट आफ आर्डर है। इस प्रस्ताव के लिए दो घंटे का समय रखा गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पर बहस कब तक चलेगी।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय हम लोगों को इन्टिमेशन मिला है कि श्री चन्द्रप्पन का प्लेन या ट्रेन लेट है और वह 7 बजे तक पहुँचेंगे। इस लिए उनका डिसक्रेन कल के लिए रख दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने श्री साठे को दुलाया है। उनके बाद मिनिस्टर साहब बोलेंगे और फिर माननीय सदस्य जबाब देंगे। इसमें योडा समय लग जायेगा। हाफ-एन-आवर डिसक्रेन कल नहीं होगा।

श्री वसंत साठे : मैं इस विषय पर यह कहना चाहता था कि इस देश में इस बात पर विचार करने का आप ने मौका दिया...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सदन की कार्यवाही कब तक आज चली गी?

सभापति महोदय : नाड़ेळः सात तक खत्म हो जायेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कहाँ तय हुआ है कि साढ़े छः तक सदन चलेगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will adjourn at 6.30.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I seek a clarification. If the half-hour discussion is not raised by Shri Chandrappan who, I am told, is not present in Delhi — he cannot come — this resolution could continue till 6.30.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then what will you do?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was decided that we would take up the half-hour discussion at 6 p.m. You know it is not yet 6 p.m. So, I have called Mr. Sathe, and everybody is obstructing his speech.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Minister has to reply; the Mover will have to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They will take only a little time. (Interruptions)

7 मिनट देर कर के यह कार्यवाही शुरू हुई थी और दस मिनट इसी में लग गए डिवीजन वोर्कर्स में। तो 17 मिनट वह हुआ। इस तरह से 6—17 तक खत्म हो जाएगा या नहीं हुआ तो आगे चलेगा।

श्री वसंत साठे : मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह एक अच्छा मौका है इस बात पर विचार करने का। इस देश में सारों जो एक हमारी नीति है श्रम वेतन के बारे में उस पर हम सोचें। इस प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने श्रमिक हैं उनमें यह नहीं कहा है कि श्रमिक केवल उद्योगों में काम करने वाले हैं, जहाँ तक

मैंने देखा यह हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम श्रमिकों के लिए है और यह मानी दुई बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 80 प्रतिशत श्रमिक देहातों में किसान लोगों के हाथों के नीचे काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर हैं। इसलिए जब हम श्रमिक की बात करते हैं तो देश के तमाम श्रमिकों की बात करते हैं और जब यह कहा जाता है.... (व्यवधान).... अमेडमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है, वह प्रस्ताव में ही है। कोई जरूरत नहीं है अमेडमेंट देने का। प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया है कि जो असली वेतन है दिन व दिन नहंगाई की वजह से कम होता जा रहा है और इनरे जो न्यूनतम वेतन के बारे में पन्द्रहवीं लेवर कान्फरेंस ने एक राय से प्रस्ताव किया था उसके मुताबिक न्यूनतम वेतन मिलना चाहिए। वह अभी तक नहीं दे पाये। पन्द्रहवीं कान्फरेंस ने क्या कहा था कि 2600 कैलरीज एक आदमी को मिले, 17 गज कपड़ा मिले। साल भर में एक व्यक्ति को केवल 17 गज कपड़ा और 2 हजार 6 सौ या 7 सौ कैलरीज जो 14 और भी प्रति दिन नहीं होता, यह देने की निकारिश की है। अब मुझे बताइए इससे ज्यादा और कोई न्यूनतम बात हो सकती है? हमें क्या एन्टराज है इस बात पर विचार करने में कि हम देश के सब श्रमिकों को, हरएक मेहनत करने वाले व्यक्ति को न्यूनतम जीवन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने भर को वेतन दे सकें? उससे होगा क्या? उससे होगा यह कि जब यह नीति हम अपनाएंगे तो स्वाभाविक तौर पर जो देश की आमदनी है, यदि चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोग वह चाहे शहरों में काला बाजार करने वाले हों, चाहे उद्योग चनान वाले हों, चाहे व्यापार करने वाले हों, जो कोई भी हों, उनके हिस्से में यदि देश की आमदनी का नाजायज हिस्ता आता होगा तो उसमें कटौती करनी पड़ेगी यदि गरीबों को हमें न्याय देना है तो। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आप भले ही आज इस बात में समर्थ न हों कि हरएक मेहनतकश व्यक्ति को न्यूनतम वेतन दे ही सकें, लेकिन आप को कम से कम इन उद्देश्य को तो मानना चाहिए और यह प्रग करना चाहिए,

यह निर्धारण करना चाहिए कि हम तेजी से इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति को और बढ़ोंगे और चन्द लोगों को इस देश की आमदनी का नाजायज और गलत लाभ उठाने नहीं देंगे।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Sir, Dr. Saradish Roy has moved a resolution regarding the falling real wages of the Indian workers consequent to the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and failure of Government to grant need-based minimum wages to the workers on the basis of norms laid down by the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference. The hon. member has referred to the norms laid down by the Indian Labour Conference. I am sorry to note that he is quoting the resolution to the extent it favoured him and left out the portion which was going against him. The conference itself envisaged a situation in which it would be difficult to implement the formula. It, therefore, recommended that wherever the minimum wage fixed went below the recommendation, it would be incumbent on the authorities concerned to justify the circumstances which prevented them from adhering to the norms laid down. So, the hon. member has laid too much emphasis on that resolution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Read it again. It says that whenever they cannot do it, they must justify it.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: From 1957 to 1966, tripartite wage boards were set up to evolve the wage structure for several organised industries. All of them took into account the need-based formula. Their reports deal with this question, in some cases very elaborately. Generally-speaking, their conclusion was....

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Does he mean to say that the Government will not implement the need-based minimum wage?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The ideal which he has tried to put forward through his resolution is laudable. Government is not averse to that objective. With that end in view, we are proceeding forward. This resolution cannot be carried out unless the econo-

[Shri Balgovind Verma]
mic development of the country war-
rants it. That is why I am saying the
resolution is premature.

I was saying that generally-speaking their conclusion was that there was a wide gap between the prevailing wage and the need-based wage. This could not be filled in a single jump, since the paying capacity of the industry, the need for maintaining the levels of employment, etc., had to be kept in mind.

The Second Pay Commission also discussed the question of need-based wage in its report, but expressed doubt about the feasibility of its introduction in Government services. It also found that the monetary value of such a minimum wage would be out of tune with the level of the *per capita* national income. The question of need-based wage was considered by the National Commission on Labour in 1969 in detail. The Commission made the following observation :

"The need-based minimum wage and the wages at the higher levels of fair wage may and can be introduced by convenient and just phasing, keeping in mind the extent of the capacity of the employer to pay the same. This has to be a pragmatic process which the wage fixing authorities will have to keep in mind. In fixing the need-based minimum, which is in the range of the lower level of fair wage, the capacity to pay will have to be taken into account. Every worker in organised industry has a claim to this minimum and onus of proving that the industry does not have the capacity to pay it should lie on the employer."

18.00 hrs.

I say that they deserve the minimum wage. We are in favour of that minimum wage. They should be given the minimum wage. But, let the time come for that... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Azadpur) : It is not about the minimum wage, but the need-based wage. The minimum wage under the Act of Parliament has already been granted. What we are talking about is the need-based wage.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I am taking of the need-based wage.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Will he not agree that there is erosion of the real wages due to the rise in prices? Should the workers not be given the need-based minimum wages or not? These two points should be clarified.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There is erosion of the wages because the value of the money has come down. I do not challenge it. But, unless economic development of the highest order takes place, I do not think we can improve the requirements of the labour.

No new Wage Board was set up after the National Commission on Labour made its recommendations. A new trend in wage fixation appeared with successful bipartite negotiations in the steel industry in the year 1970. The workers have since been demanding establishment of similar machinery for other industries also. Accordingly, bipartite negotiations have taken place in many of the industries, such as cement, coal, BHEL etc. In some States bipartite settlements on industry-wise basis (e.g. jute and engineering in West Bengal) have been arrived at. In such negotiations, wages are fixed taking into account the demands of workers, which invariably are based on their estimates of need-based wage and sometimes even more than that, and the paying capacity of the employers. Ultimately, a practical balance is struck taking the two factors mentioned above into account. In such circumstances, there can be no question of failure on the Government's part to grant need-based minimum wage. The present wages in some of the major organised industries may fall short of the need-based formula, but cannot be considered low when viewed in the context of the country's economic conditions.

While considering the question of need based wage for Central Government employees, the Third Pay Commission observed, *inter alia*, as follows :

"The fixing of minimum wages should be in harmony with broad principles of policy relating to economic and social developments and particularly the achievements of rapid growth and equitable distribution of national income. Further, the minimum wage should be realistic, and it should be in con-

sonance with the conditions prevailing in the country. One has to avoid the danger of setting premature and unwise minimum standards which the country and the economy can ill-afford. Such standards may raise expectations all round, and since they would be incapable of fulfilment because monetary wages would soon be eroded by a rise in prices, frustration would deepen all the more. The additional expenditure involved in fixing the minimum remuneration on the basis recommended by the 15th Indian Labour Conference, and the inevitable repercussions, such a course would have on State Governments, local bodies, universities etc. would, in the aggregate, have a deleterious effect on the total budgetary resources. It would lead to drastic curtailment of developmental expenditure and a slowing down of projects which would further aggravate the present unemployment situation in the country, to the solution of which the Government attaches paramount importance. Having regard to the prevailing level of wages in the agricultural sector and the general minimum level in trade and industry, except in certain organised private and public sector undertakings, which should be considered more as an exception rather than the rule, we feel that the adoption of the minimum remuneration based on the 15th I.L.C. norms at this stage would be tantamount to a misdirection of resources. When about one-third of the rural and one-half of the urban population in our country live on diets inadequate even in respect of calories, not to speak of other essential nutrients, it would be inequitable for the Government to guarantee their lowest paid employees a wage according to the relatively liberal norms laid down by the 15th I.L.C. and Dr. Aykroyd's balanced diet (after adjustment). We have, therefore, not found it possible to recommend that under existing conditions the minimum remuneration of the Central Government employees should be fixed on the basis of norms recommended by the 15th I.L.C."

The Third Pay Commission came to the conclusion that if the norms laid down by the Indian Labour Conference

were adopted, the minimum need based wage would be Rs. 314 per month (at the Consumer Price Index level of 200). I think, some hon. Members suggested and he is right that in September, this year, the Consumer Price Index has gone upto 248 and actually the wage would come to near about Rs. 375 or something like that.

While realising the need for fulfilling the aspirations of the Government employees in this regard, they have not found the same feasible due to the following reasons:—

(1) The acceptance of the demand would entail an additional expenditure to the tune of Rs. 600 crores per annum in the Central Budget with all the resulting adverse effects on the economy.

(2) This is likely to lead to similar demands from other sections of workers in the country which, if accepted, will generate inflationary forces in the economy, thus again eroding the real earnings and causing greater frustration among workers.

(3) This huge non-Plan expenditure would necessarily result in diversion of resources from developmental activities to the non-productive activities, thus jeopardising both the development efforts and employment objectives in the country.

Keeping in view all these relevant factors, the Commission arrived at a figure of Rs. 185 per month as the minimum wage to be granted to Central Government employees. This figure takes into account the diet, clothing, housing and other minimum requirements of a Class IV employee and his family (comprising three adult consumption units). The Government has raised this figure to Rs. 196 per month and the new pay scales for Class II, III and IV employees will take effect from the earlier date of 1-1-1973 as against 1-3-1973 as recommended by the Commission.

Here, I would like to say something about the remarks made by my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee. He said that in some of the industries, the labour is getting more than the minimum prescribed by the Pay Commission or fixed by the Government. We are not averse to it. If the labour can come to some understanding with the management and can get more, we will be too happy about it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He said about the public sector undertakings. Why disparity?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: May be public sector undertakings or private sector undertakings. If the industry is in a position to pay, they can pay more. I do not deny the fact that the rise in prices is hitting hard the salaried class or the persons of fixed income group and also the poor people. There is no denying that fact.

There has undoubtedly been considerable erosion in the purchasing power of the rupee during the last few years. Thus, the Consumer Price Index (100 in 1960) stands at 248 for September 1973, which means that there has been a decline of 60 per cent in 12-13 years. From 1963 onwards till 1967, the purchasing power of the rupee diminished quite rapidly. This period was marked by the effects of two severe droughts in 1965 and 1966 and two armed conflicts, with China and Pakistan, which were largely responsible for a sharp increase in prices and consequent fall in the purchasing power of the rupee. From 1968, however, the decline in the value of rupee was much less and, in 1971, the average purchasing power was 52.6 paise. But again the severe drought conditions in 1971-72 and 1972-73 affected the agricultural output and also created acute power shortage leading to a slow-down in the pace of industrial production, etc., combined with a sharp rise in aggregate demand. Then there was the Bangladesh crisis and expenditure on relief and the emergency agricultural production programme. All these raised prices abnormally from the second half of 1972 to 1973. The rise in the general consumer price index between July 1972 and September 1973 amounted to 21.0 per cent. Consequently, the value of the rupee during September, 1973 has fallen to 40.3 paise.

In order to check the price rise and the consequent decline in the purchasing power of the rupee, the Government has taken several steps on both the demand and the supply side. These measures are: (a) reduction in outlay of the Central Government by about Rs. 400 crores in order to reduce the extent of likely deficit financing; (b) economy in non-plan expenditure on contingencies, entertainment, travelling

allowances, etc.; (c) progressive reduction in subsidy on foodgrains; (d) revenue gained through the recent price hike on petroleum products will help reduce the level of deficit financing.

A series of steps have been taken by the Reserve Bank to control the expansion of bank credit. Apart from raising the Bank Rate from six to seven per cent and the minimum lending rate, the statutory reserve requirements have been increased from three to seven per cent, and the net liquidity ratio from 37 to 40 per cent by September this year. Raising the reserve requirements of banks has had the effect of immobilising about Rs. 400 crores of bank funds. Upward revision of procurement prices of rice, wheat and coarse grains to provide incentives to farmers and increased production has already shown good results.

Variable dearness allowance schemes are being followed in almost all major industries and these provide for automatic adjustments of dearness allowance whenever the cost of living goes up.

As regards Central Government employees, the Third Pay Commission has provided 100 per cent neutralisation in the case of employees drawing pay upto Rs. 300 and 75 per cent for those drawing above Rs. 300 upto Rs. 900.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the Central and State Governments to fix minimum wages in scheduled employment in their respective spheres. It is for the benefit of those workers who are not well organised as to enter into collective bargaining with the employers effectively. The Act provides for revision of wages at suitable intervals keeping in view the cost of living.

In view of the position explained by me, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution. I can assure him that the Government is fully aware of the difficulties faced by the working class. But, as I have said, these are to be considered in the light of general economic conditions prevailing in the country.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Only one question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. If I allow you, I will have to allow others also.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The National Labour Commission has recommended that this minimum need-based wage can be phased.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : I am grateful to all those hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and especially, to those hon. Members from the Ruling Party who have also come forward in support of my resolution.

While supporting my resolution, the hon. Member, Shri Naik, quoted the constitutional provision for a living wage but put forth the fallacious argument that it is calculated on the basis of Rs. 314 per head for all the people, for all the population of India, that is, for all the 60 crores people and came to the conclusion that this amount will be just equal to the national wealth. So he discarded even the amended resolution of Shri S. M. Banerjee. It is a fallacious argument and if he has gone through the resolution of the 15th Labour Conference, he will see that it provides for a need-based minimum wage for an earner who has three dependents and that is how this figure of Rs. 314 is arrived at. But he has calculated at the rate of Rs. 314 for each and every person of India. That is the fallacy and on that score he has gone against the main resolution.

However, some hon. Members have shed crocodile tears for the agricultural labour in the village side. Who has prevented you—you have got the massive majority—to do something for the rural people? During the election you gave the slogan '*Garibi Hatao*' and socialism and other things and after the elections you talked of land reforms and distribution of surplus land to the landless, but you have done nothing. Rather you have done the reverse. Who is responsible? You are conducting the Central Government for the last 26 years and for the last three years you have a massive majority and with your majority you can amend the Constitution in any way you like. You made tall promises but did nothing. You have not distributed the surplus land nor you have taken the surplus land from the landlords. You have made certain loopholes in the Act so that they can retain their land and they are still retaining and within three years you have forgotten your resolve to distribute the surplus land to the landless. So, it is no use shedding crocodile tears...

SHRI B. V. NAIK : How do we know that your tears are real?

DR. SARADISH ROY : In a short time we did something on this point.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : We are not in the Government.

DR. SARADISH ROY : The agricultural labour and the people living in the villages are not getting rations at controlled rates. You are supplying rations at the controlled rates only to the metropolitan cities but not to the poor people living in the rural side. Who has prevented you from doing that? We have always been demanding that they should also be supplied rations at subsidised rates or at controlled prices. You have not done it.

Then you have fixed the minimum wage for the people but you have not implemented that for the poor agricultural labour who are not organised and because they are not organised you have not done anything for them.

The Minister has said that if you fix the wages on a higher level, then there will be much more increase in the prices. I want to quote one sentence from the *Economic Times* dated 23-6-73. In its editorial it writes:

"If the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank were in touch with the economy, they should have known the elementary fact that wages do not constitute the dominant element in the economy nor are they the main factor behind the inflation."

They have said that wages are the main factors behind the inflation. This is from the *Economic Times*, Editorial dated 23-6-1973. So, the argument of the Minister, that if there is an increase in wages, there would be inflation, is not valid.

Then, Sir, the Minister quoted from the Third Pay Commission's Report in which they have also calculated the minimum wage at Rs. 314 to be reasonable as per the Fifteenth Labour Conference. But Pay Commission have awarded Rs. 185 as minimum wage. I do not know for what reason you have to increase this to Rs. 196. Maybe, because the people of our country—I mean the Government employees—launched a movement. They were agitating and so, you were forced to increase their minimum wage from Rs. 185 to 196. I am sure that if you do not concede this minimum which you yourself have resolved about 17 years back as the need-based minimum wage, the people of our country in

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

government offices, factories etc. will struggle themselves to realise that demand.

In this connection I want to mention one thing that many hon. Members were confused about our obligations to the Constitution. Our Constitution provides for a living wage. And yet, we have not demanded a living wage but only the need-based minimum wage. This is the first stage towards a living wage. Even this minimum wage you have not conceded. There were so many wage committees who have awarded such and such a wage. They have not conceded this basis. Only on one or two occasions, the wage boards modified that basis taking into account the dietary charge for the vegetarian and non-vegetarian meal. You have not discarded the basic principle as such. The working-class people of our country both here and in factories elsewhere, the officers etc. will launch their movement in order to realise their demands. Whatever they have achieved now, it is not by the grace of the Government but by shedding their blood. And they have achieved this minimum wage by struggle. And by their own struggle, I am sure they will also realise their demand for the need-based minimum wage.

I hope that the House will support this Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not withdrawing your Resolution?

DR. SARADISH ROY: I am not withdrawing my Resolution. You will kindly put it to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments to his Resolution. So, I am putting all the amendments to the vote of the House. I am putting the amendment of Shri Daga. He is not here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He is very much here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is present. Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am withdrawing my amendment. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member have the leave to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I come to Shri Banerjee's amendment. He is not here. Shri Banerjee is not here. So, I am putting his amendment to the vote of the House:

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"This House expresses its grave concern at the falling real wages of the Indian Workers consequent to the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and failure of the Government to grant need-based minimum wages to the workers on the basis of norms laid down by the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference."

The motion was negatived.

18.25 hours

RESOLUTION RE: FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकलन पेश करता हूँ : "यह सभा चुनावों में धन शक्ति के बढ़ते हुए प्रस्ताव और शासकीय साधनों के दुरुपयोग पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है और स्वतंत्रता निपक्ष चनाव समिश्रित करने हेतु सरकार को निर्देश देती है कि —

(1) मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों को चनाव अनुदान दिए जाएं जैसे कि वांच समिति ने सिफारिश की है ;

(2) मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों के लिए समान रेडियो-समय देने, निर्वाचन आयोग को बहु-सदस्योय निकाय बनाने मतदान आयु को कम करके 18 वर्ष करने, और सूची पद्धति को अपनाने की सम्भाव्यता पर उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति द्वारा जांच कराए जाने के बारे में निर्वाचन विधि में संशोधन संबंधी संयुक्त समिति की सिफारिश क्रियान्वित की जाए ;

(3) मंत्रियों द्वारा लिए शासकीय सुविधाओं जैसे वायुयानों, हेलीकाप्टरों, वाहनों आदि का प्रयोग बर्जत कर दिया जाए जब तक कि अन्य मान्यता-प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों को भी समता दी जाए अधार पर ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न हों ; और

(4) मत-गणना मतदान-मंडपवार को जाए। सभापति महेश्वर—

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : यू.पी. के चुनाव आ रहे हैं। बांजपेयी जी के प्रस्ताव को अभी बिना वहस पास कर दिया जाए।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाडमेर) : बिना मतदान हो जाएगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may please continue on the next day.

Now, as regards the half-an-hour discussion, the hon. Member to raise the same, Shri C. K. Chandrappan is not present here. So, the House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, December 22, 1973/Pausa 1, 1895 (Saka).