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Agrahayana 9, 1895 (Saka)

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(Ninth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 30, 1973/Agrahayana
9, 1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Expected Earnings from Tourism
During 1973**

*282. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expect to earn Rs. 60 crores from Tourism during the year 1973; and

(b) the actual earnings upto the 31st October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir, so far as foreign exchange earnings are concerned.

(b) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism are computed on an annual basis. It is estimated that the gross earnings of foreign exchanges from tourism were about Rs. 49 crores in the period January—September, 1973.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have any proposal under consideration to increase the earnings by way of providing more facilities and attractions.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Yes, Sir. There are very many proposals. Many
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are under construction and many are proposed to be built up.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: May I know the nature of those proposals?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: In the Fourth Five Year Plan, a major attempt has been made to build up the infrastructure for promoting tourism in the whole country. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing something about his own State, namely Tamil Nadu, I may give the information...

DR. RANEN SEN: We are interested in knowing about what is happening all over the country. It is not a matter between the Minister and the Member.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Accommodation is being built up. Beach development has been done. Two major projects namely Gulmarg and Kovalam are now ready for use and many foreign tourists and also domestic tourists are utilising the same. A number of reception centres, motels and a chain of youth hostels have also been built up.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not so much interested in his own State but he is interested in Punjab and Kashmir.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: These have built up in the whole country as a result of which the number of tourists who have gone over to India has also increased. The hon. Members will be glad to know that by this time the number of tourists who have gone over to India has gone up to 3,25,000 even by the end of October. Efforts are being made in the Fifth Five Year Plan to promote tourism further and we have got a number of proposals to augment the infrastructure and accommodation

and transport facilities and services and to find out ways and means to make the tourists more comfortable in our country.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the hon Minister tell us whether tourism is regarded as a flourishing industry in other countries and whether it is a very potential foreign exchange earner? May I also know whether a ropeway connecting the hill areas, particularly in the Darjeeling area of West Bengal, can attract more foreign tourists to our country and earn foreign exchange thereby....

MR. SPEAKER: May I draw the hon. Member's attention to the fact that the main question relates to earnings and not expansion.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: My supplementary question also relates to earnings. If a ropeway is there to serve as a link between two isolated mountains, we shall be able to attract more foreign tourists.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Tourism is one of the major industries for bringing in foreign exchange earnings. As to the ropeway, that is one of the things which will add to the infrastructure, and that will be one of the attractions for the tourists. The hon. Member is perhaps referring to Singlabazar and Jordabungalow. Earlier the Ministry had proposed it. Later on they decided to drop it. But as I said the proposal was there earlier, but by and large I may say that ropeway is one of the attractions for the foreign tourists.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें सवाल यह था कि अक्टूबर, 1973 तक कितनी अतिथि हुईं फिर उसमें रोज-बे कहां से आया ?

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: The hon. Minister had stated that the Kovalam tourist resort was ready to attract tourists. Considering the fact that IAC lock-out is there and there is lack of adequate transport facilities to Kerala, will the hon. Minister expedite the arranging of more flights etc. to Kerala to attract more tourists?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The promotion of tourism depends upon a number of factors, and transport facility is one of them. Up to this period, the lock-out and other things have not any effect upon tourism as such. It may have its own effect in course of time. But I may say that the Kovalam project has been able to take quite a large number of tourists from abroad and even to this day the tourists have booked it six months ahead.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप थोड़ा सा तो मिनता जुलता सवाल किया करें, आप तो जबर्दस्ती करते हैं। थोड़ा सा कही दूर से भी लगता तो हो।

चौथी योजना के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए वन्य जीव शरणस्थलों राष्ट्रीय पार्कों में बनाए गए विश्राम कक्ष

28.5. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रों के बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए वन्य जीव शरणस्थलों/राष्ट्रीय पार्कों में उपयुक्त विश्राम कक्ष देश में कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किए गये हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक विश्राम कक्ष पर कितनी घनराशि व्यय हुई और प्रत्येक के रखरखाव पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इन विश्राम कक्षों में से प्रत्येक में कितने पर्यटक ठहरे और प्रत्येक से कितनी आय हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी माहिषी) :
(क) से (ग). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा है।

विवरण

(क) निम्नलिखित वन्य जीव शरण-स्थलों/राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए उपयुक्त विश्राम गृहों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है :—

1. काजीरंगा (आसाम)
काजीरंगा वन्य जीव शरण-स्थल
2. ससनगिर (गुजरात)
गिर वन्य जीव शरण-स्थल
3. डांडेली (कर्णाटक)
डांडेली वन्य जीव शरण-स्थल
4. भरतपुर (राजस्थान)
भरतपुर पक्षी शरण-स्थल
5. जल्दापाड़ा (पश्चिमी बंगाल)
जल्दापाड़ा वन्य जीव शरण-स्थल

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक विश्राम गृह/फॉरेस्ट लाज पर हो चुके व्यय का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. काजीरंगा (आसाम)—10.40 लाख रुपए की कुल अनुमानित लागत में से 2.60 लाख रुपए ।
2. ससनगिर (गुजरात) — 131 लाख रुपए की कुल अनुमानित लागत में से 7.08 लाख रुपए ।
3. डांडेली (कर्णाटक)—6.63 लाख रुपए की कुल अनुमानित लागत में से 1.15 लाख रुपए ।
4. भरतपुर (राजस्थान) — 14.4 लाख रुपए की कुल अनुमानित लागत में से 4.63 लाख रुपए ।
5. जल्दापाड़ा (पश्चिमी बंगाल) 2.28 लाख रुपए की कुल अनुमानित लागत में से 0.85 लाख रुपए ।

इनके रख-रखाव पर अभी तक कोई राशि खर्च नहीं की गई है क्योंकि इन विश्राम गृहों/फॉरेस्ट लाजों का अभी निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) क्योंकि इन विश्राम गृहों का निर्माण कार्य अभी चल रहा है, अतः यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जो रिजार्ट्स और रेस्ट हाउसिस आप बना रहे हैं वे क्या फॉरेनर्स के लिए अलग हैं और देशी टुरिस्ट्स के लिए अलग हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो दोनों के लिए अलग अलग क्यों हैं ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The tourist rest houses built in the wild life sanctuaries earlier were built by the Forest Department of Tourism, either of the Central Government or of the State Governments, are common for foreign tourists and our own domestic tourists. There is not much difference between the two.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Not much difference. But you have said it is for foreign tourists.....

MR SPEAKER: You can ask a question, but not enter into argument.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : रेस्ट हाउस बनाने की योजना आपने चौथी योजना में शुरू की थी । आज चौथी योजना समाप्त होने जा रही है । लेकिन यह काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है । पाच रेस्ट हाउसिस में से सारे के सारे अधूरे पड़े हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब आप योजना बनाते हैं और कब उसकी समाप्ती होती है ? यह तो हमें कहीं मालुम नहीं होता है । कब आपने साचा था इसको बनाने का ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : चौथी योजना में इसको बनाने का सोचा था । लेकिन यह जो काम है यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर अवलम्बित

रहता है। वे ही जगह देते हैं और बाकी डिवलपमेंट भी करवाते हैं। जब तक जगह नहीं देते हैं तब तक काम शुरू नहीं हो सकता है। फिर स्टेट पोस्ट ऑफिस डी० या फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को इसको बनाना पड़ता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा पैसा देने पर भी जब वे लोग काम शुरू नहीं करते हैं तो काम नहीं होता है। कोई जगह मिल भी गई और उसके लिए टेन्डर काल फार किए गए लेकिन कोई आना दुबारा टेन्डर काल फार करने पड़ने हैं। इस तरह से चल रहा है। जो बिन्डिंग फाउंडेशन लेवल तक नहीं आई है, प्लिथ लेवल तक नहीं आई उनको पांचवी योजना में रखने के लिए कहा गया है। इस हिमायत में कोई काम धोखा है और कोई शुरू होने वाले हैं।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The statement mentioning that among other places, Sansangir in Gujarat is also going to have a rest house for tourists. Have Government any plans, besides Sansangir in Gujarat, to construct a rest house at Nal Sarovar a bird sanctuary in Gujarat?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: If the hon. member had read the statement in full, he would have come to know that Nal Sarovar is also there. It has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

DR. RANEN SEN: I do not want to put any question, but I want to inform the Minister through you that her statement that the Jaldapara rest house is being built is not a fact. It was built eight months back and is being used by foreign and Indian tourists. She has given backdated information.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It was a small building. What I was speaking of was the extension to that existing building. The foundation stone itself was laid some six months ago and now it is under construction.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is already in existence. I was there 15 days ago. I stayed there for two days.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes buildings come up overnight in West Bengal!

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: As regards the Jaldapara rest house, the statement says that Rs. 0.85 lakhs out of the total amount sanctioned, Rs. 2.28 lakhs, have been spent. When was this construction taken up and when is it going to be completed?

DR. RANEN SEN: She does not know.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Originally there was a small building; now we are having an extension for that. Therefore, what the hon. Member says, that is also correct.... (Interruptions) If the West Bengal Government is capable of building a whole building within a period of six months, I shall be too happy.

MR. SPEAKER: They can do anything.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: How much effort I had to make to get a price of land and for permission for this also?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister said that information is in the statement but there is no information in it. She said I had not read it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to look into it more carefully.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Nar Sarovar was included in the developmental plan but due to certain difficulties it could not be done. It had been deferred and it has been now put in the Fifth Plan.

Value of Rupee

*286. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:**
SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position of the Rupee in relation to Sterling and Dollar;

(b) how far is it true that the Rupee is likely to be devalued; and

(c) the steps being taken to restore the falling value of the Rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) India has, as permitted by the International Monetary Fund, a fixed Central Rate of Rs. 18.9677-pound sterling. All foreign exchange transactions of the country are conducted at rates which are within the permissible margin of 2.25 per cent above or below the Central Rate. Since the major currencies of the developed countries, including the pound sterling are now floating, the rupee-dollar rate fluctuates from time to time depending on the cross rates between the dollar and the pound sterling. On 19th November, 1973, the cross rate between the rupee and the dollar worked out as above, was Rs. 7.935 per U.S. dollar.

(b) There is absolutely no element of truth in the likelihood of the rupee being devalued.

(c) In a situation where the major currencies of the world are floating, the exchange rates for the rupee are exposed to fluctuations both ways, depending on the variations in the values of the floating currencies. The movements in the exchange markets are kept under continuous review and any corrective action, as and when it becomes necessary to safeguard our national interest, will be taken.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister says that there is absolutely no element of truth in the likelihood of the rupee being devalued. I should like to know if at all it is devalued, what will be the difficulties for us?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a hypothetical question. It is difficult to answer hypothetical questions

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The hon. Minister has given the exchange rate as on 19th November. I should like to know the exchange rates were, that were prevalent a year back.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have given the exchange rate when the International Monetary Fund permitted fixation of the central rate of Rs. 18.9677 for Pound Sterling. That was the exchange rate with which we began. On 19th November, 1973 the rates are those given by me. At one stage it was in terms of US dollar and I can give you that. Following Smithsonian agreement, the United States devalued dollar by 8.57 per cent and at that time the ratio worked out to Rs. 7.279 last year.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know to what extent the fluctuation of the value of the pound and the dollar has contributed to the fall in the value of the Indian rupee and to what extent it will raise our prices in the domestic sphere?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think the hon. member must first of all make one basic thing clear to himself namely that the exchange rate of the rupee or any currency has not much to do with the internal value of the rupee because it depends on many other factors. At the present moment the Indian rupee as is the case with every currency in the world today except perhaps the currencies of the socialist countries, is subjected to fluctuations. As one of the currencies of the world we cannot say that we are not floating because that would mean nothing for all practical purposes. It appreciates sometimes and depreciates sometimes in terms of a particular currency. This is the situation at the present moment. How the trend will develop further depends on in what time and what manner we secure agreement on the general monetary framework.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: When the external value of the rupee fluctuates, the prices of our exports and imports are also effected. So, naturally it affects our internal market also. So, it has an effect on

the internal value of the rupee also. How can the Minister say there is no correlation between the two?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That way everything in the world is connected with each other. It certainly affects the prices of our imports and exports. But what I meant was in the main content, it does not affect the internal value of the rupee because it depends on many other factors. You must take it in that limited sense.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Since the hard currencies of the world, namely pound sterling and dollar are floating, does it not mean that the Indian rupee outside this country is *de facto* floating, even though we do not admit it?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of the currency fluctuations, would you revise your attitude to the traditional linking of our currency with the sterling?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Traditionally you cannot say that we are merely connected with the sterling, because it depends on the situation there. I said in reply to Mr. Samanta that for our external trade and other purposes, we have to express our currency in terms of either gold or dollar or sterling or any other important currency which allows itself to be used as a reserve asset. So, we thought it better to accept the medium which is much more suitable for us. We have accepted the sterling for the purpose of a central rate, because our export trade is much more in the sterling area. That is one thing that is suitable and convenient for us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Last time you had stated in your reply that you would not take a rigid attitude.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Our attitude is never rigid. Even now I can say it is not rigid.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope he is satisfied now.

DR. RANEN SEN: The value of the dollar in the international market has fallen even since last year. Then how is it that the value of the Indian rupee, in relation to the dollar which was Rs. 7.50 per dollar, is now much less?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is very interesting that in recent months dollar is somewhat strengthened in the European and international market.

Implementation of Pay Commission's Report

*287. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:**
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of all the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission is likely to take some more time; and

(b) if so, the time by which all these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Decisions have already been taken on the major recommendations of the Commission relating to employees in Classes II, III and IV and are being implemented. Other recommendations, including those relating to Class I and All India Services, are under consideration. Decisions which may be taken thereon are expected to be implemented as soon as possible before the end of the current financial year.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: May I know whether it is a fact that when the Class IV pay scales were revised an assurance was given that the Class III scales will also be raised proportionately? What has happened to that assurance? When are the final orders likely to be issued?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: For the benefit of the hon. Member, I will read my reply again:

"Decisions have already been taken on the major recommendations of the Commission relating to employees in Classes II, III and IV and are being implemented. Other recommendations, including those relating to Class I and All India Services, are under consideration."

So, questions relating to pay scales and even pensions of Class II, III and IV have been finalised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Member has asked a slightly different question. He refers to an assurance which was given at the time of the negotiations.

MR. SPEAKER: You can leave it to him. You can ask it as the second question.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: It was stated that three per cent and four per cent of the salary would be given as dearness allowance and another slab of dearness allowance has been sanctioned. Yet, no announcement has been made about the new grades. May I know when the new grades would be announced in order to enable the Central Government employees to get benefit of the increased dearness allowance?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: A detailed question like that I cannot answer off hand. I would require notice.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के सिलसिले में सरकार ने जो फैसला दिया है उसके विरोध में तमाम केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों में असंतोष है और उस असंतोष को व्यक्त करने के लिये वे हड़ताल की तैयारी कर रहे हैं और पहली दिसम्बर को पे बायकत हो रहा है अगर हड़ताल हो गई तो देश का बड़ा नुकसान होगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या सरकार

अपने फैसले पर पुनर्विचार करने को तैयार है ?

अब आप बैंकों में और दूसरे सरकारी कारखानों में कम से कम 250 रु० तनख्वाह देते हैं तो फिर सरकार के सामने कम से कम उतनी तनख्वाह, केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को देने में क्या कठिनाई है? यहाँ तक आप क्यों नहीं जाना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the demands of Class II, III and IV employees are concerned, we have tried to give them the maximum benefits. If I may say so, we have made even some improvements over the recommendations of the Pay Commission; we did not stick to the recommendations of the Pay Commission. This we did after prolonged discussions with the representatives of the employees. Therefore, I would crave for the indulgence of the House and make a request to the hon. Member, if he himself feels that any *hartal* or any strike is likely to do some damage to the national interest, to use his influence and strength to persuade workers not to resort to such methods.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You are paying Rs. 250 minimum wage to the public sector employees. What is the difficulty in not paying that amount to these people? You have not answered that.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is true that this is for the first time that the Government agreed to negotiate and discuss the recommendations of a Pay Commission. This did not happen after the First or the Second Pay Commission. But in the negotiations, there were two things before us, namely, one was as to what improvements could be brought about in the major recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and the other was to remove anomalies if they arise as a result of the implementation of various decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

In view of the fact that, by and large, these improvements have not been considered as adequate by the employees as a class, will the Government consider to have further negotiations on these issues and whether they will appoint a committee to look into the anomalies that arise as a result of the implementation of these decisions?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think I have made it clear during my discussion with the representatives of the employees that as far as the anomalies are concerned, the departmental councils or committees can go into them. Let me make clear what is "anomaly". This is something very important. If somebody wants to make a fresh demand for an improvement in the name of "anomaly", that will not be treated as "anomaly". But genuine anomalies can certainly be looked into by departmental councils or committees.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know, during the discussion with the representatives of the employees, what was actually asked for the representatives of the employees and what was the difficulty in wholly conceding the suggestions put forward by them to the Government?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It was obvious, not that every demand that they made was accepted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What were their specific demands when you discussed the matter with them?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have not got those demands with me here just now. They wanted "minimum pay" according to their concept of "minimum pay"....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What was that?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know; you better find out. I have not got that here with me just now. You asked a question as to what were their demands. I have not got the

information here with me at the present moment.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :
वेतन आयोग को सिफारिश का लागू करने के लिये वित्त मंत्री ने क्या मंत्रालयों को ग्वांत्व छोड़ दिया है या कोई तारीख निश्चित की है कि कब से वे इनको लागू कर दे

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Whether the orders are issued and which are being issued from time to time, the dates are indicated therein.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Including the recent increase announced by the Government, the total salary bill is coming to about 70 per cent of our Budget. I want to know, if the demands of the employees are considered, whether it is going to come to 80 per cent of our Budget.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I cannot say in terms of Budget percentages.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you have every right to ask a question, but...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have already demanded a discussion. I am very intimately connected with it, Sir. Kindly allow me to ask one question. If I am not satisfied, then I will ask for a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have already called two of your Party members. Let the other parties also ask.

MR. KACHWAL:

श्री हुकम चड्ढा कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि तंत्र के वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के बारे में सभी वर्गों में आस्था है और समय समय पर उन्होंने कुछ

नोटिस भी आपको दिये है यदि हां तो कितने प्रार्थना पत्र या नोटिस आपको मिले हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जो विचाराधीन है ?

आपने कहा है कि इसी वित्त वर्ष में सिफारिश लागू हो जाएगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इसके लिये कोई तारीख भी निश्चित की है जो राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी आपके यहां काम करते हैं, आप के विभागों में काम कर रहे हैं उन पर भी आप क्या इस सिफारिशों को लागू करेंगे या उनके मामलों को आप राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ देंगे ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: To all those who are Central Government employees these will be made applicable. This is a general thing. What more can I say?

About the number of representatives received, I have not kept an account of them, but they were quite many.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह नहीं बताया है कि सरकार क्या कर रही है, आज कर रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दिया तो है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था, कितने प्रार्थना पत्र आए हैं नोटिस आए हैं। वे हड़ताल की तैयारी कर रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं तो कह लीजिए ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मुझे कुछ और नहीं कहना है।

SHRI THA KIRUTINAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any final decision has been taken with regard to HRA and CCA as recommended by the Third Pay Commission. I also want to know whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to implement the recommendation on HRA and CCA from the month of October and not from the month of January as the pay scales are going to be implemented.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the date of implementation is concerned, about pay scales and pensionary benefits, they will be made applicable from 1st January. In the case of other orders, the dates will be indicated in the orders themselves as they are issued.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : पे कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश का था कि सिटी कॉम्पेन्सटरी एलाउंस के बारे में फैसला करते समय केवल आबादी नहीं देखा जाना चाहिये, उस शहर में कितनी मंहगाई है, इस बात का भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये। क्या सरकार इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार करने आ रही है ? क्या इस एलाउंस के बारे में अभी तक जो फामूला था उसको वह बदलने आ रही है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think so. But certainly, in terms of the population certain cities are being of upgraded.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो सवाल पूछा है, उस का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि पे कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि सिटी कॉम्पेन्सटरी एलाउंस निश्चित करने के लिए किसी शहर की केवल आबादी को नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि उस शहर में कितनी मंहगाई है, इस का भी ध्यान किया जाना चाहिए। यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सिफारिश से सहमत है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : ऐसी सीधी सिफारिश नहीं है इसलिए अभी तो फैसला नहीं किया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें 1 जनवरी, 1973 से लागू होंगी या यह हिदायत जारी की गई है कि उन्हें द्वितीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों पर लागू कर दिया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों में जो सुधार किये हैं, जिन में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों

के लिए शत-प्रतिशत न्यूट्रलाइजेशन का निश्चय भी शामिल है, क्या उसे भी लागू किया गया है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

Whatever things have been decided, orders have been issued in some cases and in other cases orders will be issued.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister has just said that after negotiations modifications were announced. I want to know whether it is a fact that the employees' leaders demanded a minimum wage of Rs. 314 which is prevalent in the public sector which was denied. They demanded the date of implementation should be 1st August, 1972 which was denied. They demanded change in the formula of the Dearness Allowance which was denied. They demanded point to point fixation which was also denied. All the four points were denied by the hon. Minister.

I want to know whether it is a fact that the present minimum wage which has been given to them, viz., Rs. 196 for Class IV employees is also one of the recommendations of Dr. Pillay who was a member of the Pay Commission and the Government has not done anything outside the Pay Commission's report? Is the hon. Minister aware that these modifications are not acceptable to the Central Government employees on the ground that these pay scales have no relation to the rising cost of living? Sir, you must have read in to-day's newspapers that the prices of hand-kerchiefs have risen. "People in Delhi will find it hard to wipe their tears. The prices of hand-kerchiefs have risen by 125 per cent. The sudden price spurt in the capital has also affected butter, mustard oil, pulses..."

MR. SPEAKER: No debate, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would, therefore, like to know whether he would kindly reconsider the whole question and fix the wages of the Central Government employees in such a manner that they will have some relation with the rising cost of living and whether he will also consider that there should be no distinction between the pay scales of employees of the public sector undertaking and the Central Government employees. I want a clear answer.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to give him a very clear answer.

First of all, the demands were made by the employees on different counts some of which he did mention now. All these demands and those grounds were taken into consideration and if you permit me. I would like to make a mention and quite, if necessary, from the Press Note which was issued as a result of the discussions. This is what the press note says:

"The views expressed by the staff side representatives have been considered further by the Government. There are certain areas in which on grounds of social justice, there is need for providing some more benefit to employees in Class III and IV..."

So, we did consider the demands and the justness of the demands and we tried to go as much forward as was within the power of the Government... (Interruptions). The minimum wage of Rs. 185 as recommended by the Pay Commission has been raised to Rs. 196.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: That was also one of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That was the minority recommendation. It was not a recommendation of the Pay Commission. Then the minimum benefits calculated at 5 per cent of the basic pay according to the pay fixation formula recommended by the Commission shall be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. This was another improvement. Then 100 per cent neutralisation shall be given in DA upto the pay level of Rs. 300. The smallest section of the employees which is the largest number perhaps have been given 100 per cent neutralisation and 75 per cent of neutralisation to pay levels between Rs. 300 and Rs. 900.

The main point that I want to make is that certainly we did give very sympathetic consideration to the problem, and that we were not indifferent to the problems of the Government employees.

We tried to improve upon the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Therefore, Sir, it is very difficult for Government now to make any further improvement in this regard.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question has not been answered. Why is there this discrimination?

MR. SPEAKER: You will never be satisfied.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should there be discrimination between public undertaking and Central Government? Is it only because the number is more? It is something strange.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not a debating hour. This is a simple question; don't make a debate out of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My last question has not been answered. Let him say 'No.' Why should there be discrimination? Let him give answer to that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You are arguing a case I am not arguing a case.

Affect on Tourism and Civil Aviation Departments due to shortage and rise in rates of oil

1289 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

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

(a) whether shortage and rise in prices of oils supplied by the Arab countries has adversely affected the Tourism and Civil Aviation Departments and if so, to what extent?

(b) whether a number of air flights have been curtailed and the air fares increased as a result thereof;

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

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a). It is too early to assess the impact of the rise in oil prices, on tourism. As a

result of the increase in the cost of fuel, the operating expenses of both our airlines have gone up considerably. Based on the programme of operations, the air lines will have to incur an additional expenditure of approximately Rs. 16 crores on this account in 1974-75.

(b). No Sir, not yet.

(c). Does not arise.

(d). Air India is a member of the International Air Transport Association. It is understood that IATA has announced a 6 per cent increase in all passenger fares and cargo rates effective from January 1, next day.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : उत्तर में कहा गया है कि एयरलाइंस पर 16 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त खर्चा पड़ा है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि देश भर में जो फ्लाईंग क्लब्स हैं, जिनके अपने प्लेन्स हैं, क्या इस बढ़ी हुई कीमत का उन पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा है। क्या उन्होंने सरकार को कोई मेमोरेण्डम दिया है कि उनको विशेष कन्सेशन दी जाये, ताकि वे इस बढ़ते हुए भार को सहन कर सकें?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The effect of price rise in the petroleum products and also in the aviation turbine fuel will be found in the flying clubs also. Flying Clubs demanded for some ad hoc grant immediately. Otherwise, they have said, they will be required to stop all their activities.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो डिमान्ड उन्होंने की है, क्या सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is being considered.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In the reply given by the Minister in the part (d) of the question the hon. Minister has stated that the IAC has announced a 6 per cent increase in all passenger fares and cargo rates effective from January 1, next year. I want to know the reason for the increase in prices. Is it due to rise in the price of petrol? Or, is it due to some other reason? I want to know the reaction of the Government in the matter.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is not IAC but IATA which is an international organisation. Air India and IAC are also Members. There is a proposal of the IATA that the rates should be increased by six per cent from 1st January, 1974. That is just a feeler and all the countries have not responded to that as yet.

Complaint against Exporters of Sea Food

*290. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether importers in Europe and United Kingdom have recently complained that the Indian suppliers of sea food are not adhering to the delivery schedules;

(b) whether consequently the importers have cancelled a number of orders placed with the Indian suppliers; and

(c) whether Government of India has made investigation as to why Indian suppliers are not adhering to the delivery schedule and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE: (a) The Government has not received any complaint about the Indian suppliers of sea-food not adhering to the delivery schedules for exports to Europe and U.K.

(b) Government is not aware of any such cancellation.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, has the Minister ever read the *Economic Times* which carried a report on the 18th September that a large number of orders were delayed because of shipping difficulties? This is what it says:

"Over 50,000 cases of prawns valued at Rs. 45 lakhs have been lying at Cochin for the last one month awaiting the arrival of ships to lift the cargo."

"An exporter, explaining their predicament of his commitment to the foreign buyer and no means of reaching him, said that a ship due to call at

Cochin on August 25 on its Calcutta-U.K. run is nowhere in sight so far."

Therefore, it is quite clear that there have been difficulties and it is surprising that the Commerce Ministry concerned with the Foreign Trade could not be aware of those difficulties.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is true that the report of that nature did appear in *Economic Times*. I am thankful to the hon. Member for pointing this out. I myself have read it. His question is that the foreign importers have complained. There are instances and contracts of force majeure. In U.K. and Europe there were at least shipping difficulties and on certain occasions we could not get the ships. This is the difficulties which the importer as well as the exporter faces. But, They did not complain about it. This is what I have submitted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the Minister said that he is aware of these difficulties. Is he also aware of the fact that the trade in sea-food with Europe and U.K. is something which is a new development. It is not merely because these difficulties exist but why they should acquiesce in them. Have they taken steps to remove them? There are liner services plying between Europe and U.K. and this country.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I fully agree with the hon. Member that this is fast developing. There is a liner operating between U.K. and Europe. In fact, out of Rs. 59.72 crores of exports of marine products in 1972-73, U.K. and Europe have got more than Rs. 5 crores. This Rs. 5 crores, I believe, is more than double the export figure which was prevailing last year. This is really a developing trade. The problem with which we are faced is to find out particular types of ships with bigger space because the marine product export to U.K. and Europe is not merely prawn but also frog-legs. For this we want a particular ship with bigger space. I am really sorry I have given the hon. Member a wrong impression. We have in fact taken up the matter with the Director General. Shipping and with various authorities. We

have been in touch with the shipping lines and with the international lines. We are seriously at that problem. If I gave the impression that we were just forming out, I am really very sorry for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, it is not very necessary that you should get up whenever the Minister replies.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The marine exporter in our country is only a small entrepreneur. I would like to know from the Government whether he is aware that big monopoly houses like the Tata, Indian Tobacco and Union Carbide are entering in this field with a view to getting more foreign exchange earnings. What steps is he going to take to stop such activities in future?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir they are allotting 50 trawlers to these big monopoly houses.

MR. SPEAKER: You have invited his attention to certain facts which he should take note of. Anyway, if the Minister wants to say anything about that, he can do so.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As far as the fact of the matter is concerned, I fully agree with what the hon. Member has just now said.

MR. SPEAKER: You always agree with him.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: All of us want to put questions to him.

MR. SPEAKER: They all come here after consultation!

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हम ने बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में यहां से माल निर्यात किया है। क्या यह बात सही है कि यह जितना माल निर्यात किया है उस का जो वास्तविक लाभ है वह लाभ छोटे व्यापारियों को नहीं मिला है और कुछ जो दो गिने बड़े लोग देश के अंदर हैं उन्होंने ही इस का लाभ उठाया है और आप ने दी तीन सालों के अंदर उन को बड़ी मात्रा में लाइसेंस दिए हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा लाइसेंस का झगड़ा इस में छेद दिया ? कुछ और भी पढ़ा करें लाइसेंस इस में कहा पढ़ लिया ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि बड़े लोगों ने इस का लाभ उठाया है छोटे लोगों को इस का लाभ नहीं मिला...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस में से नहीं पढ़ा होता है। किसी वक्त फिर आप उठा लें।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the tea exporters of Cochin are not getting ships for exporting tea to Australia and New Zealand?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is talking of Australia and New Zealand whereas the main question is about the United Kingdom.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: It is distantly related to the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister has got the information and he can oblige him, I have no objection.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am not aware of it.

Decision taken by nationalised banks to check malpractices

*291. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the nationalised banks have recently decided to tighten internal vigilance and to introduce proper conduct rules to check malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): All the nationalised banks have set up Vigilance Cells in their banks and have also accepted the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission. The question of tightening and further strengthening these Vigilance Cells is under continuous consideration of the nationalised banks. Government are also preparing Model Conduct Rules applicable to the officer staff of the nationalised banks for their adoption by the nationalised banks.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India and the fourteen nationalised banks have recorded a steep increase in working expenses to the tune of Rs. 95 crores and their profits have also declined in 1972 as compared with the previous years? And in spite of the fact that the deficits in the banks have increased to a great extent and the interest on loans and advances has also been increased to a higher percentage?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I thought he was going to ask a question about vigilance.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: It is the same thing.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is over-vigilant. Let him be relevant to the main question.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether the hon. Minister discussed this matter with the chief executives of the nationalised banks at the recent meeting which he had convened during last month?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: On 1st November this question of vigilance matters was discussed with the nationalised banks, and we had invited the Vigilance Commissioner to be present there.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know whether the Vigilance Commissioner has made some definite recommendations to check the malpractices? May I also know whether some State Governments and Members of Parliament had represented to the Finance Minister that the employees and officers of the nationalised banks are purposely creating a situation, despite the intervention of the State Governments, where the entrepreneurs and those who applied for loans have to pay hush money for getting their loan applications accepted?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Some complaints have been brought to my notice, and I am having them looked

into. As far as the Vigilance Commissioner is concerned, he has made certain suggestions, and I may inform the House that all the fourteen nationalised banks have accepted his jurisdiction as such.

Revenue from excise duty on Petroleum products

*292. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue receipt from the Excise Duty on the petroleum products during the year 1972-73; and

(b) what is the estimated amount of additional revenue to be realised after the increase in prices of Petroleum products recently?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The revenue receipts from the excise duty on the petroleum products during the year 1972-73, as per the departmental returns, are placed at Rs. 767 crores.

(b) The amount of additional revenue likely to be realised on account of the recent changes in the rates of excise duty on motor spirit, kerosene and H.S.D. oil, is estimated at Rs. 116 crores in one full year and Rs. 48 crores in the remaining part of the current financial year.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will this additional revenue be utilised for the particular purpose of improving the oil industry in the country?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I just cannot commit myself to any particular earmarking of the fund.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The purpose of imposing this excise duty is to cut down the consumption of petrol and use it for the manufacture of naphtha to manufacture fertilisers in the country. What is the percentage of cut-down in petrol utilisation?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
It is estimated that it may be from 10 to 25 per cent if we strictly follow the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over. Still we are very much below the average number of questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Poor performance of Jute Corporation of India

*283. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been lodged by M.P.s. or State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar about the poor performances of the Jute Corporation of India;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) to (c). Suggestions for the improvement in the working of J.C.I. have been made in the various era and these mainly relate to the inadequacy of the infra-structure of the Corporation. Government are keeping close watch over the working of the organisation and further steps to strengthen the administrative set up, to expand the infra-structure and to train man-power are being taken.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference held at Dar-es-Salaam

*284. **SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:**
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference was held recently at Dar-es-Salaam;

(b) if so, the important recommendations and observations made at the Conference; and

(c) to what extent these recommendations, when implemented, would help India's Economy?

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

(b) and (c). The Ministers stressed the need for speedy reform of the International Monetary system which should have particular regard to the needs of developing countries. They also emphasised that such a reform should promote a greater and more assured transfer of real resources to developing countries. They endorsed the establishment of the Special Drawing Rights as the primary reserve asset.

On the world economic situation, they called for urgent international study with a view to overcome inflation and its adverse effects. They stressed the importance of the successful outcome of the multilateral trade negotiations to all Commonwealth Countries.

These matters are of interest to developing countries, including ourselves.

Loss of International Market by Indian Tea

*288. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether neglecting the replantation and replacement of old plants has resulted in loss of international market by the Indian tea; and

(b) if so, whether Government intends to assume powers to take over the sick tea gardens in the light of the recommendations made by the task force set up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Value of Cashew Nuts exported during 1972-73

*293. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value of cashew nuts exported from India during the year 1972-73; and

(b) what are the steps taken to increase the export in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). During the year 1972-73, Indian exports of cashew kernels were 66,065 tonnes valued at Rs. 68.54 crores.

(b). Increase in our exports of cashew kernels is tied up considerably with our procuring adequate quantity of raw cashew nuts for which we largely depend on imports. All our efforts are being made to arrange additional imports of raw cashew nuts at competitive prices from all possible sources and also to increase production in the Country. In addition, export promotional activities such as collection and dissemination of commercial information, publicity through mass media in overseas markets, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad etc. have also been undertaken.

Alcohol test for Pilots of Indian Airlines

*294. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA
AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Times of India" dated the 27th September, 1973 to the effect that the Indian Airlines pilots have decided to have a showdown with the Airlines over the alcohol test; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). and (b). Yes, Sir. The newspaper report does however not give a correct picture of the position. The Indian Commercial Pilot's Association had itself stated before the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the accident to the HS.748 aircraft at Secunderabad on the 15th March, 1973, that their members are willing and have always been willing to have a medical check up before the members of the crew enter the cockpit. According to Indian Airlines, the Pilots Association had objected to the fact that certain Medical Officers were requiring the pilots to fill up certain forms and registers at the time of the check. This matter was resolved and the forms are now being filled in by the Medical Officers concerned.

Programme to form a Trade Fair Body

*295. SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme to form a Trade Fair Body in the near future; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of such a body?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). It is proposed to set up an Authority which would be responsible for organising all trade-oriented exhibitions, including those to be held in India and will also undertake commercial publicity in India and abroad. The details are being worked out.

Demand by Japan for Indian Shrimps

*296. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big demand in Japan for the Indian Shrimps;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Japanese importers of Indian Shrimps wanted improvement in quality and standard thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to impose quality control for Shrimps export items?

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

(b) A request of such a nature has been very recently brought to the notice of Government.

(c) The Marine Products including shrimps are covered under the purview of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, with effect from March, 1965.

Complaint in regard to functioning of Hissar branch of State Bank of India

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

(a) whether the Regional Manager, State Bank of India, New Delhi, has received any complaint regarding the functioning of Hissar Branch of State Bank of India;

(b) whether in the complaint charges have been levelled against Field Officer, Hissar Branch of State Bank of India; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and if so, with what results?

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

(c) State Bank of India has reported that it is having the allegations looked into.

Setting up of Trade Centres at Strategic Points Abroad

*298. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up Trade Centres at strategic places;

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

(c) whether suggestions have also been made to Government to provide warehousing facilities at key points in foreign countries?

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

(a) There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. A suggestion has been made to provide warehousing facilities at Singapore to the Indian Exporters. Singapore Port Authorities have offered the necessary space.

Checking of outflow of Rare Animal Skins

*299. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to check export of rare animal skins; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Export of rare animal skins has been banned.

Alleged irregularities in giving advances to 'Anil Boards' at Bhandup, Bombay

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

(a) whether there are gross irregularities in giving advances of Rs. 10 lakhs to 'Anil Boards', Bhandup in Bombay Division by the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the authorities involved in these irregular financial transactions; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No advance has been made to Anil Hard Boards Ltd. by the State Bank of India.

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

Banning export of cattle feed

*301. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Veterinary Congress has urged upon Government to ban the cattle feed export; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). At the Indian Veterinary Congress held from 15th to 18th October, 1973 at Bangalore, the Congress is understood to have recommended that the Government should impose a ban on the export of all ingredients which form part of livestock feed.

However, the proceedings of the Congress have not been sent to the Government so far.

बुनकरों को सस्ते मूल्यों पर धागे का वितरण

2792. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात का पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के उन बुनकरों को यथामुम्भव सस्ते मूल्य पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में धागा सप्लाई करने तथा उसकी सही काउन्ट देने की विशेष व्यवस्था की है जो उचित मूल्यों पर धागे का सही काउन्ट न पाने के कारण अपना कार्य करने में कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्यावार्तन क्या है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस समय धागा किस प्रकार वसूल तथा वितरित किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं । (ख) और (ग) धागा नियंत्रण योजना के अधीन वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को बड़ी मात्रा में सूत के आवंटन किये जाते हैं । बुनकरों के बीच सूत का और आगे वितरण करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों को सौंपा गया है ।

Newsprint from Foreign Countries...

2793. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian newspaper industry is facing a new "crisis" within a crisis as even the depleted supplies of newsprint are not forthcoming from foreign suppliers; and

(b) if so, how much quantity of newsprint had been contracted for 1973-74 from foreign countries and the names of those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The supplies of newsprint have been somewhat short of the contracted quantities on account of strike in paper mills and Railroads in Canada, difficulties in securing shipping space from Scandinavia and lower production in Bangladesh.

(b) A total quantity of 1,48,700 MT has so far been contracted for the year 1973-74, as per details given below:—

(i) Canada	64,000 M T
(ii) Scandinavian Countries	18,000 "
(iii) Poland	1,000 "
(iv) Czechoslovakia	5,704 "
(v) U.S.S.R.	50,000 "
(vi) Bangladesh	10,000 "

दिल्ली में होटलों के बिलों का विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान

2794. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में विदेशी पर्यटकों ने दिल्ली में सरकारी होटलों के बिलों के भुगतान के रूप में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अदा की; और

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा में होटल के बिलों का भुगतान करने वाले व्यक्तियों को क्या प्रतिरिक्त सुविधायें प्रदान की जा रही हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष (1-11-1972 से 31-10-73 तक) की अवधि में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा दिल्ली में परिचालित सरकारी होटलों में विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान किये गये बिलों की राशि निम्न प्रकार से थी :—

अशोक होटल	80.60 लाख
अकबर होटल	22.28 लाख
जनपथ होटल	16.20 लाख
राजीव होटल	8.36 लाख
लोधी होटल	7.78 लाख

(ख) होटल बिलों के विदेशी मुद्रा में निपटान को आसान करने के लिये होटलों को उदारता पूर्वक मुद्रा विनिमय लाइसेंस प्रदान किये गये हैं। होटलों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे विदेशी पर्यटकों से केवल विदेशी मुद्रा में ही भुगतान स्वीकार करें। होटल बिलों का विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान करने वाले व्यक्तियों को अन्य कोई सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की गयी है।

गत छः महीनों में विदेशों से आये पर्यटकों की कुल संख्या

2795. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत छः महीनों में विदेशों से कुल कितने पर्यटक आये ;

(ख) किस देश के पर्यटकों ने अधिकतम संख्या में भारत की यात्रा की ; और

(ग) विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा किस क्षेत्र अथवा स्थान को सबसे अधिक पसन्द किया जाता है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ० सरोजिनी नहिषी) :

(क) अप्रैल सितम्बर 1973 की 6 मास की अवधि के दौरान विदेशों से 177,643 पर्यटक भारत आए ।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ।

(ग) विदेशी पर्यटक सर्वेक्षण (1972-73) की अर्द्धवार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अधिकतम पर्यटक (66.2) दिल्ली आए क्योंकि यह राजधानी नगर है तथा आगरा जयपुर, श्रीनगर व पर्यटक आकर्षण के अन्य प्रसिद्ध स्थानों की यात्रा करने के लिये प्रवेश द्वार का कार्य करता है ।

Export of Zinc Ash

2796. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would like to ban the export of zinc ash; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A proposal for banning the export of zinc ash is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी उपक्रम

2797. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मुझाव दिया है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में राज्य में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के उपक्रम स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में दिये गये मुझावों की कृपा रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) में (ग) : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय आयोजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है । राज्य में दूसरी आयोजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्यमों के स्थान के लिये प्राप्त निम्न भी प्रस्तावों पर उचित विचार किया जायगा ।

Central Assistance provided for creating facilities for foreign tourists

2798. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while Government have been making huge investment for constructing five star hotels for foreign tourists in the country, the expenses incurred for adding such facilities for internal tourists is minimal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the break-up of figures for each year;

(c) whether Delhi gets an unproportionately high share of this Central Allo-

cation while many places of tourist interest in Rajasthan remain neglected; and

(d) if so, the break-up of the Central assistance for creating facilities for foreign tourists during the last three years, State-wise and the reasons for imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Of the total estimated cost of about Rs. 1092 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period on the provision of accommodation by the India Tourism Development Corporation, only Rs. 395 lakhs is likely to be on hotel projects which will qualify for the five-star cate-

gory. These are:—

Name of Hotel	Room Capacity	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore.	91	195
2. Expansion of above Hotel	100	100
3. Akbar Hotel, New Delhi (Leased from N.D.M.C.)	163	85
4. Qutab Hotel, New Delhi (Former U.S. Aid Complex)	48	15

(c) and (d). Financial assistance under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme operated hitherto by the Department of Tourism has been extended to hotel projects in the following States and to none in Delhi:—

Name of State	No. of Projects	No. of rooms	Amount of Loan approved	Amount of Loan disbursed
(Rs. in lakhs)				
Andhra Pradesh	1	68	15.00	15.00
Jammu & Kashmir	1	93	36.00	36.04
Maharashtra	4	457	281.59	281.5
Karnataka	1	100	25.00	18.00
Rajasthan	1	120	60.00	60.00
Tamil Nadu	1	165	75.00	30.00
Uttar Pradesh	2	100	63.00	63.00
West Bengal	3	293	60.00	52.00
TOTAL	14	1,396	615.59	555.54

Revision in the rate of C.C.A. to Government Employees as a result of increase in cost of Living Index

2799. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the increase in the cost of living index that has been affected as a result of price hike of kerosene, milk and petrol in Delhi; and

(b) what factors go to the determination of city compensatory allowance for Government employees and whether it is affected by the above factor and if so, whether any revision in the rate of C.C.A. is called for?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The exact position will be known only when the overall index figures are compiled by the Labour Bureau, Simla, for the relevant months. The result of this exercise is still awaited.

(b) Dearness allowance is revised from time to time with reference to increase in the cost of living index. City Compensatory allowance is, however, granted at fixed rates as recommended by the Third Pay Commission and accepted by the Government.

Setting up of Government-Owned Five Star Hotel Near Qutab Minar, Delhi.

2800. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government-owned Five star hotel has been set up near Qutab Minar, Delhi and if so, the cost involved;

(b) whether existing five-star hotels in Delhi do not in any part of the year have a full capacity and they are suffering a loss over the last three years; and

(c) if so, the justification for adding up another hotel when the existing capacity in other hotels remains unutilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) The residential portions of the USAID buildings near Mehrauli were taken over by the India Tourism Development Corporation for a hotel under the name Qutab Hotel. The terms of the transfer from Government to the India Tourism Development Corporation are under consideration. The expenditure for carrying out certain essential items of maintenance, renovations, replacement and additions is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs.

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation has two five-star hotels in Delhi—the Ashoka and the Akbar Hotels. The occupancy of these two hotels during the period October to March which is the peak tourist season averaged 90 per cent. The Ashoka Hotel has earned profits during the last three years and the Akbar Hotel which was started on the 27th January, 1972 has also earned a profit during 1972-73.

(c) There are at present about 2500 approved hotel rooms in Delhi. It is estimated that the requirements in 1975 will be over 5,000 to meet tourist and other demands.

पत्र निराडू जिले (मध्यप्रदेश)
में विभिन्नफर्मों को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया
द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

2801. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

✓ (क) वर्ष 1969-70 से 1971-72 तक की अवधि में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाडू जिले में विभिन्न श्रेणियों की फर्मों को ऐसे कितने ऋण दिये गये जिनकी वसूली के लिये न्यायलयों में मुकदमें चल रहे हैं और उनमें कितनी राशि अनर्गत है ; और

(ख) संबंधित फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निर्माड़ जिला में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा विभिन्न श्रेणियों की फर्मों को 1969-70 में 1971-72 तक दिये गये ऋणों में से मेमर्स अनूप मेडीकल स्टोर्स, बुरहानपुर को दिया गया एक ही ऋण है जिसकी वसूली के लिये न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर किया गया है । इसमें 11,766.35 रुपये की राशि का मामला अंतर्निहित है ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी रतानकों को ऋण देना

2802. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार चलाने के लिये कितने बेरोजगार रतानकों को ऋण दिया ; और

(ख) उन्हें जितनाचर कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुर्शला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) : इस समय बैंक उद्योग द्वारा जो आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं उनमें बेरोजगार रतानकों की ऐसी विस्तृत श्रेणी के लिये अलग से सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है । इस श्रेणी में आने वाले व्यक्तियों को दिये गये अग्रिम ऐसे स्थूल वर्षों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं जैसे 'छोटे उद्योग ग्रंथे' 'छोटे व्यापार' और 'व्यावसायिक तथा आत्म नियोजित व्यक्ति' । राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा संपूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश के लिये इन तीन वर्गों में आने वाले ऋणकर्ताओं को दिये गये अग्रिमों से संबंधित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :-

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों छोटे व्यापार और व्यावसायिक तथा आत्म नियोजित व्यक्ति जैसी श्रेणियों के ऋणकर्ताओं को अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि

	(करोड़ रुपये में)	
महीनों के निम्न	खाता/एकका	बकाया
अंतिम शुक्रवार को	की संख्या	रकम
मार्च 1972	5.482	8.52
मार्च 1973	5.493	9.87
अनन्तिम		

Assistance to Exporters from the Market Development Fund

2803. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the general conditions under which Government give assistance given to exporters from the Market Development Fund;

(b) the total amount of assistance given to exporters from this Fund during the last three years year-wise; and

(c) the total amount available under this Fund during the current year and the percentage of utilisation so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) As mentioned in Government of India's Resolution No. 10(1)/63-EP(Coord)]1, dated the 5th July, 1963, the Marketing Development Fund is utilised for meeting the expenditure to be incurred on schemes and projects for the development of markets abroad for Indian products and commodities with special reference to projects and schemes mentioned in the attached statement.

(b) The total expenditure from M.D.F., including grants-in-aid given to export or-

organisations for developing exports during the last 3 years was as follows:—

Years	Amounts Rs in Lakhs
1970-71	40,65.34
1971-72	53,73.12
1973-74	62,24.04

(c) Total amount available under M.D.F. during 1973-74 is Rs. 66,77.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 29,16.53 lakhs has been utilised upto September 1973 which works to 43.68 per cent.

STATEMENT

(a) Market Research, Commodity Research, Area Surveys and Research Programmes;

(b) Export Publicity and Dissemination of Information;

(c) Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions;

(d) Trade Delegations and Study Teams;

(e) Establishment of offices and branches in countries abroad.

(f) Grants-in-Aid to Export Promotion Councils and other organisations for the development of export and the promotion of foreign trade;

(g) Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection;

(h) Export Assistance for exportable commodities including transport assistance;

(i) Export Risks Insurance;

(j) Any other scheme which is calculated generally to promote the development of markets for Indian products and commodities abroad; and

(k) For export assistance on local sales made against foreign exchange credits resulting in foreign exchange accrual to the country.

Import of Cashew Kernels from East Africa

2804. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract has been signed to import 30,000 tonnes of Kernels from Portuguese East Africa at around £125 per tonne, whereas the country had offered the same quantity in February at £97 to £107;

(b) whether the offer was not accepted by Cashew Corporation of India Limited and the delay resulted in cashew exporters having to pay higher prices; and

(c) if so, the extent of loss and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A contract for purchase of 34,586 tonnes was made with the P.E.A. Commission in June, 1973, the net CIF cost at Cochin being about £119. Some earlier approaches of a vague character were made to the Cashew Corporation of India, but relevant details were not disclosed. The tentative prices indicated were also considerably higher than those prevailing at that time. The question of higher prices and loss does not arise.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to loading and unloading Cargo at Bombay

2805. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing foreign exchange on account of endemic congestion and delay in loading and unloading cargo at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). There has been certain amount of congestion in Bombay Port during the current year resulting in de-

layed shipments of export cargoes and possible payment of demurrage or detention charges.

(b) This is due to the heavy import of foodgrains and bunching of ships at times and Dock Workers strike in October 1973. The congestion is being progressively relieved by installation of unloading machines and by possible diversion of ship to other Ports and an agreement with the All-India Port & Dock Workers' Federation to restart working of third shift in Bombay has been reached.

Issuing of Pay Slips 'until further orders' in respect of officer of Indian Statistical Service . .

2806. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4132 on the 24th August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether pay slips 'Until further orders' in respect of Officers of the Indian Statistical Service Grade IV who are working against permanent posts in the various Ministries/Attached Offices have not been issued beyond 31st October, 1973 by the AGCR, thus causing them considerable inconvenience;

(b) whether in case of the Officers referred to in part (c) of the above-mentioned reply, no action has so far been taken to notify their appointment to the ISS Grade IV "until further orders" thus resulting in the non-issue of their pay slip beyond 31st October, 1973;

(c) the reasons for not following a uniform procedure for issue of pay slips to all ad hoc appointees to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service; and

(d) the action which Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Pay slips had already been issued by the AGCR without any restriction in regard to the period, in respect of officers of the Indian Statistical Service, Grade IV whose

appointments have been notified as 'until further orders' and who are working against permanent posts in the various Ministries/Attached Offices.

(b) In the case of the two officers referred to, provisional pay slips have been issued by the A.G.C.R. for the period from 1st November, 1973 to 31st January, 1974 pending receipt by him of amended notification appointing them as 'until further orders'. The appointments of these two officers have since been notified as 'until further orders'.

(c) A uniform procedure has been followed by the A.G.C.R. for issue of pay slips to all ad hoc appointees to Grade IV of the I.S.S. wherever appointments have been notified as 'until further orders'.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) above

Import of Egyptian Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

2807. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India has announced an import programme of three lakhs bales of Egyptian cotton and one lakh bales of Sudanese cotton;

(b) if so, whether both of these countries have imposed some restrictions upto the end of April, 1974; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). No, Sir. But the Textile Commissioner had indicated the provision of cotton made in the Trade Plan, of this order.

(b) and (c). No restrictions as such have been imposed by these two countries as they sell cotton through global auction.

मार्केट लिमिटेड द्वारा प्राप्त कृष्ण और
प्रसिद्ध धनराशि

2808 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) मासुलि लिमिटेड को ब्याज पर मिले और बिना ब्याज पर मिले ऋणों अग्रिम धन-राशि तथा अन्य प्रकार की छोटी-बड़ी राशियों का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है;

(ख) क्या कम्पनी द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कभी कोई नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण :
(के) से (ग) : 31 मार्च, 1973 को कम्पनी के लेखापरीक्षित तालिका के अनुसार, कम्पनी ने अपनी परियोजनाओं के लिए निम्नलिखित साधन जुटाये हैं:—

रुपये

1. (i) शेयर पूंजी	1,07,43,600
(ii) शेयर आवेदन-पत्र राशि	21,03,000
2. (i) बैंकों से प्रतिभूत ऋण	61,517
(ii) अप्रतिभूत ऋण :	
(क) ब्याज	5,39,500 रु० 6,39,500
(ख) गैर ब्याज	1,00,000 रु०
3. विक्रेताओं से जमा	1,64,10,900

जहाँ तक सरकार की जानकारी है । कम्पनी ने अपनी परियोजना के लिए अपने साधन जुटाने के सम्बन्ध में किन्हीं नियमों का उल्लंघन प्रतीत नहीं होता है ।

Non-availability of Fertilizers from East European Countries

2809. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some East European countries have informed Government that they will not honour the firm contract for supplying about 1.5 lakh tonnes of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the names of the countries;

(c) whether some fluctuations in prices are justifications for dishonouring the firm contracts; and

(d) if no, what action Government propose to take against the erring countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). There has been some problem in supply of fertilizers from Romania and Bulgaria on account of abnormal increase in ocean freight rates. The problem has since been resolved.

Financing N-Projects in Developing Countries by World Bank

2810. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has decided to study the scope for financing N-projects in the developing countries; and

(b) if so, whether India is likely to be benefited under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Hon'ble Member has apparently in mind World Bank financing of nuclear power projects. The Bank has not so far financed any nuclear power project. It is, however, keeping under review the scope for Bank financing of nuclear power plants.

(b) This matter will depend on the result of Bank's review, our own plans for nuclear power development and the need for external assistance.

Ceiling on Individual Salary and Income and other Expenditure

2811. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a paper on ceiling on individual salary and other incomes and expenditure which has been under the consideration of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) NO, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973

2812. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guide-lines and rules necessary for the administration of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 have been finalised by Government;

(b) when the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is likely to be brought into force;

(c) whether Government have received any enquiries from the public seeking clarification whether Section 30 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act requires the nationals of Foreign States, already in employment in India, to obtain Reserve Bank's permission; and

(d) if so, whether any clarification has been issued and if so, the contents thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). The guidelines and rules necessary for the administration of the various provisions in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, are being finalised.

(b) The Act will come into force from the 1st January, 1974.

(c) and (d). While no enquiries have been received from the public so far, the effect of Section 30 is also retrospective and foreign nationals already in employment will also require Reserve Bank's permission, in case such a national intends to make remittances abroad out of the moneys received by him in India by reason of such employment.

Fixation of Procurement Price of Cotton

2813. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab has urged the Union Government to fix the procurement price of Cotton before the harvest;

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

(c) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has set up purchase Centres for cotton, including Amritsar District and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Government's present policy does not envisage fixing procurement prices for cotton. The question of fixing minimum support prices on the basis of recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission is under Government's active consideration.

(c) The Cotton Corporation of India is purchasing kapas at the centre in Punjab State:

1. Abohar,
2. Bhatinda,
3. Bhuchia,
4. Faridkot,
5. Fazilka,
6. Gidderbha,
7. Goniaa,

8. Jaitu,
9. Kotkapura.
10. Malout,
11. Maur,
12. Muktsar,
13. Patti,
14. Raman,
15. Rampurphul.

Proposal to Manufacture Cyclone Warning Radar

2815. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal to manufacture indigenous cyclone warning radars;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) where those radars will be installed and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Messrs. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, have undertaken the manufacture of cyclone warning radars indigenously for the use of the India Meteorological Department.

(b) The project consists of the development and manufacture of four cyclone warning radars with certain imported components and test equipment. The total cost will be about Rs. 102 lakhs.

(c) The radars are expected to be supplied during the period 1974 to 1976. These will be installed at Bombay and Goa on the west coast and Karaikal and Masulipatnam on the east coast.

Purchase of Jute in Tripura by Jute Corporation of India

2816. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the Jute Corporation of

India has purchased or proposes to purchase jute in Tripura this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The Jute Corporation of India has been purchasing raw jute in Tripura during the current season.

Decline in the Profits earned by S.T.C.

2817. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits earned by the State Trading Corporation have declined from Rs. 14.2 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 11.7 crores in 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The net profit earned by the State Trading Corporation decreased from Rs. 14.2 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 11.4 crores in 1972-73.

(b) The decline in profits is due to reduced margin of profit on various raw materials imported by the STC, an effort to absorb some of the steep increase in international prices by the STC, and greater emphasis on export even where profits are not substantial.

Mismanagement of the Institute of Jute Technology

2818. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continual mismanagement of the Institute of Jute Technology, controlled by the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to take over the Institute in the interest of the Jute Industry and its tech-

nological training and the employees of the Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have not received any complaint about the mismanagement of the Institute.

(b) Does not arise.

Separate Chamber of Commerce for Public Sector Undertakings

2819. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the interest of Public Sector industries and undertakings Government are considering a proposal to constitute a separate Chamber of Commerce for Public Sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No proposal is under the consideration of Government. Some chief executives of public enterprises, however, decide to set up a Central Information Room in New Delhi in September 1970 under the name of "New Horizon". The organisation was renamed as the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises recently. The main objectives of the Standing Conference are:

- (i) to promote a better understanding among the public of the individual and collective contribution of public enterprises to the economic development of the nation;
- (ii) to provide a forum for mutual exchange of ideas and experiences and for collective thinking on matters of common interest;
- (iii) to promote business potential and provide business information; and
- (iv) to undertake or sponsor Research Projects on public sector problems.

Working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

2820. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India is satisfactory;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Considering the nature and complexities of the varied tasks it has to perform, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been making a steady and satisfactory progress since its inception in April 1971. Its working is constantly reviewed by its Board of Directors with a view to improve its usefulness for revival of sick/closed units. Government also keeps a watch on its progress.

Upto 31st October, 1973, the Corporation has sanctioned reconstruction assistance to 68 Industrial units involving a sum of Rs. 1373.58 lakhs, including guarantees. These units involve a labour force of 49,133.

Apart from providing financial assistance to sick/closed units, the Corporation also extends guidance and help in revitalising the management, administration and technical, financial and marketing structures of the assisted units in order to ensure their early revival. According to the Corporation, 23 of these assisted units have already made appreciable progress on their road to revival.

Overage and Uneconomic Coffee Plantations in India

2821. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Coffee plantations in India with small grower sector

as well as with large grower sector, their economic longevity and how many hectares of these have become over-age and uneconomic;

(b) whether any replanting Loans Scheme are in operation to help Coffee growers to undertake a regular programme of replacing over-aged and uneconomic plants by high-yielding and disease resistant plants so as to increase production and boost foreign exchange earnings and how far the Coffee Board is able to meet the demands for such Loans;

(c) to what extent is any, are the Nationalised Banks and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation are helping the growers to meet the cost of replantations;

(d) whether subsidies are being paid to the growers and how far do the rates compare with the subsidy allowed by the Tea Board to the growers of Tea Plantations, irrespective of the size of the holding; and

(e) if not, whether it would be possible to allow them depreciation allowance on the standing bushes for the State Agricultural Income-tax purposes, similar to the one which has been included in the price structure of rubber?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total number of registered coffee plantations in India as on 31st March, 1972 was 43,257 comprising of 42,220 small holdings (not exceeding 50 acres) and 1037 large estates. The economic life of coffee plantations is 40 to 50 years. According to the estimates made in 1964 about 48,560 hectares of coffee plantations had become uneconomic from average moribund plants.

(b) Coffee Board is operating a Replanting loan Scheme to help coffee growers undertake a regular replanting programme. Under this scheme loans are offered at Rs. 3,000 per acre of which 25 per cent is paid as subsidy to small growers from 1973-74. Prior to this the entire assistance was being given as loans only. The scheme of the Board has been

in operation for 5½ years. The progress of the scheme is as under:—

- (i) Loans sanctioned—Rs. 93 lakhs.
- (ii) Subsidy sanctioned—Rs. 4.52 lakhs.
- (iii) Area for which sanctioned—1407 hectares.

(c) After the establishment of Agricultural Refinance Corporation in 1963, Scheduled commercial banks with financial backing of the Corporation are advancing long term loans to coffee planters for development including replantation. Information regarding quantum of loans made available by the banks for replanting is not available.

(d) Subsidy is offered by Coffee Board to small growers at Rs. 1853 per hectare in conjunction with loan assistance at Rs. 5560 per hectare leading to a total financial assistance of Rs. 7413 per hectare. Tea Board provides assistance for replanting either as loan or as subsidy at the following rates:

- (i) Loans to Tea Estates irrespective of size. Rs. 11,250 per hectare to gardens in plains.
Rs. 13,750 per hectare to gardens in hills.
- (ii) Subsidy to Tea Estates irrespective of size. Rs. 500/- per hectare to gardens in plains.
Rs. 5000/- per hectare to gardens in hills.

Unlike Tea, large growers in coffee are not eligible for subsidy.

(e) The question of allowing coffee planters depreciation allowance on standing bushes for purposes of State Agricultural Income Tax does not fall within the purview of Central Government.

Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu

2824. SHRI THA KIRUITINAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu and other States with its installed capacity and actual production;

(b) the total number of Looms and requirements of yarn in Tamil Nadu and in other States; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn allotted to Tamil Nadu and other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Statement No. 1 giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5866/73].

(b) Total number of handlooms and authorised powerlooms in Tamil Nadu and other States is given in Statement No. 2 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5866/73]. On the assumption that all hank yarn has gone to handlooms and all cone yarn to powerlooms the average availability of cotton yarn per handloom and per powerloom per month during 1972 was 7.91 Kgs. and 56 Kgs. respectively.

(c) Statement No. 3 giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5866/73].

Agreement with Japan regarding Iron Ore

2825. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation led by the Chairman, MMTC visited Japan during October, 1973;

(b) whether agreement regarding price of Iron Ore has been signed; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A delegation led by the Chairman MMTC visited Japan during the latter half of September, 1973.

(c) The Japanese buyers have since agreed to a mark up in prices of Baila-

dila iron ore, Redi finess besides ad-hoc payment on the exports already made.

Proposal to away with Ad-Hocism in S.T.C.

2826. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to do away with ad-hocism in the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, outlines and reasons thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such a change will be helpful in earning of foreign exchange by the State Trading Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). The STC has formulated a Roll-on-Plan projecting their import/export turnover for a period of three years against their present practice of preparing their performance budget for one year.

(b) and (c). Such a long term approach is likely to result in continuity of availability of raw materials purchased at more competitive prices and better planning of exports. It is difficult to quantify the benefits of such a strategy.

Increase in Export of Iron Ore

2827. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the export of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the names of countries to which export is being made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Iron ore valued at Rs. 109.79 crores was exported in 1972-73 as against Rs. 104.70 crores in 1971-72. Exports were made mainly to Japan Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

M.M.T.C.'s Plan for Iron Ore Exports

2828. SHRI P.M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the world wide steel recession over, the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation has embarked on an ambitious export programme in iron ore;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan for export of iron ore; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned as a result thereof?

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

(b) and (c). M.M.T.C. has embarked on a plan to consolidate and expand exports to traditional markets namely Japan and East European countries besides entering new markets in Taiwan, Korea and West Europe. As a result of these efforts, MMTC expects to increase its exports of iron ore from the present level of Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 115 crores by 1974-75 and Rs. 135 crores by 1975-76.

Persons Arrested in Connection with Printing of fake notes in Shivakashi, Tamil Nadu.

2829. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether twelve persons including the owner of a litho press were arrested in Shivakashi in Tamil Nadu for allegedly printing of fake currency notes; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Bank Operations in Trivandrum

2830. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banking operations and financial transactions through the Banks have come to a standstill in Trivandrum as reported in the "Indian express" Madurai dated the 27th September, 1973; and

(b) the steps taken to redress the difficulties faced by public and State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). Owing to inter-union rivalry between employees belonging to All India Bank Employees Association and National Union of Bank Employees in Kerala, only 7 out of 21 banks are reported to be participating in the clearing house operations at Trivandrum, thereby affecting financial transactions through banks.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that it is continuing to explore possibilities of normalising the working of clearing house operations. With a view to mitigating hardships to the public on account of disruption in the clearing house, Reserve Bank had advised all commercial banks that they may temporarily accommodate their constituents, both borrowers and depositors, to the extent possible by purchasing local cheques, drafts, etc., deposited in their accounts for collection, special consideration being shown in respect of cheques drawn by Government departments/companies of good standing and repute as also demand drafts drawn on local banks.

Problem of Sick Tea Gardens in Bengal

2831. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of sick tea gardens the Dooars and Darjeeling, Bengal; and

(b) if so, what effective steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The task force set up to evolve a viable and long term strategy for the growth of the tea industry and promotion of exports, has examined the problems of closed and sick tea gardens and has made its recommendations on the subject. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Foreign Aid in 1973-74

2832. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of foreign aid which India is getting in the current financial year and for the Fifth Five Year Plans;

(b) by how much the shortfall remains to fulfil the target and steps being taken to fill it up; and

(c) what are the financial burden of the Central Government in the State Plans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The utilisation of external assistance in the current year is expected to be Rs. 700 crores. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the amount of foreign aid which would be available for the Fifth Plan.

(b) The Fourth Plan document had estimated receipts on account of external

assistance at Rs. 4130 crores against which the likely receipts during the Fourth Plan period are expected to amount to about Rs. 3850 crores.

(c) Central Assistance for the States was estimated at Rs. 3500 crores during the Fourth Plan. The quantum and pattern of assistance for the Fifth Plan is yet to be determined.

Cost, Passenger and Load Capacity of 'Air Bus'

2833. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :

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

(a) whether 'Air-Bus' was recently on a test flight in India; and

(b) if so, the cost of the aircraft together with its passenger and load capacity?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) A-300-B airbus manufactured by M/s. Airbus Industries, France was on a demonstration flight tour of India in November 1973.

(b) The cost of the aircraft as indicated by the manufacturers, for delivery in 1974-75 is U.S. \$15.21 millions excluding support facilities and spares. The passenger capacity, in the configuration offered to Indian Airlines is 292 with a total pay load capacity of about 31 tonnes.

Investment by Private West German Entrepreneurs

2834. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investments by private entrepreneur of West Germany in India has been declining during the past six months; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Figures in respect of private investment from West Germany during the last six months are not readily available. However, during the six months ended September, 1973, 4 proposals involving West German private investment were approved by Government as against one proposal each during the six months ended March 1973 and September, 1972 respectively.

Maitra Committee Report on Weights and Measures

2835. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the main findings and the action being taken on the Report of Maitra Committee on Weights and Measures appointed by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Over 100 findings emerge from the Maitra Committee's Report. The main findings are given in the attached statement.

Copies of the Report are placed in the Parliament Library for information of Members.

The Report has been circulated to the State Governments, Central Government Departments, consumer societies, scientific and educational institutions, eminent scientists, international bodies, associations of trade and industry and others concerned to elicit suggestions.

Statement

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE MAITRA COMMITTEE

(A) Findings with regard to the Central Legislation

(1) Replacement of the existing Standards of Weights and Measures Act,

1956, by new legislation for adopting the International System of Units, (SI), as recommended by the General Conference on Weights and Measures, (CGPM), and the International Organisation of Legal Metrology, (OIML), in both of which India is a member.

(2) Provision to maintain and realise the standards of weights and measures in the internationally approved manner.

(3) Imposition of penalties for the contravention of the Standards laid down in the Central Act and also the strengthening of the provisions with regard to the enforcement of the law.

(4) Regulation of inter-State trade and commerce in weights and measures, (including weighting and measuring instruments) as well as in commodities sold, delivered or distributed by weight, measure of number, either in the loose form or in the packaged form.

(5) The approval of models of weighing and measuring instruments (like taximeter, watermeter, electricity meter, blood pressure instruments etc.) before their regular production to ensure that they perform accurately when put to use.

(6) Establishment of a Central Institute for imparting training in weights and measures.

(7) Recognition of the decimal system of numeration for use in India.

(8) Regulation of export and import of weights, measures and commodities in packaged form.

(9) Establishment, in a phased manner, of a National Meteorological Laboratory, by expanding and modernising the Standards Group of the National Physical Laboratory.

(B) Findings with regard to Model State Legislation

(1) Extension of the scope of the Act to weights and measures used in commercial transactions, industrial production and in ensuring human health and human safety, as recommended by the OIML.

(2) Regulation of manufacture, repair and sale of weights and measures, as recommended by OIML.

(3) Verification and inspection of weights and measures, their seizure, forfeiture, etc.

(4) Regulation of sale, distribution or delivery of commodities in the loose form and as packaged commodities within the State.

(5) Enhanced punishments for the contravention of the provisions of the State Act.

(C) Central Finding

(1) The poorer sections of society would be defrauded annually of Rs. 320 crores, if an error of one percent arises in the weight or measure or the weighing or measuring practice. The error could extend to 5 percent in the absence of proper enforcement and could cause a loss of Rs. 8,000 crores in a five-year period and a corresponding gain to a few traders.

(2) The Government revenues would fall short annually by over Rs. 30 crores for just one percent error and by more than Rs. 150 crores over 5 years. This figure does not include the losses caused to Railways, Postal and other Departments on account of inaccurate weights and measures.

(3) The quality and performance of industrial products would improve, particularly in industries which use techniques of mass production, if the accuracy of dimensions of parts is ensured by measuring with instruments and gauges calibrated against appropriate standard weight or measure.

(4) For ensuring human health and human safety, it is essential that measuring instruments used for diagnosing illnesses, for the control of noise, illumination and for regulation of pollution of air, water on land should be calibrated against the appropriate standards of weights and measures.

(5) Weights and measures used in school are mostly inaccurate. The manufacture

of such weights and measures should be controlled to ensure accuracy and better science training.

Cash Incentive given to exporters of ready made garments and other handicraft items

2836. SHRI H. M. PATEL:

SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cash incentives given to the Indian exporters for export of ready-made garments and other handicraft items during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the cash incentive on ready made garments and other handicrafts have been considerably reduced and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether reduction in the cash incentive would correspondingly reduce the competitiveness of the Indian exporters in the world market; and

(d) the extent to which our foreign exchange earning may be affected as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Cash incentives on export of cotton textiles are given by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation. The rates of assistance vary from time to time taking into account the international prices and domestic demand for textiles. In view of the higher unit realisation now available for our textiles in the overseas markets, these rates, (including these on ready-made garments) were recently reduced. As the Federation do not keep a separate record of incentives paid on garments exports, the actual disbursements of incentives on export of ready-made garments are not available. As for handicrafts, an air-freight subsidy is provided in certain cases; from December 1972 and the rates are not reduced.

(c) In view of the present buoyancy in the overseas markets, the reduction in the rates of cash incentives on ready-made

garments is not likely to affect the competitiveness of our exporters in the world market.

(d) Does not arise.

Decline in States Revenue from Taxes

2837. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is worried over the decline in the rate of growth in the tax yields in the States, which is bound to affect their ways and means position:

(b) if so, the extent of decline in the tax yields, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) There has been no decline in the tax yields in the States.

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

Profiteering and Blackmarketing in Raw Jute Trade

2838. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India which had started operating in the raw jute market would be able to eliminate profiteering and black marketing in the trade; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has achieved success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). To the extent the Jute Corporation of India offers an alternative outlet for sale of raw jute, the scope for blackmarketing profiteering etc. is restricted. The Government plans to gradually expand the role of the Jute Corporation of India in the raw jute trade.

Share of States in Revenue from Income-Tax

2839. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Centre has decided to allocate any percentage of share in Income-tax collections to the States; and

(b) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Under Clause (2) of Article 270 of the Constitution, a share of the taxes on income (other than agricultural income) levied and collected by the Central Government is to be assigned to States. The percentage of the net collections of taxes on income so assignable to the States in each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 was prescribed in 1969. The percentage of the share allocable to the States with effect from 1974-75 will be determined in the light of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, whose Report is expected to be presented to Parliament shortly.

Financial Aid from World Bank

2840. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank President had assured the Government of India for the continued Bank aid for the development programme; and

(b) if so, a gist of talks held and progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The President of the World Bank had general discussions with Government regarding India's development programme and the role of the Bank group in support of the programme.

Robbery in Anantnag branch Punjab National Bank, Srinagar

2841. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any robbery took place in the Anantnag Branch of the Punjab National Bank in Jammu and Kashmir on the 5th November, 1973;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Punjab National Bank has reported that, on the night of the 4th November 1973, a burglary took place at its Anantnag Branch and the matter was reported to the police. The police investigations are continuing.

Scheme for overall promotion of Sea Food Export

2842. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a Rs. 26 crore scheme for the overall promotion of sea food exports during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin has submitted a scheme for an outlay of Rs. 26.92 crores for the overall promotion of sea food exports during the Fifth Plan. The sanctioned outlay under the Plan will be available only after the Fifth Plan Document is finally approved.

(b) The scheme submitted by the Marine Products Export Development

Authority inter alia includes the setting up of model fish processing plant, market and product research and market development.

Misuse of Bank Loans by Black Marketeers

2843. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the bank loans are being misused by black marketeers and hoarders; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (b). Bank credit for sensitive commodities is subject to rigorous selective credit controls administered by the Reserve Bank of India, the main objective of these controls being prevention of hoarding of sensitive commodities. These control measures have been further tightened by the Reserve Bank of India in the context of the credit policy for the 1973-74 busy season announced on the 16th November, 1973.

Expansion of larger houses to combat Inflation

2844. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leading economists of the country have urged Government to relax the present restrictions on the expansion of 'the larger houses' to combat inflation;

(b) whether they have made any suggestion; and

(c) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and other economists in their recent publication "In-

nation and India's Economic Crisis" have stated that in addition to the increase in agricultural production, industrial production need to be increased substantially for meeting the challenge of inflation. While they are in favour of "promoting production by small/medium firms and, thus altering the entire pattern of industrial production towards a reduction and eventual elimination of the concentration of economic power and the hold of monopoly/oligopoly production", they feel that this will take some time. In the context of the need to increase production in the short period, it has, *inter alia*, been suggested that—

"(i) firms truly monopolistic in character by producing commodities in which only one producer can economically exist should be located in the public sector, but with managerial autonomy combined with accountability;

(ii) Oligopolistic firms should be allowed to expand production as long as alternative production is not available and, in any case, they should be permitted to reach optimum size ranges so that consumers are able to get low cost, low price supplies. At the same time, special tax measures should be devised to syphon off their large profits into the public exchequer;

(iii) A policy decision should be taken to bring oligopolistic firms into the joint sector to increase public accountability with special reference to sales and purchases and pay better attention to the consumer interest; and

(iv) Oligopolistic firms preferably on a consortium basis, should be licensed for working in backward regions which have natural endowments favourable to production."

Increase in Export of Textile to U.S.A.

2845. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's textile export to America this year will exceed the present annual quota; and

(b) if so, by how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During the quota year ended the 30th September, 1973, we have fulfilled the U.S.A. quota for cotton textiles. For the Quota year starting October 1, 1973, the quota levels are still being negotiated and as such it is premature to forecast export levels with regard to quotas to be fixed at present.

India's trade with East Asian countries.

2846. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended a meeting with the Commercial representatives in 12 countries of the East Asia Region at Singapore in the month of October, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the conference reviewed India's trade with the 12 countries of the Region;

(c) the outcome of the review; and

(d) whether his Ministry proposes to enter into bilateral trade arrangements with these countries?

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

(c) In the course of the review, problems in expanding the trade with these countries were identified and possible

solutions were examined. Export target for the current year and the following three years in respect of each country were drawn up. These targets aim at an overall 16 per cent per annum average growth rate in exports over the period 1973-74 to 1976-77.

(d) Bilateral trade agreements/arrangements already exist with Burma, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand. The possibility and the desirability of entering into similar arrangements with other countries of East Asia is kept under continuous review. Conclusion of such arrangements, however, depends upon mutual interest.

Bonus demanded by Employees of L.I.C. and General Insurance

2847. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance have demanded 20 per cent bonus;

(b) if so, the reaction of the management thereto; and

(c) the quantum of bonus the management proposes to pay to the employees and what is its basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. In fact the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation have demanded 25 per cent bonus.

(b) and (c). The demand of L.I.C. employees for such higher bonus is under negotiation.

Keeping in view the profits, the quantum paid last year, the level of the normal emoluments of the employees and the quantum of bonus paid by comparable employers in the Public Sector, the decision of G.I.C. to pay 15 per cent of gross salary, as bonus for the year 1972 (payable in 1973) is considered by G.I.C. to be fair and reasonable.

Payment of Interim Relief to employees of Akbar Hotel

2848. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Akbar Hotel employees have not yet been paid their interim relief; and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for early payment of interim relief to Akbar Hotel employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) and (b). The employees of Akbar Hotel receive consolidated emoluments which are inclusive of all allowances. The employees have requested for an increase in emoluments due to rise in the cost of living. The matter is under consideration.

**अक्टूबर 1973 में कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल
करने के कारण अकबर होटल को हुई हानि**

2849. श्री आर. एन. बर्मन : क्या पर्यटक और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : अक्टूबर, 1973 में कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल करने के परिणामस्वरूप अकबर होटल, नई दिल्ली को कितनी हानि हुई ?

पर्यटक और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. सरोजिनी महिषी) : अकबर होटल में अक्टूबर, 1973 में कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई परन्तु काम में आंशिक रूप से रुकावट आई थी। काम रुकावट के कारण परिणाम-स्वरूप हुई हानि का अनुमान 50 हजार रुपये लगाना जाता है।

Visit of World Bank's Team to Drought prone areas in India

2850. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Mission for drought prone areas recently visited our country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the report of the Mission or the talks they had with our officials?

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

(b) In their discussions with our officials, the mission members broadly indicated interest in supporting the programme.

Import Entitlements given to Maruti Shareholders

2851. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 899 on the 27th July, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the information about import entitlements given to the major shareholders to Maruti Limited and its Directors has since been collected;

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

(c) if the information has not been collected the reasons for this inordinate delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The information is still being collected.

Control of Controller of Insurance over Perquisites and Salaries paid to top Officers of General Insurance Companies

2852. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Controller of Insurance has exercised or exercises any control over the perquisites and salaries paid to the top officers of the General Insurance Companies;

(b) the details of such perquisites and salaries of cadres drawing over Rs. 2,000 per month in the two years before and after the nationalisation; and

(c) whether Government would drastically bring down the salaries and perquisites in order to achieve at least some income expenditure equality.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). The Controller of Insurance exercised control over the appointment, reappointment, termination of appointment and remuneration including perquisites of a Managing or whole-time Director, Manager or Chief Executive Officer of every insurer, by whatever name called, during the period 1st June, 1969 to 13th May, 1971.

(b) The powers conferred on the Controller of Insurance referred to above were restricted among others to the perquisites and salaries of the Managing or whole time Directors, Managers and/or the Chief Executive Officers; they did not extend to the monetary benefits payable to other top officers even if they drew over Rs. 2,000 per month. In some cases the basic salary of the Chief Executive Officer was even less than Rs. 2,000 per month. Each of the large number of insurers had its own terms and conditions of service and in many cases there were no salary cadres as such.

The perquisites sought to be paid to Managing/whole time Directors, Managers or Chief Executive Officers differed from Company to Company and each case was considered by Controller of Insurance on merits. The various types of perquisites come across so far and sanctioned by the Controller of Insurance fall under the following broad heads:—

- (1) Earned and sick leave
- (2) Provident Fund
- (3) Pensionary benefits

- (4) Gratuity
- (5) Personal accident insurance/Life Insurance cover
- (6) House Rent/House facility
- (7) Medical benefits for employee and his family
- (8) Conveyance facility/car allowance
- (9) Provision of Company driver
- (10) Telephone at residence
- (11) Annual vacation allowance/ House Travel facility
- (12) Entertainment allowance
- (13) Fuel allowance
- (14) Domestic servant facility
- (15) Club membership
- (16) Air Conditioning facility at residence
- (17) Educational facility.

Note.—For the purpose of perquisites, listed above the dearness allowance and bonus have been excluded.

(c) The Government have already set up a Committee (Mathrani Committee) to evolve uniform pay scales and service conditions for the employees of the General Insurance Companies. In the light of the Committee's recommendations, the question of level of salaries and perquisites payable to various categories of employees will be taken up for consideration.

The question of equality between the income and expenditure in the case of General Insurance Companies does not arise, as, according to provisions of Section 40C of the Insurance Act, 1938, which have been made applicable to the Acquiring Companies (but not to the General Insurance Corporation of India), the expenditure has to form but a portion of the premium income.

Assessments of Cotton Mills for Income-Tax

2853. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint from either a Government Department of private person about the charging of on-money by the Mills in States other than Tamil Nadu following the stay granted by the Courts to the Cotton Mills in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Income-tax Department has computed the difference between the price fixed under the Cotton Yarn Control Order and the sales made freely by the Tamil Nadu Mills.

(c) whether the Department of Income-tax has been or will be instructed to assess the other Mills on the basis of the prices realised by the Tamil Nadu Mills, the difference being treated as on-money realised by these Mills from their purchasers; and

(d) if not, the reason for not doing this?

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

(b) to (d). This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government recently. It is being examined and necessary action will be taken as may be called for under the Income-tax Act.

Special variety of yarn for surgical bandages

2854. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether firms which produce surgical bandages require special variety of yarn;

(b) whether this year yarn used or surgical bandages was in short supply; and

(c) what action has been taken to meet the requirements for these firms?

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

(b). There was general shortage of cotton yarn of all varieties.

(c). With the removal of distribution control on cotton yarn upto counts 80s, the manufacturers of surgical bandages can meet their requirements from open market at notified prices.

Remittances by Foreign Firms

2855. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4249 on the 24th August, 1973 regarding remittances by foreign firms and state:

(a) whether the list of foreign companies, branches as well as subsidiaries as given by him is complete;

(b) if not, which are the companies left out;

(c) paid up capital, total assets, turn over and gross profits of each of the companies enlisted in the Statements I and II, year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72; and

(d) whether Government agrees that the remittances by these companies are highly disproportionate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Statements I and II appended to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4249 answered on the 24th August, 1973 were complete with regard to the names of all branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies which either made remittances or were given approvals to make remittances, between 1969-70 and 1971-72 on account of profits/dividends, technical know-how fees, royalty and head office expenses. The information about remittances made by Mercantile Bank Ltd. at S. No. 111 of Statement I mentioned above should however be amended to read as in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5867/73].

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

Appointment of a non-official as Chairman of Tea Board

2856. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Chief Minister has recently made a few suggestions with regard to the appointment of a non-official as Chairman of the Tea Board;

(b) whether the Chief Minister has proposed that a particular person should be selected for the purpose;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by 'Darpan', a Bangali weekly published from Calcutta dated 26th October, 1973 (p. 1) on the same issue; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No such specific proposal has been made to this Ministry.

(c). Do not arise.

(d). Yes, Sir.

(e) Government are already considering the question of selecting a suitable person for appointment to the post of Chairman, Tea Board.

Voluntary Cloth Price Control Scheme

2857. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the present policy of voluntary price control scheme has not served the basic purpose of supplying cloth to consumers at a fair price;

(b) whether it has also been alleged that the mills have taken advantage of the very provision of stamping prices to claim higher prices; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There have been some allegations to this effect mentioned.

(c) The operation of the scheme is under review and a revised scheme is being worked out.

News-item captioned "STC Sleeps while papers starved of newsprint"

2858. SHR JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 20th October, 1973 under the caption "STC Sleeps while papers starved of newsprint; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Newsprint to the extent of 145 tons had accumulated as a result of short landings in various consignments over a period, on which STC had preferred claims. STC have now taken the stocks without prejudice to their claims. The outstandings to the clearing agent is not fully connected with this accumulated stock.

As regards purchase of newsprint from Scandinavia, the STC contracted purchase of as large a quantity as was possible in the circumstances.

Circulation of currency

2859. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of currency in circulation in this country; and

(b) the amount of currency notes in the various denominations from Rupee 1 to Rupees ten thousand?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The total amount of currency in circulation as on 31st October, 1973 is Rs. 6034.1 crores.

(b) Figures of denominational break-up of currency notes in circulation are available upto 31st July 1973 and are indicated below:—

Denomination	Value (Rupees)
Re. 1	274,68,85,000.00
Rs. 2	69,31,66,058.00
Rs. 5	377,71,26,040.00
Rs. 10	1826,34,79,160.00
Rs. 20	225,54,13,060.00
Rs. 100	3012,13,16,000.00
Rs. 1000	44,52,99,000.00
Rs. 5000	30,84,15,000.00
Rs. 10000	28,37,90,000.00
TOTAL	5889,48,89,318.00

Airports and Air routes which are remunerative

2860. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the airports in the country which are remunerative;

(b) what are the air routes in the country which are remunerative; and

(c) what is the criteria taken into consideration while operating unremunerative airports and air routes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) to (c). None of the civil aerodromes in India is remunerative when compared to the investments made to bring them up to the required standards. They are operated for providing civil aviation infra-structure facilities in the country and are not run on purely commercial considerations.

Out of 102 routes operated in 1971-72 by Indian Airlines 21 were profitable. While Indian Airlines are expected to function on commercial principles, they, as a public utility service, have also to run certain air services, which are unremunerative in the larger interest of the country.

Proposal to associate consumers with management of S.T.C.

2861. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centralisation of imports with the S.T.C. has affected its serviceability and utility to clientele; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to associate consumers with the management of the S.T.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Canalisation of imports through the STC has resulted in purchases of various raw materials being made in bulk at internationally competitive prices and their equitable distribution to actual users at reasonable prices.

(b) The STC has set up Advisory Committees for various raw materials imported by the Corporation, which include representatives of consumers.

Operation of new routes by Indian Airlines

2862. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances and conditions

under which Indian Airlines starts operating new routes;

(b) the new routes which have been started during the current year or are proposed to be started before the end of the current financial year;

(c) whether private operators are given permission to operate on short distance routes only for short periods; and

(d) the names of private operators which are operating in the country at present, the routes on which they operate and the duration for which they have been given permission in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Indian Airlines take into account the following factors while deciding the operation of new services:

(i) Tourist interest.

(ii) Affinity between points to be considered for airlinking.

(iii) Alternative modes of transport.

(iv) Economic development of the area.

(v) Viability based on traffic potential.

(b) A thrice weekly Calcutta-Silchar-Imphal-Dimapur service was introduced on 1st of May, but had to be withdrawn due to shortage of capacity.

(c) and (d). Private operators who fulfil the conditions laid down in Schedule XI to the Aircraft Rules 1937 may be permitted to operate scheduled air services between points not served by the Corporation on a regular basis, for a period not exceeding 5 years. However, no private operator is presently operating scheduled air services.

Private operators holding non-scheduled permit from the Director General of Civil Aviation can, however, operate non-scheduled flights (both passenger and cargo) on a day-to-day basis. Such flights are presently being operated by Safari Airways in the Bombay region, by

Jamair Co. in the Calcutta region and by The Hindu in the southern region.

Taking Over Management of Indian Tea Centre by Government

2863. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation had suggested to Government to take over the management of the Indian Tea Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI HAHISHI):

(a) and (b). The Tea Board had approached the India Tourism Development Corporation to take over the management of the Tea Centre at Dublin. The India Tourism Development Corporation agreed to consider the proposal if the Management of Tea Centre at London could also be transferred to them. The Government, however, decided that the Tea Centres both at Dublin and London should continue to be run by the Tea Board for the time being.

1973 में भारत आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या

2864. श्री नानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव
श्री कर्तारसिंह राव गायकवाड़ :

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

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष बहुत पर्यटक भारत आये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (सेवा सरोजिनी महिषी)

(क) जी नहीं । इसके विपरीत, जनवरी-मिनम्बर 1973 के दौरान आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में पिछले दो वर्षों की इसी अवधि की तुलना में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, जैसा कि नीचे दी गई तालिका से स्पष्ट है:-

	जनवरी-मिनम्बर के दौरान आने वाले पर्यटक	आने वाले प्रतिशत कुल पर्यटक वृद्धि
1971	223,838	—
1972	231,782	3.5
1973	285,471	23.2

(ख) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि होने के परिणाम स्वरूप सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने की घोषणा

2865. श्री नानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महंगाई सूचकांक नवम्बर 1973 में ही 4 अंक बढ़ गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बढ़ हुए मूल्य सूचकांक के बावजूद भी सरकार ने अभी तक अपने कर्मचारियों को बढ़ा हुआ महंगाई भत्ता देने की घोषणा नहीं की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) से (ग) : औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए (आधार 1960-100) अखिल भारतीय मूल्य सूचकांक के 12 महीने के औसत के आधार पर सितम्बर 1973 के अंत में सूचकांक 224 पर पहुंच जाने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते को एक अतिरिक्त किस्त 1 अक्टूबर, 1973 से मंजूर करने का निर्णय किया गया है। नवम्बर 1973 के सूचकांक आकर अमी तैयार नहीं है और जनवरी 1974 में उनके उपलब्ध होने की उम्मीद है।

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा विदेशों को अन्नक का निर्यात

2866. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा गत तीन महीनों के दौरान विदेशों को कितना अन्नक निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) क्या निम्नो व्यापारियों को भी अन्नक का निर्यात करने की अनुमति है और यदि हां, तो किम प्रकार ; और

(ग) क्या खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने अन्नक के व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु हाल ही में कोई नई योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान विदेशों को खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यातित अन्नक की मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार थी:-

मे० टन

अगस्त 1973	1415.71
सितम्बर 1973	940.41
अक्टूबर 1973	1054.44

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) अन्नक के नियतों को बढ़ाने के लिये खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने कई कदम उठाये हैं जिनमें उपस्कर की सलाई में छोटे साधितकर्त्ताओं को सहायता सलाह तथा निरिक्षण सेवाओं की व्यवस्था, अन्नक के गुणों के विषय में गवेषणा आदि भी शामिल हैं।

Decline in exports to Ceylon during April—September, 1973

2867. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp decline in the exports to Ceylon during the April—September, 1973 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Figures of our exports to Sri Lanka for April—September, 1973, are not yet available. Our exports to Sri Lanka for April—September, 1972 were of the order of Rs. 1270 lakhs. Figures for 1973-74 are available only upto May 1973, according to which our exports to Sri Lanka for April-May, 1973 amounted to Rs. 54 lakhs only compared to Rs. 147 lakhs in the corresponding period April-May of 1972.

(b) The decline in our exports to Sri Lanka has been due to their difficult foreign exchange position.

Increase in the percentage of Tourists in 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73

2868. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

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

(a) the percentage of Tourists likely to increase during the year 1973-74 as compared to the year 1972-73; and

(b) the expected foreign exchange likely to increase as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI):
(a) Tourist arrivals in 1973 are likely to be 16-17 per cent higher than in 1972.

(b) The expected increase in foreign exchange earnings from tourism is Rs. 9 crores (approximately).

Radical change in Trade with East Europe

2869. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pattern of trade with East Europe has undergone radical changes; and

(b) if so, the export of which items have increased considerably as a result thereof during the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In our trade with East Europe it has been our endeavour to increase the share of engineering, consumer and other non-traditional goods in our exports and to increase the share of industrial raw materials and other essential commodities in our imports.

The names of the commodities whose exports have increased considerably during 1973-74 will be known only after the financial year is over.

Amount advanced to Small Scale Industries in Bihar by Nationalised Banks

2870. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2849 on the 10th August, 1973 and state:

(a) the break-up of the amounts advanced by the different Banks to the particular Districts of Bihar for starting new small-scale industries and for improving already installed and functioning industries; and

(b) the District-wise advance to the North Bihar Districts of Madhuban, Darbhanga, Setamarhi, Samastipur, Begusarai, West Champaran, East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saharsa, Katihar and Purnea and what is the latest advance made in 1973 or to be made in 1974?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) and (b). The available data in regard to credit made available by scheduled commercial banks to small scale industry in Bihar and the district-wise break up are given in statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5868/73].

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks to Agricultural Labourers, Marginal Farmers and other weaker sections at concessional rate of interest

2871. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 286 on the 10th August, 1973 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the loan advanced at concessional rate of interest to the Agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and other weaker sections, State-wise, by each of the nationalised banks and in particular in each of the Districts in Bihar selected for this purpose;

(b) whether the private banks have also been asked to advance loans at preferential rates of interests; and

(c) if so, the details about their performance, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The State-wise position regarding outstanding advances of public sector banks under the Differential Interest Rate scheme as at the end of June, 1973 is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5869/73].

The District-wise information in regard to outstanding advances under the Differential Interest Rate scheme in the State of Bihar is not readily available. It will be collected to the extent possible and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. The Differential Interest Rate scheme is being operated by public sector banks only.

(c) Does not arise.

Revision of Foreign Trade Policy with Socialist and Non-aligned Countries

2872. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been or are being taken to make a qualitative shift in our foreign trade with the socialist and non-aligned countries of the world to drastically reduce our dependence upon the dollar and sterling areas;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). It has been one of the constant endeavour of the Government to diversify the composition and direction of the country's foreign trade. During the last few years substantial progress has been achieved by increasing level of trade with non-aligned countries and countries in the Socialist Bloc.

Granting of loans to Small Traders and Shopkeepers by Hissar Branch of State Banks of India

2873. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the local authorities of Hissar Branch of State Bank of India are creating difficulties in granting loans to small traders and shopkeepers;

(b) whether they insist on getting security or guarantee from one or two shopkeepers only;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints of money having been demanded from each applicant before loan is sanctioned; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been made and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). The State Bank of India has reported that it is aware of certain complaints in respect of its Hissar Branch. The Bank has further stated that it is having the allegations looked into.

Submission of Report in regard to Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh

2874. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint institutional study team comprising the officers of Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation, Syndicate Bank and Andhra Bank Limited conducted a techno-economic survey of Andhra Pradesh and if so, whether it has submitted its report to Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the main features of their assessment and recommendations, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) A joint institutional study team comprising representative of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, the Syndicate Bank and the Andhra Bank Limited has conducted an industrial potential survey of Andhra Pradesh. The team has not yet submitted its report to the Industrial Development Bank of India. It is understood that the report is likely to be finalised sometime by the end of December, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

Investment from U.K.

2875. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made and the assistance provided by the United Kingdom and its industrialists to the industries in our country;

(b) the industries in which they have invested and assisted; and

(c) whether any new agreements have been signed for the future and if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). *Investment*: The outstanding long term private investments from the United Kingdom in India stood at Rs. 619.5 crores at the close of March, 1970. The fields in which the investments have been made are:—

Manufacturing industries, plantation, petroleum and services.

Assistance: The Government of the United Kingdom does not directly assist the industries in India but, as a Member of the Aid India Consortium, has been providing since 1958 loans on soft terms to the Government of India. These funds

are used to meet the foreign exchange requirements of Indian Industries both on account of maintenance of production and on account of setting up of new capacity through the import of capital goods. The loans so far received from the Government of the United Kingdom upto the end of 1972-73 have aggregated to £ 589 million (Rs. 1117.22 crores) consisting of \$ 531 million (Rs. 1007.20 crores) for financing the aforementioned import needs and \$ 58 million (Rs. 110.02 crores) towards debt relief.

The industries mainly assisted by British aid are:

Heavy electrical industry (including equipment for generation and distribution of power), steel, automobile, engineering, chemicals including fertilizers, oil and petrochemicals, shipping and ship-building, agriculture, etc.

For the current year 1973-74, the Government of the United Kingdom have pledged a sum of £ 63 million (Rs. 119.50 crores) in the Aid India Consortium Meeting held in June, 1973. This amount is yet to be converted into specific loan agreements.

In addition to the above Consortium assistance, Lazard Bros. of U.K., leading a syndicate of British Banks and Barclays Bank Ltd. of U.K. extended to the Government of India loans in the amounts of

£11.5 million (Rs. 21.81 crores) and £2.55 million (Rs. 4.84 crores) respectively for meeting the foreign exchange requirements for the setting up of the Durgapur Steel Plant and for the import of components etc. for manufacture of boilers by M/s. A. V. B. Durgapur for West Bengal State Electricity Board and Damodar Valley Corporation.

(N.B.: The rupee equivalent of the pound sterling amounts in the information given above in respect of assistance is at present Central Exchange Rate of £1 — Rs. 18.968.)

Construction of Hotels

2876. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels constructed by the Central Government in 1971, 1972, and 1973, State-wise;

(b) how many of them have been completed, State-wise; and

(c) the number of rooms so added?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) to (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

State	Name of the Project	Rooms	Remarks
1. Karnataka	Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore	91	The Hotel was inaugurated on 1st May, 1971.
2. Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi Hotel	50	The hotel was commissioned in September, 1973.
3. Rajasthan	Expansion of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur.	20	The expanded block was commissioned during January, 1973.
4. Madhya Pradesh	Expansion of Khajuraho Travellers, Lodge.	40	The unit was inaugurated on 19th November, 1972. It has been renamed the Khajuraho Hotel.
5. Karnataka	Expansion of Hassan Travellers, Lodge.	20	After expansion, the unit was renamed Hassan Motel. The Motel was inaugurated on 27th July 1972.
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Motel	50	The Motel was inaugurated on 9th September, 1972.
7. Tamil Nadu	Mahabalipuram Shore Cottages.	20	The Cottages were inaugurated on 17th December 1972.
8. Kerala	Kovalam (Cottages)	40	The Cottages were inaugurated on 17th December 1972.
9. New Delhi	Akbar Hotel	163	This hotel building constructed by New Delhi Municipal Committee has been leased and furnished by the India Tourism Development Corporation. The hotel was inaugurated on 27th January, 1972.
10. New Delhi	Qutab Hotel	48	This building which were part of the U.S. Aid complex have been renovated by ITDC and inaugurated as a hotel on 4th November, 1973.
TOTAL		542	

Proposal for Development of Wild Life sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh

2877. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been sent by the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Union Government for the development of Wild Life sanctuaries in the State;

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

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only one Scheme for Development of Pakhal Wild Life Sanctuary District Warangal at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was received by the Ministry of Agriculture. Funds to the extent of Rs. 11.65 lakhs for the year 1973-74 were asked for by the State Government under this scheme. The funds are required for:—

- (i) Protection of Wild Life;
- (ii) Introduction of Animals and Birds in the Sanctuary;
- (iii) Preservation and improvement of the Habitat;
- (iv) Setting up of Game farms and breeding centre; and
- (v) Research.

(c) The scheme is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Loan/Credit given by L.I.C. to Public Sector Companies

2878. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loan

or credit given by the Life Insurance Corporation to the Public Sector Companies during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Term loans sanctioned and disbursed by L.I. C. for industrial purposes to Public Sector Companies during the last three years are as under:—

Financial Year	Sanctioned	Disbursed
	(Rupees in lakhs)	

1970-71

1971-72 75.00

1972-73

The above does not include mortgage loans under various housing schemes of the Corporation as that information is not readily available.

Suggestions from U.N. panel on Tax Reforms

2879. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestion made by U.N. Panel on Tax System with regard to tax reforms has since been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) to (c). In accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2562(XXIV) the UN Secretary-General prepared a report on 'Taxation, Mobilization of Resources and Income Distribution in Developing Countries' based on the study of the tax systems of a sample of developing countries. This report was submitted to

the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at its fifty-first session which was held at Geneva from 5th to 30th July 1971. The main conclusions and recommendations of the report were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 1324 answered on the 23rd July, 1971. These conclusions and recommendations are, however, of a general nature. The Economic and Social Council considered this report and adopted two resolutions on 'Mobilization of Financial Resources' and 'Tax Reform Planning'. The Secretary General was also requested to study further the problem relating to mobilization of resources. The Secretary General submitted a note on this subject to the ECOSOC in its fifty-fifth session held at Geneva in May 1973 and the Council decided in August 1973 that further work on the subject of the mobilization of financial resources be continued by the Committee for Development planning of United Nations.

Increase in Prices of Nylon Yarn

2280. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO.
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Nylon Yarn have nearly doubled in the recent months;

(b) whether the prices have been increased in collusion with Government as has been alleged in the press;

(c) if not, what are the reasons for the rise in Nylon Yarn prices; and

(d) what measures Government are taking to bring down the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Prices of nylon yarn are regulated by a voluntary agreement between spinners and weavers under which 75 per cent production is supplied to actual users on mutually agreed price and 25 per cent is sold by the spinners in the open market. There has been no increase in prices of nylon yarn supplied to actual users. Prices of nylon yarn sold in open market are almost

double of the actual users quota price. The price of open market sale quota of 20 dn. nylon yarn was reported to be Rs. 147 per kg. in June, 1973, Rs. 144 per kg. in August, 1973, and Rs. 193 per kg. in October, 1973, and Rs. 151 to Rs. 155 on 26th November, 1973.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Reasons for increase in prices are

(i) Global shortage of caprolactum;

(ii) Consequent under-utilisation of licensed capacity of nylon spinners.

(iii) power cuts where in force in different States.

(d) (i) Every attempt is being made to locate additional supplies of caprolactum.

(ii) Power cuts have since been restored in most of the States.

Alleged sabotaging of policy of P.B.I. by Commercial Banks in regard to expansion of credit

2281. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Scheduled Commercial Banks are sabotaging the policy of the Reserve Bank of India of restricting the expansion of credits in order to check the rise in prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has informed that they have no ground to believe the allegation that Scheduled Commercial Banks are sabotaging their policy to control the expansion of bank credit.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of shares by Indian Oxygen Limited

2882. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2727 on the 9th March, 1973 regarding issue of shares by Indian Oxygen Limited and state:

(a) what is the present pattern of Equity Share-holding of the Indian Oxygen Limited;

(b) what are the foreign company or companies which jointly or severally hold the majority of shares and the amount and percentage of share-holding respectively held by them;

(c) whether there is any proposal to replace the total amount of foreign Share-holding of the Indian Oxygen Limited by distributing them on a particular scheme proposed or approved by Government amongst the present Indian employees of the Company; and

(d) if so, when such a scheme would be introduced and what are the broad outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The pattern of equity share-holding of Indian Oxygen Limited, as given in the company's application for a bonus issue, is as under:—

(i) Foreign company or companies who jointly or severally hold the majority of shares :	66.06%
(ii) Non-resident share-holders other than (i) above :	0.16%
(iii) Directors	0.05%
(iv) Financial Institutions including Insurance Companies & Banks	7.71%
(v) Companies registered under the Companies Act	0.51%
(vi) Others	25.51%
	100.00%

(b) British Oxygen Co. Limited, London, holds equity capital of Rs. 406.93 lakhs which is 66.06 per cent of the total share capital of Indian Oxygen Limited.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

(a) the total bonus shares issued by the Company as compared to the total amount of subscribed capital;

(b) the total amount of dividend paid by the Company to its foreign share holders in respect of bonus shares during the last three years; and

(c) the total amount of dividend paid by the Company during the last three years to similar Indian share holders?

Amount of Bonus shares issued by Indian Oxygen Ltd.

2883. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 9th March, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 2727 regarding the issue of shares by Indian Oxygen Limited and state.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The face value of bonus shares issued by the Indian Oxygen Limited amounts to Rs. 343.73 lakhs as compared to the total amount of subscribed capital of Rs. 16 lakhs.

(b) The total amount of gross dividend (before Income tax deduction) paid by the company to its foreign shareholders

in respect of bonus shares during the last three years ending 30th September 1972 amounts to Rs. 67.23 lakhs.

(c) The total amount of dividend paid by the company during the last 3 years ending 30th September, 1972 in respect of bonus shares to Indian shareholders is Rs. 14.37 lakhs.

Demonstration Staged by Bank Employees to Protest against Extension of Credit to Private Traders

2884. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 1000 Bank employees staged a demonstration outside the Reserve Bank recently to protest against the credit being extended to private traders dealing with essential commodities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to ban the credit facilities to the private traders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) A demonstration by some bank employees was staged on November 7, 1973 outside the Reserve Bank of India. The object of this demonstration had been advertised as lending support to the resolution moved in the past by the workmen's directors in the Boards of some of the nationalised banks, asking the banks to refuse credit to any private distribution agency, including wholesale/retail traders, stockists, mills and factories against the security of wheat, rice, coarse grains, pulses, vanaspati etc.

(b) Bank credit for sensitive commodities is subject to rigorous Selective Credit Controls administered by the Reserve Bank of India. Advances against wheat, except to licensed retail dealers, were prohibited in May 1973. Advances against paddy/rice in Assam have been prohibited since the State's take-over of trade in paddy/rice. In respect of other sensitive commodities, the framework of

these controls consists of (i) maximum limits on level of advances; (ii) fixation of minimum rate of interest; and (iii) fixation of minimum margins. These control measures have been further tightened by the Reserve Bank of India in the context of the credit policy for the 1973-74, busy season announced on the 16th November, 1973.

The Reserve Bank keeps a constant watch on the supply, demand and price position of essential commodities and makes such adjustments in its Selective Credit Control measures as may be necessary to bring about a proper balance between supply and demand and to ensure that bank credit is not misused for hoarding commodities in short supply.

भारतीय उद्योगपतियों द्वारा दक्षिण एशिया में उद्योगों की स्थापना

2885. श्री अनशाह प्रवाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण एशिया में उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें हमारी सरकार संबंधित सरकारों के अनुरोध पर उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) क्या इन उद्योगों की स्थापना में केवल भारतीय मूद्रा संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी का प्रयोग किया जायेगा ; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री ए० सी० जार्ज : (क) भारत सरकार को औद्योगिक संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिये दक्षिण एशियाई देशों की किसी भी सरकार से कोई विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दक्षिण एशियाई देशों को भारतीय वस्तुओं का निर्यात

2886. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने भारत में निमित्त
वस्तुओं का निर्यात करने के लिये दक्षिण
एशिया के कितने देशों के साथ समझौता किया
है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इन समझौतों के अंतर्गत
भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों अथवा फर्मों द्वारा
निर्मित वस्तुओं का भी निर्यात किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या दक्षिण एशिया के देश
भारतीय वस्तुओं के साथ-साथ भारत में
विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुएं आयात
करना चाहते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे भारतीय
व्यापार को हानि नहीं पहुंचेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए.
सी. जर्ज) : (क) माननीय सदस्य का संकेत
शायद दक्षिण एशियाई देशों, अर्थात् अफगा-
निस्तान, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, बंगला देश तथा
श्रीलंका की ओर है । पाकिस्तान के निवाश
इन सभी देशों के साथ भारत के व्यापार
करार है ।

(ख) में (घ) . व्यापार करारों में
सामान्यतः अपने अपने देशों में तैयार होने
वाली वस्तुओं के व्यापार को सुकर बनाने के
लिये परस्पर सहमत उपायों को व्यक्त किया
जाता है । भारत से निर्यातों के मामले में,
देश में विभिन्न कम्पनियों द्वारा तैयार किये
जाने वाली वस्तुओं के बीच कोई फर्क नहीं
किया जाता । भारतीय विनिर्माताओं /
निर्यातकों को विदेशी बाजारों में अपने
उत्पादों की बिक्री बढ़ाने की खुली छूट है और
इसका निश्चय करना खरीदार पर निर्भर है
कि वह किससे मान खरीदेगा ।

दक्षिण एशिया में उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु भारतीय उद्योगपतियों को निमंत्रण

2887. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दक्षिण एशियाई
देशों की सरकारों को आदेशों में उद्योग
स्थापित करने हेतु किन्हीं दो पूर्वाशर्तों के
नाम सुझाये हैं ; और

(ख) देश के उन पूर्वाशर्तों के नाम
तथा संख्या क्या है जिन से दक्षिण एशियाई
देशों की संबंधित सरकारों ने स्वर अथवा
भारत सरकार के माध्यम से आदेश दिए हैं
तथा सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
ए. सी. जर्ज) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Criteria Adopted by the State Bank of
India to Open New Branches in Villages.

2888. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state the criteria adopted by
the State Bank of India to open new
branches in villages for the benefit of
villagers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Main
criteria adopted by the State Bank of
India for opening new branches in rural
areas refer to such aspects as the scope
for stimulating economic growth and em-
ployment opportunities by lending to pri-
ority sectors, the scope for canalising
monetary savings and inculcating banking
habits in the local people and the poten-
tial viability of the offices over an extend-
ed period of time.

Air Service between Delhi and Rajkot

2889. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to restart air service between Delhi and Rajkot in Gujarat State; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have no proposal to operate a Delhi-Rajkot service at present in view of the tight fleet position. Rajkot is well served by air from Bombay.

Big Business Houses dealing in Fish and Fish Products

2890. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of big business houses who exported fish and fish products during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The value of exports for the last three years, year-wise of some of the big business houses were as follows:—

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the Company	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(i) Tata Oil Mills	61	116	91
(ii) India Tobacco	Nil	11	11
(iii) Union Carbide	Nil	Nil	59

Financial Assistance to West Bengal for giving D.A. to State Employees

2891. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to sanction necessary funds to enable the West Bengal Government to increase State employees' dearness allowance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending the similar credit to other States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Permission by Dutch Government to Import Duty-free Jute

2892. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dutch Government have agreed to import duty-free jute from our country; and

(b) if so, the quantum of jute likely to be exported to that country per year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Automations in Income-tax Offices

2893. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether automation is to be introduced in the Income-tax Offices at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether the experiment on introduction of automation was carried out in Bombay and on the basis of the report of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, orders have been placed for importing four computers from U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, whether Government have ascertained the views of the staff and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Government have not under consideration any proposal to introduce automation in Income-tax offices. However, they have approved in principle a scheme for installation of Programmable Calculators at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, for the limited purpose of tax calculations and data compilation in respect of company assessments and other cases with assessed income of over Rs. 1 lakh. To begin with, the setting up of a pilot project in Delhi for the purposes of the scheme has been authorised.

(b) The scheme has been drawn up by the Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income-tax). Order for import of one Calculator has been placed by the D.G.S. & D. through I.S.M., Washington.

(c) Views of the staff have not been ascertained as the scheme does not involve any retrenchment and does not affect the prospects of staff. The scheme is confined to a small minority of assessments estimated at only about one per cent of the total annual disposal and even in this small field, operations under the scheme are limited to only a small segment of the total clerical workload.

Fall in India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

2894. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious situation has arisen due to the steep fall in exchange reserves;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). On the 23rd November, 1973, Reserve Bank of India's foreign balances amounted to Rs. 342.87 crores. After excluding valuation gains amounting to Rs. 54.8 crores, arising from exchange fluctuations, this means a fall of Rs. 87.95 crores since the beginning of the current financial year. The fall, though steep, is not wholly unexpected, and reflects primarily the payments for imports of foodgrains and increased payments for petroleum and petroleum products.

(c) Government is making constant efforts to strengthen the country's balance of payments. Export promotion and import substitution play a major role in this contribution to self-reliance.

Increase in expenses of Nationalised Banks

2895. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenses of nationalised banks have gone up in 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and

(b). The aggregate expenses incurred by

the fourteen nationalised banks as per the published Profit and Loss accounts as on 31-12-70, 31-12-71 and 31-12-72 were as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

Expenditure	31-12-70	31-12-71	31-12-72
(i) Interest on deposits	129.0	163.0	197.0
(ii) Establishment expenses and other expenses	124.0	150.0	176.0
TOTAL	253.0	313.0	373.0

The increase in the interest paid on deposits is on account of increase in the level of deposits mobilised, and the rate of interest payable is governed by the Reserve Bank of India's directives. The increase in the level of establishment and other charges is due to the overall expansion in the activities of these banks.

During the period 1970 to 1972, the nationalised banks opened 3161 branches and have also substantially increased the credit to the priority sectors. This involved sizeable additions to the staff, cost of training, additional supervision expenses over a much larger number of advances and preliminary expenses in opening branches. The newly opened branches will take some time to start earning profits. However, considering the overall increase in the activities of the banks, the increase in expenses cannot be considered to be disproportionately large.

(c) Banks keep the level of expenses to a reasonable proportion of the increase in business by having a closer control over their expenses. Government are also constantly reviewing the performance of the banks and urging them to take various steps to economise expenditure, wherever possible.

Impact of Rise in Prices of Foodgrains and Petroleum

2896. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent decision of Government to increase the prices of foodgrains and petroleum products has resulted in general price rise and index of wholesale prices; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). In the construction of the Wholesale Price Index for cereals both issue prices and open market prices are used. The rise in the Index for cereals between 27th Oct. and 3rd November, 1973 was 2.5 per cent resulting in a possible increase of 0.3 per cent in the All Commodities Index. In fact, however, the All Commodities Index has declined by 0.4 per cent during the week.

The impact of the increases in the prices of petroleum products on the Index for Mineral Oils is estimated at about 38 per cent, which would result in a rise of 1.17 per cent in the All Commodities Index.

Cases pending for refund of Income Tax

2897. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Income-tax refund cases pending in the various Circles as on 31st March, 1973;

(b) the number of such cases pending during the last three years; and

(c) the various steps taken by Government to dispose of such cases at an early date and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) 6918 direct refund cases were pending as on 31-3-1973;

(b) Pendency of the refund cases during the last three years is as under:—

Date of Pendency	No. of direct refund cases pending
31-3-1971	4,088
31-3-1972	10,043
31-3-1973	6,918

(c) Details of the legal as well as administrative measures taken for expediting the disposal of refund cases are as under:—

Legal measures:

Time-limit has been prescribed under the law for the grant of refund, on the expiry of which the Government is liable to pay the assessee simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of the refund.

Administrative measures:

(i) Refund Circles have been created to deal with the direct refund cases exclusively. Such Circles are functioning at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Delhi.

(ii) Refund Weeks are being observed by the Department all over the country for expediting the disposal of refund cases.

(iii) Complaint Register is being maintained in the offices of the Commissioner of Income-tax and Inspecting Assistant Commissioner for recording complaints about delay in disposal of refund claims.

(iv) Instructions emphasising the need for disposing refund cases speedily have been issued by the Board from time to time.

(v) For judging the work of the Income-tax Officers, annual evaluation report has been devised wherein a column has been provided requiring the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner to comment on whether direct refund applications have been disposed of within three months.

(vi) Monthly reports giving the disposal of direct refund claims are required to be submitted to the Board through Commissioner of Income-tax. From these reports a watch is kept over the disposal of such refund claims.

(vii) Instructions have been issued for payment of interest in cases of delayed refunds even without the assessee asking for the payment.

As a result of the various measures taken, the pendency of direct refund cases had come down to 6,918 as on 31-3-73 as against 10,043 as on 31-3-1972.

Export of Tea, Coffee and Medicinal Herbs

2898. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by export of plant products like tea, coffee and medicinal herbs during 1972-73 and 1973 till date; and

(b) whether any assistance is given by Government for exporting plant products specially herbs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Amount of foreign exchange earned by export of tea, coffee

and plant seed etc. used in perfumery, pharmacy etc. is as under:—

(Figures are in Rupees and are provisional)

Commodity	Year 1972-73	Year 1973-74	
(1) Tea	1,53,09,00,000	51,85,00,000	(April 1973 to August 1973).
(2) Coffee	32,93,00,000	29,32,00,000	(April 1973 to October 1973).
(3) Medicinal Herbs (i.e. plant seeds etc. used in perfumery pharmacy etc.)	4,96,00,000	77,00,000	(April 1973 to May 1973).

(b) The assistance given for exporting plant products including medicinal herbs etc., is as below:—

TEA:

Rebate on excise duty varying with prices is granted on tea exports.

COFFEE:

- (i) Grant of rebate on Central Excise Duty on raw coffee purchased in internal market and used in manufacture of processed coffee.
- (ii) Draw-back of customs duty on imported material used in manufacture of French coffee exported.
- (iii) If export prices are higher than internal price a premium will be collected from exporters based on difference between average Prices in Pool Sales and export sales but as a measure of export promotion no premium is collected until this difference reaches Rs. 25, while difference over and above this limit being collected in full.

If internal prices are higher than export prices, a rebate is granted on raw coffee contents in the net weight of processed coffee provided raw coffee used is purchased in internal market.

(iv) Besides, manufacturers of instant coffee are getting import replenishment licences for machinery/spare parts to the extent of 5 per cent of F.O.B. value of exports.

MEDICINAL HERBS: (i.e. PLANT SEEDS HERBS ETC. USED IN PERFUMERY, PHARMACY ETC.)

Nil.

Demarcation of Drought Prone Areas by Meteorological Department

2899. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Meteorological Department has demarcated the areas in the country which are prone to drought; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of annual rainfall departures (20 per cent probability of annual rainfall departure of more than —25 per cent), the following areas would be called drought prone:—

Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch, Punjab, Haryana, West Uttar Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rayalaseema, the interior of Karnataka, parts of Gujarat, and a portion of North Bihar and the adjoining areas of East Uttar Pradesh.

Providing of Financial Assistance by Nationalised Banks to Industries and Trades

2900. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have been asked to finance the Industries and Trades strictly in proportion to agricultural loans advanced by them; and

(b) if so, the ratio fixed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). While no such proportion has been prescribed the objective is to provide credit for all genuine production requirements. Agriculture is one of those sectors which had been neglected in the past and, therefore, the emphasis of the policy is to provide increased flow of credit to this sector. At the same time all genuine requirements of industries and trade are also to be financed.

Business carried on by bogus banking firms

2901. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the various firms are carrying on banking business in the country in the name of Chit Fund, Saving Units and Finance Companies; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in order to restrict such bogus banking firms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN). (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that no instance of a firm carrying on banking business in the country in the name of a Chit Fund/Savings Unit/Finance Company has come to its notice. The Bank is however investigating a complaint recently received from All Kerala Chitty Employees'

Union and All Kerala Private Bank Employees' Union, Kottayam that a number of private banks and Chitty institutions are doing the same work as commercial banks.

(b) There is a specific prohibition under Section 49A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 against acceptance of deposits withdrawals by cheque by any person other than a commercial bank and any contravention attracts penalties under Section 46(4) of the Act. Contraventions coming to the notice of the Reserve Bank are pursued with the parties concerned by the Bank which is entrusted with the administration of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

आयकर की बकाया राशि की वसूली

2902. श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय आयकर की अनुमानित कुल कि-यों बकाया राशि वसूल की जानी है; और

(ख) सरकार का आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 31-3-73 की स्थिति के अनुसार आयकर की शुद्ध बकाया रकम, जिसे अभी वसूल किया जाना है, 483.10 करोड़ रुपया है ।

(ख) आयकर की बकाया को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा पहले ही किये गये और किये जाने वाले 'उपायों' का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

हाल के वर्षों में आयकर की बकाया रकमों की वसूली में तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार ने निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट उपाय किये हैं:-

(i) 1961 से पूर्व करों की बकाया की वसूली राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की जानी थी जो गजस्व की वसूली में पर्याप्त

रूचि नहीं दिखा पाते थे। इसलिये 1961 के अधिनियम में एक स्वतः पूर्ण वसूली संहिता समाविष्ट की गई और कर वसूली अधिकारियों की व्यवस्था की गई जो विभागीय अधिकारी हो सकते हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल के तीन जिलों और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूहों को छोड़कर आयकर आयुक्तों के सभी कार्य-क्षेत्रों में कर वसूली का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

(ii) कर्तव्य के अनुसार कार्य-विभाजन योजना बनाना, अर्थात् करों की वसूली का कार्य रेंज के एक या अधिक आयकर अधिकारियों का विशिष्ट कर्तव्य बना दिया गया है। इस कार्य को अब पूरे भारत में 233 आयकर अधिकारी कर रहे हैं।

(iii) विभाग द्वारा रेखित चूक स्वीकार करना और इस प्रयोजन के लिये आयकर कार्यालयों में विशेष प्राप्ति काउंटर खोलना।

(iv) ऐसे निर्धारितियों के नाम प्रकाशित करना जो कुछ निर्धारित सीमाओं में ऊपर करों की अदायगी करने में चूक कर है।

(v) पूरे देश में बकाया बेवाकी पक्ष मनाये जा रहे हैं। इस अधि में, विचाराधीन समाजोर्जन/भूल-सुधारों को पूरा करने, असील आदेशों पर अमल करने और निर्धारितियों से उनकी तरफ देय शुद्ध मांग को वसूल करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

(vi) देश में आयकर विभाग के 173 कर वसूली अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं। हाल ही में कर वसूली अधिकारियों के 50 और पद स्वीकृत हो गये हैं। आयकर आयुक्त के आदेशों के 5 अधिकारी और कई अपर आयकर आयुक्त कर वसूली आयुक्त के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(vii) निर्धारण-वर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद निर्धारणों को पूरा करने के लिये समय-सीमा को घटाकर दो वर्ष कर दिया गया है।

जिन अलग मामलों में कर की 10 लाख 50 से अधिक रकम बकाया है, उनकी छानबीन और समीक्षा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड में एक विशेष सैल स्थापित किया गया है जिससे कि क्षेत्र अधिकारियों का कारगर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने में उचित मार्ग दर्शन किया जा सके।

करों की बकाया की समस्या को सुलझाने और एक दृढ़ नीति निर्धारित करने की दृष्टि वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रिय कर बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों, दिल्ली, पश्चिम बंगाल, मद्रास, कानपुर और लखनऊ के कार्य-क्षेत्रों के आयकर आयुक्तों और अधिकारी महासंघों तथा संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत की थी। इस बातचीत के परिणामतः निम्नलिखित उपाय प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किये जा रहे हैं:-

(1) आयकर अधिकारी और कर वसूली अधिकारी संवर्ग को सुदृढ़ बनाना

(2) बकाया अपीलों के शीघ्र निपटान और उन्हें समाप्त करने के लिये सहायक आयकर आयुक्तों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना।

(3) अशोध्य मांगों को तेज गति से बढ़ते खाले डालने के लिये एक तंत्र तैयार किया गया है।

(4) पहले ही अदा किये गये करों के समाजोर्जन, भूल सुधार संबंधी आवेदनों के निपटान और अपीलीय आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने के कार्य में तेजी लाना।

(5) असीलीय प्राधिकारियों से उन सभी अपीलों तथा संदर्भ याचिकाओं पर

प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विचार करने का अनुरोध करना जिनमें मांग में बड़ी रकमें अन्तर्गस्त हों ।

(6) अधिकारियों की संबंधित संस्थाओं, महासंघों के माध्यम से अधिकारियों का सहयोग प्राप्त करना ।

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के सदस्य (बजट) आयकर आयुक्तों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करते हैं ताकि इस समस्या को और विशेषकर ऐसे मामलों में जहां मांगों में बड़ी-बड़ी रकमें अन्तर्गस्त हों, सुलझाने में आयकर आयुक्तों का मार्गदर्शन किया जा सके ।

बांबू समिति ने कई सिफारिशें की हैं जिनमें से कुछ को कराधान कानून (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 में समविष्ट किया गया है जो कि अब प्रवर समिति के समक्ष है ।

महाराष्ट्र में पकड़ी गई तस्करी की वस्तुएं

2903. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र में तस्करी का कितना माल बरामद किया गया;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) बरामद किये गये माल में सोने का मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा में क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

राजस्थान में बरामद तस्करी का माल :

2904. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान में तस्करी का कितना माल पकड़ा गया;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस बरामद माल में सोने का मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान में पकड़े गये तस्करी के माल की मात्रा नीचे दिये अनुसार है:—

1971

सोना	12,264 ग्राम
चान्दी	3,463 ग्राम
घड़ियां	537
संश्लिष्ट धागा	19,000 रु०
संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र	7,000 रु०
अन्य वस्तुएं	8,00,000 रु०

1972

सोना	18,430 ग्राम
चान्दी	815 ग्राम
घड़ियां	2,962
संश्लिष्ट धागा	30,000 रु०
संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र	46,000 रु०
रत्न	76,608 कैरेट
अन्य वस्तुएं	6,00,000 रु०

1973 (सितंबर तक)

सोना	2.590 ग्राम
चान्दी	30 कि० ग्र०
घड़िया	1.424
संश्लेषट घागा	4.000 रु०
रत्न	33,975 केरेट
अन्य वस्तुएं	11,00,000 रु०

(ख) घमिषहण के उपर्युक्त मामलों के संबंध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1971	18
1972	20
1973	17

(सितम्बर तक)

उपलब्ध साक्ष्य को ध्यान में रख कर, इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध व्यक्तिगत दंड लगाने के संबंध में दांडिक अभिवोग तथा/अथवा विभागीय कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(ग) पकड़े गये सोने का अनुमानित मूल्य, भारतीय बाजार दर पर, नीचे दिये अनुसार है:—

1971	3 लाख रु०
1972	6 लाख रु०
1973	76,000 रु०

(सितम्बर तक)

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता

2905. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान दिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते में वर्ष 1970-71 और वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान दिए गए भत्ते की तुलना में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार, समयोपरि भत्ते पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) क्या वित्तीय संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान दिये जाने वाले समयोपरि भत्तों की राशि में कटौती करने का है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी नीति तथा योजना क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) यद्यपि वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान समयोपरि भत्ते पर हुआ व्यय 1970-71 के दौरान हुए व्यय की अपेक्षा कुछ अधिक था किन्तु वह 1971-72 की अपेक्षा काफी कम रहा है ।

(ख) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान समयोपरि भत्ते पर हुए व्यय का शीरा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

वर्ष	राशि
1970-71	2,09,145
1971-72	2,62,685
1972-73	2,19,202

(ग) मंत्रालय ने, निजी स्टाफ तथा संसद सत्र के दौरान संसद अनुभाग में कार्य करने वाले स्टाफ को छोड़ कर, समयोपरि

भत्ता देना, स्टाफ के सदस्यों के मासिक परिलब्धियों के 1/4 तक सीमित कर दिया है।

(घ) समयोपरि भत्ते के संबंध में तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश पर सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार गैर औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में समयोपरि भत्ता दिये जाने की प्रणाली जारी रहेगी, परन्तु जिन शतों के अन्तर्गत समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाए, उन्हें कठोर बना दिया जायेगा।

वित्त मंत्रालय में अस्थायी कर्मचारी

2906 श्री हुक्म चन्द कलवाय क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उसके मंत्रालय में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो पांच साल से अधिक नौकरी करने के पश्चात् भी अस्थाई बने हुए हैं और

(ख) उन कर्मचारियों को स्थाई बनाने के लिये सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) और (ख) : वित्त मंत्रालय खास में जो कर्मचारी पांच वर्ष से ज्यादा सेवा कर चुके हैं और अभी तक अस्थाई हैं, उनकी कुल संख्या ३२२ है अस्थाई कर्मचारियों को स्थाई करना, स्थाई रिक्त पदों की उपलब्धता और इस प्रयोजन के लिए उन कर्मचारियों को उपयुक्ति पर निर्भर है। निर्धारित प्रतिमानों के पूरा होने पर अस्थाई पदों को स्थाई बनाने के लिए और इन पदों पर योग्य कर्मचारियों को स्थाई करने के लिए समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

News-Item captioned "Big Hosiery Units Cornering Rags"

2907. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

2438 LS-5.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 15th September, 1973 under the caption "Big Hosiery Units Cornering Rags"; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received and reports have appeared in the press about sale of imported woollen rags in the open market. This has affected the hosiery sector of the woollen industry of India to a certain extent. Import of rags is no longer permitted against hosiery exports. As rags constitute raw material for the shoddy industry and as they are not available in adequate quantities in India, their import is essential. However, 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. The allegations made by the Anti-Rags Committee have also not been substantiated so far.

Representation made by All India Weavers Association regarding distribution of Rayon Staple Fibre and Nylon Yarn

2908. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in the existing system of distribution of rayon, staple fibre and nylon yarn is proposed to be made by Government in view of the representations made by the All India Weavers Association; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have not received any representation from All

India Weavers Association on this subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Wages paid at Low Rates to Employees of All India Handicrafts Board

2909. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI;
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 46 out of the total strength of nearly 80 employees of the Regional Design and Development Centre, New Delhi and the All-India Handicrafts Board are working on daily wages although some of them have put in more than 8 or 10 years of service and at a very low wages as compared to market wages for similar work;

(b) whether Government have received a memorandum from the workers urging improvement in their working conditions and pay-scales;

(c) if so, what are their main demands; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Total strength of employees of the Regional Design and Development Centre of the All India Handicrafts Board at New Delhi is 62. Out of these, 25 are on normally permissible daily wages and only 7 among them have put in more than 8 years of service.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) (i) Paid holidays;

(ii) Allotment of Government accommodation; and

(iii) Absorption in regular scales.

(c) The Government is trying to create some regular posts.

Submission of Report by Study Team of Central Vigilance Re: Frauds in Nationalised Banks

2910. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Team of the Central Vigilance and the Finance Ministry's Banking Department has submitted its report on various aspects of steps to check frauds and other mal-practices in the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) At the instance of Department of Personnel, Cabinet Secretariat, the Central Vigilance Commission had constituted a Study Team consisting of the Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission and a representative each of the Department of Banking and the Central Bureau of Investigation to examine and report on the vigilance arrangements in a few selected nationalised banks. The Study Team submitted its report to the Central Vigilance Commission.

(b) Government are generally in agreement with the conclusions reached by the Study Team. Action is being taken by the different nationalised banks and other concerned authorities on the lines of these recommendations.

Inclusion of Cities in 'A' Category

2911. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major cities of India included in 'A' category;

(b) whether Ahmedabad is excluded from the said category;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter afresh and include cities like Ahmedabad in 'A' category on the basis of fresh evidence?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Prior to 1st November, 1973, the classification of cities for the purpose of grant of compensatory (city) and house rent allowances to Central Government employees was made on the basis of the population of the respective Corporations/Municipalities as disclosed in the 1971 Census Report. On this basis, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Hyderabad were included in 'A' class but not Ahmedabad. It has been decided that, with effect from 1-11-73, the classification of cities for the purpose of grant of Compensatory (city) allowance should be on the basis of the population of the respective Urban Agglomeration as shown in the 1971 Census Report. Necessary Orders in this regard are under issue and Ahmedabad will now be included in 'A' class for the purpose of grant of Compensatory (city) allowance.

Irregular flights of Indian Airlines

2912. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Airlines flights all over the country are regularly irregular, thereby causing great hardship and suspense including loss of time to travelling passengers; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to rectify the situation urgently and efficiently?

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

(b) Indian Airlines have acquired 3 Caravelles on lease, 2 of which have arrived and the third is expected shortly. Indian Airlines propose to acquire 4 Boeings which are expected to be received towards the end of 1974. With the proposed augmentation of their fleet, the regularity and punctuality of Indian Airlines services are expected to improve considerably.

Recommendation of International Chamber of Commerce for Special concessions to Developing Countries for their Exports

2913. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the International Chamber of Commerce urged the developed countries to give special concessions to the developing countries for their exports; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It has been reported in the press that the Secretary-General of the International Chambers of Commerce who recently visited India had stated that the International Chambers of Commerce has urged the developed countries to give special concessions to developing countries in their attempt to step up exports. Copies of the resolutions or recommendation which might have been adopted by the International Chambers of Commerce have, however, not been received by the Government of India so far.

Indo-Canadian Economic Consultation on Trade Talks

2914. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual meeting of the Indo-Canadian Economic Consultation on trade talks between the two countries was held in Delhi during the first week of November, 1973;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any new agreements to explore the possibilities of exploiting energy resources and developing ferro alloys were arrived at; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The first economic

consultation between the Government of India and the Government of Canada was held in New Delhi during the first week of November, 1973.

(b) The talks covered a wide-range of areas in which economic cooperation between the two countries is possible. The talks aimed at exploring and identifying specific fields of economic cooperation especially in fields of Canadian Development assistance to India, trade between the two countries, joint ventures in India, Canada and third countries, food, civil aviation and tourism and cooperation in the fields of science and technology.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Request made by Punjab Electricity Board for permission to raise market borrowings

2915. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Electricity Board had requested the Central Government for permission to raise Rs. 10 crores by market borrowing for creating additional generating capacity; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has taken any decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) no such request has been received in the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Income-tax officers class II

2916. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax officers of class II Grade, do not get promotion as rapidly as officers belonging to other Central Services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are any proposals or guidelines for their promotions; and

(d) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exploitation of Indian Natural resources by E. C. M. countries

2917. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Common Market wants India to concede to E.E.C. capital a "non-discriminatory" role in the exploitation of Indian natural resources; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The various elements of the Commercial Cooperation Agreement including the question of access to each other's natural, technological and other resources are still under negotiations with E.E.C.

Export of Surgical Instruments

2918. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Surgical Instruments Plant near Madras has been recognised as a top exporter of surgical instruments by the Engineering Export Promotion Council of India;

(b) if so, the export earnings of the Plant for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to treat it as an export-oriented industry and provide maximum protection?

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

(b). Exports of surgical instruments by

the Surgical Instruments Plant during the last 3 years have been as follows:—

1970-71	Rs. 29.13 lakhs
1971-72	Rs. 45.91 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 50.71 lakhs

(Source—Engineering E.P.C.)

(c) Recognition of the Plant as 'Export-oriented' industry would depend upon its export performance in relation to its production.

Increasing Demand of Coffee in International Market

2919. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for Indian Coffee has registered a growing trend in the International market;

(b) if so, whether Government are able to adjust the projected international demands with the present production of coffee; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(c). The present production of coffee is of the order of 90,000 tonnes. For the crop season 1972-73 the production target was 89,400 tonnes and as against this 89,873 tonnes of coffee has been received in the pool upto 31st October, 1973. The production during 1973-74 crop is estimated to be of the same order. With the present level of production it would be possible to meet the growing export market and the internal demand. Production by the end of 5th Plan period is anticipated to reach 1,14,000 tonnes mainly due to achievement of increased yields as also production in new areas. The exports by the end of 5th Plan period are estimated to reach 61,000 tonnes which could be easily met from the growing production.

Special Credit from I.D.A. for Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project..

2920. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association had agreed to extend a credit of \$ 55 million for the first stage of the development works covered under Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage project; and

(b) if so, whether any other foreign credit has been received in the past for the same project?

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

(b) No other foreign credit has been received in the past for this project.

Flying Clubs

2921. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last 25 years the number of Flying Clubs have doubled from 12 to 24;

(b) whether Government Budget remained static at Rs. 35 lakhs yearly; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not patronising these Clubs when they are playing an important role in nation building?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) The number of flying clubs has gone up from 9 in the year 1948 to 25 in the year 1973.

(b). No, Sir. During the year 1948, the Central Government assistance to the flying clubs was about Rs. 8 lakhs whereas the provision for the year 1973-74 is Rs. 28.78 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Denial of Statutory Minimum Price to Jute Growers

2922. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statutory minimum price of Rs. 157.66 a quintal is denied to the Jute growers due to inability of Jute Corporation of India to procure jute from the jute growers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government have fixed a statutory minimum price of raw jute at Rs. 125 per quintal during the current season. The price of Rs. 157.68 per quintal is the average purchase price that the Jute Corporation of India is expected to achieve in its commercial purchase operations, and the purchases so far made have been on the average above this price for the Assam bottom variety at Calcutta.

Opening of new branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

2923. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh which have been surveyed for opening new branches of the nationalised banks during the last three years;

(b) the names of the places where such banks have been opened and when these banks were opened; and

(c) the names of places where opening of such branches of banks have been sanctioned but not opened so far and the time by which such branches are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Under the Lead Bank Scheme, the concerned banks were required to survey the districts allotted to them with a view, *inter alia*, to determining the growth centres offering potentialities for opening of bank offices. As a result of these survey 76 centres as set out in *Annexure I* were identified by the banks for opening of offices in Himachal Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5870/73]. Apart from these surveys, the banks also periodically undertake an assessment of different centres for determining their suitability for opening bank offices.

(b). The relevant information is set out in *Annexure II*. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5870/73].

(c) The commercial banks now have, with them, licences/allotments for opening 37 more offices in Himachal Pradesh as set out in *Annexure III*. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5870/73]. Normally the banks are expected to implement the licences within a period of six months in respect of licences pertaining to Rural/Semi-urban centres and one year for other centres.

Financial Assistance to States for Raising Minimum Wage of their Employees

2924. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Government has requested the Central Government for financial assistance for raising the minimum wages of their employees on the lines of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the amount of assistance asked for by each of them; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Payment of C.C.A. to Government Employees working at Khagaul..

2925. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the main city of Patna is quite contiguous to Danapur and in view of that they propose to treat the entire Corporation area of Patna and the Municipalities of Danapur and Khagaul as an urban agglomeration for purpose of granting city compensatory allowance in the light of recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, why the employees whose place of work is Danapur are getting Compensatory City Allowance of 'C' class city and the employees working at Khagaul are not getting any city compensatory allowance as compared to the staff of Patna who get Compensatory City Allowance of 'B-2' class and the steps proposed to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) According to the information obtained from the local civil authorities Danapur is a part of Khagaul Municipality which is not contiguous to Patna. The Third Pay Commission have recommended that compensatory (city) allowance should be made admissible to employees whose place of work falls anywhere within the 'Urban Agglomeration' of a city or town as adopted for the purpose of Census of 1971 and this recommendation has been accepted by Government. According to the 1971 Census (Report, Khagaul or Danapur) is not included in Patna Urban Agglomeration.

(b) Danapur (Khagaul) and Dinapur are two different places. Dinapur has been classified as a 'C' class town for the purpose of grant of house rent allowance be-

cause its population exceeds 50,000, whereas Khagaul could not be so classified as its population is less than 50,000. No City Compensatory allowance is admissible at Dinapur.

पटना टाउन (बिहार) में चार तथा पांच स्टार होटल बनाने की योजना

2926. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारने पटना टाउन में चार तथा पांच-स्टार होटल बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या इन में से एक होटल अदादत गंज क्वार्टरों के मैदान में बनाया जा रहा है जहाँ पर पटना उच्च न्यायालय के बहुत से कर्मचारी अपने परिवारों सहित रहते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कर्मचारियों ने वहाँ पर होटल के निर्माण का विरोध किया है और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :

(क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम, जो कि सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उद्यम है; पटना में केवल एक होटल का निर्माण कर रहा है जिसमें 50 कमरे होंगे। यह होटल प्रायोजना 3-स्टार श्रेणी की प्लान की गई है तथा इस पर 50 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। नीव का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

पर्यटन विभाग ने गैरसरकारी पार्टियों द्वारा बनाये जा रहे चार होटलों के प्रोजेक्ट प्लानों का भी, विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए उन को उपयुक्तता की दृष्टि से, अनुमोदन कर दिया है। उनका श्रेणी-निर्धारण उनका कार्य चालू हो जाने पर उनका निरीक्षण कर लेने

के पश्चात् ही किया जाएगा

(ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की प्रयोजना अदालतबन्ध मैदान में स्थित नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

5 नवम्बर, 1973 को पटसन श्रमिकों द्वारा
सांकेतिक हड़ताल

2927: श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर में पटसन श्रमिकों ने 'इंटक' सहित सभी केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संघ संगठनों के संयुक्त आह्वान पर 5 नवम्बर, 1973 को एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं;
श्री

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) केन्द्रीय मजदूर यूनियन संगठनों ने निम्नलिखित मांगें की हैं:—

1. पटसन उद्योग तथा कच्चा पटसन व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण ।

2. कच्चे पटसन का न्यूनतम सांविधिक मूल्य 75 से 80 रुपये प्रति मन निर्धारित करना ।

3. पटसन माल के विदेश व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण ।

(ग) सरकार रखी गई मांगों को व्यवहार्य नहीं समझती । भारतीय पटसन निगम को उत्तरोत्तर रूप में अपने कार्यकलापों

का विस्तार करने को कहा गया है ताकि वह 1975-76 के दौरान कच्चा पटसन फसल के अधिकांश भाग को खरीद सके ।

Transfers of employees working in the
Office of C.D.A., Patna

2928. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-
TRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees working in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna have been posted out on a large scale recently;

(b) if so, the number thereof and expenditure incurred by Government; and

(c) whether works in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna and its sub-offices located outside have been paralysed on account of such bulk transfers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Transfers on a large scale have not taken place. However, 208 transfers were ordered since July, 1973 in order to man posts in the sub-offices and also to withdraw employees from difficult/unpopular stations, as is the normal practice. The expenditure involved was of the order of Rs. 83,000;

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of new Joint Ventures in
Foreign Countries

2929. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a number of new joint ventures in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the terms of their collaboration agreement with various countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government continues its policy of encouraging Indian entrepreneurs in a limited way to set up industrial joint ventures abroad by contributing towards their share of equity capital though indigenous machinery and equipment and technical know-how. The details of the policy of the Government in this regard are embodied in the general guidelines prescribed for setting up joint ventures abroad, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House in answer to unstarred question No. 1603 answered on the 2nd March, 1973.

Review of Long Term Export Policy

2930. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government have fixed some target of annual increase in exports during the years 1973-74 to 1976-77 and if so, the particulars thereof and the steps taken to achieve this target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The annual compound rate of growth for exports for the Fifth Five Year Plan period 1974-79 is envisaged at 7.6 per cent. The details thereof would be made available after the approval of the draft Fifth Five Year Plan by the National Development Council.

Export Data collected by DGCIS

2931. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:**
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 22nd October, 1963 at page 5 under the caption, "DGCIS wrong against in computing exports"; and

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

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

(b) The contents of the news report have been noted.

Survey conducted by CBI in regard to Loans from Nationalised Banks

2932. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey conducted by the C.B.I., revealed emergence of a new class of middlemen especially in rural areas exploiting new applicants for loans in collusion with nationalised bank officials; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that apart from investigation of specific cases no such survey has been conducted by it.

(b) Does not arise.

Increasing Demand of Indian Goods in South African Countries

2933. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent months, there has been an appreciable increase in the demand of Indian goods in South Asian Markets;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation;

(c) whether establishment of a Departmental Store in Singapore to promote Indian goods is part of the promotional plan for the sale of Indian products in this area;

(d) if so, the time by which this is likely to be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Reference of the Hon'ble Member is perhaps to South Asian countries viz. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. India has concluded trade agreements with all these countries except Pakistan. We have very close and cordial trade relations, and our exports to these countries—barring Sri Lanka have been on the increase. Decline in exports to Sri Lanka is mainly due to their difficult foreign exchange situation, and their decision to restrict import of items like onions and chillies—which were being imported by them in sizeable quantities from India in the past.

(c) Yes, Sir. Sale of Indian products—in particular consumer goods—through department stores is one of the measures contemplated for the promotion of Indian exports to Asian countries.

(d) and (e). As soon as the feasibility is established, and other necessary arrangements are completed.

Upgradation of Gwalior City

2934. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum regarding the upgradation of Gwalior as B-II class city for the purpose of paying the city compensatory allowance to the Central Government Employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of the Government decision on the relevant recommendation of the Third Pay Commission regarding the basis for classification of Urban Agglomera-

tions for purposes of grant of City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees, necessary orders placing Gwalior Urban Agglomeration in B—2 Class for this purpose are under issue.

Comparative value of rupee in Indian Market

2935. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative value of rupee in the Indian Market in 1950, 1960, 1970 and today; and

(b) the compensation effected through various measures to the fixed income groups to maintain their real income?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The internal value of currencies with reference to specific points of time is usually measured in terms of the reciprocal of the indices of consumer prices. The purchasing power of the rupee, as computed on the basis of Consumer Price Index with 1949 as base, was 99.0 paise in 1950, 80.6 paise in 1960, 44.6 paise in 1970, and 36.0 paise during the period January—September, 1973.

(b) In a considerable portion of the organised sector of the economy there is a provision for automatic linkage between the rise in the cost of living index and the rate of dearness allowance payable. This protects the real earnings of fixed income groups to a great extent. In addition, revisions in emoluments may be made from time to time on the recommendations of such bodies as Pay Commission and Wage Boards, or through bipartite negotiations. In the case of Central Government employees, there has been provisions for linkage between the dearness allowance payable and the Consumer Price Index, and, pending the report of the Third Pay Commission, three instalments of interim relief were granted with effect from August, 1970, October, 1971 and August, 1972. The pay scales of Class II,

III and IV employees have been revised with effect from 1st January, 1973 pursuant to the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The Commission have also recommended full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living for all employees drawing below Rs. 300 per month, and this has been accepted by the Government.

Upgradation of Cities in pursuance of recommendation made by Third Pay Commission

2936. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has recommended that 'Urban Agglomeration' be taken into consideration while deciding the status of cities for the purpose of paying the city compensatory allowance to the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the names of the cities which are being upgraded in pursuance of the above recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Category 'A'.

Ahmedabad

Bangalore

Category 'B-2'.

Dhanbad

Gwalior

Jamshedpur

Ludhiana

Salem

Tiruchirappalli

Banks Inspected by Reserve Bank of India

2937. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SINHA:

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH
BANERA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of banks inspected by the Reserve Bank of India during the year 1972-73 and upto 31st October, in 1973 and the faults detected in each case; and

(b) the action taken by Government on the Report of the Reserve Bank in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Reserve Bank has reported that during the period November, 1972 to October, 1973, it has inspected 40 commercial banks as per list contained in the attached statement. The faults observed during the inspection are by and large organisational and procedural. The control exercised by the head offices on the branches leaves scope for improvement in some cases. The usual safeguards in respect of some of the advances had not been observed resulting in a small portion of the advances of the banks showing undesirable features. As the particulars contained in the inspection reports relate to or to the affairs of the constituents of the banks, they cannot be divulged in accordance with the practices and usages customary among the commercial banks and the Reserve Bank.

(b) As part of its central banking function the Reserve Bank carries out inspection of commercial banks in accordance with the powers vested in it under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act and takes necessary follow up action for the rectification of the deficiencies observed during the inspection by calling periodical progress reports or by issue of suitable directions under the Banking Regulation Act or by appointing Reserve Bank officials as additional directors of

the Boards of the banks. The question of the government taking any action on these reports does not arise.

Statement

1. Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
2. American Express International Banking Corporation.
3. Bank of India.
4. Bank of Karad Limited.
5. Bareilly Corporation (Bank) Ltd.
6. Banaras State Bank Limited.
7. British Bank of the Middle East.
8. Canara Bank.
9. Catholic Syrian Bank Limited.
10. Central Bank of India.
11. Corporation Bank Limited.
12. Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited.
13. Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Limited.
14. Indian Bank.
15. Karnataka Bank Limited.
16. Karur Vysys Bank Limited.
17. Kashi Nath Seth Bank Pvt. Limited.
18. Kumbakonam City Union Bank Limited.
19. Lakshmi Commercial Bank Limited.
20. Mercantile Bank Ltd.
21. Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.
22. Mitsui Bank Limited.
23. Narang Bank of India Ltd.
24. Nainital Bank Ltd.
25. National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.
26. New Bank of India Ltd.
27. Nedungadi Bank Ltd.
28. Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.
29. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.
30. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.
31. State Bank of Hyderabad.
32. State Bank of Saurashtra.
33. State Bank of Travancore.

34. Tanjore Permanent Bank Ltd.
35. Traders' Bank Ltd.
36. United Bank of India.
37. United Commercial Bank.
38. United Industrial Bank Ltd.
39. Vijaya Bank Ltd.
40. Vysya Bank Ltd.

Scheme to attract tourists to Bihar

2938. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SINHA:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

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

(a) whether quite a large number of foreign tourists visits Gaya and other places in Bihar every year; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to attract more tourists to Bihar and if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda are important Buddhist centres in Bihar and are visited largely by tourists from the countries of South-East Asia and the Far East. With a view to attract more foreign tourists to these centres it is proposed to provide facilities at these places in the nature of accommodation, transportation, guide service, etc. in the Fifth Five Year Plan in the Central Sector. In providing these facilities it will be ensured that the natural setting and environment of these monuments are not spoilt in any manner.

Irregular Air Services to Bhuntar in Kulu Valley

2939. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air services to Bhuntar in Kulu Valley have been irregular and erratic in the year 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to improve upon the performance in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). There were delays and cancellations to the air services operated by Indian Airlines to and from Kulu on account of bad weather and other causes beyond the control of the Corporation.

(c) Indian Airlines make all possible efforts to maintain the time schedule of its flights as far as possible.

Payment of Advance money as rent by Nationalised Banks to Private Parties/Individuals for construction of buildings for their Offices

2940. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Branches of any nationalised Bank, or those of the State Bank of India, have undertaken to pay advance money as rent to certain private parties or individuals for constructing the Buildings for their offices in the States of Punjab and Haryana during the calendar years 1972 and 1973;

(b) if so, the names of these Branches, alongwith the names of the parties involved and the amounts advanced in each case;

(c) whether these banks do not propose to construct their own buildings; and

(d) whether the parties selected by these banks were chosen after due intimation to the public through advertisements or public announcements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a), (c) and

(d). It is not possible for banks to construct their own premises for all their offices as this not only will block their funds but will also unduly delay the process of opening of offices. Banks first decide a suitable location for an office which will have to be centrally situated and convenient for the prospective customers in the area which the office expects to serve. Offers are also invited at times by issue of advertisements. Suitable premises are hired or leased by negotiations with the landlords concerned, after taking into account the terms and conditions on which the premises are offered. In a few cases, advances are given to the owners of sites considered suitable for construction of the premises, either as advance rent adjustable in the rent payable by the bank or as a loan repayable in suitable instalments. In February, 1970 the Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks that, while there was no objection to advances being granted for meeting the cost of construction, alteration etc. of the premises selected, the quantum of the advance should be reasonable and related to the cost of construction, alterations etc. and should not normally exceed the rent of the premises for ten years. The instructions also enjoin that the period of repayment of such advances should not also normally exceed 10 years and that the rent of the premises should be reasonable and should be in conformity with the prevailing rents in the locality.

(b) According to the practice and usage among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of Section 16 of Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and Section 44(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, banks are precluded from divulging any information relating to or to the affairs of its constituents. However, the reports received from twelve banks show that two banks, in respect of the premises for three offices in Haryana and Punjab, have, during the years 1972 and 1973, given to private parties advance rent totalling Rs. 94 thousand adjustable towards rent payable in subsequent months.

Charges paid by individuals/firms/institutions having their private planes

2941. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the individuals/firms/institutions who have their own private planes in India;

(b) whether there is any Government control over the flights of these planes; and

(c) the annual charges paid by those having these planes for using the airfields/aerodromes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5871/73].

(b) Yes, Sir. All aircraft, including private aircraft, are required to comply with the air traffic control rules concerning submission of flight planes, notification of flights to air traffic service units, etc. They are also required to possess a valid airworthiness certificate before flight.

(c) Landing and housing charges payable by aircraft using Government aerodromes are related to the total weight of the aircraft and the nature of flight (i.e. international or otherwise) and are laid down in Schedule V to the Aircraft Rules, 1937, relevant extracts from which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-5871/73].

Unutilised capacity in Government Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad

2942. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad have large unutilised capacity and if so, the steps being taken by Government to utilise the same; and

(b) the number of hours a week on an average these mints worked during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, the Alipore (Calcutta) and Hyderabad Mints worked 60 hours a week in single shift whereas the Bombay Mint worked in two shifts of 54 hours each in a week.

Functioning of Branches of S.B.I. in Rajkot

2943. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Bank Branches functioning in Rajkot District;

(b) whether Government are considering to open new Branches in Rajkot District during the Fifth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the sites selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). There are at present 5 offices of the State Bank of India, 22 offices of the State Bank of Saurashtra (a subsidiary of the State Bank of India) and 63 offices of the nationalised banks functioning in Rajkot district. These banks also have 14 licences/allotments for opening of offices in Rajkot district at the following centres:—

1. Shivarajgad
2. Rajkot—Gaikwadi Plot
3. Rajkot (2 offices)
4. Rajkot—Dhebar Road
5. Wankaner
6. Rajkot—Mandvi Chowk (2 offices)
7. Rajkot—Jaganath Plot
8. Rajkot—Kotachanagar
9. Rajkot—Kalavad Road (2 offices).
10. Rajkot—Sorathiwadi.
11. Dhoraji—Patnavar Road.

Bank Credits to Finance Profiteering

2944. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Patriot dated the 3rd November, 1973 under the caption "Bank Credits to Finance Profiteering";

(b) if so, whether All India Bank Employees Association has pointed out that during the busy season of 1972-73, food procurement operations declined by Rs. 74 crores as against an increase of Rs. 163 crores in 1971-72;

(c) whether credit was allowed to expand by Rs. 884 crores in 1972-73;

(d) whether as a result of such huge bank credit by the commercial banks particularly nationalised Banks the rich could hold on to their surplus production and manufacturers and traders could build up speculative stock piles of a wide range of essential commodities including food stuff; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government have seen the news item.

(b). During the busy season 1972-73 (the busy season being reckoned as the period from end-October to end-April) bank advances for food procurement operations showed an increase of Rs. 6 crores as compared to a decline of Rs. 71 crores in 1971-72 busy season.

(c) to (e). The total credit expansion during the busy season of 1972-73 was Rs. 884 crores. With a view to ensuring that bank credit is not misused for hoarding and building up speculative stocks of sensitive commodities such as food-grains, oil seeds, etc. the Reserve Bank of India operates a system of selective credit controls. The broad framework of these controls consists of (i) fixation of maximum limits for credit to be given to individual parties; (ii) minimum rate of inter-

est to be charged on advances against commodities subject to selective credit controls; and (iii) minimum margins. Measures taken as part of the selective credit controls mechanism are kept under constant review and necessary changes made in them in the light of the emerging situation. The latest changes were announced in November 16, 1973 which seek to tighten these measures further.

Illegal Forward Trade in Agricultural Commodities.

2945. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain Police raids were made in Delhi during the period from October to December, 1972 on the recommendations of the Forward Markets Commission, Bombay to check the illegal forward trade in agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, with what effect and results;

(c) whether it started again at new Centres, like Punjab Exchange Ltd. and Chamber of Colour and Chemicals in old Delhi, after few weeks of these raids, with more determined and rejuvenated approach and has still been continuing, without any check, from any corner; and

(d) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check it effectively?

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

(b) The illegal trading was curbed to a considerable extent.

(c) and (d). Occasional complaints have been received and appropriate and prompt action is being taken to check the illegal forward trade in Agricultural Commodity reported in the complaints.

Shortage of Newsprint

2946. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Information and Broadcasting had informed the State Trading Corporation about the possible shortage of newsprint in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking timely action for building up enough stock of newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Imports of newsprint are made by the STC in accordance with the decisions taken by the Newsprint Purchase Committee of the Ministry of I & B. Every possible effort is being made to import as large a quantity of newsprint as possible, in the context of worldwide shortage and increased requirements of newsprint in consuming countries of the world.

News-Item Captioned "Air India to Pay \$45,000 Penalty"

2947. SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN:
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the 'Statesman' Delhi edition, dated the 8th November, 1973 under the caption "Air-India to pay \$45,000 penalty"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). In August 1972 India became the victim of a fraud and malpractices on the part of a travel agent in collusion with another travel agent who had fraudulently issued some Air-India tickets. A complaint was lodged against

Air India with the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board in April 1973 alleging that Air India had violated the Federal Aviation Act. After taking legal opinion and considering all aspects of the matter, Air India felt that it would be prudent to compromise the case. Accordingly it accepted an informal settlement and paid the penalty of \$45,000 to avoid a long drawn out legal battle with the US Civil Aeronautics Board and the resultant adverse publicity.

Demand for Separate Representation of Disaffiliated Unions/Associations in the Ministry of Finance Departmental Council

2948. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the disaffiliation of the various Unions/Associations functioning under the Central Board of Direct Taxes from the Income-tax Employees Federation;

(b) whether the disaffiliated Unions/Associations have asked for the separate representations in the Departmental Council set up under the scheme of J.C.M. in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, Government's decision on the separate allocation of seats in the Ministry of Finance Departmental Council?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government have received intimation from three staff associations of their having disaffiliated themselves from the Income-tax Employees Federation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The request from the three staff associations concerned for separate representation in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance is under examination. Government's decision in the matter, when taken, will be conveyed to the associations concerned and the Income-tax Employees Federation.

निर्यात शुल्क की कटौती के बारे में यूरोपीय
आर्थिक समुदाय के साथ करार

2949. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकसित देशों के उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने तथा निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से निर्यात शुल्क में 40 प्रतिशत की कटौती करने के बारे में साझा बाजार देशों के साथ करार हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस का भारत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). पटसन तथा कयर माल के विषय में समुदाय के साथ मिष्ठानत रूप में करार हो गया है । इस करार की मुख्य बातें निम्नोक्त हैं :-

1. कालीन अस्तर पर साझा वैदेशिक टैरिफ, जो इस समय 22 प्रतिशत है दो बार में 50 प्रतिशत घटा दिया जायेगा । 40 प्रतिशत की पहली कटौती 1-1-1974 से लागू होगी और शेष 10 प्रतिशत की दूसरी कटौती 1-1-1975 से लागू होगी ।

2. अन्य पटसन उत्पादों पर साझा वैदेशिक टैरिफ जो (इस समय घरेलू पर 8 प्रतिशत तथा हैसियन और टाट पर 15-20 प्रतिशत है) दो बार में 60 प्रतिशत घटा दिया जायेगा 40 प्रतिशत की पहली कटौती 1-1-1974 और 20 प्रतिशत की बाकी कटौती 1-1-1975 को की जायेगी ।

3. करार से बने माल पर साझा सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ जो इस समय 23 प्रतिशत है घटाकर 1-1-1974 को 16.2 प्रतिशत

और 1-1-1975 को 12.8 प्रतिशत कर दिया जायेगा ।

4. विस्तृत समुदाय को कार्बन अस्तर के निर्यातों की उच्चतम सीमा 1973 के वर्ष के लिए 7670 में 0 टन होगी । प्रत्येक अनवर्ता वर्ष में इस सीमा को 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया जायेगा ।

अगले वर्ष के आरम्भ से साझा सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ का कुछ प्रतिशत भाग सम्भवतः लागू हो जाने के कारण नये सदस्य राज्यों (अर्थात् ब्रिटेन डेनमार्क तथा आयरलैंड गणराज्य) को भारत से पटसन तथा कयर उत्पादों के लिए जो समरथा उत्पन्न होगी उस पर समुदाय के समुचित अंग द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) क्योंकि इसमें बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिनका अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता, अतः यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि हमारे पटसन तथा कयर माल के निर्यातों पर समुदाय के टैरिफ में कमी होने से कितना प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

Steps taken for adoption of Austerity measures in regard to Tours undertaken by Ministers and other Officials.

2950. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry issued any Circular to the Ministers and Secretaries of different Ministries for adoption of austerity measures (i) generally and (ii) when on tour inside the country and abroad;

(b) if so, the salient features of the measures suggested;

(c) the various amounts sanctioned for (i) the Prime Minister (ii) Ministers and (iii) higher officials while on tours inside India and abroad during the year 1972-73 and upto October 31st, 1973;

(d) the amounts sanctioned for conveyances other than those extended to them by the Indian Missions and the host countries to (i) the Prime Minister (ii) Ministers and (iii) the high officials on tours abroad during the same period; and

(e) whether expenditure on conveyances do not require production of vouchers by the users?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from making certain reduction in the budgetary provisions, it has been enjoined that all non-essential expenditure should be avoided and maximum economy should be achieved in non-plan expenditure. The more important specific measures suggested for this purpose include reduction in the amounts allocated for travel expenses, entertainments and contingencies, restrictions on petrol consumption, drastic reduction in the number, frequency and size of delegations sent abroad, deferment of rotational transfers, ban on purchase of items of decoration and non-essential furnishings, curtailment of telephone expenses, ban on creation of certain kinds of posts, restrictions on advances, deferment of construction work on non-essential buildings etc.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(e) Supporting vouchers are normally required to be furnished. Where this is not possible, a certificate is required to be furnished by the leader of the Delegation or the officer to whom the allotment of funds is made regarding the expenditure incurred and showing why the vouchers cannot be produced.

Impact of Increase in Prices of Petroleum

2951. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made regarding the effect of increase of petroleum products on price-rise of (i) consumer

goods, (ii) food articles including coarse grains and (iii) industrial products in general;

(b) if so, facts about that;

(c) if not, when such estimate is expected to be made;

(d) whether the Finance Department had any joint discussion with the Planning Commission regarding the effect of increase of price of oil and oil products on the estimated expenditure of the next Fifth Plan; and

(e) if so, the outcome of such discussion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The effect of the recent increases in excise duties on petrol and kerosene on the cost of production of various commodities is likely to be insignificant since these products are not directly used as inputs by industry. On the other hand, insofar as the excise duty on high speed diesel has been reduced, this will lead to some reduction in the input costs of agriculture, transport and power generation.

(d) and (e). All factors affecting the financial outlays of the Fifth Plan will be taken into account by the Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministries concerned, while finalising the Plan document.

Advances made by Nationalised Banks to Cultivators in Drought and Flood Affected Areas

2952. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether advances have been made by the nationalised banks to the cultivators in the (i) drought affected and (ii) flood affected areas during the current year;

(b) terms of loans given to the cultivators and the amounts paid to cultivators in different States;

(c) State-wise break up of the (i) urban and (ii) rural artisans and for taxi, rickshaw and small scale business during the

year 1972-73 and during the current year; and

(d) the figures about the loans outstanding on the 31st October, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The nationalised banks have been providing credit to the cultivators for various agricultural development purposes in the country including drought and flood-affected areas. The banks have also been participating in the specific schemes drawn up for these areas by the different State Governments on appropriate terms specified under such schemes. As a measure of relief to the affected cultivators the banks have been rescheduling repayments. Figures of advances exclusively for such areas are not available. State-wise figures on direct agricultural advances to farmers outstanding as at the end of March, 1973 are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5872/73].

(c) and (d). The amount of loans given separately to artisans and for taxi and rickshaws are not available. Advances made to these categories of borrowers are, however, included in the data maintained for professional & self-employed persons and small road & water transport operators. A statement showing the latest available State-wise position of advances to these categories of borrowers and for small business outstanding as at the end of March, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5872/73].

Pooled Marketing system in Cardamom Trade

2953. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Cardamom Board had adopted a Resolution on the 17th March, 1973 to introduce Pooled Marketing system in Cardamom trade;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether this has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Broad outlines and the objectives of the Pooled Marketing system are:—

1. Entire production of cardamom (small) will be delivered to Board by the growers at authorised centres as in case of coffee;
2. Minimum prices for different grades will be fixed;
3. Proper grading and scientific storage to the benefit of planters will be done;
4. Marketing strategy based on world Demand and Internal Demand will become possible;
5. Statistics of production and studies on productivity will improve;
6. Evils like Tax Evasion can be curbed;
7. Growers with lease-hold rights, who constitute sizeable percentage, and who are at present unable to get credit facilities for inputs, will be able to get it from Institutionalised lending agencies;
8. Cardamom Community with other producing countries like Ceylon, Guatemala and Tanzania is expected to be formed; and Joint International action will be possible only with Central Marketing discipline in the country through Pooled Marketing;
9. In present production of private sales and auction by Licensed Auctioneers, Planters are incurring heavy expenditure directly by ways of commission and samples; but in Pooled Marketing, all marketing expenditure will be absorbed in selling price with no debit to planters.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Since the proposal for pooled marketing involves a radical change, the Government wants to give a careful thought to it, especially in the light of various representations made, including members of Parliament.

Decision on International Airport at Mayithura (Kerala)

2954. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of experts headed by the Director of Civil Aviation had visited Shertallai, near Cochin in Kerala to examine a proposed site for an international airport at Mayithura;

(b) if so, the outlines of the recommendations made by the study team regarding this site; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir, but it was in connection

with the selection of a site for construction of a domestic aerodrome and not an international airport.

(b) and (c). The survey reports on all the possible sites are under evaluation in the Civil Aviation Department.

Foreign Exchange earnings by the Export of Human Hair, Monkeys, Snakes and Frogs from 1970 to 1973

2955. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total earnings of Foreign Exchange from the export of human hair, monkeys, snakes and frogs during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 upto October;

(b) which are the countries who are the buyers of these items; and

(c) whether efforts are made to further the trade in these items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information in respect of human hair and monkeys is given below:—

Item	Year	Value (000' Rs.)	Countries
Human Hair	1970-71	20087	German Fed. Rep., Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Korea Republic, Kuwait, Spain, Korea Dem People's Rep., Afghanistan, France, U. K. U.S.A., Senegal, Fiji Islands, Yugoslavia, Singapore, Sudan, Malaysia, Netherlands and other countries.
	1971-72	12649	
	1972-73	2325	
	(upto to Sept).		
	1972-73 (Full year)	3027	
Monkeys	1970-71	2641	Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Fed. Rep., Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and other countries.
	1971-72	3796	
	1972-73	3523	
	(Full year)		

Snakes and Frogs are not separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification on the basis of which foreign trade statistics are maintained.

(c) Export of Monkeys and Snakes is permitted only on a restricted basis in order to preserve our wild life. Export of frogs is allowed on merits as frog legs which earn more unit value and constitutes an item of major export. In order to further the export trade of Human Hair, floor price restrictions were removed during 1970, and restrictions imposed in terms of payment and export of wigs and wiglets have been relaxed.

Air-Taxi service in the Country

2956. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position of starting air-taxi service in the country; and

(b) the routes selected for experiment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). The matter is not being pursued for the time being.

Establishment of Indian Tourist Centres in Latin American Countries during Fifth Plan

2957. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to establish Indian Tourist Centres in Latin American countries during Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the places selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) and (b). The Department of Tourism have a Tourist Office functioning in Brazil who is expected to cover Bolivia,

Argentina and Venezuela as well. There is, at present, no proposal to establish any other Tourist offices in Latin American countries.

Approach road from Jamnagar to Airport

2958. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper approach road from Jamnagar to Airport;

(b) if so, whether any representation has been received in the recent past in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government to construct a proper road connecting airport with the city?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) the Government are aware that the approach road is not in good condition.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have agreed to repair and maintain the approach road provided it is transferred by Ministry of Defence (to whom it belongs) to the State Government. This has been agreed to and the terms and conditions are being worked out.

सूती धागे की कमी और चोरबाजारी

2959. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 6 मास से भी अधिक समय से सूती धागे की कमी और चोरबाजारी के बारे में लगातार शिकायतें मिल रही हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं और स्थिति में कहां तक सुधार हुआ है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) श्री (ख) राज्य सरकारों को मूल्य धागे की काला बाजारी के मामलों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं। उनसे ऐसे कदमों के संबंधित हुए मामलों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का आग्रह किया गया है। सुधरी हुई स्थिति को देखते हुए धागे के 80 टन काउंटों तक के धागे पर से वितरण नियंत्रण को भी शिथिल कर दिया गया है।

कुटीर उद्योग तथा पशुपालन उद्योग को ऋण देना

2961. श्री नामू राम ग्रहिवरार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योगों तथा पशु-पालन उद्योगों को ऋण देने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव शर्मा) :

(क) श्री (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Long term trade contract with rupee payment countries

2962. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to go in for long term trade contract with rupee payment countries;

(b) if so, outlines of these proposals;

(c) whether it will help increase our foreign exchange earning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trade agreement between India and Turkey

2963. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of trade between India and Turkey as in 1970-71 till to-date (year-wise); and

(b) the extent to which trade between two countries is likely to increase following the trade agreement signed recently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The volume of trade between India and Turkey since 1970-71 is as follows:—

	Export including re-exports	Value in Rs. lakhs Imports
1970-71	29.00	70.00
1971-72	200.08	14.78
1972-73	521.36	11.66

(b) The Agreement does not stipulate any trade between India and Turkey under any clearing system and it depends upon trade contracts being concluded on normal commercial conditions.

Excise duty on Petrol and Kerosene Oil

2964. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the element of Excise Duty per litre of kerosene and petrol and high speed diesel in the enhanced prices fixed in November, 1973; and

(b) whether in view of the hardships now being experienced by all sections of people owing to abnormal rise in price of kerosene, Government are contemplating to give some relief in the excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The element of excise duty leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 on petrol, kerosene and high speed diesel

oil, in the recently enhanced prices has been shown in the statement enclosed.

(b) By the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973, excise duty on kerosene was increased by Rs. 200 per kilolitre or 20 paise per litre. However, in response to the public reaction, the extent of increase in duty on kerosene has subsequently been reduced to 10 paise per litre only by a notification effective from 9th November, 1973.

Statement

Name of the product	Element of excise duty leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 effective from 9-11-73.
	<i>Per litre at 15°C</i>
1. Motor spirit	Rs. 2.00
2. Kerosene—	
(i) Superior	36.50 paise
(ii) Inferior	5.09 paise
3. H.S.D. oil (refined diesel oil and vaporising oil).	36.105 paise

[NOTE.—This is exclusive of the additional duty of excise leviable under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958]

Contribution of Central and State Government for the travel of officials and delegations in the total revenue earned by Indian Airlines and Air India.

2965. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total revenue earned by the Indian Airlines and the Air India, separately during 1972-73;

(b) how much under each category was contributed by Government—both Central and the States for the travel of Government officials and delegations; and

(c) the additional expenditure per year Government will have to incur on the travel on Government account particular-

ly during 1973-74 due to increase in air fares on account of rise in cost of petrol?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Rs. 72.05 crores by Indian Airlines and Rs. 101.08 crores by Air-India.

(b) and (c). The Air Corporations do not maintain such statistics.

Setting up of jute purchase centres by Jute Corporation of India.

2966. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has set up purchase Centres in the country;

(b) if so, how many Centres were set up; and

(c) how much employment has been created by these Centres?

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

(b) The Corporation has set up 30 Departmental Purchase Centres in the country.

(c) The sanctioned strength of regular staff of the Centres is 300. Besides, about 150 daily wage labourers are employed in the baling presses of the Centres during the current season.

Export of woollen Hosiery to Russia

2967. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet Purchase Delegation visited India in October this year to place order for woollen hosiery for the ensuing year;

(b) if so, the quantum and value of woollen hosiery goods orders for which were placed by the Russian delegation; and

(c) whether a deputation of the local Hosiery Exporters' Corporation called on the Prime Minister in this context, to seek her intervention in raising the ceiling price of Rs. 75 per kg. for replenishments fixed in December last and if so, what revised ceiling price has since been fixed in response to their demand?

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

(b) The Soviet Delegation has conclu-

ded contracts with the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., for supply of 18.45 lac pieces of woollen knitwear worth Rs. 13.53 crores during 1974.

(c) No deputation of the local Hosiery Exporters' has met the Prime Minister. However, the ceiling price for replenishments on exports of woollen Hosiery has been increased to Rs. 120/- per kg.

Import of limited quantities of raw material by actual users.

2968. SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed the import policy to permit all actual users in priority industries to import limited quantities of raw materials; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Import of raw materials and components is allowed to priority industries on the basis of value of past consumption.

(b) Does not arise.

वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी में सामान्य आदेश जारी किया जाना

2969. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं कि राज्य भाषा अधिनियम उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में सभी सामान्य आदेश अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में साथ-साथ जारी किए जायें ;

(ख) गत तीन सप्ताहों में ऐसे कितने मामले ध्यान में आए हैं जिनमें सामान्य आदेशों की श्रेणी में आने वाले पत्र-परीपत्र जापान

आदि केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये;
और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण):

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय स्वयं में इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान व्यवस्था फिनट्राल पर्याप्त मानी गई है। जहाँ तक अश्वीनस्थ कार्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है उसे विभिन्न कार्यालयों से इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन सत्र पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त विभाग द्वारा इस अधिनियम में जारी किए गए ऐसे पत्रों आदि की संख्या 12 है जिनमें से 9 का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय पब्लिक सेवा (पेंशन), अंगदायी भविष्य निधि और सामान्य भविष्य निधि (निवृत्ति सेवा) नियमावली आदि में कुछ संशोधनों में है, जिनकी मूल नियमावली के प्राधिकृत हिन्दी रूपांतर जो सर्वाधिक किस्म के हैं, अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुए हैं। कुछ भविष्यीय उपायों से सम्बन्धित तीन पत्र आदि अत्यावश्यकता के कारण केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए, परन्तु उनका हिन्दी रूपांतर शीघ्र ही जारी किया जाएगा। बैंकिंग विभाग और आर्थिक कार्य विभाग खास में ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कुछ नहीं है।

राजस्व और बीमा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में, अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा सत्र पर रख दी जाएगी।

Investments by France and Italy and their Industries in India

2970. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made and assistance given by France and Italy and their industrialists to our country;

(b) the industries in which they have invested or assisted; and

(c) whether there are any new agreements signed for future and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) to (c):

Investment:

France

The outstanding long term French private investments in India stood at Rs. 49.2 crores at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the French investments have been made are: manufacturing industries, mining, petroleum and services.

Italy

The outstanding long term Italian private investments in India stood at Rs. 90.1 crores at the end of March, 1970. The fields in which the Italian investments have been made are: manufacturing industries, mining, petroleum and services.

Assistance:

France

Financial Assistance: French credits to India commenced in 1961-62 and consisted entirely of Suppliers' Credits upto 1966-67. The aggregate of the Suppliers' Credits received during the 6-year period 1961-62 to 1966-67 is FF 750 million (Rs. 106.65 crores).

The Government-to-Government credits from France and FF 188.48 million have aggregated to FF 1289.48 million (Rs. 183.36 crores) over the 7-year period 1967-68 to 1973-74. This amount consists of FF 1101.00 million (Rs. 156.56 crores) towards import of goods and services from France and FF 188.48 million (Rs. 26.80 crores) towards debt relief.

The industries benefited by the French Credits are: chemicals including fertilizers, electric power, special and alloy steel, oil and petro-chemicals, atomic energy, railways, electronics, etc.

Very recently the French Government have indicated that they would be prepared to extend a special credit of FF 300 million (Rs. 47.66 crores) to assist India in setting up fertiliser projects during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Technical Assistance: France has been providing technical assistance since 1958 under the Indo-French Technical Cooperation Agreement. French technical assistance has been in the form of provision of French experts in such fields as petrochemicals, shipbuilding, small scale industries, etc. and extending training facilities to Indian Personnel in such fields as dam and civil construction, prestressed concrete, telecommunications, oil exploration, railway, etc. Upto end of October, 1973, France has provided the services of 72 experts and has extended training facilities for about 859 Indian Personnel.

Italy

Finance Assistance: Excepting a loan equivalent to US \$2 million (Rs. 1.46 crores) extended in 1967 on Government-to-Government basis for purchase of fertilizers, the Italian aid has been in the form of Suppliers' Credits. These Suppliers' Credits so far received in aggregate are equivalent to US \$288.2 million (Rs. 209.78 crores). Besides the above, Italy has also provided debt relief aid of US \$44.2 million (Rs. 32.17 crores).

The industries benefited by Italian assistance are: Chemicals including fertilizers, oil and petrochemicals, automobiles, electric power, mining and metal, paper and printing, etc.

(N.B. The rupee equivalents of the French Franc and US dollar amounts mentioned in context of the Assistance extended by the two countries have been arrived at the present central rate of exchange of 1FF=Rs. 1.422 and 1 US \$=Rs. 7.297).

भारत में घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के बारे में प्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्रियों के मत

2971. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतायें कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के कुछ प्रसिद्ध अर्थ-शास्त्रियों ने यह मत प्रकट किया है कि मुद्रास्फीति के मुख्य कारणों में से एक कारण घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यश्वन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार अर्थ शास्त्रियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रकट किये गये विचारों और दिये गये सुझावों पर, देश के लिए आर्थिक नीति तैयार करने समय समुचित ध्यान देती है ।

Use of imported limousines by Ministers and Government Officials

2972. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers and other Government Officials using the Imported limousines for official works; and

(b) whether instructions have been issued by Government regarding the use of Indian cars and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Information is not readily available and is being collected from various Ministries/Departments. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) Instructions already exist restricting the use of imported cars. It is the policy of Government to progressively reduce the use of imported cars, consistently with the demands of protocol and similar considerations. Instructions have recently been issued by Government that, in future, when existing imported cars become due for replacement they should be replaced by cars manufactured in India, the exceptions being the Ministries of External Affairs and Commerce, and the India Tourism Development Corporation because of protocol requirements.

Amount of Loan granted/paid to M/s. Sahu Jain by Financial Institutions

2973. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan granted and paid to M/s. Sahu Jain by different financial Institutions;

(b) the purpose of sanctioning the loan;

(c) whether Government have got any agency to ensure that the loans issued for a particular purpose is utilised properly and whether that agency checks their books etc.; and

(d) if so, the findings of the agency and action taken on their report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed to industrial concerns

belonging to Sahu Jain House comprised in Appendix II to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, by the All India long term financial institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited, indicating the purpose of sanctioning the loan is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The financial institutions themselves have devised procedures for a proper end-use supervision of loans and follow up of assisted concerns. The loans are not disbursed in a lump-sum, but are disbursed against evidence presented of equipment etc. purchased or expenditure incurred and are also in keeping with the financial plan agreed with the promoters for financing the project. The institutions appoint, where considered necessary, nominee directors on the Boards of the assisted companies and keep themselves in touch with the progress of the assisted concern. In order to ensure that the loans disbursed to a company are properly utilised, the institutions obtain regular periodical reports from the assisted company, inspect plants and examine the books of account of the company and make visit to the project sites and factory and effect suitable follow up steps. The statement annexed shows that one of the loans sanctioned to one of the companies has not been availed of, two loans availed of by two different companies utilised and repaid in full and in the case of a fourth company, availed of and utilised for import of equipment and a major portion of that loan has since been repaid.

Statement

Financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to industrial concerns belonging to Sahu Jain House by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India upto 30-9-1973 indicating the number of companies assisted and purpose of sanctioning the loans.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Names of Companies assisted	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Purpose
1	2	3	4
IDBI*			
(i) Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Rajasthan	190.00	Not yet availed of by the company.	For setting up cement factory.

1	2	3	4	5
FCI**	(i) Ashoka Cements Ltd., Shahabad, Bihar.	50.00	50.00	For setting up a new cement factory and increase in production capacity of paper (Both loans fully repaid).
	(ii) Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmia Nagar, Shahabad, Bihar.	100.00	100.00	
ICICI***	(i) Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmia Nagar, Shahabad, Bihar.	27.7	27.2	For modernising paper mill—a foreign currency loan on the basis of import licence issued by Government of India—Outstanding Rs. 9.10 lakhs as at 30-9-1973.

*Industrial Development Bank of India.

**Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

***Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India.

Arrears of Taxes against M/s. Kores India Limited

2974. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 881 on the 27th July, 1973 regarding arrears of taxes against M/s. Kores India Limited and state:

(a) whether the reply to show cause notice has been received from the assessee;

(b) if so, the main contents of the reply;

(c) how much penalty has been imposed on the assessee; and

(d) what further action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The notice to show cause why penalty should not be imposed had been issued for the delay in payment of balance demand of income-tax which related to the assessment year 1972-73. The demand has since been realised.

Increase in Money Supply

2975. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in money supply during the current year over that of the previous years;

(b) the share of the State sector and of the non State Sector in the above; and

(c) its effect on the inflationary trend at present?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Money supply with the public increased by Rs. 945 crores in 1971-72 and by Rs. 1291 crores in 1972-73. The increase in money supply during the current fiscal year (upto November 9, 1973) works out to Rs. 594 crores.

(b) The increase in net bank credit to Government sector was Rs. 1147 crores and Rs. 1307 crores in 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively and that of net bank credit to commercial sector, which in-

cludes non-departmental public sector undertakings, was Rs. 76 crores and Rs. 204 crores respectively. During the current fiscal year (upto November 9, 1973) while the net bank credit to Government sector has shown an increase of Rs. 1069 crores, the net bank credit to commercial sector has shown a decline of Rs. 476 crores.

(c) The increase in money supply is likely to accentuate inflationary pressures in the economy if not compensated by increase in supply and availabilities of goods and services.

Closure of Cashew Factories in Kerala

2976. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cashew factories in Kerala have closed down recently for want of raw cashew nuts;

(b) if so, the names of such factories; and

(c) the extent of loss suffered as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Cashew processing industry in India is a seasonal one depending upon supplies of indigenous cashewnuts during May—September and on imported cashewnuts during the remaining part of the year. Availability of raw cashewnuts from indigenous production as also through imports being short of the installed capacity of the industry, cashew factories remain closed for a few months in the year, and some units intermittently. This being a phenomenon in this industry, the Government is not aware of the number, names and the extent of loss of the cashew factories which remain so closed.

Grant of pre-shipment advances by commercial banks to exporters of silver ornaments/wares

2977. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to allow scheduled commercial banks to grant pre-shipment advances to exporters of silver ornaments/wares without insisting on lodging of letters of credit/firms export orders if so, outlines thereof;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any vigilance machinery has been set up to ensure that silver of substantial purity is not smuggled out of the country in the form of ornaments/wares which do not have much of labour content in the value added to silver metal used therefor; and

(d) the names of parties which have exported silver wares/ornaments during 1971, 1972 and 1973 together with the value thereof and the countries to which such exports were made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In order to meet the special requirements of exporters of silver ornaments/wares as also to promote the export of these articles, the Reserve Bank recently decided to modify some of the requirements of Pre-shipment Credit Scheme. In its circular issued in this behalf on 25th September, 1973, the Reserve Bank has informed all eligible scheduled commercial banks that in view of the special trading practices in regard to the export of silver ornaments/wares, the banks may make pre-shipment advances to exporters of these articles without insisting on lodgement of letters of credit/firm export orders. While sanctioning such credit limits, banks have to take into account the past performance of exporters as well as export performance guarantee, if any, to be given by them. A separate account is to be opened by the banks from the stage silver is procured by the exporter for the purpose of manufacture of ornaments/wares for export. The outstandings in this account are to be extinguished by negotiation of the relative export bills or by remittances received from abroad in respect of the exports effected within a period of 180 days from the date of exceeding 8 per cent per annum on such

advances. The packing credit limits given on the above basis will be treated as eligible for the purpose of refinance and interest subsidy under the Pre-shipment Credit Scheme and Export Credit (Interest Subsidy) Scheme, respectively.

(c) All exports from India of silver ornaments|wares have to be declared on GR|EP|PP forms, as the case may be. Besides, vigilance in this behalf is exercised by the customs and central excise authorities.

(d) The Reserve Bank has informed that it has not been maintaining exporter-wise record of the exports of silver ornaments|wares made from India and, therefore, exporter-wise particulars are not available. However, the figures regarding the value of exports of these articles as available from the "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Vol. I—Exports and Re-Exports" published by the Deptt. of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India, Calcutta, are as follows:

Period	Amount of Exports of silver filigree worker, silver jewellery, silver of manufactures and silver worked or par y work:d.
(In lakhs of rupees)	
1-4-1970 to 31-3-1971	26.77
1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972	22.43
1-4-1972 to 31-3-1973	35.69

Proposal to extend Boeing Service to Jorhat and Dibrugarh

2978. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of his Ministry for extending Boeing flights to Jorhat and Dibrugarh.

(b) if so, when the service will commence; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). With the present difficult fleet position, Indian Airlines have no proposal for extending the Boeing service to Jorhat and Dibrugarh.

Cash Subsidy given to Textile Exporters During 1972-73

2979. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of cash subsidy given by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation for exporting textile goods during the year 1972-73;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting textile goods during that period; and

(c) the quantity of cotton imported and the amount paid for importing cotton during the same period in terms of rupees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During the year 1972-73, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has given cash compensatory allowance amounting to Rs. 34.08 crores on exports of cotton textiles which were worth Rs. 160.51 crores.

(c) Import of cotton during 1972-73 amounted to 6.26 lakh bales of 180 kgs. each, valued at a total of Rs. 90.88 crores.

Target fixed for opening of branches of lead bank in rural and urban areas

2980. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for opening of branches by the nationalised lead banks in rural and urban areas during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the number of branches actually opened and population covered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). While no separate targets were fixed for nation-

alised banks for the opening of offices, the Reserve Bank had advised all commercial banks to achieve overall target of 5000 branches over the 3 year period 1972, 1973 and 1974. The commercial banks opened 1763 offices during 1972 and 1043 offices during the current year upto 30-9-73. The nationalised banks opened 899 offices in 1972 and 530 offices in the current year. The population group-wise break up of the offices opened by the nationalised banks is as below:

Offices opened at

Year	Rural centres	Semi-centres	Urban centres	Metro-politan/Port-towns	Total
1972	453	152	119	175	899
1973 (Upto 30-9-73)	188	115	103	124	530

The population per bank office which was 42000 at the end of 1971 has come down to 35000 by the end of September, 1973.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in each State in 1972-73

2981. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seizures and value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs Department in the country in the year 1972-73, State wise; and

(b) the number of persons prosecuted for participating in the smuggling activities in each State during the year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO DHAVAN): (a) and (b). The statistics regarding seizure of smuggled goods etc. are maintained separately for each Custom House Central Excise Collectorate. The required information in respect of the following State/Union Territories is given in the statements:—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

In respect of the remaining States/Union Territories which for Customs purposes are covered by more than one Custom Houses/Central Excise Collectorate, separate statewide figures are being obtained and will be laid on the table of the House. However, the information as available is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5873/73]

Payment of Compensation Due to Thefts in Air Customs House, Palam Airport, New Delhi

2982. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any theft in the Air Custom House, Palam Air Port, New Delhi, in the year 1973; and

(b) whether the culprits have been brought to book and if so, the amount of compensation which Government had to pay to the owners of goods on this account?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A Complaint was made alleging that an unknown outsider in collusion with 5 officials attempted to remove a bag containing some goods from Palam Customs godown on the evening of 24-7-1973. The identity of the outsider is not known. Of the 5 officials (2 Superintendents, 2 Inspectors and 1 Sub-Inspector) against whom allegations were made, 3 (1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector) have been placed under suspension. One Inspector has been transferred and the Superintendent of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has been assigned duty which would not require him to visit the Customs godown or the Airport at Palam. The Chowkidar who made the complaint has retracted in an affidavit sworn before the S.D.M. on 3-9-1973. However, further inquiries are in progress.

No claim for compensation has been received.

Scheme for Development of Tourism in Chilka Lake

2983. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any scheme from the Government of Orissa for development of tourism in Chilka Lake at a cost of Rupees 15 crores and if so, the broad outlines of the scheme;

(b) whether the scheme has been approved, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a). Yes, Sir. The broad outlines of the scheme are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have, at the suggestion of the Working Group on Tourism of the Planning Commission, decided to undertake a design and feasibility study for the co-ordinated development of the Chilka Lake area with special emphasis on tourism. The State Government is in the process of appointing a team of experts consisting of town planners, architects, economists etc. for this task. The feasibility study is expected to be completed during 1974.

Statement

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF CHILKA LAKE AREA

Broad details of the scheme drawn up by the Government of Orissa

1. Accommodation (including acquisition of land wherever necessary)

(a) One hundred-bed tourist hotel at Barkul near Balugaon with modern amenities.

(b) Expansion and development of the tourist bungalow at Rambha.

(c) Construction of ten bungalows with modern furnishings on the top of ten hills both in the heart of the lake and around it on the South, West and North—Rs. 3.00 crores

2. Landscaping of ten hills and some islands including the lay out of gardens, parks fountains, illumination, construction of motorable circular roads from the ground-level to the top around the hills afforestation of islands to provide shelter to migratory birds etc. etc.—Rs. 3.00 crores

3. Recreational facilities including provision of water-sports, house-boats, a fleet of cars, deluxe coaches, auditorium for cultural shows and entertainment restaurants, snack-bars for flying visitors etc. etc.—Rs. 3 crores

4. Construction of jetties, fishing platforms, approach roads—Rs. 100 crores.

5. Construction of a ring-road with necessary landscaping (including plantation of shady trees on both the sides etc.) from the southern to the northern point of the lake with a coast-line of about 100 kms. to provide a joy-ride after the pattern of a marine drive) to tourists and to act as a line of demarcation of the lake-area which should be declared as a bird sanctuary by the Government of India to ensure sanctity and tranquility valued so much by tourists.

Rs. 5.00 crores

Total: Rs. 15.00 crores

Setting up of a Jute Mill in Orissa

2984. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for setting up of a Jute Mill in Orissa was placed before the Licensing Committee;

(b) if so, what is the outcome; and

(c) when the Jute Mill in Orissa is going to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The application of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for setting up a Jute Mill in Orissa has been forwarded to the Ministry of Industrial Development recently for placing before the Licensing Committee. The decision of the Committee is awaited. The actual setting up of the mill will have to be done by the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa.

Implementation of Decision in regard to Implementation of Group Insurance Scheme on Pilot basis

2985. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

2438 LS—7.

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation has initiated action by now to implement the decision of Government for undertaking crop insurance Schemes on a pilot basis;

(b) the places since selected by them; and

(c) whether Government propose to select some areas in Orissa also?

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

(b) and (c). The G.I.C. has written to the following states requesting them to identify crops, suitable areas and agencies possessing necessary infra-structure for rendering field services that are required to start pilot projects:—

(i) Punjab	(v) West Bengal
(ii) Rajasthan	(vi) Orissa
(iii) Gujarat	(vii) Andhra Pradesh
(iv) Maharashtra	(viii) Tamil Nadu
	(ix) Kerala

Development of Simlipal Hills (Orissa) as a National Park in the Fourth Plan

2986. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total provision of Orissa Government for development of Simlipal Hills in Mayurbhanj District as a National Park in the Fourth Plan and how much of this amount has been spent by now;

(b) whether the Central Government have given any money for this project in the Fourth Plan and if so, how much;

(c) whether Government have any scheme for taking over development of this National Park in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) The total provision made by Orissa Government for development of Similipur Hills in Mayurbhanj District as a National Park in the Fourth Plan was Rs. 3.55 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.27 lakhs had been spent by end of October, 1973.

(b) No money has been given by the Central Government for this project.

(c) and (d). The State Government has suggested that development of Similipal National Park in the Fifth Plan should be taken up as a Centrally sponsored Scheme. Financial outlay on the proposed Scheme would be Rs. 114 lakhs. The area of the Park is about 185 Sq. Kms. Important Wild Life in the Park includes Tiger, Panther, Wild Elephants etc. This proposal is for the Central Department of Forests to consider.

Distribution of Yarn to Handloom Weavers in the Country

2987. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken for distribution of yarn to the handloom weavers throughout the country;

(b) whether there is a tremendous black-marketing going on resulting in distribution of yarn only to those who can pay more; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of all the weavers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Yarn Control Scheme which was introduced during March 1973, to make the yarn available to the decentralised sector uniformly and at controlled prices, was challenged in the Supreme Court and the State High Courts and the Law Courts had granted stay orders against the operation of the Scheme. The Scheme was, therefore, rendered infructuous. The Supreme Court has since delivered its

judgement upholding the Yarn Control Orders. The State Governments have already been empowered to deal with the cases of black-marketing in cotton Yarn. They have also been urged to take stringent action against the black-marketers in cotton yarn.

Request for Taking Over of Lauries Hotel Agra

2988. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Union of Lauries Hotel, Agra have requested Government to take over the said Hotel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A representation was received from the All India Hotel Workers Federation suggesting the taking over of Lauries Hotel, Agra by the Government. As the hotel is understood to have been purchased by another Company, which propose to demolish it and to construct a new hotel at the same site, there can be no question of Government taking over the hotel.

Increase in Export to Socialist Countries

2989. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to increase export to Socialist countries;

(b) if so, to what extent this has increased; and

(c) how does it compare with the export figures of 1972?

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

(b). Exports to East European countries have increased from Rs. 362 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 470 crores in 1972-73.

(c) There has been more than 36 per cent increase in the exports in 1972-73 over the level of exports in 1971-72.

Distribution of Yarn to Handlooms and Powerlooms in U.P.

2990. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present scheme for distribution of yarn to handlooms and powerlooms in Uttar Pradesh, District-wise; and

(b) the further scheme in this direction for smooth and rational distribution of yarn and steps taken to meet the demand of yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The allocations of cotton yarn are being made in bulk by the Textile Commissioner to State Governments for further distribution among the weavers through the agencies nominated by the State Governments. The district-wise distribution in Uttar Pradesh is, therefore, the concern of the State Government.

Business procured by L.I.C.

2991. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of business procured by L.I.C. in the country during the year 1972-73;

(b) the business procured by L.I.C. during the year 1972-73 and upto the 31st October, 1973 from the State of Uttar Pradesh and from Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the schemes formulated or under consideration of L.I.C. for investment in the State of Uttar Pradesh and particular-

ly for the Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Rs. 2062.30 crores.

(b)

	1-4-73 to 31-10-73 (Crores of Rupees) 1972-73	
Uttar Pradesh	293.44	65.73
Faizabad Division	13.25	3.41

(c) No special scheme as such has been formulated or is under consideration of L.I.C. for investment in Uttar Pradesh and/or Faizabad Division. The main avenues of investment in Uttar Pradesh, as in other States are:—

- (1) Subscription to Government securities.
- (2) Loans to Government for housing schemes.
- (3) Loans to Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Society.
- (4) Debentures of Land Development Banks.
- (5) Bonds and shares of State Financial Corporation.
- (6) Bonds of and loans to State Electricity Boards.
- (7) Loans to Sugar Cooperative Societies.
- (8) Loans to Municipal Committees for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes and to Zilla Parishads for rural piped water supply schemes.
- (9) Shares and debentures (including loans) to public limited Companies.
- (10) Special loan to Uttar Pradesh Housing Board.
- (11) Loans to Industrial Estates.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LATE RUNNING OF SEVERAL TRAINS DUE TO WORK-TO-RULE AGITATION BY SOME RAILWAY STAFF

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
प्रधान मंत्री, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व
के निम्नलिखित विषय को श्री रेल मंत्री का
ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि
वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"सिग्नल और टेली-कम्युनिकेशन
स्टाफ एसोसियेशन और इंडियन
रेलवे लोको-मैकेनिकल स्टाफ
एसोसियेशन के नियमानुसार, कार्य
आन्दोलन के कारण, जिन्होंने
आरोप लगाया है कि रेल प्रशासन
उनको दोष काल से चली जा रही
मांगों के प्रति उदासीन रहा है,
कई रेल-गाड़ियों के देर से चलने
के समाचार ।"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, notice
as such has not been served on the
various Railway Administrations by the
Indian Railway Signal and Telecom-
munication Staff Association but an
intimation has been received indicating
that the members of that Association
would start "Work-to-Rule" movement
from 27th November, 1973 if their
demands are not met.

From 27th November, 1973, some
incidents have been reported of Signal
and Telecommunication staff not attend-
ing to their duties in respect of mainten-
ance of the installations. Some late run-
ning of trains have been reported due
to these incidents. On the whole, out of

about 5173 trains carrying passengers run
daily on the Indian Railways, only 32
mail and express trains and 39 passenger
trains were affected in punctuality on 28th
November. As regards suburban services,
only in Bombay area there was some
dislocation.

The work to rule agitation has taken
the shape of incidents where staff have
not turned up on duty to rectify defects
in the night on the plea that their duty
was completed during the day. In the
category of Signal Maintainers, depending
on workload they fall in 'excluded' cate-
gory or 'essentially intermittent' or 'con-
tinuous' category. They also get overtime
when they work more than the duty hours,
according to Hours of Employment
Regulations. At some stations, they have
left the work at 17.00 hours where a
generator is to be looked after on the
plea that they would not work beyond 8
hours although the staff have been so
long classified as 'essentially intermittent'
according to Hours of Employment Regu-
lations.

A 7-point charter of demands was
received which was carefully examined.
The Indian Railways Signal and Telecom-
munication Staff Association represents
only one category out of a large number
of categories on the Railways. In the
circumstances, the Railways have accept-
ed a policy for many years of recognising
only such a union as is composite and
represents all categories in one class of
workers, namely, the non-gazetted or the
gazetted and have refrained from granting
recognition to categorywise associations.

One of the demands regarding monetary
benefit on the same lines as for the Perma-
nent-way staff in the case of certain acci-
dents which had already been sponsored
by one of the recognised Federations has
been examined and accepted and orders
were issued to the Railways. As regards
strength of Signal Maintenance Staff, indi-
vidual Railways are assessing workloads,
taking into account factors like local
conditions to see if any increase is neces-
sary. The other demands are not justifi-
fied.

At present there is no information of any 'work-to-rule' agitation by the Indian Loco Mechanical Staff Association.

I appeal to the staff concerned to withdraw the agitation wherever they have started, particularly in view of the fact that one of their main demands regarding 'breakdown' allowance has been conceded. I hope Hon'ble Members will also join me in this appeal.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे स्थान पर जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसमें यह कहा था कि केवल 8 डाक और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां वर्क-टु-रूल के कारण प्रभावित हुई हैं और देर से चली हैं। आज उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि संख्या 8 से बढ़कर 32 हो गई है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि कर्मचारियों का आन्दोलन फल रहा है और जो गाड़ियां देर से चल रही हैं उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या नियम के अनुसार काम करना कोई जुर्म है? क्या नियमों के अनुसार काम करने के लिए कर्मचारी दंडित किये जायेंगे? कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर नहीं गये हैं, कर्मचारियों ने चक्का जामन ही किया है, कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, सिर्फ उनका कहना यह है कि जो नियम स्वयं रेलवे ने बनाये हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार हम काम करेंगे, हम नियम के बाहर जा कर काम नहीं करेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या वे चाहते हैं कर्मचारी नियमों का उल्लंघन करके काम करें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे नियमों का आप उल्लंघन न किया कीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप के नियम तो हाउस के नियम हैं।

इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो नियम बनाये गये हैं वे काफ़ी पुराने पड़ चुके हैं, वे अब व्यावहारिक नहीं। उनके हिसाब से अगर

रेल कर्मचारी काम करेंगे तो रेलें चलेगी नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं रेल नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का विचार किया जा रहा है या नहीं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कल रेल मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की है कि अब लोको कर्मचारी 10 घंटे काम करेंगे और यह निर्णय एक दिसम्बर से लागू हो जायेगा लेकिन साथ में कहा गया है कि इसे लागू करने में 3-4 साल लगेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं 1 दिसम्बर को जो निर्णय लागू होगा वह कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रभावित करेगा? कल स्वयं कुरेशी साहब ने कहा कि हमारे पास कर्मचारियों के ठहरने के लिए स्थान नहीं हैं, हमारे पास रेलवे लाइनें नहीं हैं, हमें लूप लाइन्स डालनी पड़ेंगी। अगर यह सब स्थिति है तो 1 दिसम्बर से क्या चीज लागू होने वाली है? क्या केवल मंत्री महोदय की घोषणा 1 दिसम्बर से लागू होगी और बाकी काम के घंटे घटाने का जो फैसला हुआ है वह 1 दिसम्बर से लागू नहीं होगा? अगर लागू होगा तो कितने कर्मचारी उससे प्रभावित होने वाले हैं?

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में माना है कि उन्हें सात मांगों की एक सूची प्राप्त हुई है जो इंडियन रेलवे सिगनल एण्ड टेली-कम्युनिकेशन एसोसिएशन ने भेजी है। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमने सब मांगों की बारीकी से जांच की है लेकिन उन्होंने बयान में जिस मांग का उल्लेख किया है और जिसे ठुकरा दिया है वह मांग केवल मान्यता के बारे में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं ह्यूटी ग्रावर्स के बारे में इस एसोसिएशन ने जो कहा है क्या उस पर भी मंत्रालय ने गौर किया है?

उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"In the absence of duty rosters for khallasias/T. men, they are forced to work for more than 12 hours a day without any extra remuneration. In some of the cases where the duty ro-

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

ters have been provided, these are very very old and do not classify them as continuous workers. Also in many cases where they are working with a maintainer classified as continuous, these khallasies are classified as essential intermittent."

क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस मामले को भी अस्वीकार कर दिया है ? क्या वह रेल कर्मचारियों से आशा करते हैं कि वह 12 घण्टे काम करेंगे ? और अगर 12 घण्टे काम करेंगे तो क्या उन्हें उस के लिए अतिरिक्त भत्ता नहीं मिलना चाहिए ? और अगर अतिरिक्त भत्ता मिलना चाहिए तो यह मांग रेल मंत्रालय ने कैसे अस्वीकृत कर दी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं और उठाना चाहता हूँ । इस समय रेलों में दो आल इंडिया फ़ेडरेशन हैं । इस का अर्थ यह है कि "वन इंडस्ट्री वन यूनियन" वाले सिद्धान्त को छोड़ दिया गया है । दो फ़ेडरेशन को आपने पहले से ही मान्यता दी है । दोनों निकम्मी हैं, ऐसा हमारे मित्र श्री नवल किशोर जी कह रहे हैं । इसीलिए कैंटेगरीवाइज कर्मचारी आन्दोलन पर आमादा हैं । यह ठीक है कि रेलवे में 700 कैंटेगरीज हैं, लेकिन विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें रखने में दोनों अखिल भारतीय संगठन विफल हुए हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि श्रेणीबद्ध कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर जाते हैं, परिस्थिति बिगड़ती है और फिर यही मंत्री महोदय जो कहते हैं कि हम कैंटेगरीवाइज एसोसियेशन का मान्यता नहीं देंगे, उन कर्मचारियों के साथ समझौते की बातचीत चलाते हैं, और उन की मांगें उन को स्वीकार करनी पड़ती हैं ।

अभी रेल मंत्री ने कहा कि हम तो एक यूनियन चाहते हैं, और कहते हैं कि हम

पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों से प्रपोल कर रहे हैं कि एक यूनियन बन जानी चाहिए । मेरी भी इच्छा है कि रेल कर्मचारियों का एक यूनियन हो । लेकिन जब तक एक यूनियन नहीं होती तब तक रेल मंत्रालय विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों से किस तरह से निपटने का विचार करता है ? अभी लोको कर्मचारी शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि जो वायदे उन से किये गये थे वे पूरे नहीं किये गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि डी० आई० आर० में जितने लोको कर्मचारी पकड़े गये थे वह सब छोड़े नहीं गये हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर जिम्मेदारी में नहीं बच सकते कि यह मामले राज्य सरकार ने चालू किये हैं और उन्हें वापस लेना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है । मामलों को वापस लेने का वायदा किया था । मामले वापस नहीं किये गये । अब और श्रेणी-बद्ध कर्मचारी अपनी मांगें उठा रहे हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यूनियन नहीं बनती तब तक क्या वह कैंटेगरीवाइज एसोसियेशन को निगोशियेटिंग फ़ेसिलिटी देने के लिये तैयार हैं, जो फ़ेसिलिटी उन्हें मजबूरी में देनी पड़ती है ? क्या वह स्वीकार करने को तैयार हैं कि हम एक यूनियन बनाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे लेकिन जब तक एक यूनियन नहीं बनती तब तक कैंटेगरीवाइज असोसियेशन को अपनी मांगें रखने का और उन पर चर्चा करने का अधिकार होगा । नहीं तो यह मामला बिगड़ता ही जायगा, एक श्रेणी के बाद दूसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी अपना असंतोष ले कर आगे आयेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष जी ट्रेंनें केवल इसलिये देर से नहीं चलती हैं कि कुछ कर्मचारियों ने नियमानुसार काम करने का फ़ैसला कर लिया है । ट्रेंनें इसलिए भी देर से चलती हैं कि सारा रेल का संगठन, और जिस के लिये मुख्य रूप से रेल मंत्री और रेलवे बोर्ड भी जिम्मेदार हैं,

वह ट्रेनों को ठीक चलाने के बारे में गम्भीर नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष जी, आप को मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 26 नवम्बर को बीलुक्स ट्रेन से बहुत से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर कलकत्ता से दिल्ली आ रहे थे। हम उस दिन सबेरे यहां पहुंचना चाहते थे जिस से माननीय ब्रेजनेव के स्वागत में शामिल हों सके। लेकिन इंजन में एक पुर्जा खराब हो गया। आसनसोल से झाझा स्टेशन पर खबर की गई कि पुर्जा बदलने की जरूरत है, आप आदमी तैयार रखिये। जब झाझा स्टेशन पर गाड़ी पहुंची तो पता लगा कि वह आदमी फुटबाल का मैच देखने गया है। वह मैच डेढ़ घंटे चलता रहा और यहां हमारी गाड़ी डेढ़ घंटे रुकी रही। मैं उस कर्मचारी की खिलाड़ी वृत्ति की तो तारीफ करूंगा, लेकिन गाड़ी जो डेढ़ घंटे खड़ी रही उस ने सारा खेल बिगाड़ दिया।

क्या यह सच है कि रेल के कर्मचारियों को हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि रेल के आने और जाने के टाइमिंग के अलग अलग रजिस्टर रखें। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय ने रेल के अफसरों से कहा है कि रेल अगर देर से भी आती हैं तो भी उन्हें ठीक टाइम से बताया जाय और इस के लिये अलग अलग रजिस्टर कायम किये गये हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय कहे तो मैं इसको साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जो वाजपेयी जी ने पहली बात कही कि कर्मचारियों का आन्दोलन फैल रहा है बदकिस्मती से यह जो वर्क टू रूल का नया नारा चला है उसका मतलब यह है कि काम कम किया जाय, लेकिन दाम पूरे पूरे लिये जायें। सिगनल और टेली-कम्युनिकेशनस जो स्टाफ है इस में कैंटेगरीज जो

हैं, कंटीनुअस कैंटेगरी जिन का काम है किसी भी वक्त उन को बुलाया जा सकता है ड्यूटी पर क्योंकि किसी वक्त भी कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम, सिगनैलिंग सिस्टम में नुक्स पैदा हो जाता है तो उस वक्त उन को बुलाया जा सकता है। नोर्मली जो उन का काम करने का वक्त है वह 8 घंटे का है। लेकिन 8 घंटे के बाद अगर जरूरत पड़े, तो फिर उन को उस काम के लिये ओवर टाइम मिलेगा और आने जाने का खर्चा सरकार बर्दाश्त करती है।

दूसरी कैंटेगरी है इसेशियल इंटिमिटेड जिन को 12 घंटे काम करना पड़ता है, और अगर 12 घंटे के अलावा वह कोई काम करें तो उस के लिये उन को बाकायदा ओवर टाइम दिया जाता है। जिन की 12 घंटे ड्यूटी है उन का 6 घंटा ही काम होता है। और 6 घंटा वहां पर हाजिर रहना पड़ता है। फिर कंटीनुअस सर्विस वाले जो हैं उन को 8 घंटे काम करना पड़ता है। लेकिन उन को जो भी आठ घंटे से ज्यादा टाइम होगा उस के लिए ओवर टाइम मिलेगा।

अब यह दिक्कत हो गई, नार्थन, नोर्थ-ईस्टर्न और ईस्टर्न रेलवे, इन तीन जोन्स में 9 जोन्स में से, यह वर्क टू रूल शुरू कर दिया है। अब यह वर्क टू रूल जो है यह जाड़ियां तो बड़ी मासूम चीज दिखती है लेकिन यह ऐसी बीमारी है जो अन्दर हो अन्दर घुन की तरह से खा रही है और अगर माननीय सदस्य वाजपेयी जी मेरी मदद नहीं करेंगे इस बीमारी को हटाने में तो मुश्किल हो जायगी। खुद माननीय वाजपेयी जी कहते हैं कि गाड़ियां लेट होती हैं और लोगों को काफी दिक्कत होती है। जब 8 घंटे ड्यूटी उन्होंने की, उस के बाद चले जाते हैं। अगर कभी रात को जरूरत पड़े तो कहीं पीईट खराब हो गया, कहीं सिगनल या टेलीफोन खराब हो गया, तो उस के लिये वह आने की

[मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी]

संसार नहीं हैं ड्यूटी पर। क्योंकि वह कहते हैं कि हम ने 8 घंटे को ड्यूटी को है, अब अगर ओवर टाइम भी देंगे तब भी हम नहीं जायेंगे क्योंकि रूल के मुताबिक 8 घंटे पूरे कर लिये। यह कहना कि रूल नहीं है, गलत है। रूल मौजूद है, लेकिन अब रूल को किस तरीके से ओवरजर्ब किया जाता है। वह जो ट्रेडिशन बन चुकी थी उस को भी बिल्कुल, जैसे कभी कभी माननीय कछवाय जी यहां पर कहते हैं वर्क टु रूल, कि कोरम नहीं है, कुछ नहीं होता आधे घंटे के लिये सदन की कार्यवाही रुक जाती है, लेकिन ट्रेडिशन में थोड़ी रियायत भी देनी पड़ती है कभी कभी।

नियम जो बने हैं, माननीय राजगोपाल अच्युत ने कहा नियम में आप परिवर्तन नहीं करते। ऐसी बात नहीं है नियम को तबदील किया जाता है। हर जोन को हिदायत दी गई है कि नह देखे कि अगर कोई ऐक्सक्लूडेड कंटेनरी इस किस्म का काम करती है उस को दूसरी कंटेनरी में जाना चाहिये तो नियमों में परिवर्तन किया जाता है, उनको तबदील किया जाता है। रेलवे में खासतौर से तमाम जोन्स को हिदायत दी गई है कि वह कर्मचारियों के फायदे को मद्देनजर रखते हुए और कामकी जल्दत को महसूस करते हुए इस में परिवर्तन करते रहें।

जहां तक लॉकोरनिंग स्टाफ की एजिटेशन का ताल्लुक है उनकी एजिटेशन के बाद जो फैसला हुआ था वह यह कि दस घंटे अब काम होगा और हिन्दुस्तान में तमाम रेलवेज में ऐसा होगा। मिया भाई ट्रिब्यूनल का जो एवार्ड था उस के अनुसार यह कहा गया था कि चौदह से बारह घंटे कर दिए जाएं और बारह घंटे जो लागू किए जायें इनको आठ बरसों में लागू करना चाहिये। अब रेलवे मिनिसट्री ने फैसला किया है कि चौदह घंटे से कम करके दस घंटे काम उनकी करना चाहिये और हम चाहते हैं कि दस घंटे

जो लागू किए जाएं ये आठ वर्ष में नहीं — अगर वही नियम इस पर लागू रहता तो इस में सोलह साल लगते लेकिन तमाम सोच समझ कर हमने यह फैसला किया कि वह काम तीन वर्षों में मुकम्मिल हो सकता है। बात यह है कि जितनी मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन हैं वे पहली दिसम्बर से शुरू हो कर अप्रैल 1974 तक उन में दस घंटे का काम पूरा हो जाएगा तमाम रेलवेज में। रैसिंजर और गुड्रज ट्रेज की सब से बड़ी दिक्कत है। गुड्स ट्रेन का रन कभी भी चौदह पन्द्रह घंटे से कम नहीं रहा। जो सहूलियत ड्राइवर को, फायरमैन को, क्लीनर को दी गई है, वह यह है कि उन के लिए रेस्ट रूम बनाए गए हैं, बाकी सहूलियतें उन को दी गई हैं, उन के हैडक्वार्टर बनाए गए हैं और ये सब 16 घंटे और 14 घंटे के रन के मुताबिक बनाए गए। दस घंटे का रूल लागू होगा वह उस वक़्त से लागू होगा जिस वक़्त वे साइड ग्राउंड करतें हैं, जब जाकर इंजन को लेते हैं और जब जा कर रन खत्म करतें हैं यह दस घंटे उनको काम चलाना होगा। इसमें भी एक्चुअल रनिंग टाइम छ घंटे से अधिक नहीं होगा। चौदह घंटे से दस घंटे होने पर रन को कंटेस करना पड़ेगा और तमाम सहूलियतें उनको देनी पड़ेगी।

लोको स्टाफ वालों ने तसलीम किया है कि नया नियम लागू करने के लिए तकरीबन तीस हजार और कर्मचारियों की भरती करनी पड़ेगी। मामूली अंदाजे के मुताबिक इस पर तीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। ये तीस हजार आदमी और यह तीस करोड़ रुपया एक महीने में या दो महीने में नहीं आ सकता है। लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ेगी। गवर्नमेंट का जो फैसला है उस पर हम कायम हैं।

जहां तक गिरफ्तार किए गए लोगों का ताल्लुक है जितने भी लोग डी० आई० आर०

के सहित गिरफ्तार किए गए थे सब को रिहा कर दिया गया है और जितने भी रिहा हुए हैं उन सब को काम पर वापिस ले लिया गया है । जो उनको गैर हाजिरी थी, उसका जो पीरियड था—हालांकि नियम के अनुसार जो आदमी काम नहीं करेगा उस को तन्खवाह नहीं मिलनी चाहिये—लेकिन चूंकि वे हमारे कर्मचारी थे इस नाते हमने यह फैसला किया कि अगर उनकी लीव है तो इसको लीव ट्रीट कर लिया जाए और अगर नहीं है तो आगे जो छुट्टी उन को मिलने वाली है, इस पीरियड को उस में एडजस्ट कर दिया जाए । हम कोई बदले की कार्रवाई नहीं करना चाहते थे । डी० आई० आर० में जो कैसेज चले हैं रेलवे ने अपनी तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को यह लिख दिया है कि हम ये कैसेज वापिस लेना चाहते हैं । अब उन में पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर को या गवर्नमेंट को क्या करना चाहिये यह उनको देखना है और आगे भी हम उस में उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी कैसेस विदवा हो ।

जहां तक यूनियन का ताल्लुक है रेलवे की पालिसी रही है कि एक ही यूनियन अगर रहे तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा । पहले एक थी बाद में दो हो गई —

एक माननीय सदस्य : कैसे हो गई ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह तारीखी बाका है । मैं क्या करूं । इन दोनों को मान्यता दी गई है । यह नामुष्किन बात है कि रेलवे में तमाम कैटेगरीज को रिकग्नाइज किया जाए । अगर यह हो गया तो हमारा भी वही हाल होने वाला है जो शायद आई० ए० सी० का हुआ है (ध्वजबान) हर कर्मचारी अपनी शिकायतें अफसरों के पास पहुंचा सकता है और इसका उसको हक है । हर अफसर को हिदायत दी गई है कि रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन हो या अनरिकग्नाइज्ड

नाइज्ड उसको सुनवाई दी जानी चाहिये (ध्वजबान) जो कल बना हुआ है उस में यह व्यवस्था है कि नैगोशिएट करने की फैसिलिटी रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन को ही दी हुई है —

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Why do you forget that those union people are not representatives of the Railway employees?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: That is why we are trying to have one union to establish the representative character of the union. That is our effort. The category unions have assured me that immediately we take a decision on one union, they will dissolve their category unions.

पंकचुएलिटी का जहां तक ताल्लुक है यह ठीक है कि तीन जॉन्ज में गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर नहीं आती । इसका मुझे खेद है । बहुत से मंम्बरों को तकलीफ़ उठानी पड़ी है, गाड़ियां वक्त पर नहीं आईं इसके लिए मैं माफी चाहता हूं । लेकिन बाकी छः जॉन्ज में पंकचुएलिटी जो है वह अभी भी भी 80-85 पर सेंट के बीच में है ।

यह बात गलत है कि हमने दो किस्म के रजिस्टार रखे हुए हैं (

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं साबित कर सकता हूं । रेलवे कर्मचारियों से मेरा बहुत घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध है । मैं सदन की मेज पर दो दो रजिस्टर रख सकता हूं जिसमें से एक तो रेलवे अफसरों के लिए रखा जाता है और एक पब्लिक को बताने के लिए ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : अगर ऐसी बात है और हमारे कर्मचारियों ने दो किस्म के रजिस्टर रखे हैं और वे आपके पास मौजूद हैं तो हाउस को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सख्त से सख्त सज़ा उन अफसरों को दी जाएगी जिन्होंने इस किस्म के दो रजिस्टर रखे हुए हैं ।

[شری مصد شلی قریشی : جذاب

اسپیکو صاحب - جو واجہائی جی نے پہلی بات کہی کہ کرسچاریوں کا اندولن پھیل رہا ہے بدقسمتی سے یہ ورک و رول کا نیا نمبر ۲۲ چلا ہے اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ کام کم کھا جائے - لیکن دام پورے پورے لئے جائیں - سگمل اور ٹیلو-میشن جو سگاف ہے اس میں کھٹیکریز جو ہیں کٹھمویس کٹھیکریز - جن کا کام ہے کہ کسی بھی وقت ان کو بلاوا جا سکتا ہے تیوٹی پر کیونکہ کسی وقت بھی کھٹونیکھشن سسٹم سگملنگ سسٹم میں نقص پیدا ہو جاتا ہے تو اس وقت ان کو بلاوا جا سکتا ہے - نورملی جو ان کا کام کرنے کا وقت ہے وہ آٹھ گھنٹے ہے - لیکن آٹھ گھنٹے کے بعد اگر ضرورت پڑے تو پھر ان کو اس کام کے لئے اور ٹائم ملے گا - اور آنے جانے کا خرچہ سرکار برداست کرتی ہے -

دوسری کھٹیکری میں ایسٹشیل انٹرمیڈیٹ جن کو ۱۲ گھنٹے کام کرنا پڑتا ہے - اور اگر ۱۲ گھنٹے کے علاوہ وہ کوئی کام کریں تو اس نے لئے ان کو باقاعدہ اور ٹائم دیا جاتا ہے - پھر جن کے ۱۲ گھنٹے تیوٹی ہے ان کا چھ گھنٹے ہی کام ہوتا ہے - اور چھ گھنٹے وہاں پر حاضر رہنا پڑتا ہے کٹھمویس سروس والے ہیں ان کو آٹھ گھنٹے کام کرنا

پڑتا ہے - لیکن ان کو جو بھی آٹھ گھنٹے سے زیادہ ٹائم ہوگا اس کے لئے لوور ٹائم ملے گا -

اب یہ دلت ہو گئی - نادرن - نورث ایسٹرن او ایسٹرن ریلوے - ان تین زونوں میں تو زونوں میں سے یہ ورک ٹو رول شروع کر لیا ہے - اب یہ ورک ٹو رول جو ہے یہ ظاہرہ تو بری معصوم چیز ہے لیکن یہ لمسی بیماری ہے جو اندر ہی اندر گھن کی طرح سے کھا رہی ہے - اور اگر سانہ سدسہ واجہائی جی موری مدد نہیں کریں گے - اس بیماری کو ہٹانے میں تو مشکل ہو جائے گی - خود سانہ واجہائی جی کہتے ہیں کہ گاڑیاں لپٹ عورتی ہوں اور لوگوں کو کاکی دقت ہوتی ہے - جب آٹھ گھنٹے تیوٹی انہوں نے کی اس کے بعد چلے جاتے ہیں - اگر کبھی رات کو ضرورت پڑے کہیں پوزیٹ خراب ہو گیا - کہیں سگزل یا ٹیلیفون خراب ہو گیا - تو اس کے لئے وہ آنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوں تیوٹی پر - کیونکہ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے آٹھ گھنٹے تیوٹی کی ہے - اب اگر اور ٹائم دیں گے تب بھی ہم نہیں جائیں گے - کیونکہ رول کے مطابق آٹھ گھنٹے پورے کر لئے - یہ کہنا رول نہیں ہے غلط ہے - رول موجود ہے - لیکن اب رول کو کس طریقے سے آبرو کھا جاتا ہے - وہ

جو ترقیقیشنز بنی ہوئی تھیں اس کی بھی بالکل - جیسے کہی کہی مانہ کچھوائی جی یہاں پر کرتے ہیں ورک تو رول - کہ کورم نہیں ہے - کبہ نہیں ہوتا - آدھے گھنٹے کے لئے سدن کی کارروائی رک جاتی ہے - لیکن ترقیقیشن میں تھوڑی رعایت ہوئی دینی پرتی ہے کہی کہی -

نیم جو ملے ہیں - مانہ واجہالی جی نے کہا آپ نیم میں پیریورتن نہیں کرتے - ایسی بات نہیں ہے - نیم کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے - ہرزون کو ہدایت دی گئی ہے کہ وہ دیکھ کہ اگر کوئی ایکسکلوزڈ ٹیکٹیکری اس قسم کا کام کرتی ہے - اس کو دوسری کٹیکری میں جانا چاہئے - تو نمون میں پیریورتن کیا جاتا ہے - ان کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے - ریلوے میں خاص طور سے تمام زونز کو ہدایت دی گئی ہے کہ وہ کومپاریمون کے فائدے کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے اور کام کی ضرورت کو ملحوص کرتے ہوئے اس میں پیریورتن کرتے رہیں - جہاں تک لوکو رینگ سٹاف کی ایجنٹیشن کا تعلق ہے ان کی ایجنٹیشن کے بعد جو قبضہ ہوا وہ یہ ہے کہ دس گھنٹے اب کام ہوگا - اور ہلدوستان میں تمام ریلوے میں ایسا ہوگا - یہاں بھائی تریبونل کا جو ایوارڈ تھا اس کے اتوسار یہ کہا

کہا تھا کہ ۱۲ سے ۱۲ گھنٹے کر دئے جائیں - اور ۱۲ گھنٹے جو لاگو کئے جائیں ان کو آٹھ برس میں لاگو کرنا چاہئے - اب ریلوے منسٹری نے قبضہ کیا ہے کہ ۱۲ گھنٹے سے کم کر کے دس گھنٹے کام ان کو کرنا چاہئے - اور ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ دس گھنٹے جو لاگو کئے جائیں یا یہ آٹھ برس میں نہیں - اگر وہی نیم اس پر لاگو رہتا تو اس میں ۱۶ سال لگتے - لیکن تمام سرچ سمجھ کر ہم نے یہ قبضہ کیا کہ یہ کام تین برس میں مکمل ہو سکتا ہے - بات یہ ہے کہ جتنی مہل اور ایکسپریس تریبونر میں وہ ریلی دسمبر سے شروع ہو کر اپریل ۱۹۷۱ تک ان میں دس گھنٹے کا کام پورا ہو جائیگا - تمام ریلوے میں - پوسٹوز اور کڈس ٹوہن کی سب سے بڑی وقت ہے - کورس ٹرین کا دن کہی بھی ۱۲-۱۵ گھنٹے سے کم نہیں رہا - جو سہولیت ترائیور کو - فائبر میں کو - کلینر کو دی گئی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ان کے لئے ریست روم کی سہولتیں ان کو دی گئی ہیں - ان کے ہیڈ کوارٹر بنائے گئے ہیں - اور یہ ۱۲ گھنٹے اور ۱۵ گھنٹے کے دن کے مطابق بنائے گئے ہیں - دس گھنٹے کا کل لاگو ہوگا - نو اس وقت یہ لاگو ہوگا جس وقت وہ ملتیں کرتے ہیں - جب جا کر

[شری محمد شلی قریشی]

انہوں کو لیتے ہیں اور جب جا کر دن ختم کرتے ہیں یہ دس گھنٹے ان کو کام چلانا ہوگا - اس میں بھی ایکسپریس ریلنگ ٹائم ہے - گھنٹے سے ادھک نہیں ہو گا ۱۲ گھنٹے سے دس گھنٹے ہونے پر دن کلڈیلس کرنا ہوگا - اور تمام سہولیتیں ان کو دیلی پریلنگی -

لوگو سٹاف والوں نے تسلیم کیا ہے کہ کیا ہم لوگو کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوں ۳۰ ہزار اور کومپنیاؤں کو بھرتی کرنا پڑیگا - معمولی اندازے کے مطابق اس پر ۳۰ کروڑ روپے خرچ ہونگے - یہ تیس ہزار آدمی اور یہ تیس کروڑ روپے ایک مہینے یا دو مہینے میں نہیں آ سکتے ہیں - لوگوں کو ٹریلنگ دیلی پریلنگی - گورنمنٹ کا جو فیصلہ ہے اس پر ہم قائم ہیں -

جہاں تک گرفتار کئے گئے لوگوں کا تعلق ہے جتنے بھی لوگ فی آئی آر کے تحت گرفتار کئے گئے تھے سب کو رہا کر دیا گیا ہے - اور جتنے بھی رہا ہوئے ہیں ان سب کو کام پر واپس لے لیا گیا ہے - جو ان کی غورحاضری تھی اس کا جو پھر پڑتا تھا حالانکہ ہم کے مطابق جر آدمی کام نہیں کریگا اس کو تنخواہ انہوں ملی چاہئے - ممکن چونکہ وہ ہمارے کومپنیاں تھے -

اس ناطے ہم نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ اگر ان کی لمبی لہو ہے تو اس کو گھو ٹوپیٹ کر لیا جاوے - اور اگر نہیں ہے تو آگے کی جو چھٹی ان کو ملنے والی ہے - اس پھر پڑتے کو اس میں آرجسٹ کر دیا جاوے - ہم کوئی بدلے کی کارروائی نہیں کرنا چاہتے تھے - فی آئی آر میں کھسز چلے ہیں دیلوے نے ایلی طرف سے سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کو یہ لکھ دیا ہے کہ ہم یہ کھسز واپس لینا چاہتے ہیں - اب ان میں پنک پراسیکوٹر کو یا گورنمنٹ کو کیا کرنا چاہئے یہ ان کو دیکھاوے اور اگے بھی ہم اس میں ان کی مدد کر رہے ہیں - تاکہ جلدی سے جلدی کھسز وادھدرا ہوں -

جہاں تک یونہلو کا تعلق ہے یہ دیلوے کی پالسی رہی ہے کہ ایک ہی یونہلو اگر دے و زیادہ ہوتے ہو گا - پہلے ایک تھی بعد میں دو ہر کٹوں -

ایک ماہہ سدھہ : دس کھسے ہو گئی -

شری محمد شلی قریشی - یہ

تاریخی واقعہ ہے - میں کیا کروں - ان دنوں کو ماہہ دی گئی ہے - یہ ناممکن بات ہے کہ دیلوے میں تمام کیتھگریز کو ریکالڈ کیا جائے -

اگر یہ ہو گیا تو ہمارا بھی وہی حال ہونے والا ہے جو شاید اُنہی اے کا ہوا ہے - ہر کرمچاری اہلی شکستیں افسروں کے پاس پہنچا سکتا ہے اور اس کا اس کو حق ہے - ہر افسر کو ہدایت دی گئی ہے کہ ریکنگلائز یونین یا ان ریکنگلائز اس کو سزا دی جانی چاہئے۔ جو رول بنا ہوا ہے اس میں یہ پرستار ہے کہ نیگوشیت کر کے کی فیسلمتی ریکنگلائز یونین کو ہی دی ہوئی ہے -

یلچرلٹی کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ تین روزوں میں گاڑیاں ٹھیک سے نہ نہیں آئیں - اس کا مجھے کہید ہے - بہت سے مسوروں کی تکلف اٹھانی پڑی - گزریاں وقت پر نہیں آئیں - اس کے لئے میں معافی چاہتا ہوں - میں ہلائی چہ روزوں میں یلچرلٹی جو ہے وہ ابھی ابھی ۸۰ و ۷۵ پرسنٹ کے پہنچ کا ہے -

یہ بات غلط ہے کہ ہم نے دو قسم کے رجسٹر رکھے ہوئے ہیں -

شری اٹل بھاری واجپائی - میں ثابت کر سکتا ہوں ریلوے کرمچاریوں سے مہرا بہت کھلتے گا سبیلہ ہے - میں سدن کو میٹر پر دو رجسٹر رکھ سکتا ہوں - جس میں سے ایک ریلوے افسروں

کے لئے رکھا جاتا ہے اور پبلک کو بتانے کے لئے -

شری محمد شلی کریشی - اگر

ایسی بات ہے اور ہمارے کرمچاریوں نے دو قسم کے رجسٹر رکھے ہوئے ہیں اور وہ آپ کے پاس موجود ہیں تو میں ہاوس کو یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ سطح سے سطح سزا ان افسروں کو دی جائیگی جنہوں نے اس قسم کے دو رجسٹر رکھے ہوئے ہیں -

آئی رامبھارت شاہی (پटना): میں انڈیا جیسنگل اور ٹیکنیکل سٹاف اسیسٹنٹس تھو ایڈیٹرز کے لئے لوگوں کے مینیکل سٹاف اسیسٹنٹس دونوں نے ملکر ایک نے تو 27 تاریخ سے اور دوسری نے 25 تاریخ سے नियमानुसार काम करने का आन्दोलन चला رہا ہے। मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है वह है तो बड़ा लबा लेकिन तथ्यों से बिल्कुल परे है। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि गाड़ियों को समय पर चलाने में कठिनाई हो रही है, वे लेट चल रही हैं। मैं पांच जों की बात जानता हूँ। एन० एम० आई० आर०, -ईस्टर्न रेलवे, साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे, नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे और नार्थ वेस्टर्न इन पांचों रेलों में दानों संघों की तरफ से वर्क टू रू, नियमों के अनुसार काम करो, का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इंडियन रेलवे लोको मीकेनिकल सٹاف एसोसिएशन ने जो तार दिए हैं उसकी इतना इतना नहीं है ये पन्चोस तीस हजार है जिनका पांचों रेलों के लोको मीकेनिकल सٹاف एसोसिएशन ने, इसके लोकल यूनियन ने अपने प्रेसिडेंट सरदार हजारा सिंह के पास भेजे हैं। ताजुब है कि इनके अग्रपर करते क्या है, रेलवे बोर्ड करता क्या है, तीस चालीस जगहों में

[श्री राजाशतर शास्त्री]

ये लोग बर्त-टू-रून कर रहे हैं और आपको इसकी खबर भी नहीं है ?

मिनटन और टैलिकम्प्यूनिक्शन स्टाफ को मांगों के बारे में यहां कहा गया कि उन की मान मांगें थी, और एक मांग बकड़ाउन की जो थी उसको मान लिया गया है । वह भी उनकी मांग थी लेकिन वह मुख्य मांग नहीं थी। वरों देने में क्या कठिनाई है काम का समय निश्चित करने में क्या कठिनाई है, काम के घंटे कैसे बांटे जाय इसको ठीक करने में क्या कठिनाई है ? कोई याई स्टिक बनाने में आपको क्या कठिनाई है । तमाम बातों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है ।

लोकों मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन की ओर से आठ सूझ-मांगें रखी गई हैं । उन सबसे बड़ी मांग यह है कि इंस्ट्रुक्शन् एक्ट को लोको शैड में लागू किया जाए और दूसरे फोर्थ ग्रेड एम्प्लाइज को प्रमोशन देने की पारिसी बनाई जाए । वे खतासी के तौर पर भर्ती होते हैं और उसी पद पर रिटायर हो जाते हैं । क्या यह उचित है ? मंत्री महोदय इस समय डिपुटी मिनिस्टर हैं । हो सकता है कि गगनी वार वह मिनिस्टर बन जायें, जैसे कि श्री मिश्र बन गये हैं । अगर वह डिपुटी मिनिस्टर से मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट और कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हो सकते हैं तो कर्मचारियों का प्रमोशन क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ?

उनकी नौबत मांग 75 फॉसरी अपग्रेडेशन और चौथी मांग वर्दी के बारे में है । इन मांगों के बारे में क्या कठिनाई है ? दोनों एसोसिएशन की मांगें बहुत ही न्यायोचित हैं और किसी भी फीडबैक के लोग उन मांगों को अनुचित नहीं कह सकते हैं । अन्य बातों में उनका मतभेद हो सकता है ।

मंत्री महोदय ने उन मांगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है । जब लोकों रनिंग स्टाफ की तरह इन लोगों का आन्दोलन भी बड़े

तभी मंत्री महोदय इनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे । वसी स्थिति पैदा नहो, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय समय रहते चेत जाये और यह आन्दोलन नौ रेलवे जॉन्ज में न फैलने पाये। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मंत्री महोदय इन दोनों संगठनों की मान-सूत्री मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए फोरम उन के प्रतिनिधियों से बात करे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए तैयार हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि लोग नोटिस नहीं देते हैं । यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । आल-इंडिया सिन्डिकेट टैलीकम्प्यूनिक्शन् स्टाफ एसोसिएशन ने इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के मातहत एक लिखित नोटिस दिया है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उन्होंने नोटिस नहीं दिया है । इंडियन रेलवे लोकों मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन के लोग मेरे साथ—मैं एसोसिएशन का वाइस प्रेसीडेंट हूँ—29 अगस्त को मंत्री महोदय से मिले । उन के साथ डिमक्शन हुआ । हम लोगों ने उन के सामने मांगें रखी । उन्होंने कहा कि आपको लोग धमकी देते हैं ।

इस से पहले 1965 में उस समय के रेल मंत्री, श्री शामनाथ, को ज्ञापन दिया गया था। उसके बाद 1970 में लोकों मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन ने नन्दाजी को ज्ञापन दिया । उस के बाद 29 अगस्त को मंत्री महोदय से बात हुई । 23 अक्टूबर को स्वयं आपके इनिशियेटिव पर श्री मन्जी ने हम लोगों को बुला कर तीन दिन तक बात करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । वह यह कह कर बात नहीं करते कि नोटिस नहीं दिया गया है यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद बात है । वे लोग नोटिस देते हैं । असल में रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग, और सम्भवतः फीडबैक के लोग, मंत्री महोदय को उन से बात नहीं करने देते और उन लोगों की मांगों को नहीं मानने देते, क्योंकि

समझते हैं कि इससे उनका प्रभाव खत्म हो जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कैटेगरी यूनियन्ज को मान्यता नहीं दी जायेगी। आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लोयार्स कान फेडरेशन तो तीसरा फेडरेशन है। उसकी मान्यता देने में क्या कठिनाई है? जब सरकार दो को मान्यता दे सकती है, तब तीसरा का क्यों नहीं दे सकती है? मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर इस बात को टाल देते हैं कि इन तरह तो मान्यता तो यूनियनों को मान्यता देनी पड़ेगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि रेलवे में ती डिपार्टमेंट हैं। सरकार ती डिपार्टमेंटल यूनियनों को मान्यता दे और कान-फेडरेशन को मान्यता दे। जैसा उस ने पी० एंड० टी० में दिया है, वैसा करने में रस्ता निकल सकता है।

सब लोग चाहते हैं कि एक यूनियन बने। हम भी यही चाहते हैं रेल मंत्री ने कल दूसरे हाउस में कहा और एन० एफ० आई० आर० की जगहल कॉमिशन में भी कहा कि एक यूनियन बने। मंत्री महोदय, धर्म मंत्री और सब यूनियनों के लोग कहते हैं कि एक यूनियन होना चाहिए। तो फिर कौन लोग रास्ते में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं? एक यूनियन क्यों नहीं बन रही है? इस बारे में सरकार का सुझाव क्या है? क्या सरकार कोई रास्ता निकालेगी? क्या वह तमाम यूनियनों को बुलाकर उन के साथ मशवरा करेगी कि कैसे तमाम यूनियन को मिला कर एक यूनियन बसाई जाये। सब लोग एक यूनियन के हक में हैं, लेकिन उस बात को व्यवहार में कैसे उतारा जाये? अगर इस तरह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान नहीं गया है, तो क्या वह कैटेगरी के नाम पर रेल कर्मचारियों का दबावा चाहते हैं

सिग्नल और टैलीग्राफिकेशन के लोगों को नियमानुसार काम करने के लिए सस्पेंड किया जा रहा है। जब नियमानुसार लोको रनिंग स्टाफ का समय 14 घंटे से दस घंटे हो सकता है, तो इन लोगों का क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? तो फिर मंत्री

महोदय नियम में परिवर्तन करें। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि इस मसले को हल करने के लिए उन का क्या प्रस्ताव है, ताकि जो इन दो एम्प्लोयेशन के लोग बर्क-टू-रूल कर रहे हैं, उन की लड़ाई आगे न बढ़े।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : जनाब, शास्त्री जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। कुछ बातों का जवाब तो मैं पहले दे चुका हूं। उन्होंने एक बात कही कि क्या दिक्कत है, क्या रुकावट है कि रेलवे में एक यूनियन नहीं बनती है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि सबसे बड़ी रुकावट तो शास्त्री जी है। . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पर्सनल एक्स्प्लेनेशन देने दीजिए। हम सब यूनियनों को डिजाव करके के लिए तैयार हैं। क्या दोनों फेडरेशन और दूसरी यूनियन इस के लिए तैयार हैं? क्या सरकार मेरी आफर को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार है?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : मेरा मतलब सिर्फ यह था कि उन्होंने अभी फरमाया है कि वह भी चाहते हैं कि रेलवे में एक ही यूनियन होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि वह खुद एक कैटेगरी यूनियन के वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बहुत यूनियनों के साथ सम्बन्धित हू।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : मैं तो सिर्फ यह चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ मुह से कहते हैं, अगर वह उस पर अमल भी करके दिखाएँ, तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर मंत्री महोदय तैयार हों, तो हम आज ही एलान कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि गवर्नमेंट इसका हल कैसे निकालेगी।

[अभ्यक्त महोदय]

मिनिस्टर साहब हल बता रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात तो कह लेते हैं, लेकिन दूसरों की सुनने की शक्ति नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उनकी बात नहीं सुनी जाती है श्री उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि वह मुझ से मिलें और उठकर लोगों के साथ ले मिलें, जिन की एसोसिएशन को हम ने मान्यता नहीं दी है। इस से हमारी नियत जाहिर होती है कि हम हर कर्मचारी की जाइज शिकायत को सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर हम रेलवे में कैंटेगरी यूनियन को तस्लीम करेंगे, तो रेलवे का फंक्शनिंग नामुमकिन हो जायेगा इस वक्त हमारी पालीसी यह है कि हम किसी कैंटेगरी यूनियन को मान्यता देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम हर कर्मचारी की जाइज शिकायत को सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं, उस का इजाजा करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन किसी कर्मचारी या किसी एसोसिएशन को यह इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी कि वह सारी जनता को और सारी कौम को रैन्सम में रख कर मारे काम को ठप्प कर दे। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार ने लोको वालों से बातचीत क्यों की ?

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि हम उनकी मात मांगों को क्यों नहीं पूरा करते हैं। मैं अर्ज करता चाहता हूँ कि उनमें से एक मांग यह है कि उन सब के लिए मकान बनाये जायें। हमारे पास कोई अल्लाहदीन का बिराग तो नहीं है कि एक दिन में सब के लिए मकान बन जायें। हम कहते हैं कि हम को चार पांच साल का वक्त दिया जाये, हम मकान देंगे। लेकिन वे काम बंद कर देते हैं। उस से सारी कौम पर असर पड़ता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रेलवे में स्ट्राइक के लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : शास्त्री जी उन को यह समझायें कि वे लोग काम बन्द न करे और अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिए जोर देते रहे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय हाउस को मिसलीड न करें।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस बारे में कोई गलतफहमी रहे। अगर वह लोगों को काम बन्द करने के लिए न कहें और मांगें मनवाने के लिए पूरा जोर देते रहें, तो हम हर मांग पर गौर करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय उन के साथ बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? क्या वह उन लोगों के साथ बातचीत करेंगे ?

شہری مصد شفی قریشی - جناب

شاستری جی نے بہت سی باتیں کہی ہیں - کچھ باتوں کا جواب تو میں پہلے دے چکا ہوں - انہوں نے ایک بات کہی کہ کھا دقت ہے - کیا دکاوت ہے - کہ دہلوے میں ایک یونین نہیں بنتی ہے - میں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ عرض کروں گا - کہ سب سے بڑی دکاوت تو شاستری ہیں - جو -

میرا مطلب صرف یہ تھا کہ انہوں نے ابھی فرمایا ہے کہ وہ بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ دہلوے میں ایک

یونین ہونی چاہئے - لیکن انہوں
نے یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ وہ خود
ایک کٹیگری یونین کے ایک وائس
پریزیڈنٹ ہیں -

میں تو صرف یہ چاہتا ہوں
کہ مانیہ سدسیہ جو کہ کچھ پہلے
سے کہتے ہیں اگر وہ اس پر عمل
پہی کر کے دکھائیں تو اچھا ہوگا۔

مانیہ سدسیہ نے کہا ہے کہ ان
کی بات نہیں سنی جاتی ہے - ابھی
انہوں نے خود کہا ہے کہ مجھ سے
ملوں اور ان لوگوں کو ساتھ لےکر
ملوں جن کی ایسوسی ایشن کو ہم
نے پہنچتا تھیں دی ہے - اس سے
ہماری نیت ظاہر ہوتی ہے - کہ
ہم ہر کرمچاری کی جانچ پکڑ
کو سنبھالنے کے لئے تیار ہیں -
اگر ہم ویلوے میں کٹیگری یونین
کو تسلیم کریں گے تو ویلوے کا فلکشن
ناممکن ہو جائیگا - اس وقت ہماری
پالیسی یہ ہے کہ ہم کسی کٹیگری
یونین کو ماننا دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں
ہیں - ہم ہر کرمچاری کی جانچ
شکایت کو سنبھالنے کے لئے تیار ہیں -
اس کا ازالہ کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں -
لیکن کسی کرمچاری یا کسی
ایسوسی ایشن کو یہ اجازت نہیں
دی جائیگی کہ وہ ساری چلتا کو
اور ساری قوم کو ویلوے میں رکھ
کر سارے کام ٹھپ کر دے -

مانیہ سدسیہ نے پوچھا ہے کہ
ہم ان کی بات مانگوں کو کہوں
نہیں پورا کرتے ہیں - میں عرض
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان میں سے
ایک مانگ یہ ہے کہ ان سب کے
لئے مکان بنائے جائیں - ہمارے
پاس کوئی اللہ دین کا چراغ تو
نہیں ہے کہ ایک دن میں سب
کے لئے مکان بن جائیں - ہم کہتے
ہیں کہ ہم کو چار پانچ سال کا
وقت دیا جائے - ہم مکان دیں گے -
لیکن وہ کام بند کر دیتے ہیں -
اس سے ساری قوم پر اثر پڑتا ہے -

ساستری جی ان کو یہ سمجھائیں
کہ وہ لوگ کام بند نہ کریں اور
اپنی مانگوں ملوانے کے لئے زور دیتے
رہیں - میں نہیں چاہتا کہ اس
بارے میں کوئی غلط فہمی رہے -
اگر وہ لوگوں کو کام بند کرنے کے
لئے نہ کہیں اور مانگوں ملوانے کے
لئے پورا زور دیتے رہیں - تو ہم ہر مانگ
پر غور کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں -

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव (महेंद्रगढ़) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे का महकमा सब से
बड़ा गम्पलायर है और हर इंसान को ज़िन्दगी
में इस सर्विस की सबसे बड़ी अहमिया है ।
पिछले कुछ महीनों में इस महकमे में इतनी
हड़तालें हुई हैं, इतनी बार काम रुका है कि
देश का इसकी वजह से सारा निजाम
दरहम-बरहम हो गया है । मुझे अफसोस
के साथ आज यह कहना पड़ता है कि इतने
बड़े महकमे को ठीक तरह से सम्भाल कर चलाने

[श्री विरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

में रेलवे मिनिस्टरी काबिल साबित नहीं हुई। जब कभी अनाज की कमी हुई—रेलवे ने काम बन्द कर दिया, लोको स्टाफ ने हड़ताल शुरू कर दी, फिमादात हुए, हजारों आदमियों को जानें गई। अब फिर कुछ स्टाफ हड़ताल पर है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने वयान में यह नहीं बताया कि वे सात मागें कौन कौन सी हैं, जो मिनिस्टर और टैलिकम्प्यूनिकेशन स्टाफ ने पेश की हैं और वे क्यों अनुचित हैं। मेहरबानी करके आप उन मांगों में हाऊम को भी आगाह करें।

रेलवे में जितनी कँटेगरी हैं उन को महेनजर रखते हुए एक दिन आपको यह सोचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ेगा कि एक फीडरेशन सब को रिप्रेजेंट नहीं कर सकती। यह बिल्कुल नामुमकिन बात है और आप को कम से कम इस उसूल को मानना पड़ेगा कि महकमे-वार या जितनी कँटेगरीज है उन के नुमाइंदों की कोई न कोई कमेटी बना कर उन के साथ नेगोशियेशन की जाय, वरना देश के लिए यह मुसीबत हमेशा खड़ी रहेगी।

पिछली दफा जब लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की हड़ताल हुई तो उन्होंने कहा कि उन की ड्यूटी के घंटे 14 में घटा कर 10 कर दिये जायेंगे। लेकिन जब लोको का मेन्टेनेन्स स्टाफ हड़ताल कर रहा है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतावायेंगे—जब उन्होंने घंटे घटाने की बात पहले ऐलान किया था तो क्या उस में मेन्टेनेन्स स्टाफ शामिल नहीं था? अगर शामिल था तो फिर अब हड़ताल की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? अगर नहीं थी तो पहले इस बात को क्यों नहीं सोचा कि लोको का मेन्टेनेन्स स्टाफ उतना ही जरूरी है जितना रनिंग स्टाफ। इस किस्म की चीज भी अगर रेलवे मिनिस्टरी नहीं समझ सकती तो मैं कहूंगा कि बड़े महकमों को सम्भालने के बिलकुल वे इतने नाअहल हैं।

हर तीसरे रोज ये वाक्यात होते हैं, एक्सीडेंट होते हैं ट्रेनें लेट चलनी है गडबड होती है, डाके पडते हैं। पिछले मिनिस्टर साहब की मुझे तारीफ करनी पडती है, कम से कम उन्होंने रेलों को ठीक टाइम पर चलाया, जब वे इस काम को कर सकते थे तो नये रेलवे मिनिस्टर क्यों नहीं कर सकते, यह खराबी की चीज उनके आने के बाद क्यों हो रही है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो अच्छे थे उनकी रेल गाडी पट्टी से उतार दी।

श्री विरेन्द्र सिंह राव : पीछे जो वाक्यात हुए हैं उन को निगाह में रखते हुए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि रेलवे मिनिस्टरी इस बात का ऐलान करे कि अब देश की जिन्दगी का और देश के सारे काम को चलाने के लिए जिस की इतनी जरूरत है उस के अन्दर इन सर्विस को रोकने के लिए अगर जरूरत पड़े तो सख्ती से रोकेंगे, लेकिन साथ ही अगर रेलवे स्टाफ की मांगें जाइज हैं तो उन पर हमदर्दी से गौर किया जायेगा। आप कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाइए जिस में यह रोज मर्रा की मुसीबत दूर हो, वरना देश आईदा इस को बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। जिस तरीके से रेलों की वजह से देश की जिन्दगी का बरबाद किया जाना है लोग अपनी मंजिल पर नहीं पहुंच पाते पटरों से रेलें उतरती हैं—इस को अब सहन नहीं किया जायेगा। यह मिर्फ रेलों के कर्म-चारियों की ही बात नहीं है, यह अबाम की जिन्दगी का सवाल है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतावेंगे कि जितने एक्सीडेंट्स पिछले साल के अन्दर रेलवे में हुए हैं उन में से कितने एक्सीडेंट्स के लिए रेलवे को कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार हैं और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वे रेल कर्मचारी इस लिए काम ठीक नहीं कर सके कि उन से इतना ज्यादा काम लिया गया कि जिस से एक इन्सान का दिमाग ठीक काम नहीं कर सकता। कौन आदमी है जो 14 घंटे लगातार रेल के

इन्जिन को चलायेगा, कौन आदमी है जो 20-20 घण्टे तक सिगनल पर बैठ कर सही काम करेगा? जहाँ लाखों जिन्दगी खतरे में पड़ती हैं, उस के लिए इन्होंने पहले से सही फैसला क्यों नहीं किया? अगर यह सही है कि रेलवे एक्सीडेंट की जिम्मेवारी रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर है तो उन से ज्यादा काम लेने के लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस मिलानिसे में जो जांच कराई है उस में क्या साबित हुआ? आपने पहले से क्यों नहीं सोचा कि स्टाफ बढ़ाया जाये? काम के घण्टे घटाये जायें?

अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि कुछ ट्रेनें लेट हुई हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब 25 और 27 तारीख को सिगनल टैलीकम्यूनिकेशन स्टाफ की और लांको मैन्टेनेन्स स्टाफ की हड़तालें शुरू हुईं तो कई मैक्सिम्स पर आप को ट्रेनें कन्सिल करनी पड़ी? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी ट्रेनें कन्सिल हुईं और कहाँ कहाँ कैसिल हुईं। अगर इन हड़तालों का असर पड़ा है तो मिनिस्टर साहब का सफ-नोई के साथ सारी बातों का बचनाना चाहिए, हमको इतना नुकसान हुआ है, इतनी दिक्कत आयी है हम उन की बातों को सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं, उन पर हमदर्दी से गौर करेंगे।

पिछले कुछ महीनों में जब वे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार चल रहा था—रेलवे की टैलीग्राफ एसोसिएशन ने कितनी बार दरखास्त की कि हम को हमारी बात सुनाने का मौका दिया जाये लेकिन इन्होंने उन की बात सुनने से भी इंकार कर दिया। बावजूद इसके कि कई एम्प्लोयों ने भी दरखास्त की कि कम से कम इस एसोसिएशन के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव को बुलाकर पूछ लें, कि वे क्या चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने उन से बात करने से भी गुरेज किया। रेलवे जितना बड़ा महकमा है और जिसमें इतने इम्प्लाइज काम करते हैं, वहाँ यह चीज नहीं चल सकती।

श्री महम्मद शफी कुरेशी : स्पीकर राव साहब ने जो पहला इल्जाम लगाया कि रेलवे का महकमा इस काबिल नहीं है कि मुल्क को जो मौजूदा हालत है, उस के लिए अपने आप को काबिल साबित कर सके—यह बात गलत है कि रेलवे ने कई बार साबित किया है कि रेलवे कर्मचारी खाह मिनिस्ट्री में काम करने वाले हों या रेलवे, पर काम करने वाले हों—गैंग-मैन हों, ड्राईवर्स, गार्ड्स हों, जो जंग के जमाने में भी श्रीर इम जमाने में भी, यह साबित कर दिया है कि रेलवे का महकमा ही एक ऐसा महकमा है जिस ने उस जमाने में बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम किया है।

जहाँ तक फूड ग्रोन्स की बात मूवमेंट का ताल्लूक है, रेलवे ने मुश्किलों के बावजूद मूवमेंट को इस तरह से जारी रखा कि किसी सूबे को दिक्कत महसूस नहीं हुई और न हमारे पास कोई शिकायत आई है कि खुर्गक की मूवमेंट की वजह से दिक्कत आई हो।

जो 7 मांगें हैं—वे मेरे पास मौजूद हैं—मैं मुस्तसन्न उन को पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ—

1. सिगनल और टैलीकम्यूनिकेशन स्टाफ को टैलीग्राफ कैंटेगरी के साथ वाबस्ता कर दिया जाये, उस के साथ हम पल्ला कर दिया जाये।

2. ड्यूटी हावर्स 8 घण्टे कायम रखकर उस को कन्टिन्यूअज करार कर दिया जाये।

3. स्टाफ बहुत कम है, उसकी तादाद बढ़ाई जाये।

4. जब कभी फेनोर्स होने हैं, ब्रैक डाउन होने हैं, उन को अलावा भत्ता मिलना चाहिए—यह मांग मान ली गई है।

5. इम्पैक्टर्स को स्टोर की ड्यूटी नहीं देनी चाहिए, यह उन से लेनी चाहिए।

[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

6. तमाम मिशनरम और टेली-कम्प्यूनि-केशन स्टाफ को रेलवे क्वार्टर मुहिया किये जाने चाहिए ।

7. तमाम के लिए वर्दी होनी चाहिए ।

8. उन को नेगोशियेशन का राइट होना चाहिए, उन को रिकग्नीशन मिलना चाहिए ।

कुछ मांगें इस में से ऐसी हैं जैसे कि वर्दी का मामला है यह तो एक कांटीन्यूअम प्रोसेस है, चलता रहता है । कुछ मांगें ऐसी थीं कि ब्रेक डाउन एलाबम मिलना चाहिए, तो वह तो दे दिया गया है । बाकी मांगों पर पूरी तरह से गौर किया गया है और उनको नहीं माना गया है ।

यह जो उन्होंने कहा कि ऐक्सीडेंट होते रहते हैं ऐक्सीडेंट का कई बार यहां जिक्र आ चुका है । अगर फिगर्स के हिसाब से देखें तो 1964-65 में 1293 के करीब ऐक्सीडेंट हुए और आजकल के वक्त में इस की तादाद 800 के करीब हो चुकी है । इसका मतलब है कि करीब 37 परसेंट ऐक्सीडेंट में कमी हुई है जब कि उस के मुकाबले में 58 परसेंट ट्रैफिक बढ़ा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐक्सीडेंट कम हुए क्योंकि दो महीने स्ट्राइक थी ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जी नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । तो उस के लिए भी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

ट्रेन्स की पंचकुअलिटी के मुतालिक शिकायत की कि ट्रेन्स टाइम पर नहीं चलती है तो उसके मुतालिक भी मैंने बता दिया ।

आखिर में यह शिकायत की कि इन्होंने हम से या मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलना चाहा, मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि कब इन्होंने इस किस्म की ख्वाहिश का इजहार किया था ।

मुझे दुख है कि इनको इतनी तकनीक उठानी पड़ी । वह जब भी चाहें मुझ से या मिनि-स्टर साहब से मिल सकते हैं और किसी कर्मचारी की शिकायत ले कर आ सकते हैं ।

شہری محمد شفای قریشی - سپیکر

صاحب - راج صاحب نے جو یہاں الزام لگایا کہ ریلوے کا محکمہ اس قابل نہیں ہے کہ ملک کی جو موجودہ حالت ہے اس کے لئے آپ آپ کو قابل ثابت کر سکے یہ بات غلط ہے - ریلوے نے کئی بار یہ ثابت کیا ہے - ریلوے کرمچاری خواہ مستوری میں کام کرنے والے ہوں یا ریلوے پر کام کرنے والے .. کپاک مریں ہوں - ڈرائیور ہوں - گارڈز ہوں - - جنگ کے زمانے میں یہی اور اس زمانے میں یہی یہ ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ ریلوے کا محکمہ ہی ایک ایسا محکمہ ہے جس نے اس زمانے میں بہت اچھی طرح سے کام کیا ہے -

جہاں تک فوڈ گرین کی مومنت کا تعلق ہے - ریلوے نے مشکلات کے باوجود مومنت کو اس طرح سے جاری رکھا کہ کسی صوبے کو دقت محسوس نہیں ہوئی اور نہ ہمارے پائلس کوئی شکایت آئی ہے - کہ تھروراگ کی مومنت کی وجہ سے دقت آئی ہو -

جو سات مانگوں میں وہ مہرے پاس موجود ہیں - میں مختصراً

ان کو پڑھ کر سنا دیتا ہوں -
۱ : سگنل اور تھلکوں کی مکشون
سٹاف کو تھلکوں کی مکشون کے ساتھ
واپس کر دیا جائے - اس کے ساتھ
ہم پلے کر دیا جائے -

۲ - دیوٹی اورز آٹھ گھنٹے قائم رہے
کر اس کو کلکتہ س قرا دیا جائے -
۳ - سٹاف بہت کم ہے اس کی
تعداد بڑھائی جائے -

۴ : جب کبھی فیلاورز ہوتے ہیں -
بریک ڈاون ہوتے ہیں - ان کو علاوہ
بہتہ ملنا چاہئے - یہ مانگ مان
لی گئی ہے -

۵ - انسپیکٹر کو سٹور کی دیوٹی
نہیں دینی چاہئے - یہ ان سے لے
لیٹی چاہئے -

۶ - تمام سگنلز اور تھلکوں کی مکشون
سٹاف کو دیلوے کوارٹرز مہیا کئے
جانے چاہئے -

۷ - تمام کے لئے وردی ہونی چاہئے -
۸ - ان کو نہکشی ایشن کا رائٹ
ہنا چاہئے - ان کو ریکلکشن ملنا
چاہئے -

کچھ مانگیں اس میں ایسی
ہیں جیسے کہ وردی کا معاملہ ہے
یہ تو ایک کلکتہ سٹورس پروسز ہے -
چلتا رہتا ہے - کچھ مانگیں ایسی
تھیں کہ بریک ڈاون الاونس ملنا
چاہئے - وہ تو دے دیا گیا ہے -

باقی مانگیں پر پوری طرح سے غور
کھا گیا ہے اور ان کو نہیں مانا گیا
ہے -

یہ جو انہوں نے کہا کہ
ایکسپڈنٹ ہوتے رہتے ہیں - ایکسپڈنٹ
کا کئی بار یہاں ذکر آ چکا ہے -
اگر فیکرز کے حساب سے دیکھیں
۱۹۹۲ و ۱۹۹۵ میں ۱۹۹۳ کے
قریب ایکسپڈنٹ ہوئے اور اچکل
کے وقت میں اس کی تعداد آٹھ سو کے
قریب ہو چکی ہے - اس کا مطلب
ہے کہ قریب ۳۷ پرمیٹ ایکسپڈنٹ
میں کمی ہوئی جبکہ اس کے مقابلے
میں ۵۸ پرمیٹ ٹرینک بڑھا ہے -
لوک مانیہ سدسہ - ایکسپڈنٹ
کم ہوئے کیونکہ ۲ مہینے سٹرائک
تھی -

شری محمد شفی قریبی - جی
نہیں ایسی بات نہیں ہے - تو اس
کے لئے بھی کوشش کی جا رہی
ہے -

ٹریلز کی پلنگولٹی کے مطابق
شکایت کی کہ ٹرنڈر ٹائم پر نہیں
چلتی ہیں تو اس کے متعلق بھی
میں نے بتا دیا ہے -

آخر میں یہ شکایت کی کہ
انہوں نے ہم سے برا مسٹر صاحب
سے ملنا چاہا - مجھے معلوم نہیں
ہے کہ کمپ انہوں نے اس قسم کی

اشری شفی محمد قریشی
خواہیں کا اظہار کیا تھا - مجھ
دکھ ہے کہ ان کو اتنی تکلیف
اتھانی پڑی - جب ہوں چاہوں مجھ
سے یا منسٹر صاحب سے مل سکتے
ہیں اور کسی کرمچاری کی شکایت
لے کر آ سکتے ہیں -

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): The hon. Minister has referred to some dislocation in the Bombay area. May I know what he means by the word 'some', because, according to our information, the situation was pretty bad in Bombay yesterday and this morning. This is my first category question.—He may refuse to recognise category-wise unions, but I am sure he will answer my questions category-wise.

The second is with regard to one of the demands to which he has not so far made any reference, that is No. 3—yardstick. It appears from the papers that we have got in our possession that there are different yardsticks. A block instrument on the Western Railway is maintained by one category of officers and the same block instrument on another railway is maintained by another category of railway officers. Why cannot there be one yardstick for all the railways in the country?

The third question: Does he seriously believe—with due deference to Shri A. P. Sharma—that one railway union can look after the interests of 1.8 million of its employees in the country? This is not a small country.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Shri Ramavatar Shastri also wants one union.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: I am for one union. I will tell you what should be done in that respect. But does anybody in this country seriously believe that one union with one Chairman and one

Secretary could represent 1.8 million people of different categories, specialised services and general services?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): If two Ministers can cover the Railways throughout the country, why can't a President and a General Secretary do the same?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: They have the whole gamut of the Railway Board to support them. Without the Railway Board, they would not be able to function.

What difficulty does the hon. Minister feel in recognising branch-wise unions in this country? Conceding that the Minister does not agree with me and he would still insist on one union, the whole trouble emanates from the fact Shri A. P. Sharma will excuse me for saying this—that there is a crisis of confidence between railway employees and the two Unions. I have served on behalf of this House on the Railway Convention Committee and have toured the whole country. There is a crisis of confidence. If we must have one Union, why cannot the Minister consider the matter of a plebiscite and have one Union? If there is a plebiscite, probably the crisis of confidence will disappear. I do not know why people should be enamoured of individuals. I think our Railways are the biggest public undertaking in the world. Why cannot the Railway Ministry try this proposition in the Railways?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The trouble is not with the trade unions, but with the political parties.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Then, why should inspectors who are technical people be tagged on to desk jobs?

Will the Railway Minister also consider the question of keeping out all kinds of outsiders, including me and Shri A. P. Sharma who is President of an all-India Union? Why not all of them be sent out? Only railwaymen should man these railway unions. My last question is

with regard to inspectors. Technical persons are tied down to desk jobs. Why should technical persons be tied down like that? This is the bane of our country. We tie down technical persons to desk jobs. Technical men should not be tied down to desk jobs. If we want technical men to work on shop floors or in the workshop, why cannot there be some arrangements whereby there is a generalist for store work and not a technical man?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member asked about the trouble in Bombay. It started with the pointsman's problem. A point has to be set. The telecommunication and signal staff are working to rule and they said: we must get in writing what the trouble is and then a man would be sent. The pointsman should go and report that there was a small trouble in the instrument. He said this should be reported back to them. It meant two or three hours. Normally they would go, check it and set right the defect. Because of work-to-rule everything must be meticulously followed. Naturally, as a result of that, 51 local trains had to be cancelled in Bombay. They refused to work; they did not want to work; it was hardly a distance of 200 yards. The other point is about the yardstick drawn by the ICRI sub-committee. Its recommendations were considered by the Railway Administration. Individual railways had been directed to frame rules fixing yardsticks, considering the conditions prevailing in their areas. With regard to the other points which the hon. Member has raised, it is a very good piece of advice and I hope it will go down the other side also. We shall also consider what best can be done.

12.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF LIC AND ARC
AND NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHATGI: On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5859/73*].
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay for the year ended the 30th June, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5860/73*].
- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3043 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973, issued under section 1 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5861/73*].
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 495(E) and 496(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 498(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5862/73*].

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

- (5) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the affairs of the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation for the year 1971-72, published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 30th August, 1973 under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973, issued by the President in relation to State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5863/73].

TEXTILES COMMITTEE (AMDT.) RULES UNDER TEXTILES COMMITTEE ACT, 1963 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5862/73].

12.58 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 29th November, 1973, adopted the following motion in regard to

the presentation of the report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972 be extended up to the first day of the last week of Eighty-ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha".

12.59 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I also lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 13th November, 1973:—

- (1) The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Amendment Bill, 1973.
- (2) The State Bank Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

13.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

MR. SPEAKER: The statement by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha regarding Harijans is a long statement—14 pages.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It should be laid on the Table of the House. You also please allow a short duration discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is all right. You can lay it on the Table. I shall put it to the Business Advisory Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSON-

NEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement on the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes with special reference to Haryana, Delhi and U.P.

Statement

The Central Government has achieved a considerable amount of success in looking after not only the welfare but the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It should however be appreciated that the problems faced by these communities are complex and varied. The leeway of centuries has to be made up. The population of the Scheduled Castes is 80 million and that of the Scheduled Tribes is 38 million according to 1971 Census. This is a vast population and comprises 22 per cent of the total population of the country. They are spread over the length and breadth of the country. It is obvious that the task of uplifting these people is a gigantic one. Concerted efforts have been made and special programmes for these classes have been taken up under each of the Five Year Plans. The total investment on these special programmes is as follows:—

Expenditure (Rs. in crores)

I Plan	30.00
II Plan	79.40
III Plan	100.40
1966-1969	69.00
IV Plan	142.40
	421.20

In addition, considerable expenditure was incurred by the State Governments under their non-Plan budgets. The special programmes mentioned above are supplemental to general sectoral programmes of development. The programmes undertaken for the welfare of backward Classes include all facets of development e.g. improvement of educational standards, development of agriculture and other voca-

tions, provision of housing, training for entry into Government services etc. The various programmes undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are discussed in Parliament at the time of presentation of the Budget and during the discussions on the Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The twentieth Report of the Commissioner was discussed recently in the Rajya Sabha, and is also likely to be discussed in the current session in the Lok Sabha. Prompt action is taken in cases of harassment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Special cells have been constituted in a number of States for this purpose. It is proposed to make the provisions of Untouchability Offences Act more stringent.

So far as the allotment of land for cultivation and homestead purposes is concerned, the subject falls within the sphere of the State Government. The Union Government has however laid down the general framework of land reforms for consideration of the State Governments who takes necessary legislative as well as administrative action. The Prime Minister has also written to all the Chief Ministers in June, 1970 urging strongly that action should be expedited with reference to security of tenure and fair rents, strict enforcement of ceiling and distribution of land to the landless with special reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As a result of land reforms and abolition of intermediary tenures considerable areas of cultivable wasteland and private forests came under the control of the State. According to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reports for 1969-70 and 1970-71), upto 1970-71, 14.5 million acres of land had been distributed among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, several legislative and executive measures have been undertaken in various States for making land available to Scheduled Castes discussed briefly in Appendix XXXV of Commissioner's Report for 1970-71.

As regards Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, the position relating to allotment of land is as follows:—

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Haryana

Under the programme of consolidation of land holdings, house-sites were set apart and allotted to Harijans. The Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, 1953 provides for the allotment of surplus land to ejected and ejectable Harijan tenants. Banjar land is also allotted to the Harijans under the Punjab Utilisation of Land Act, 1949.

Uttar Pradesh

Provision exists for the reservation of Abadi sites for Scheduled Castes and also allotment of surplus lands under section 27 and 28 of the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960. Uptil 1971-72, a total area of 65000 acres was allotted to Scheduled Castes for cultivation. As regards housing sites the targets under the Jayanti Scheme were 13,07,634 house sites to Harijans and other landless artisans and labourers and to cover 91121 villages. 64 per cent of the target has been met in respect of House sites and 78.5 per cent in respect of villages.

Delhi

In Delhi under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, Gaon Sabha lands can be allotted to landless labourers and in making allotments preference is given to Scheduled Castes. 1330 acres of cultivable land was allotted to Harijans and other landless labourers over the last three years. In the current year, by 31st March, 2142 acres of land is likely to be allotted to 2900 families in 19 villages.

As regards house sites, 4615 plots were allotted during the period 1952-1970, 1678 plots have been allotted ever since in 28 villages. The plan in the current year is to give 2800 house sites in thirty-one villages.

As regards the agitation started by the Harijan Sanghrash Samiti from Haryana, with effect from 27th August, 1973, the facts are given below:—

According to the State Government's report a total area of about 3000 acres of land in villages Sunarwala and Chuchak

was ordered to be allotted to the Harijans Cooperative Farming Society. However, out of this an area of 138 acres was originally earmarked for establishing sainik school. Subsequently, the requirement of land for the Sainik School was increased to 250 acres. On a representation from the Harijan members of the Society, Government decided, in respect of the remaining land, to transfer and allot the land to the individual cultivating Harijans. It is learnt that this process has been more or less completed. In respect of the 250 acres of land meant for the eventual setting up of a Sainik School, the State Government decided to give it on casual and temporary leases for one year at a time with the provision that it could be resumed by Government at any time for a public purpose. One hundred fifty one families involved in the cultivation of the said area were dispossessed in July 1973 of the land which the State Government decided to use for setting up a Seed farm. According to the State Government the question of eventually opening a Sainik School on this land is still a live issue.

The matter was taken up with the State Government who have now given an assurance that all the 151 affected Harijan families would continue to be allowed to cultivate the land in Village Sunarwala until it is possible to provide them with alternative cultivable land on the basis of permanent ownership rights.

Although according to the assurance given by the State Government that no Harijan families are to be deprived of cultivable land, the agitation has not been called off. On 28th November, 1973, after demonstration and speeches at the Boat Club lawns, 2555 persons courted arrest by violating prohibitory orders under Section 144 I.P.C. in crossing Rafi Marg. They were arrested and produced before a Judicial Magistrate. They were tried and sentenced by the Judicial Magistrate to one month's simple imprisonment.

The honourable members will appreciate that the State Government of Haryana has done all its best to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and to meet the legitimate demands of the members of the

Harijans Cooperative Farming Society. This was an issue which could have been settled amicably within the State. Instead, an agitational approach was adopted and a campaign was started in Delhi. Once the objective of preventing displacement of the 151 families had been achieved, there was little justification in continuing the agitation. When the prohibitory orders were violated, the Administration had no alternative but to arrest the offenders and prosecute them in a Court of Law.

It may be added that a number of steps have been taken by the State Government of Haryana, to ensure prompt and efficient investigation of offences against Harijans and to ameliorate their conditions. In order to review the overall performance of the Department of Scheduled Castes and backward classes, a State level Cell has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. It reviews the progress on various welfare schemes, land allotment to Harijans, representation of the Scheduled Castes-backward classes in State services. A Committee consisting of 9 sitting members of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been constituted for watching the interests of these communities. A State Government undertaking by the name of Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Ltd. has been established with the sole object of giving financial assistance to the Harijans for their socio-economic uplift. Most of the surplus evacuee land is sold to Harijans in restricted actions. This is in addition to concessional allotment of Nazul land/inferior evacuee land and 1.8 of Shamlat land. Steps are afoot for ensuring drinking water supply and street

lights in every Harijan Mohalla in the State.

In regard to Government Services, 15 per cent of the vacancies under the Central Government are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of reservations in direct recruitment on an All India basis otherwise than by means of competitive test are 16-2/3 per cent and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively. As far as direct recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are concerned, the reservation is according to the proportion of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States.

2. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms sees to the implementation of the instructions relating to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the light of experience a number of concessions and relaxations have been made in order to ensure that candidates from these communities qualify for the posts reserved for them. Reservations have also been made in promotions. A High Power Committee presided over by the Prime Minister reviews the progress of implementation of instructions relating to reservations etc. In pursuance of the decisions taken by the High Power Committee suitable instructions are issued to the Central and State Governments. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examine in the Annual Report the observance of those provisions and points out the shortfalls.

3. As a result of the steps taken from time to time to ensure the increased recruitment of Scheduled Castes and

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Scheduled Tribes, steady increase occurred in their proportion in Central Government services as may be seen from the figures for 1962 and 1971 shown below:-

Class	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
As on 1-1-1962						
I	14,119	179	1.27	38	0.27	
II	25,747	672	2.61	102	0.40	
III	9,16,347	70,927	7.74	8,946	0.98	
IV (excluding sweepers)	9,47,036	1,64,188	17.34	28,425	3.11	
TOTAL		19,03,249	2,35,968	12.40	38,511	2.02
As on 1-1-1971						
I	28,679	741	2.58	117	0.41	
II	44,204	1,794	4.06	192	0.43	
III	14,20,622	1,36,259	9.59	23,732	1.70	
IV (Excluding sweepers)	12,04,443	2,21,248	18.37	43,916	3.65	
TOTAL		26,97,948	3,60,042	13.35	67,957	2.52

Increase in the representations of these communities has also been registered in the services under the control of the State Governments.

4. Steps have also been taken to improve the suitability of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for Government jobs. Pre-examination Centres and Coaching-cum-guidance Centres have been established which prepare candidates of these communities for competitive examinations and interviews held for appointments.

5. It may be pointed out that reservations have been provided as a proportion of the vacancies arising from time to time and not in relation to the total strength of any cadre or service. Further the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates among

persons recruited before the reservation orders came into force had been small. It would not, therefore, be correct to expect that the strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would bear the same percentage as has been prescribed for them in vacancies filled by direct recruitment.

6. The following statement gives the figures of proportion of Scheduled Castes to the total number of employees in Haryana State as on 1.1.71.

Percentage of reservation in State Services:—

Scheduled Castes &	20 per cent
Scheduled Tribes	
Other Backward Classes	2 per cent

Class	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes		*Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I	652	25	3.83		
II	2,620	48	1.83		
III	78,919	5,108	6.47		
IV	17,015	4,019	23.62		
(excluding sweepers)					

*There are no Scheduled Tribes in Haryana.

7. The figures in respect of Delhi Administration as on 1-1-72 and 1-1-73 are given below.

Class	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*	
		Number	Percentage
As on 1-1-72			
I	813	14	1.6%
II	869	19	2.2%
III	39,407	3,023	7.6%
IV (excluding sweepers)	7,791	2,457	31.5%
As on 1-1-73			
I	865	25	2.9
II	776	55	4.5
III	43,591	3,398	7.8
IV (excluding sweepers)	8,278	2,707	32.7

*No Scheduled Tribes have been recognised in the Union Territory of Delhi. The number of Scheduled Tribes working in Delhi Administration is very small. No separate information is, therefore, available regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

8. The position relating to Uttar Pradesh as on 1-1-1970 is given below.

Class	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes	
		Number	Percentage
I	856	*64	2.20
II	4,918	*54	1.01
IV (including sweepers)	1,61,333	10,915	14.90

*(Separate figures for Scheduled Caste employees in Class I and II are not available. Similar, separate figures for sweepers are also not available.)

In Uttar Pradesh the State Government have recently organised a drive for increasing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services. Directives have issued that till the end of the current financial year 50 per cent of all vacancies will be filled by appointment of candidates from these communities. Special recruitment committees are to be constituted for the purpose in each district with the District Magistrate as Chairman and Employment Officer Harijan Welfare Officer and a Harijan nominee as members.

9. I need hardly add that the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a national problem and both Central Government and State Governments are fully conscious of the great need of doing all that is possible to raise the conditions of these classes to the level of general population. In the Fifth Plan more vigorous measures are being proposed and in the general sector schemes it is also being laid down that the eligibility conditions will be so evolved that the more backward among the population will receive greater benefits. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be the major beneficiaries of the Minimum Needs programme. Development of the Scheduled Tribes will be taken up on Integrated Area basis.

Constitutional safe-guards for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

I shall now deal with Government's Constitutional obligations towards the

Scheduled Castes and Tribes, a reference to which has been made by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee.

The Constitution has provided special safe-guards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the social, political, economic and other fields.

Keeping in view the special disabilities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Article 15(4) of the Constitution contains a special provision enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes or citizens and for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In addition, Article 46 of the Constitution contains the Directive Principle that the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. All the planning efforts which has been made in the last two decades has been in pursuance of this Directive Principle.

Politically, Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution provide for reservation of seats in the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies on the basis of their population.

An important safeguard is in regard to the reservation in Government services. Article 335 specially lays down that the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Sched-

cluded Tribes shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration in making appointments to Government services. This provision is supported by Article 16(4) which permits a State to make reservations in services for these classes.

In order to watch over the implementation of the various Constitutional safeguards, Article 338 has provided for the appointment of a Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to these safeguards. This Special Officer is known as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and his Annual Reports are laid before Parliament and discussed.

As indicated earlier,—Government has been fulfilling all these Constitutional obligations. The Harijans from Haryana were arrested in Delhi not because they were protesting against eviction, but because they had violated prohibitory orders.

13.01 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 3rd December, 1973, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 and consideration and passing of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
- (3) Further consideration and passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (4) Discussion on the 22nd Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission.
- (5) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:
 - (a) The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
 - (b) The Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.
 - (c) The Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969.

MR. SPEAKER: Please excuse me. I have to go and receive the British Delegation.

13.02 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to include a discussion on the inordinate delay in the establishment of the newsprint plant in Kerala. There is a national crisis due to newsprint shortage and the Government is very much concerned. The Hindustan Paper Corporation is going to establish the plant in Kerala in technical collaboration with NIDC. The Chairman of NIDC announced that the plant will come up in 1978 while the Minister said it will come up in 1976. The delegation of Hindustan Paper Corporation which went to Canada came back with much disappointment. There is a strong Canadian lobby under H. S. Siemens & Co. which is responsible for delaying the establishment of this project in Kerala. This delay means a loss of Rs. 28 crores in foreign exchange to the Government of India. So, this House must discuss this question. The Minister of Industrial Development must come forward with a statement that the plant will be established in time.

In Tamilnadu, the students have been attacked by hired goondas and the police did not give any protection. It is a serious matter. I know it is law and order, but the State Government has not maintained law and order. The CPM has been allowed to raise the law and order situation in West Bengal in this House. So, the

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Home Minister must come forward with a statement on this situation in Tamilnadu and we must have a discussion here.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, during this particular session, a number of important issues concerning the foreign policy of our country are taking place. We have had the honour of the visit of the distinguished general Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Brezhnev. A number of agreements have been signed. Apart from this, a number of news items and announcements have appeared in the press about the possibility of an Asian Collective Security System, to which a reference was made by the distinguished visitor in his Address to the MPs in the Central Hall yesterday. Then, the question of West Asia is also agitating our minds. It is a hot question. Our External Affairs Minister has said that India, as a leader of non-aligned countries, played an effective role at the UN with regard to the West Asian situation. This House should have an early opportunity—at least next week—to discuss some of these basic and important problems in regard to our foreign policy.

A week ago I had said that this House should have an opportunity of discussing the Fifth Five Year Plan. After this session started, a number of important announcements are appearing in the press that the Plan is being out or pruned etc. But this House has no chance to discuss these matters. I request that the Government should find time for a discussion on this next week. The discussion on the Approach Document which was inconclusive during the last session should be continued in this session as early as possible before we are told at the fag end of the session that the Plan is ready and we will discuss it in the budget session.

Lastly, because of the lockout in the Indian Airlines the pressure on the railways has increased. I would like the Minister of Railways to tell this House what special measures Government are taking to relieve the pressure on the railways so that

the Railways carry more passengers until the lockout is lifted.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, बिहार में एक बहुत बड़ा संकट इन दिनों खास कर देहातों में उपस्थित है, उस की तरफ आप की मारफत पालिया-मेन्ट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ और यह चाहता हूँ कि वे पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर से कह कर इस सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दिलवायें, साथ ही जो दिक्कत आज वहाँ के लोगों के सामने है, उस को देखें। वह दिक्कत है—कैरोसिन तेल की। वहाँ कैरोसिन तेल मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है। लोग अन्धेरे में रह रहे हैं। वहाँ बिजली की रेशनी नहीं है, खाना बनाने में दिक्कत होती है। तमाम लोग कोस रहे हैं कि यह क्या सरकार है—अन्धेरे में खाना बनाना पड़ता है, अन्धेरे में खाना पड़ता है। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि इस के बारे में मंत्री जी बयान दें और साथ-साथ कार्यवाही करें ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को कैरोसिन तेल आसानी से मिल सके—खास कर देहातों में।

दूसरी बात—फड कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया (भारतीय खाद्य निगम) के दर्जनों गल्ले के गोदाम बिहार में हैं। 1 नवम्बर से सैकड़ों कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया है। जो गरीब उस की नौकरी पर ज़िन्दा थे, उन के सामने भुखमरी का सवाल पैदा हो गया है। हमारे पटना दीघा, फुलवारी—शरीफ, गया, कटिहार हर जगह उन के गोदाम हैं। सब जगह हंगामा मचा हुआ है। इन कर्मचारियों को हटाने की वजह से दुकानदारों को गल्ला ठीक से नहीं पहुँच रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि कृषि मंत्री इस के बारे में बयान दें और इस स्थिति का हल निकालने का प्रयत्न करें।

तीसरी बात—औद्योगिक विवाद कानून में परिवर्तन किया जाये—इस मांग को लेकर काफी शोर मचा हुआ है—मैडिकल सेन्ज रिप्रेजेंटेटिव और दूसरे लोग बहुत दिनों से आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। बार बार मंत्रियों से मिल रहे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी मिल चुके हैं लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि ये मैडिकल सेन्ज रिप्रेजेंटेटिव क्या हैं मैं चाहूंगा कि इन की बातों को सुन कर इस कानून में सरकार संशोधन करे और इन को भी वर्कमैन माना जाए और इसके अन्तर्गत जो सुविधायें दूसरे मजदूरों को मिलती हैं, वह इन को भी मिलें मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्रम मंत्री इस के बारे में बयान दें।

श्री मधू लिमये : (बांका) सभा पति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंक कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस के ऊपर अगले सप्ताह बहस करने का मौका इस सदन को मिले। मैं बहुत समय से इस बात को उठाता चला आ रहा हूँ लेकिन सरकार बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। बात यह है कि जिन 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, उन में से बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र और खाम कर सेंट्रल बैंक और दूसरे दो बैंक बड़े घाटे में चरकरे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने सुना है कि इस की जांच करने के लिए सेंट्रल बैंक ने एक कमेटी भी बैठायी है सामी पटेल के मामले में लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हुआ है, लेकिन आज सभी बैंकों की सप्लस-लिम्बीडिटी का सवाल आया है। बैंकों के द्वारा जो कर्जा दिया जाता है उसमें ढेर-फेर होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगले सप्ताह बैंक कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो, जिस में इन सारी बातों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है, मिफारिशें की गई हैं—तो उसकी चर्चा करने का मौका हम को मिले।

दूसरी बात—क्योंकि महासचिव साहब ने आदेश दिया है इसी पर मैं बोलूँ इसलिए एक दूसरा सवाल जिसका सम्बन्ध एक 2438 LS—9.

हरिजन की हत्या से है वह भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। बिहार विधान सभा में हमारे दल के जो नेता हैं श्री कपिल देव सिंह उन्होंने मुझे को एक पत्र लिखा है वह पूरा पत्र तो मैं नहीं बढ़ता क्योंकि बड़ा लम्बा-चौड़ा है लेकिन उसके जो आवश्यक हिस्से हैं वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कपिल देव जी अपने पत्र में लिखते हैं :

“30 अक्टूबर 1973 को सबेरे 7 से 8 बजे के बीच पटना मधुआ टोली कार्पोरेशन आफिस के निकट से बड़हिया के अवधेश प्रसाद सिंह नामक जमींदार के लठैत तथा वे स्वयं (संख्या करीब दस) ने मंगल राम नामक एक गरीब हरिजन जाति (डाढ़ी) को जबरदस्ती या जोप में उठा लिया और दिन भर अपने डेरा पटना में बांध कर रखा। मंगल राम के पिता का नाम परमेश्वर राम ग्राम फाजिल थाना बड़हिया है। उसकी पत्नी करीब 9 बजे जब कदम कुआं थाता गई तब दरोगा ने उसे बड़हिया जा कर पना लगाने को कहा। मंगल राम को शाम में लोग कार से बड़हिया ले गये जहां की दूरी 70 माइल की है। वहां ले जा कर उसे मार पीट किया और रात में करीब 2 बजे गंगा किनारे ले जा कर जिन्दा प्रवस्था में ही जला कर (पेट्रोल छिट) फेंक दिया।

31 अक्टूबर को सबेरे मंगल राम का छोटा भाई कपिल देव सिंह विधायक के यहां गया। उससे सारी बातें सुनने पर उन्होंने उसका आवेदन-पत्र जो मुख्य मंत्री के नाम से था उसे उनकी अनुपस्थिति में मुख्य सचिव को दिया। इसकी जानकारी मुख्य मंत्री आई० जी० एस० पी० (पटना-मुर्गेर दोर्ना) को

[श्री मधू लिमये]

दी गई। मंगल राम के पिता परमेश्वर राम ने पुलिस के सामने बयान भी दिया परन्तु आज तक किसी की गिरफ्तारी नहीं हो सकी है। इस गरीब हरिजनों में क्षोभ है। मारने वाले एक 4 हजार बीघा जमीन के मालिक हैं। उनके बड़े बड़े लोग सम्बन्धी हैं।"

सभापति महोदय मुझे यह जानकारी भी प्राप्त हुई है कि मुख्य मंत्री श्री अब्दुल गफूर वारंट निकालने के पत्र में थे, शायद वारंट निकल भी गया था लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उन्होंने पैरवी करके उस वारंट को खत्म करवाया।

तो हम लोग बहुत लम्बी चीड़ी बातें करते हैं, अभी अभी ब्रेजनेव साहब आये थे . . .

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन उनका इसमें कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री मधू लिमये : उनसे गीत गवाने का काम किया गया था कि हम लोग बड़ी तरक्की कर रहे हैं। उनके सामने दूसरा पहलू थोड़ा ही रखा गया था। दूसरा पहलू इया है . . .

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगडा) : वे कोई हमारे मालिक थोड़े ही हैं।

श्री मधू लिमये : तो क्यों तारीफ़ करवाते हैं? उनसे कहिये हमारे आंतरिक मामलों में दखल नहीं देना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I would request Mr. Madhu Limaye to confine himself to relevant things. This is absolutely irrelevant. To say that we

asked a foreign dignitary who had come on our invitation to India to praise us, as if we told him that he should praise us, I think, is not befitting this House or the Member speaking. (Interruptions)

श्री मधू लिमये : मैंने तो उस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। अगर आप चाहते हैं, इस मुद्दे पर मैं कुछ न बोलू तो आपके आदेश का मैं पालन करता हूँ लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है उसका यह जो काला पहलू है, दिन रात हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का मामला हम लोग यहां उठाते हैं, अभी दो दिन पहले 25-30 हजार का बड़ा जुलूस यहां पर आया था और उस समय हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था लेकिन आपने कहा यह मामला राज्यों के तहत आता है। कसे आता है? आप दफा 339 को देख लें, मैं एक ही हस्मा उसका पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State."

अब लोगों के बेलके पर, लोगों के कल्याण के क्या मानी हैं? अगर जान भी नहीं बचेगी तो लोक कल्याण के क्या होगा? (व्यवधान) परलोक कल्याण होगा लेकिन मेरे जैसे लोग जो परलोक में विश्वास नहीं करते उनके लिए इस आशा पर इस सरकार को छोड़ देना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस में पूरी जिम्मेदारी है और अगर आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन इस पर लाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो क्या आप रघुरामैया जी की आदेश देंगे कि इस की तत्काल जांच करायें? उनके पास जितने जांच ब्यूरो आदि हैं, सी बी आई के लोग वहां जायें और मुख्य मंत्री को भी लिखा जाये। क्या वह व्यक्ति चार हजार बीघे का

जमींदार है इसलिए गिरफ्तार नहीं होगा ?
उमने खुद जाकर बड़हिया में कहा था कि मैं
ने बदला चुकाया है — शायद आपमें में कोई
झगड़ा हुआ था—और मैंने जाकर जिन्दा जलाया
है; वे खुद कहते हैं और आपकी सरकार कोई
कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ।
तो सरकार कब तक हरिजनों को ठगने
का काम करती रहेगी ? सभापति महोदय,
इसमें आपको भी कुछ कहना चाहिए क्योंकि
एक हरिजन को जिन्दा जलाने का काम किया
गया है । आप इसमें आदेश जारी कीजिये ।
वाद में एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के जरिए इस
सरकार की निन्दा करने का मौका भी हमें
मिलना चाहिए । (व्यवधान) .

यह एक मामूली वक्ते की तरह बात करने
है । कानून तो बहुत सारे बनते हैं कानून
में यह नहीं है कि काला बाजारी को जाये
करो की चोरी की जाये या स्मगलिंग की
जाये लेकिन वर्तमान व्यवस्था इतनी मड़ गई
कि सारे गन्दे काम किये जाते हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : विहार में इनके
दल के लोग भी इनमें शामिल हैं ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अगर आप नाम बतायेंगे
तो उनको दल से निकाल देंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : डाक्टर सभापति
मिह और बीर सिंह । (व्यवधान) वैसे जो
बात आपने कही है मैं उसका समर्थन करता
हूँ । इस सम्बन्ध में वहम होनी चाहिए ।
वहां (चम्पारन) पर हर पार्टी के जमींदार
कृषकसंघ बनाकर, हरा झंडा लेकर खेतिहर
मजदूरों और हरिजनों की हत्या कर रहे हैं ।
(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, this is not
the way to argue out.... (Interruptions)

श्री मधु सिन्घे : इस वक्त जो हमने
विषय उठाया है उस पर कन्सेन्ट करना
चाहिए और इस मसले को बाहर छोड़ना
चाहिए । (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, experienced
members like Shri Madhu Limaye and
Shri Ramavatar Shastri should not behave
in this manner in the House. When I am
on my legs, you should resume your
seat.... (Interruptions)

अगर आप को चेयरमैन की बात नहीं
सुननी है तो कैसे काम चलेगा ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं ने इन के बारे में
कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN आपको बीच में दखल
नहीं देना चाहिये

Now if members are not interested, then
I will adjourn the House for lunch. This
is not the way that the business of the
House should be conducted—including
you Mr. Limaye and Mr. Ramavatar
Shastri.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं इस चीज
की मांग करता हूँ कि हरिजनों का जो
बलिदान बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, दिल्ली
हरियाणा में हुआ है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस
वहम जिद्दी जल्दा ही हटनी चाहिये ।
अगर किसी की तरफ अत्याचार हुआ है तो
हम कंडेम करेंगे पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर ।
इसलिये इस विषय पर वहम हो ।

दूसरा सवाल यह है, आप को शायद
मालूम है आज आप अपनी गाड़ी में आये
होंगे लेकिन हम लोग टैक्सी से आये हैं, आज
पूरी दिल्ली में नहीं बल्कि तमाम बड़े शहरों में
टैक्सियों की हड़ताल है । और हड़ताल का
कारण यह नहीं है कि वह किराया बढ़ाना
चाहते हैं । वह चाहते हैं कि पेट्रोल के दाम
घटे हमारी हमदर्दी उनके साथ है । मूझे ताज़्जुब
है मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं यहां आ कर स्टेटमेंट दे
रहे हैं ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि श्रीराम इस्टी-
मेट सितम्बर के महीने से बन्द पड़ा हुआ है ।
इस के बारे में माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम से
कहा गया कि स्टेटमेंट दें, लेकिन वह भी नहीं

[श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी]

दिया गया। मुझे मालूम था कि श्रीराम का असर कांग्रेसी दुरुमत् पर था, लेकिन उन के सुत्र चरना राम और भक्त राम का भी असर सरकार पर है, यह मुझे नहीं मालूम था। अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जबकि उन्होंने ने निकाला है कि 10 दिनों तक अगर कर्मचारी बापस नहीं जायेंगे तो उन को नौकरी से निकाल दिया जायगा। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि उस बारे में माननीय मन्त्रिमण्डल को एक बयान देना चाहिये। जब कि प्रधान मंत्री के पास हम ने लिख कर भेजा है कि इस की जांच होनी चाहिये। श्री राम इन्स्टीट्यूट को टेकओवर करना चाहिये इसलिये भरत राम और चरत राम में न डरते हुए मंत्री महोदय को यहां पर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिये।

फूड कॉरपोरेशन में मे 954 कर्मचारियों को निकाल दिया गया है। 770 उत्तर से। 55 दिल्ली से और 113 हरियाणा से फूड कॉरपोरेशन की वान मुन्ते हैं मारे देश में उन का विकास हो रहा है, एक तरफ विकास और दूसरी तरफ संवत्साण, यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। जैसा अभी एक मित्र ने कहा कि हरिजनो का बेलफेयर करना चाहिये, लेकिन यहां साथ साथ फेयरबैल कर रहे हैं। एफ० सी० आई० के बारे में माननीय ब्यालार रवि ने प्रश्न उठाया था, माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री ने उठाया, मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय शिंदे साहब उस बारे में बयान दें कि जिस तरह से लोगों की छत्ती की गई है अखिर उन का भविष्य क्या है? किस तरह से उन को नौकरी मिलेगी।

सभापति जी, आज के अखबारों में निकला है कि चीजों के दाम फिर बढ़ रहे हैं। और आप ने पढ़ा होगा :

"People in Delhi will find it hard even to wipe their tears. The prices

of hand-kerchiefs have shot up by 125 per cent. The hand-kerchief which used to cost Re. 1 now costs Rs. 2.30."

हम लोग हैं डक चीफ के बगैर भी काम चला सकते हैं, हम पैट से नहीं तो धोती से हाथ पूछ सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं :

"The sudden rise in the prices in the capital has also affected eggs, butter, mustard oil, pulses, cotton textiles and nylon yarn. No one can explain all these latest increased ranging from 15 to over 100 per cent."

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो फंडर इनकीज हुआ है मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट दें और हमें बताये कि सरकार उस बारे में क्या करना चाहती है, बर्ना यह चीज फैलनी जा रही है कि पालियामेंट में जितनी बहम करो उतने दाम और बढ़ जायेंगे। तो पालियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी में लोगों का विश्वास उठना जा रहा है। इसलिये चाहता हूं कि उस के बारे में बयान दिया जाय।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of the Government to the All-India strike of the taxi-drivers and taxi-owners. They are having a big demonstration before the Boat Club today. The situation has become terrible. Fifty per cent of the taxis are lying idle. The income of the taxi-drivers and taxi-owners,—I don't find the taxi-owners much, I speak more about the taxi-drivers,—has come to such a stage that it is almost impossible for them to maintain their families. In this situation, the Government must give a serious thought to the question as to what are the causes for the sudden rise in the prices of crude oil. We have heard today that the supply from Iran has not stopped. Then why should there be such a sudden and steep rise? Not only the taxi-drivers are affected, the scooterists are affected. The Government, without introducing ration...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are going into too many details. You have referred to it. You want a discussion on this. That is all.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have been patient with others. Kindly be also patient with me and bear with me for a little while, Sir. Today is the 30th of November and so many days have passed. The Government has not come out with any statement—reasonable statement—regarding the reasons that could be attributed for the sudden rise in prices. The words used by one newspaper are: "Savage rise in prices." I ask the Government to make a statement particularly in relation to the taxi-drivers' strike today.

Another point which I wish to raise is this. Neither the Secretary nor the Speaker is here. I am trying to draw the attention of the Speaker and the Secretary for the last 7 days....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Secretary-General.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Secretary-General. Calcutta and West Bengal people are without newspaper for the last ten days due to sudden rise of the price of the newspaper, English and Bengali. Hawkers have boycotted them; they are not getting proportionate increase of commission and the people are almost reluctant to buy them at higher cost.

Now I want to know this from the Government. If there is increase in the price of newsprint what would be the proportionate price of the newspaper? They should say about that. They should make a certain calculation, Sir. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. I have been trying to raise a Calling-Attention Motion. I failed. I wanted to raise under Rule 377. I failed. The whole of West Bengal is suffering for the last 10 days, without a newspaper. I want to know from the Government whether the Government is going to make a statement, whether there will be any uniform price rise all over the country, or will there be any control over them. What is the matter? Can any newspaper in any State suddenly raise the price? This is a very serious matter. For the last ten days the whole of the people of West Bengal are without newspaper. (Interruptions). They are printing it, but there is no circulation.

I ask the Government to come out with a statement whether they have any policy whatsoever in regard to determining the price of the newspaper or whether they have allowed them to increase the price unilaterally.

Sir, in today's papers we find that there is an abnormal supply of crude, of kerosene oil, of cement, of power and may be many other things to U.P., double, triple and perhaps four times.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मालिखर)
बहु बहुगुणा है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: उन के इतने गुण हो गये हैं और गुण से गुण बढ़ रहे हैं ।

This is a serious matter—this manpower oriented power is being abused in the whole system of our democratic elections. The Government must come out with a statement whereby they make it clear that democracy means that the principles of election are being followed.

Lastly, one point about the C.B.I. The C.B.I. has framed a charge made out against the former Chairman of the E.C.I. The word used by them is 'criminal conspiracy and corruption'. So, I want to know from the Government as to what steps they are going to take on the basis of the C.B.I.'s report against him and whether the Government is going to make a statement on this or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like the Minister to take note of a very important issue. There is a sharp conflict between the Centre and the Maharashtra Government on the question of Maharashtra Agricultural Land Bill passed about 14 years back in the Maharashtra Assembly. There is a sharp conflict between them and the Centre. Day before yesterday, the Chief Minister himself said that there was a sharp difference and this difference has widened still further. Therefore, I say that a discussion must be arranged. The most important aspect of this issue is that though the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Bill had been adopted 1½ years back in the Assembly, because there are differences about the limit of ceiling on lands and on giving retrospective effect to this, that is, whether it should be from 26th September, 1970 or from 1960 and since transfers of lands have taken place in between and there is a difference between the Centre and the State Government in this regard, a statement is called for from the Minister of Agriculture.

The Business Advisory Committee has decided at one of its meeting that the recommendations of the Sugarcane Commission should be discussed here. The date for that has also to be fixed up. I have also pointed out to him that he should make a statement.

A very serious situation has developed in Super Bazaar, at Delhi where 1500 quintals of wheat have been destroyed and 1500 quintals more are likely to be destroyed. The Civil Supplies Department has taken a very wrong attitude. I should say, bureaucratic attitude in this regard. I have furnished to the hon. Minister all the details as desired by him so that he would be able to make his statement. That statement also should come forward from him.

In the end I would like to make a mention about the burning issue created as a result of Shri Brezhnev's visit here; that is, about the 15 years economic co-operation declaration or collective security system which is proposed. This poses a problem for a wider alignment or de-alignment for us. In this our attitude to China and other neighbours has also to be brought into the picture. It was suggested that the hon. Minister for External Affairs should make a statement.

Lastly, about the atrocities committed on Harijans. On this a discussion should be arranged. These are the few things I wanted to make.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North east): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to reinforce the request already made

for a discussion in the House on the reported atrocities recently committed on Harijans in different parts of the country, in Bihar, U.P. and elsewhere, and for this there should be a certain date and time allotted.

I also submit that we should have a discussion on international affairs, particularly, in view of the analysis of the world situation which we have heard yesterday. We have to give our views in regard to the world situation. I know, the Minister for External Affairs is ready to have this discussion as soon as ever it is possible for which with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs' cooperation, perhaps, time will be found.

The third thing which I wish to suggest is that while for next week, the Cinematograph Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha is coming before the House, there is another Bill which is more important from the point of view of the workers in the film industry, which had been put before the House some eighteen months ago, I think it was in the autumn session of last year, which was withdrawn, because the hon. Minister suggested that it would have to be reformulated, but the reformulation does not seem to have been completed so far. Last session, in the other House, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting announced that he was going to introduce that Bill in this session in Parliament, but we have heard nothing about that Bill relative to the conditions of work of those who actually operate in the cinema industry, in the production, in the exhibition and in the distribution sections of the cinema industry. I suggest, therefore, that the conclusion of the discussion on the Cinematograph Bill should be supplemented without delay by the introduction of the other Bill which requires to be passed, particularly in view of Government's assurance which is now nearly more than two years old in regard to that legislation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want to draw the attention of Government to a harrowing tale which I received regarding the atrocities that are

being perpetrated on the workers of the Patel Engineering Co. at Nahan in Himachal Pradesh. 1,300 workers have been thrown out of employment. The Patel Engineering Co. had been given the contract to finish the Jamuna hydel project, which comes under the UP Government but which had been financed by the Central Government, within a certain time-limit. Since they could not do so, they have created a situation there and they have declared a lock-out, and taking the help of the police there, they are adopting all sorts of heinous methods to suppress the workers. An advocate who is conducting the cases of these workers....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not go into the details. Let him say that he wants a discussion on this matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is a serious thing. It is not merely a question of the lock-out. So, kindly hear me. Mr. Jagjit Singh Negi who is an advocate has been arrested by the Himachal Pradesh police because he is defending the case of the workers. Another advocate, Mrs. Shyama Sharma, who is the only lady advocate in Himachal Pradesh, who is also defending the workers is missing; a warrant has been issued against her, and her parents are frantically telling us that nowhere could she be traced and they are apprehending that she has already been kidnapped. That is what the people are talking there. Firstly, this lock-out is *mala fide*.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not go into those details. Let him merely say that this matter should be discussed or that a discussion on this is necessary.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Government must come forward with a statement about why this lock-out is there in the Jamuna hydel project being executed by the Patel Engineering Co., and why there is repression by the Himachal Pradesh police especially by the Superintendent of Police of the district. Is it a fact that the same superintendent is in league with or is connected with the Chief Minister who comes from the same district also?

My question relates to two things. The first is regarding the lock-out, and the other is regarding the police repression even on the legal practitioners, not only on the workers but even on the legal practitioners or advocates who are taking up their cases in the court.

It is also reported that several times, lathi charges were made by the police there as a result of which two workers died, and an MLA of the area. Mr. Tulsi Ram has also been arrested and is now in jail. No legal protection is given. Anybody who comes forward to defend him is arrested. As for persons who were lathi-charged as a result of which some people received serious injuries—Shri Tulsi Ram also received injuries—no medical relief was given to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want an overall discussion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Yes, on this issue.

The next point is regarding a matter already raised by Prof. Mukerjee regarding the treatment of prisoners in W. Bengal jails, in all jails. Even beating and killing is going on in the jails. Besides, the demand of political prisoners for corresponding treatment is not conceded. Persons arrested and kept in police lock-up and in jail are severely beaten. This complaint has been there for days together. But nothing is done. So Government must come forward with a statement clarifying their policy as Prof. Mukerjee has put it. Do they want a uniform method or rule for treatment of prisoners in jails all over the country, specially those connected with political activities? Political prisoners should be given political status. Recently, we know that 40,000 people were arrested for protesting against the price rise. No political status was given to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not argue. Say what you want.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We want a discussion here. The concerned Minister should come forward and

state here and now that the persons who are arrested or will be arrested on political grounds will be given political status whether it is in West Bengal or any other State. This should be done. I want to remind the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to arrange some time for a discussion on this also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय (मुरेना): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से संसद् कार्य मंत्री को निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इन विषयों पर चर्चा करवायें।

इस सदन में खाद्य निगम की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने इस को स्वीकार कर लिया है। मंत्री महोदय यह चर्चा कब करवाने वाले हैं? इस में जो नाना प्रकार की गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं, उन पर विस्तार से चर्चा होनी चाहिए। वहां पर जो छटनी हो रही है, उस को रोका जाय और जिन लोगों की छटनी की गई है, उन को काम पर रखा जाय।

मोदी नगर में मोदी उद्योग के मालिक हर साल दो चार मर्डर करवाते रहते हैं। यह उन का नियम बन गया है। जो कोई भी उन के खिलाफ कोई बात उठाये या मजदूरों की कोई मांग लेकर उन के पास जाये, तो उस का मर्डर करवा दिया जाता है। उन के यहां जो एक सुभाष शर्मा नाम का एक स्टोनोग्राफर था। उस ने एक यूनियन बनाई। जब उस को ऐसा करने से मना किया गया तो वह नहीं माना। परसों की घटना है कि मोदी साहब ने अपने पांच छः आदमियों को बारह बजे एक जीप में उस के घर भेजा। उन लोगों ने अपने चहरे ढके हुए थे। उन लोगों ने सुभाष शर्मा को जीप में बिठा लिया और उसका मर्डर करने के लिए जंगल की तरफ ले गये। वह चिल्ला रहा था। रास्ते में रेल का फाटक बन्द था। लोगों ने दो आदमियों को पकड़ लिया और उन को जीप के साथ धाने में ले गये।

वाको लोग भाग निकले। वहां पर मोदी साहब का इतना प्रभाव है कि वहां का कन्स्टेबल तहसीलदार और पुलिस उन की खरीदो हुई है। उन्होंने पुलिस थाने में फोन किया और तब जीप और उस के ड्राइवर को छोड़ दिया गया। इस घटना को लेकर मोदीनगर के सारे उद्योग चार पांच दिन से बन्द हैं और वह हड़ताल चल रही है। लेकिन सामाचार पत्रों में इस बारे में कोई समाचार प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि वहां के पत्रकारों को भी खरीद लिया, गया है। मोदी साहब के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती। इस लिए इन घटनाओं पर इस सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

आप को याद होगा कि पिछली बार इस सदन में हमारे दल के सदस्य, श्री फुल चंद वर्मा, हिमाचल प्रदेश के नाहन नगर में एक हरिजन लड़की, कमलेश, के साथ बलात्कार का प्रश्न उठाया था। कांग्रेस के एक कार्यकर्ता ने जिस को स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन मिलती है उस लड़की के साथ बलात्कार किया।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): बलाचारी को बलात्कार से क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय: आप के लोगों ने किया है।

वह लड़की, और उसका पिता और एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष से मिले हैं। उन की जान खतरे में है। पुलिस सारे तथ्यों को मिटाना चाहती है मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री इस घटना के बारे में वक्तव्य दें और इसकी जांच करवायें अपराधियों को तुरन्त पकड़ा जाये और उहे दंड दिया जाये, वना वे भाग जायेंगे। लड़की, उस के पिता, और उस सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता की, जिस ने यह केस पकड़वाया, मर्डर करने के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। जो उस लड़की का अपहरण किया गया, तो उसकी मां और दादा उसके सदन से मर गये। इस घटना के कारण

सारे नगर में उत्तेजना फैली हुई है। उस लड़की को देवी बता कर उस के नाम से ग्रस्सी हजार रुपये इकट्ठे किये गये हैं। इन सब तथ्यों की जांच होनी चाहिए।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): May I make a submission under rule 295? This rule says that at any time after the report has been presented to the House a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report. Under this rule there is provision for half an hour's discussion on the report of the Business Advisory Committee, subject to the condition that there shall be a limit of five minutes for each Member. Substantial points have been made both in respect of the discussion on the Plan which is overdue since the plan draft is ready, we are told....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have referred to rule 295. You cannot make a statement. Please confine yourself to your point of order. I am also to give a ruling on that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We have hardly three weeks' time. Unless these matters of topical interest like the Asian Collective Security as well as the draft Plan are taken up immediately, we will find ourselves faced with a situation similar to the one with which we were faced at the last session; some of these were guillotined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry you are misusing the opportunity. Are you serious about your point of order?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am absolutely serious. Why is my credibility in doubt?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under rule 295 the subject-matter is the report. This is not the report which is being discussed; this is a statement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about the business of the House for the next week. Therefore it does not hold good.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am grateful to the hon. Members for the very valuable suggestions they have made. Before I refer to two or three important points, I may submit that all the points to the extent they are relevant to the Central Government, will be considered by the Minister concerned. Two or three hon. Members raised the question about a discussion on international situation. I shall certainly communicate the desire of the House to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Food Corporation discussion, I think will be taken up in the week after next. That is what I understand. Discussion regarding Harijans can be held we are going to provide for a discussion on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, later during this session. Anyhow that is a matter for consideration. About planning, I did mention last time and I also mentioned it to the Business Advisory Committee that the Planning Minister had informed that he would be laying the draft plan on the Table of the House during this session. Therefore, I represented to the Business Advisory Committee, how far it would be useful or fruitful to have a discussion on the Approach Document I shall again place it before the BAC for guidance. As I said, in all the other matters, I shall faithfully convey to the Ministers concerned the various suggestions that have been made.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: When will the Indo-Soviet Joint Communiqué be laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: About the documents mentioned by Shri Guha, I understand that the copies of the various agreements will be laid on the Table during the day some time before the House raises. I will confirm it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Last session, the discussion on the plan was adjourned. I would like to know whether it is necessary to refer this matter again to the Business Advisory Committee, because it is an adjourned discussion and it must have taken place in the first week itself.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :

सभापति जी, मैं दो मिनट आपका चाहता हूँ। यह एक प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल है। कल एक विदेशी महामान का हमने सैन्ट्रल हाल में स्वागत किया। यद्यपि वह सोवियत कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जनरल सैक्रेटरी हैं फिर भी हमने उन्हें एक हैड आफ दी स्टेट का इदरजा दिया। हम ने उन्हें बड़ी इज्जत दी। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुख हुआ कि सैन्ट्रल हाल में बैठने का जो इंतजाम किया गया था उस में इस सदन के एक सदस्य डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा को पहली रो में बैठने के लिए कहा गया। डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा रूलिंग पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट है। हम उनकी इज्जत करते हैं। लेकिन पार्लियामेंट में उनका कोई दर्जा नहीं है। वहाँ ए० पी० शर्मा भी बैठे थे, वह डिप्टी लिडर हैं, मैं समझ सकता हूँ श्री हाथी भी बैठे थे, उन की बान भी मेरी समझ में आती है। लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट को सैन्ट्रल हाल में होने वाले किसी भी समारोह में पहली रो में कैसे बैठाया जा सकता है? मैं समझता हूँ जो कुछ कल हुआ वह ठीक नहीं हुआ था और आप हमारा भावनाये स्पीकर माह्व तक पहुँचा दें।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I always respect the views of Shri Vajpayee. Yesterday I had noticed that the leaders of the opposition parties were given seats on the front row. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma is the leader of the ruling party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not in Parliament.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Mr. Brezhnev is the leader of the ruling party there. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma is the leader of the ruling party here, and naturally he should be given a seat along with other party leaders. If he was not given a seat in the front row, what would Mr. Brezhnev think? Would he not think that the leader of the ruling party here has not been given a seat in the front row? I am sorry Mr. Vajpayee should have raised this point here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, माफ कीजिए, देखिए इन्होंने बहम गुरू कर दी। डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा पार्लियामेंट में कांग्रेस पार्टी के लीडर नहीं है। बाहर वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिडर हैं। अगर वह पार्लियामेंट में कांग्रेस पार्टी के लीडर होंगे तो प्रिम मिनिस्टर होते।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 3 P.M.

13.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at two Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up Private Members' Business. Shri Madhu Limaye to introduce his Bill.

15.02 hrs.

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) AMENDMENT BILL*

[AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2, 9 ETC.]

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं असूयता (अपराध) अधिनियम, 1955 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
AMENDMENT BILL*

[Insertion of new sections 77A and 168A]

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष
मयहोदय, मैं लोक प्रपिनित्व अधिनियम,
1951 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक
को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question
is :

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Representa-
tion of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

15.03 hrs.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

[AMENDMENTS OF SECTIONS 17, 19 ETC.]

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम,
1955 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक
को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the State Bank
of India Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

[AMENDMENT OF LONG TITLE AND
PREAMBLE, ETC.]

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA
(Manjeri): I beg to move for leave to
introduce a Bill further to amend the
Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Aligarh
Muslim University Act, 1920."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: I
introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri
Yamuna Prasad Mandal—absent. Shri
Prasannabhai Mehta—absent. Shri
Vishwanath Pratap Singh—absent.

15.04 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[Amendment of article 124] by Shri Atal
Bihare Vajpayee—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will
now take up further consideration of the
Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved
by Shri Vajpayee. Out of the five hours
allotted for the Bill we have taken 4
hours and 25 minutes. There is a
balance of 35 minutes. Two more mem-
bers have given their names. Shri Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
(Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I
do not support this Bill of the hon. Mem-
ber, Shri Vajpayee, although I am com-
pletely in agreement with the spirit of the
Bill.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

The spirit of the Bill, as I see it, is that the powers of the Government in the matter of appointment of the Chief Justice should not be left completely in the hands of the Government, that it should not be arbitrary and that the Government must not be allowed to do anything prejudicial to the independence, integrity and impartiality of the highest court of justice. That is, in fact, the objective of his Bill.

I also do not agree with the view underlying the Bill. The hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the powers of the Government are unlimited in this matter. I do not consider the powers of the Government to be unlimited. I think, those powers are qualified powers and they are conditioned by certain circumstances. They have to be conditional on certain circumstances and, therefore, it is not correct to take a view that the powers of the Government are unlimited.

Then, there is a third reason for not agreeing with this Bill and that is that the hon'ble Member, Shri Vajpayee, lays stress on seniority being the condition and he thinks that that has not been the practice so far. In fact, the Government itself had conceded in the affidavits submitted before the High Court of Delhi that it has been the practice so far but there have been certain departures, only one or two. The Government has conceded that seniority has been the criterion so far in most of the cases. Therefore, it is my respectful submission that the Court is bound to insist on seniority unless there are certain circumstances which warrant a departure from it. The usual rule would be that the Government has to conform to the criterion of seniority. So, the objective of the Bill of the Hon'ble Member, Shri Vajpayee, is not in danger so much, although due to the last instance which came in the month of April, there has been some doubt cast about it.

Why do I say that the Government's powers are qualified in this; because, I

think, the governing clause in the Constitution is article 124. It is quite clear even from the warrant of appointment that it is under article 124 that the President appoints the Chief Justice of India. That being so, the conditions laid down in article 124 have to be fulfilled. If the Government does not fulfil those conditions, then the Government violates the Constitution. There must be some way found for making the Government adhere to the provisions of the Constitution.

My submission is that the Government is now taking a view which is completely at variance either with the letter or the spirit of the Constitution. It is at variance because the letter and the spirit of article 124 say that the President shall consult the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the matter of appointment of Judges and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. That is what article 124(2) clearly lays down.

Now, the position that has been taken by the Government is and, particularly, as it has been revealed in the affidavits filed before the High Court of Delhi by the hon. Minister of Law...

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) Sir, with utmost respect, I would request him not to make a reference to that because that matter is *sub judice*. So far as my reply is concerned, I am going to speak under certain constraints because the matter is in court. A reference has been made to affidavits and the plea of the Government and so on. I wonder whether it is desirable at this stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The affidavit has been filed by the Government in this case. I am only referring to the affidavit. Is affidavit not a public document?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It has been published.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is affidavit not a public document? So far as my inference from it is concerned, that may be challenged by him. But the

affidavit is a thing of which I am bound to take notice in this matter. Since that is a public document, no one should take any objection to it. I am not trying to give any opinion on the case that is pending before the High Court. I am only trying to argue a particular position. If Hon'ble Law Minister takes this position, he should have come before the House earlier and said that this Bill of the Hon'ble Member Shri Vajpayee could not be discussed.

My position is that the Government is departing from the Constitution; Government is violating the Constitution both in letter and in spirit. If hon. Member Shri Vajpayee could make the Government adhere to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, then there would not be any difficulty and the Government's power would not be considered to be that arbitrary. I am making that point. I am not referring to any particular case. But the Government has taken this position and they did that also on the floor of the House earlier. (*Interruptions*) Government has taken the stand, and particularly the Law Minister, that the appointment, removal and resignation of the Chief Justice is a part of his business and he has to take a decision in the first instance, and in the second and third instances decisions have to be taken by the Prime Minister of India and the President of India respectively; these are the three persons who matter, and if any consultation is necessary, probably, according to the Law Minister, it is amongst these three dignitaries that I have mentioned....

AN HON. MEMBER: Tin Murti.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has taken this position that according to the allotment of business to his Ministry the appointment, removal and resignation of the Chief Justice is his sole responsibility. He has not said in his affidavit that the consultations required by the Constitution in article 124 have been held. He has not taken that position. In fact, the Joint Secretary of his Ministry has shown systematically from the very beginning that in none of the cases consultations have been held. He has said that. Therefore, my submission is that we must find a way of

seeing to it that the Government does not depart from the Constitution.

Then, again, there seems to be a conflict between the opinion of the hon. Law Minister and the hon. Prime Minister in this matter. The hon. Prime Minister had said in the other House while replying to Mr. A. P. Chatterjee that, in the matter of appointment of the Chief Justice, 'appropriate consultations' are held. These were the words of the hon. Prime Minister in the other House. I will produce the whole thing later. The hon. Prime Minister has said that 'appropriate consultations' are held in this matter. But the hon. Law Minister says that the consultations are not needed at all; the Joint Secretary of his Ministry says that the consultations are not necessary and, in fact, they have not been held since the inauguration of the Constitution.

I would not like to go into the facts of the case, I do not know, whether the consultations have been held or not or whether on the basis of the files in the Ministry it can be averred that no consultations have been held. This is none of my business, but I am not bound to go by the statement or the affidavit made by the Joint Secretary in this matter before the hon. High Court.

The limited point that I am trying to make here is that Art. 124(2) makes it mandatory to hold consultations. If it is not so, why are these words included in article 124(2)? Are these words useless? Are these words redundant? If that be so, if that is the contention of the hon. Law Minister, then one can go into the intention of the constitution-makers. What was their intention? Here I would like to quote the report of the *Ad hoc* Committee of the Constituent Assembly. Then, I will also quote Dr. Ambedkar in this matter.

The *Ad hoc* Committee of the Constituent Assembly which was appointed for this purpose, that is, with regard to the Supreme Court and so on says:

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

"We do not think that it will be expedient to leave the power of appointing Judges of the Supreme Court to the unfettered discretion of the President of India."

that is what the *Ad hoc* Committee of the Constituent Assembly says. And what did Dr. Ambedkar say about it.

"It seems to me in the circumstances in which we live today where the sense of responsibility has not grown to the same extent that we find in the United States, it would be dangerous to leave the appointments to be made by the President without any kind of reservation or limitation, that is to say, merely on the advice of the executive of the day."

That is what the chief architect of the Constitution says. Now, I would not leave it to the hon. Law Minister, Mr. H. K. Gokhale, to interpret the Constitution as he likes and violate flagrantly the spirit of the Constitution. Here, the main architect of the Constitution says that this matter cannot be left to the sweet will of the executive and the powers have to be hedged by certain reservations, qualifications and limitations. And even the larger body, the *Ad hoc* Committee which was appointed for going into the constitution of the Supreme Court and so on has also given its opinion on the same lines. Therefore, it was clearly the intention of the Constitution that these consultations with the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court had to take place in the matter of appointment of any Judge, including the Chief Justice of India.

It does not seem to be the case of the Government that 'Judge' does not include the Chief Justice of India. Probably, they cannot take that view because wherever, either in the matter of removal or disqualification, the word 'Judge' occurs, it has been clarified that 'Judge' includes the 'Chief Justice of India'. So, here also, it must be deemed to include the Chief Justice of India. It is conclusively proved that the Chief Justice of India is included for the purpose of

Art. 124 of the Constitution in the word 'Judge' because the warrant of appointment expressly mentions that it is under Art. 124 that the Chief Justice of India is appointed. So, I say that warrant of appointment should be conclusive in this matter.

Thus my contention is that if we are able to make the Government adhere to the provisions of the Constitution, then much of the mischief can be averted. But, since the Government is going away with the violation of the Constitution, we find ourselves in a difficulty.

What is the way of doing it? I would suggest one thing. Let it not be said by the Chair, with all respect to the Chair, that in the matter of a violation of the Constitution, we have to go to the Supreme Court for the remedy. Now, the Parliament of India is the preserver and defender of the constitution and there cannot be a greater bastion for the rights of the people than the Parliament of India. Now, should the Parliament of India be told by the Chair or the other side, that 'If you think that there has been a violation of the Constitution, you should seek a remedy in the Supreme Court'? . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not said it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have not. But many a time we have been told.

There should be a Committee of the House to see whether from time to time, violations of the Constitution occur or not. We make ourselves completely ridiculous in the eyes of the Court when some of our laws are found to be at variance with the Constitution or in conflict with the Constitution. Therefore, I would submit that there should be a Committee of the House to go into complaints about the violations of the Constitution.

Government should be made to adhere to the Constitution. The words used by the hon. Prime Minister are 'after appropriate consultations.' Now we find

ourselves completely at sea, whom to believe and whom not to believe. I have got here, when I was looking through my papers.....

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Please read both the question as well as the answer

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Shri A. P. Chatterjee asked.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to point this out. There are certain limitations of the rules here. In this case it might be treated as a statement of policy on the part of the Prime Minister in what she said to the other House, but.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is in answer to a question.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the rules of this House we cannot refer to proceedings in the other House, except when it deals with a statement of definite policy by a Minister in that House. And, if you are to quote the proceedings in order to elaborate a point, or procedure, then the rules say that you should get the prior permission of the Speaker or of the Chair. I would like to point out this rule to you. I don't think it is desirable.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will come to the rule also.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not quote the proceedings of the House. You have said that the Prime Minister said so. That should be enough.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The proceedings of this House and of the other House are all published in the newspapers. Do you think the proceedings of the House must not be given any weight or importance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Just hear me; I have got your point. Just a minute, Mr. Mishra, I will come back to you. I am only pointing out to you the limitations of the rule here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The spirit of the rule is important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said again and again, these rules are no longer adequate and we have to re-think about them. But that is a different matter. So long as the rule is there, we have to follow it. The rule says that no speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House 'unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have permitted you to that extent. Then the proviso says:

"Provided that the Speaker may, on a request being made to him in advance, give permission to a member to quote a speech or make reference to the proceedings in the Council, if the Speaker thinks that such a course is necessary in order to enable the member to develop a point of privilege or procedure."

This is what the rule says and I would request you not to over-do it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is precisely my point. This is Government's policy.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This relates to privilege or procedure?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This relates to policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only 'privilege or procedure' not of policy. Anyway, you referred to a statement which the Prime Minister has made. So, I permitted you to that extent. Let us not go into details.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Since this had been raised, I would quote what the Prime Minister said:

"In any case appointments of judges to the High Courts and Supreme Court as well as of Chief Justice are made by the President in accordance with

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the relevant provisions of the Constitution and after appropriate consultations.'

Please permit me to go to the end. I am taking my stand on the relevant provisions of the Constitution and she has said:

'Government have no intention to amend these provisions.'

That is what the hon. Prime Minister has said.

So, it is my respectful submission that there is a conflict between the statements of the hon. Law Minister and the Joint Secretary of the Law Department on the one hand and the statement made by the Prime Minister on the other.

The Prime Minister seems to be in favour of observing the practice that has prevailed so far, that is, of holding consultations with the appropriate judges in the High Court and the Supreme Court. So, to my mind, the relevant article of the Constitution is being violated, and there does not seem to be any safeguard that in future the relevant provisions of the Constitution and their requirements would not be violated.

I would therefore, submit that the House should constitute a Committee to go into the complaints of the violations of the Constitution would be met, that they would also be covered by that Committee. I, therefore, request Shri Vajpayee not to insist on his Bill being passed. I would only like to have the assurance from the other side that the requirements of the Constitution would be met, that they would see to it that there are no complaints about the provisions in the Constitution not being fulfilled, that they would not take a stand as they have been taking in certain matters and that they should go by what the Prime Minister had said only some time back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, I think we have completed five hours. Even if I call the Minister now, that would be in excess of the allotted time. I think I should call him now. Shri Gokhale.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the debate has been long from the point of view of the length of the time which it has taken. But, it has not been long from the point of view of the points raised in the debate. I am sorry to say, after carefully listening to all the speeches in the House, that most of the points are repetitive of what had been stated earlier when the problem of what is called 'supersession of judges' was discussed in this House at great length. Even in the course of this debate, there was an unavoidable overlapping in the points between various Members. Therefore, I do not wish to deal with each and every point excepting those which appear to me to be of vital and fundamental importance for the purpose of this discussion on the proposed amendment of the Constitution, that is, Article 124, moved by the hon. Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Let me at the very outset come to the point raised just now by the hon. Member with regard to the construction of Article 124 of the Constitution. As I said earlier, I feel myself to be in a little bit of constraint because of the fact that the precise question, namely, the interpretation of Article 124 is pending adjudication before the High Court in Delhi. I still doubt, with all respect to the hon. Member, whether references to affidavits filed, either by me or by anybody else, or to the affidavits filed by the petitioners, were appropriate in this debate. But, references having been made, I shall still avoid referring to the affidavits. I shall deal generally with the aspects to which the hon. Member referred.

Sir, this point was raised in the course of the debate when the question of the so-called supersession of the judges also was discussed. I have stated before the House that the appointment which was made was fully in consonance with the requirements of the Constitution as it is today, and I reiterate that position. I have stated, particularly, with reference to article 124(2) of the Constitution, that if a judge of the Supreme Court was to be appointed, there was an obligation

on the President to consult the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; President may consult the other judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court as he may deem necessary but, there was no such obligation when a person who is already a judge of the Supreme Court and who has gone through all the formalities at the time of his appointment is required to be appointed the Chief Justice of India. The question whether you are right or I am right is going to be decided finally by the Court. You cannot assume that your interpretation is final; nor can I assume that my interpretation is final. I have placed the matter before the House at the time this matter was discussed. I have said also that assuming that there was some necessity of consultation, the provisions under Article 124 of the Constitution were not mandatory but were directory.

It is well known that even when similar language is used in the Constitution, the courts have construed similar language as imposing a directory duty and not a mandatory duty. Nothing more than this has been stated before the Delhi High Court.

It has been stated before the Delhi High Court, firstly, that in the appointment of the Chief Justice, whose appointment has been challenged in that case, there was no obligation to consult, and even if it were to be so, that was not an obligation which was a mandatory obligation but it was a directory or an optional obligation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has not even said that in his affidavit.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: On this matter, I know my affidavit much better because I have sworn it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have it before me here.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If my hon. friend is going to quarrel here on the interpretation of the affidavit, I would submit that I know what I have said in my affidavit, and I am stating what I

have stated in my affidavit in the court, and it is neither any Member of the House who is going to determine, nor I who is going to determine whether I am right or somebody else is right, that is going to be determined by the court. That is why I am saying that it is extremely difficult for me to say anything more on the constitutional position in the course of this debate, because the matter is pending in the court and is *sub judice*.

What we have stated in the affidavit is this. It is true that we have said in the affidavit that all along, ever since the Constitution came into force, this is the way the Constitution has been interpreted. There has been no consultation in the matter of the appointment of the Chief Justice till a point of time when some Chief Justice started sending letters to the Government recommending his successor for appointment, but no formal or informal consultation was done by the Government at any time before in the appointment of the Chief Justice of India. That is also what has been brought to the notice of the High Court in the petitions which are pending.

The third thing is that we have not said that seniority has been the practice although it is conceded that all appointments done were in fact of persons who were senior. The explanation given is this that seniority does not debar a person from being considered for appointment to the post of the Chief Justice. In fact, seniority, if at all, might be one point plus in favour of the appointment, all other circumstances and factors taken into account. Therefore, even when previously the appointment of senior people was made, it was not on the basis of seniority alone, but as will be shown when the appropriate time comes in the High Court, it was on the basis of suitability and merit and that when the senior person was found to be suitable for appointment, he was appointed as the Chief Justice of India. Therefore, what was conceded was not that seniority has become a convention. What was conceded and what was stated was that in fact senior people were appointed, because in each individual case, on a consideration of that

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case it was thought that the appointment from the point of view of merit and suitability was an appropriate appointment. I do not wish to dwell at any further length on the constitutional aspect. Suffice it to say.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What did Dr. Ambedkar say?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have great respect for Dr. Ambedkar. I think he was greater than all of us in the matter of constitutional drafting and constitutional interpretation. I have read the debates of the Constitution-making body..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have read out from them.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: He has read part of it, but I have read everything out of it and I know. But howsoever eminent a person, when it comes to the interpretation of the Constitution,—my hon. friend is a very eminent lawyer and he knows it—the courts have said, including the Supreme Court, that the debates in the Constituent Assembly do not lead support to an interpretation; when words mean a particular thing, they mean that thing, and you cannot give any other interpretation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here, words mean that consultations have to be held. This is what the words say.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: But how can it end here? That is what he may think, but I do not think so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The words are here. Can he erase those words?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: We cannot proceed further this way, because that is the point on which he and I respectfully differ, and we must agree to differ on that point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: By simply wishing away the words?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Unless everyone of us agree in the court that his verdict is the final verdict, we shall have to proceed on the basis that there is a point of view which he is putting forward, with which I respectfully disagree. That is all I can say at the moment, unless he says that what he says is the final thing which I am not in a position to say today.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He wants to go neither by the words nor by the interpretation of the architect of the Constitution.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is again his view. What I have said is, and I reiterate it, that we have gone by the words of the Constitution and we still maintain and submit that what has been done all along and what has been done recently in the appointment of the latest Chief Justice of India has been in accordance with the constitutional provision.

This is a matter which is *sub-judice* and I do not wish to say anything further on it. I did not wish that a discussion should take place on this issue. But since the question was raised, I—content myself with stating the constitutional position.

The Bill requires the appointment of the Chief Justice of India to be done on the basis of seniority. Now, it is not possible to make such a provision. Probably the hon. member has in mind a doubt of suspicion that if this is not done, appointment will not be done on merit but will be done on ulterior or other considerations.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is what you have done.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: With respect, the hon. member forgets that if you put seniority as an obligatory pre-condition for the appointment of the Chief Justice, you have to appoint the seniormost man; even if he is mentally or physically incapable even if he is otherwise so inferior for the purpose of the appointment. You have necessarily to appoint him. It is a recognised fact that while all the Judges

of the Supreme Court are eminent Judges, there is a difference between Judge and Judge, and the question of the appointment of the Chief Justice is not entirely the same as the question which arises at the time of the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court. So it is not possible to make a constitutional provision which will put the operation of this article in a straitjacket leaving no scope for discretion for the appointing authority to decide if the appointment is appropriate or not. I am, therefore, not in favour of the amendment which puts the constitutional provision in a straitjacket.

There have been instances here and abroad when for genuine reasons it has not been possible to consider the senior-most Judge for appointment as the Chief Justice. I do not wish to refer to any example by name, but there have been instances when for mental incapacity or physical incapacity, it was not possible to consider the seniormost Judge for the appointment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Only one instance.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
So the exception proves the rule.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Then it was said—I am not referring only to the speeches made today but the speeches made on the last two previous occasions; some of the major points referred to have been noted by me; I wish to refer to only some of them—that the Constitution did not make a specific provision for the appointment of the Chief Justice because it was thought that only the senior-most Judge shall be appointed as the Chief Justice. I would submit it was the other way round. It was not so laid down because the constitution-makers recognised the fact that in the appointment of the Chief Justice of India, a certain cushion, a certain degree of discretion was necessary to be left with the appointing authorities in order that the most appropriate appointment be made to the high office.

Then it was said—this had been said several times before and answered also several times—that Government would like to appoint those people who they think would help them. Then it was said that those judges who decided against Government in the constitutional case that was going on were superseded. All these points have been dealt with. All I can do now is to categorically refute this suggestion.

It was asked: why was not the announcement of the appointment made before the judgment in the constitutional case became known? Now this was a double-edged weapon. The constitutional case had gone on for a great length of time, probably for an unprecedented length of time in the history of the world, definitely in the history of the Supreme Court of India. So much labour, time and money had been spent on it. We were expecting a decision one way or the other. If we had done something while the case was in progress and if the three Judges who later resigned had chosen to resign at that time, the same people would have turned round and said: when you found that the case was going against you, you wanted to scuttle the judgment. Therefore, although it was open to Government to consider this matter earlier, they decided to wait until the hearing of the case was over and the judgment was announced. It was only after the judgment was delivered that it was done. But unfortunately it had to be done immediately because the time between the termination of the hearing and pronouncement of the judgment and the occurrence of the vacancy of the Chief Justice was very short, a margin of 24 hours or so, with the result that the decision which Government had to take had to be announced immediately after the judgment became known.

While it is said now: you did it because you knew that these three people decided against you, it would have been said it they had resigned in the middle: you did it because you know the case was going against you and you wanted to scuttle the progress of the case; you did not want the judgment to be delivered. Even after

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the judgment came we knew it was a narrow escape upto a point. In a case where 13 judges participated no less than 11 judges delivered the judgment. Even among the 11 judges there was difference of opinion leaving a margin of only one. We have taken considerable time to find out ultimately as to what the judgment meant. We are still working on it. And therefore if we had done so while the case was going on it would perhaps have been legitimately said: Because you suspected you are not going to get a clear verdict in your favour you did this thing so that three judges who were superseded will resign and the whole thing will be over and you would be required to constitute a new Bench and ask the judges to sit again and hear the case again. Therefore, this is a double-edged weapon. In any case an attack could have been made on the Government, as is made now, because an announcement was made after the judgement came.

It was said that in the open court, it was argued that if Parliament's power to amend a provision of the Constitution was not conceded it would lead to an open conflict between the judiciary and the executive. This is not something which has been said new in this court or in India. It has been said repeatedly all over the world that in such cases if judicial verdicts continuously go on making pronouncements which thwarted the accepted policy of the nation as expressed through their elected representatives the people did not wait for the progress. What they do is that they throw away the laws and the Constitution which come in their way. In France a similar situation had occurred. Everyone knows it. That led to the abolition of the normal judicial hierarchy and its substitution by what is known as Counsel d'etat. The courts went on delivering judgments against the acts of the Government and the policies and programmes of the Government became infructuous because of the courts. The clamour for revolution of the people was this. If the court says that we cannot do this, what we will say is we do not want this court at all. What was argued was:

that in order that the rule of law should be sustained, in order that in a democracy, judiciary, executive and legislators should function in their respective fields and do their work in harmony with each other with the result that a clash or confrontation between the two of them or three of them is avoided. That is all that was meant when it was said before the court that if Parliament's powers to do what it thought was right in the interest of the nation was denied the unfortunate consequence will only be that Parliament would say: we will not accept your verdict. That is the lesson of history to which the attention of the honourable judges was drawn. Nothing unusual has been said in the Supreme Court. In this case fortunately long elaborate and written arguments had been furnished to the Supreme Court. Therefore, what was argued was not only what was orally heard. What has also been written in black and white is there. It is a part of the record of the case in Supreme Court and, therefore, it is easy to verify. Arguments of this type had been made whenever serious challenges to the sovereignty of the people, to the plenary right of the people to decide their destiny has been made by the Judiciary howsoever high it may be.

That is why I take your permission to remind the House of the prophetic words which were uttered and which were referred to in this House several times by Pandit Nehru in the course of the debate on the constitutional amendments. He pointed out that no judiciary however high it may be could come in the way of progress of the country and he warned us that ultimately it was the aspirations of the people which would surmount all other considerations and it was only the adherence to the progress which sought to fulfil those aspirations which would have precedence over any other considerations.

Unfortunately reference was made to several points which were regarded very small and they were referred to in the course of the earlier debate also. It was said that this was done because of the malice. It was done malafide because one of the resigned judges had, unfortunately

decided a case in which the Prime Minister was a party. An answer to this has been given before. All that I can say is that in any case that was a Bench of three judges and not only that judge who was fortunately or unfortunately a signatory to the judgment and resigned from the Supreme Court. The other two judges are sitting in the Supreme Court. They are there. They are some of the best judges in the Supreme Court. I refute and deny the allegations that the decisions in that case had anything to do whatsoever with the decision on the question as to who should be appointed the Chief Justice of India.

Last time a reference was made to an extract by Mr. Viswanathan. Unfortunately he is ill and is not present today. He obliged me by telling me at that time the source of this quotation and I was able to get the book. This is from a book by Mr. Justice Hegde under the caption *Crisis in Indian Judiciary*. Before I come to those quotations, I am constrained to say that it is something contrary to accepted judicial behaviour that a judge who has delivered a judgment in a case canvasses support in favour of the view he has taken after the delivery of the judgment.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Has he no right to defend himself? You are attacking him all right. Has he to go undefended?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Certainly not. But after the judgment is delivered, so far as that case is concerned, he becomes *functus officio*. It has never been the practice that a judge, after delivering a judgment, canvasses support for his view, before or after retirement. In this book, he has given certain arguments which he has put in the mouth of the Government, which means probably the Attorney General or the other counsel for the Government. I am constrained to say that the way in which it has been depicted is to say the least, a very distorted version of what was argued before the court. What was argued before the court was that the power of Parliament to amend any provision of the Constitution was a plenary,

unrestricted power. From the persons appearing against the Government as well as from some judges, questions like these were put to the counsel for Government. "What, for example, if you decide to abolish the tenet of secularism? What, for example, if you decide to substitute democracy by autocracy or theocracy? What, for example, if you decide to abolish Parliament?" Questions like these were put to show that the width of power of Parliament claimed by the Government was not feasible, because it will lead to consequences which were undesirable, according to the questioners. That was the tenor of the argument. The answer on behalf of the Government was, ultimately whose wisdom are you questioning? If the entire parliament which represents the crores of people of this country is assumed to be capable of running amuck, no judge howsoever eminent will be in a position to protect the people of this country. Ultimately the safety of the people of the country is not in the hands of 1, 2 or 13 judges of the Supreme Court but is in the wisdom and conscience of the representatives of the people who represent them. What you are really doing is, you are doubting the wisdom of the representatives of the people, a thing which has never happened and which nobody contemplates. Questions were put as if ridiculous arguments were made on behalf of the Government. The only difference between us and those who argued against us was, we had complete faith in the people, with the result that we never believe that the people will be misled into behaving in the way in which you are afraid they will behave.

Therefore, there is no fear of putting the entire power, the plenary and wide power of amending any provision of the Constitution, in the hands of the people; this was the manner in which the argument was made. In fact, even if Shri Justice Hegde's quotation was read, what precedes and what follows and not the only nine or ten points which were raised last time by the hon. Member, it was quite clear that he was trying to show that if this plenary power was accepted, it would lead to a situation where the

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basic democracy and polity which we have accepted would also be demolished. But who is to protect it? Not the Judges. The polity is going to be protected by the people and their representatives. If the people acted in their wisdom, there is nothing on this earth which can allow any such nonsensical thing to be done by this Parliament. That was the background in which these arguments were made. I am sorry that only a part of the quotation was read.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I seek one clarification from the hon. Law Minister? Last time when he spoke on the Bill or the resolution of the Hon'ble Member, Shri Bibuthi Mishra, he did agree with the Judges that there could be no intention of going against the basic structure of the Constitution or against the whole democratic framework and so on. He did take that stand. Therefore, what he is saying just now is conflicting with what he had said earlier.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Not at all. If the hon. Member will look at the judgment of the Supreme Court, there is a balance of six on one side and six on the other with one in between. Six were clearly of the view that Parliament has got the power and it can amend everything and six were of the view that Parliament cannot amend everything and that there are inherent limitations on the power of Parliament to amend certain provisions of the Constitution. One who was in the middle said that Parliament can amend everything except, what he calls, the basic features of the Constitution he has also said what are the basic features and what are not the basic features, although not exhaustively, unfortunately. He said, for example, if you say you do not want democracy, it cannot be done because it is a basic feature of our Constitution. I said I have no quarrel with that proposition. It is so because I believe that our people, and the representatives of our people, will never come to this stage where they will say "no, we do not want democracy in our country." Therefore, I am not afraid of that observation. Then the learned Judge said, for

example "you cannot substitute democracy by autocracy". I do not think it was necessary for him to do so, because I do not think that such a situation can ever arise in this country, because I have complete faith in our people; they will see to it that democracy sustains in this country.

He has said categorically, in any case, that the fundamental rights in Part III of the Constitution are not the basic features of the Constitution. To that extent, even the seventh Judge, who was in the middle, is really joining the other six who were completely in favour of giving Parliament the power to amend all the provisions of the Constitution, at least the right to amend the fundamental rights in Part III of the Constitution. He has also said, for reasons which are known because of the historic background, that property rights are undoubtedly not basic features of the Constitution. It was in that context that I was saying that although the judgment does make some reservation that there are some basic features which we cannot amend, if we look at the illustrations which he has given, I should have no objection. Because, I have my faith, more than in what the Judges have said, in what the representatives of the people will do in the course of the years to come.

As I have said earlier, I certainly do not subscribe to the view that anybody will ever think of abandoning secularism, or will ever think of changing the basic tenets of democracy in the constitutional framework. It is a suspicion or fear which, with the utmost respect to those who have expressed it, is based on lack of faith in the wisdom and the responsibility of the people. That is the point which I made in the earlier debate, whenever the occasion arose, and I to make that point even today.

Then, it was argued that there must be some other mechanism for the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court. Outside the House and inside the House also suggestions had been made. It was said that there must be a Committee. One hon. Member said that there must be three seniormost Judges of the Supreme Court who should make a

Panel, who should send it to the Bar Council of India who, in turn, should select from the Panel and then the President should appoint them after ratification by Parliament. In the first instance, apart from the fact that such a suggestion is unworkable, I say, all these suggestions had been contemplated and many other suggestions had been contemplated and discussed in the Constituent Assembly.

Apart from the fact that it is unworkable, I cannot think of Government abdicating its responsibility and sharing it with somebody else. If the Government does right, it is right and it is supported by the people. If the Government does anything wrong and, if the people regard it as wrong, the Government which is backed by the majority of the people has to face the people. Therefore, I cannot accept a proposition that in the matter of basic responsibilities of the appointment of Judges or, for that matter the Chief Justice of India, the Government can abdicate its own responsibility and sharing it with anyone else.

Here, for example, three senior most Judges, one of whom or, perhaps, all of whom will themselves be aspirant for nomination to the position of the Chief Justice of India are to recommend a Panel. To me, it seems to be something unworkable. If you think of a Panel, surely, you do not think of people who are themselves involved in the appointment or who will be involved in the appointment. Therefore, I have no hesitation in rejecting these suggestions outright.

In the Constituent Assembly, three suggestions were made. One was that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be appointed with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India; the other was that the appointment made by the President should be subject to confirmation by two-third majority vote in Parliament and the third was that they should be appointed in consultation with the Council of States. These are the three out of many alternatives which were discussed in the Constituent Assembly and were turned down. Ultimately, what was said was that the

inbuilt mechanism which is there in the provisions of the Constitution, namely, in certain circumstances, you have an obligation to consult, is itself enough restraint on appointments which are undesirable. The word "concurrence" was taken away and substituted by the word "consultation". This is very significant.

I am not in a position to accept any of the suggestions that the Government should evolve any other machinery for the appointment of Judges so that the Government abdicates its responsibility and leaves the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of India to some other outside authority.

Most of the other points that were referred to were, as I said, the same which were referred in the earlier debate. They have been answered on more than one occasion in the House. As I said, it is a matter which is in court and I do not want to go either into the legality or the factual aspect of the dispute in any greater detail than what I have done now.

I strongly commend to the House that it will not accept the proposed Bill of the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee.

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श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मालियर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे विधेयक पर जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ मैं सदन को यह स्मरण दिलाना चाहूँगा कि यह विधेयक 1971 में पेश किया गया था और मैंने विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में कहा है कि उसी समय यह आशंका पैदा हो रही थी कि सरकार प्रबुद्ध न्यायपालिका पर के नाम ऐसे कदम उठायेगी या उठा सकती है जिनसे न्यायपालिका की स्वाधीनता पर, निष्पक्षता पर आघात हो। बाद की घटनाओं ने इस आशंका को पुष्टि कर दी।।

16.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विधेयक के विरोध में एक बात कह गई कि अगर वरिष्ठतम जज

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

को सुप्रीम कोर्ट मुख्यन्यायाधीश बना दिया जायगा, तो ऐसे मामलों का क्या होगा जिनमें कोई जज अप्रसंग हो जाता है या उसका दिमाग ठीक से काम नहीं करता है ? इस तरह का एक उदाहरण हो चुका है और सब जानते हैं कि उन चीफ जस्टिस महोदय ने अपनी इच्छा से त्याग पत्र दिया था। लेकिन यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है और दिया गया है कि अगर कोई त्याग पत्र से इन्कार कर दे तो क्या होगा ? मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें मेरा रास्ता निकालने का तरीका यह नहीं है कि सरकार चीफ जस्टिस की नियुक्ति के अग्र्यादि अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेले। उसका एक तरीका है और उसकी व्यवस्था हमारे संविधान में की गई है यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के बारे में जो प्रावधान है उनमें एक प्रावधान यह भी है अनुच्छेद 31७(3) जिसे मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), the President may by order remove from office the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission if the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be,—

is in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body."

हमने अपने संविधान में इस बात की व्यवस्था की है कि अगर कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति हो जो अपने दायित्व का ठीक से पालन नहीं कर सकता तो राष्ट्रपति उसे हटा सकते हैं।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): They stand on totally different footings. one is Public Service Commission and the other is Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं उत्तर दे रहा हूँ इस आपत्ति का कि अगर कोई जज जो चीफ जस्टिस बनाया गया है वह दिमाग से या शरीर से ठीक न हो तो क्या किया जाये मेरा कहना है कि आप वरिष्ठतम जज को चीफ

जस्टिस बनाने का फैसला कर लीजिए और उसके साथ संविधान में यह संशोधन भी जोड़ दीजिए कि राष्ट्रपति को यह अधिकार होगा कि अगर ऐसा चीफ जस्टिस इनफर्म तो माइन्ड से हो या हो बाडी से राष्ट्रपति उसे हटा सकते हैं।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: He cannot remove them without impeaching.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह तो संविधान में संशोधन करने वाली बात है।

मुख्य न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति वरिष्ठता के आधार पर होगी यह जान गत 25 वर्ष तक सर्वमान्य रही यहाँ मैं 'कास्टोडियनशिप ऑफ इंडिया' जिसके लेखक हैं श्री एच. एम. सी. सी. जो हमारे विधि मन्त्री के मित्र उन्होंने यूनियन जुर्जिनिरी के चैंपियन के अन्तर्गत जो लिखा है, उसका उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"The provisions for the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of High Courts do not call for any discussion since, by convention, the seniormost judge is appointed as the Chief Justice. The convention is based on the view that, on the whole, the interests of judicial administration are better served by eliminating the exercise of discretionary power in the appointing authorities than by the search for the best man."

यह श्री सी. सी. का अभिमत है। सरकार संविधान के निर्माण में लेकर विगत कुछ महीनों तक इससे सहमत रही और बाद में सरकार ने वरिष्ठतम जज को चीफ जस्टिस बनाने की परिपाटी का परित्याग कर दिया।

अभी विधि मन्त्री ने जो भाषण दिया उससे लगता है कि वे चीफ जस्टिस की नियुक्ति के अग्र्यादि और असीमित अधिकार चाहते हैं। इसीलिये मैंने यह संशोधन किया है जिसके अनुसार सरकार को बांधा जाना चाहिये कि केवल सीनियर मोस्ट जज चीफ जस्टिस हों। हमारे मित्र श्री मिश्र

जी ने संविधान की जो व्याख्या की है उसमें उनका कहना है कि जज के अन्तर्गत मुख्य न्यायाधीश भी आता है और उसके अनुसार उसकी नियुक्ति में उपयुक्त मलाह से काम किया जाना चाहिये उनकी व्याख्या को यदि विधि मंत्री मान लेते तो मेरे विधेयक की आवश्यकता ही नहीं थी। (धन्यवान) विधान में यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि वरिष्ठतम जज चीफ जस्टिस बनाया जायेगा, उसमें विधि है और उसी का लाभ यह उठाते हैं मेरा कहना है कि यह बात दो टूक कर दी जानी चाहिये।

इस मुद्दे पर जो यह कहते हैं कि मुख्य न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति के बारे में हमने विचार-विनिमय नहीं किया वे गलत कहते हैं वे यह भी कहते हैं कि हमने किसी मामले में विचार विमर्श नहीं किया उनका कहना है कि रिटायर होने से पहले चीफ जस्टिस सरकार को चिट्ठियां लिखा करते थे, मिफारिश करते थे, कि मेरे बाद किमको चीफ जस्टिस बनाया जाये। मैं समझता हूं यह तथ्यों के विपरीत है। एक मामला मुझे मालूम है जब चीफ जस्टिस मि० कानिया रिटायर हो रहे थे और उनकी जगह किसी बाहर के व्यक्ति को चीफ जस्टिस बनाने का सवाल आया तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सभी जजों ने विरोध प्रकट किया था, त्याग पत्र देने की धमकी दी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं अगर उनसे सलाह नहीं की गई थी तो उन्हें पना कैसे लगा कि बाहर का व्यक्ति आने वाला है और जो वरिष्ठतम जज है वह चीफ जस्टिस नहीं बनाया जायेगा?

दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में सरकार द्वारा दाखिल हलफनामे की मैं चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता था लेकिन चर्चा निकल पड़ी है अतः मैं भी कुछ कहूंगा वह दस्तावेज पढ़ कर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ उसमें सरकार की तरफ से यह भी अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है कि जो जज "सुपर्सिड" किये गये थे वे एमिनेन्ट जजों थे।

The Government denies that the Judges who have been superseded were eminent Judges.

वे सुप्रीम के जज में, उन्हें आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जज बनाया था, उनकी योग्यता देखकर बनाया था उनको चीफ जस्टिस नहीं बनाया यह अलग बात है लेकिन क्या अपने पक्ष को पुष्ट करने के लिये हाई कोर्ट में यह एफिडेविट देंगे कि वे जज एमिनेन्ट जजों नहीं थे?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: He was not so eminent as to become the Chief Justice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने एफिडेविट पढ़ी ही नहीं है।

यह बात बहुत अत्यन्त जनक है। विधि मंत्री ने जस्टिसफ्रेण्डरी के एफिडेविट को अपनी एफिडेविट मान लिया है और उस एफिडेविट में यह बात कही गई है इस से यह मन्दहृ पष्ट हुआ है, यह धारणा बनवनी हुई है कि जिनको आप ताक पर स्वाजित्वें मुपरनीड किया उन्हें आप सजा देना चाहते थे फंडामेंटल राइट्स के मामलों में सरकार के विरोध में निर्णय देने के लिये मुझे ताज्जुब है विधि मंत्री महोदय ने स्वर्गीय श्री मोहनकुमार मंगलम के भाषण के बारे में एक शब्द बहना ठीक नहीं समझा है। मेरे मित्र श्री साठे ने कहा जज ऐम होने चाहिये जिनका दर्शन संविधान का दर्शन होता चाहिये। अगर यह बात उसी दिन कही जाती तो इतना विवादवाद खड़ा नहीं होता लेकिन श्री मोहन कुमार मंगलम ने कहा था कि हमें ऐम जज चाहिये जो सरकार की मदद करें, हमें ऐम जज चाहिये जो फार्वर्ड लुकिंग हों लेकिन फार्वर्ड लुकिंग का मतलब क्या है? चीफ जस्टिस हिदायतुल्ला ने इसी पर टिप्पणी की थी कि जज फार्वर्ड लुकिंग हों या लुकिंग हों कि रिटायर होने के बाद किसी कमिशन में जगह मिलेगी या नहीं। लेकिन विधि मंत्री महोदय इस मामले पर बिल्कुल चुप हैं। उन्होंने इस बहस में और सबालों का जबाब तो दिया लेकिन इस सबाल पर चुप्पी साध ली कि क्या सरकार यह चाहती है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज और मुख्य न्यायाधीश

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के दर्शन से बंधे हो या संविधान के दर्शन से बंधे हो ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have said it so many times.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Please say it once more.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have said it so many times.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी विधि मंत्री ने हवाला दिया है कि एटार्नी जनरल की ओर से क्या कहा गया है सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वे जस्टिस हेगड़े को कोर्ट न करें, मैं आल इंडिया रिपोर्टर की कापी लाया हूँ इसमें जजमेंट में जो कुछ कहा गया है वह उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एच० आर० गोखले : वही मैं ने पढ़ा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

I am reading from the A.I.R. Report It says:

"The respondents claim that Parliament can abrogate fundamental rights such as freedom of speech and expression, freedom to form associations or unions and freedom of religion. They claim that democracy can even be replaced and one-Party rule established. Indeed, short of repeal of the Constitution, any form of Government with no freedom to the citizens can be set up by Parliament by exercising its powers under Art. 368."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाना कि पार्लियामेंट की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने वाली बात नहीं है उल्टे यह सरकार के दुरादों के बारे में संदेह पैदा करने वाली बात है यह पार्लियामेंट चुनी जाती है

अलग मुद्दे को लेकर विधि मंत्री महोदय बोले रहे थे तो पार्लियामेंट और पीपुल को इक्वेट कर रहे थे। विधि मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि जब कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल इस सदन में आया था तो मैं ने कहा था कि अगर आप फंडामेंटल राइट्स को एब्रोगेट या एब्रिज करना चाहते हैं तो आप ओपीनियन पोल कीजिये, रेफरेंडम कीजिये लेकिन यह कहना कि हर पांच साल बाद जो पार्लियामेंट बनती है और जो अलग मुद्दे पर बनती है वह संविधान की आत्मा को ही नष्ट कर सकती है, गलत है। चुनाव में फंडामेंटल राइट्स कम किये जाये या बढ़ाये जायें, यह मवाल कभी नहीं पेश किया जाना है।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: This was placed in the manifesto.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But, your manifesto laid emphasis on *garibi hatao* and not abrogation of Fundamental Rights.

इसलिये मैं ने कहा था अगर आप इस मुद्दे पर जनता के राय लेना चाहते हैं तो उसमें कहिये कि हम अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का गला घोटना चाहते हैं, आप की राय है या नहीं ?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा कहना है कि पार्लियामेंट अपने दायरे में सीमित है। जिस दिन पार्लियामेंट इस लोकतन्त्र को तानाशाही में बदलने का निर्णय करेगी जिस दिन यह पार्लियामेंट नागरिकों के मूलभूत अधिकारों को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करेगी उसी दिन पार्लियामेंट अपना रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कैरेक्टर छोड़ देगी। अगर आपको ऐसा काम करना है तो आप को जनता के पास जाना चाहिये कांस्टीट्यूट एम्बेबली बुलाना चाहिये, नये संविधान का निर्माण करना चाहिये लेकिन पांच साल के लिये कुछ त्रिशिष्ट मुद्दों पर चुना गया सर्जन इस संविधान के मूलभूत आधारों में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकता।

लेकिन 368 के अन्तर्गत इसी अधिकार का दावा किया जा रहा है। इसी अधिकार को चुनौती दी गई और मैं उन जजों को बढ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने यह कहा कि पार्लियामेंट कांस्टीट्यूशन के बेंसिक कैरेक्टर में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती। कोई भारत के लोकतन्त्र को राजतंत्र में नहीं बदल सकता। जिस दिन यह पार्लियामेंट ऐसा करेगी उस दिन पार्लियामेंट नहीं रहेगी लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा क्यों कहा गया आखिर अटोनी जनरल को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ऐसी अल जलूल बातें कहने की जरूरत क्यों हुई जो बात आप के मन में नहीं है, विभाग में नहीं है, वरना आप कह रहे हैं, या नहीं भगवान जाने, मैं अंतर्दामी नहीं हूँ उसे आप कहते क्यों हैं इससे संदेह पुष्ट होता है। आपके मन में कुछ है इसीलिए आप ने कहा था कि पार्लियामेंट का अधिकार है चाहे लोकतंत्र को खत्म कर दे। यह अधिकार पार्लियामेंट को किसी ने नहीं दिया।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : मैं अपने मकान का पूरा सामान बाजार में रख सकता हूँ। मगर नहीं रखता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह मकान नहीं है और न माननीय रेड्डी की दुकान है। यह भारत की सर्वोच्च प्रतिनिधी संस्था है। अपने दायरे में स्वाधीन है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपने दायरे में स्वाधीन है और इस को मदन सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा की गई संविधान की व्याख्या को मानना पड़ेगा। अगर पार्लियामेंट चाहे तो संविधान में संशोधन कर सकती है। लेकिन उस संशोधन को फिर अदालत के सामने अपना सर झुकाना पड़ेगा। शायद इसीलिए आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ऐसे जज चाहते हैं जो हाँ में हाँ मिलायें। मैं इस के लिए दरवाजा बन्द करना चाहता हूँ। वरिष्ठतम जज को चीफ जस्टिस बनाने की बात स्वीकार कर लीजिए। अगर उस में कोई

कमी है तो एक संशोधन और किया जा सकता है कि अगर कोई चीफ जस्टिस इनफर्म हो बीडी में या माइण्ड में, जैसे कम्पट्रोलर और आडिटर जनरल के लिए भी किया है

श्री मूल चन्व डोगा (पाली) : अगर दकियानूसी ख्यालात का हो तो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर दकियानूसी ख्यालात का है तो वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक पहुँचा कैसे? आप उस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक पहुँचा सकते हैं, मगर चीफ जस्टिस नहीं बना सकते? (ध्वजवाज) और फिर वह दकियानूसी है या नहीं यह कौन तय करेगा। दकियानूसीपन क्या है यह कौन तय करेगा? यह क्या राज्य करने वाले करेंगे?

हमारे डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स में कहा गया है कि ऐंजीक्यूटिव और जूडिशियरी का संपर्क होगा। उस दिन कांग्रेस के मेम्बर बड़े भाषण दे रहे थे कि फ्रेंडामेंटल राइट्स नीचे हैं, डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स ऊपर हैं। यही बात स्वर्गीय मोहन कुमार मंगलम ने कही थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच में डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स ऊपर हैं तो उन का आर्टिकल 19 में समावेश कर दीजिए। बेकारी का भत्ता देने के डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल का समावेश कर दीजिए, कौमन सिविल कोर्ट बनाने के डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल का समावेश करिये, गो हत्या पर रोक लगाने के डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल को फ्रेंडामेंटल राइट बना दीजिए। मगर जब फ्रेंडामेंटल राइट्स में कमी की जाती है तो डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स की दुहाई दी जाती है, और जब डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स पर अमल करने की बात कही जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि वे जस्टिशियेबल नहीं हैं। आखिर डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स जस्टिशियेबल नहीं हैं यह व्यवस्था किस ने बनायी है? यह व्यवस्था सुप्रीम कोर्ट की है, या इस सदन की है, या कांस्टीट्यूशन की है?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कहा जाता है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स का ह्वाल नही रखते। बड़ी बेतुकी बात है, आप ने स्वयं लिख दिया कास्टोडियन में कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स जस्टिशियबिल नही होंगे... (ध्यान) अगर सरकार और यह सदन डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स पर आचरण चाहता है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के लिए यह अनिवार्य करना चाहता है कि वह डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स के अनुसार निर्णय दे तो संविधान में संशोधन कर के डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स को फंडामेंटल राइट्स के चैंटर में लाया जा सकता है। हा उन का समर्थन करेंगे। लाइये संशोधन। लेकिन वह संशोधन आप नहीं लायेंगे। कभी आप फंडामेंटल राइट्स के हिमायती बन जायेंगे, कभी आप डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स के समर्थक बन जायेंगे। मगर कुन मिला कर आप का आचरण ऐसा होगा जो न्याय-पत्रिका की स्वाधीनता पर आघात करेगा और भारत में लोकतन्त्र के भविष्य के बारे में आशंका पैदा करेगा। विधि मंत्री का भावग हमारी आशंकाओं का निराकरण नहीं करता। मंचनुव में जो आशंकाएँ थी वह उनके भावग से पुष्ट हो गई हैं, और इसी लिये मैं अपने विवेक पर जोर देने वाला हूँ। मेरा विवेक स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This being the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it has to be disposed of by a special majority.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5]

(16. 26 hrs.)

AYES

Samar Guha, Shri

Maivalankar, Shri P. G.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Bade, Shri R. V.

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Ambesh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Barua, Shri Bodabrata

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhaura, Shri B. S.

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Daga, Shri M. C.

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

Doda, Shri Hiralal

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Engti, Shri Biren

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gopal, Shri K.

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hari Singh, Shri

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patnaik, Shri Banumali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Satish Chandra, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 7; Noes: 82.

The motion does not have the requisite majority and it is lost.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next Bill stands in the name of Shri P. M. Mehta. The hon. Member is absent. So, we take up the next Bill.

16.30 hrs

RE. CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 339A] by

Shri S. M. Siddayya

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next Bill stands in the name of Shri S. M. Siddayya. This Bill requires the recommendation of the President which he has not even asked for, and, therefore, I do not think that we can take it up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why? Why has the delay taken place?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under article 117 (3) of the Constitution, if a Bill involves expenditure out of the

*Shri T. Sohan Lal also recorded his vote for Noes.

(Md. Deputy-Speaker)

Consolidated Fund of India, it has to have the President's recommendation for its consideration. Shri Siddayya's Bill involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only asking why it has been delayed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not even asked for it.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): I shall abide by your decision. But the point is that in the case of such Bills moved by private Members, the office used to advise us to get the recommendation of the President, but in my case, there was no such advice made available to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am really surprised that this should come from the hon. Member. He is a senior Member of the House. It is supposed that hon. Members should know the work in the House and the provisions of the Constitution and so on and so forth. That should not be any plea that he should be advised. But, at the same time, the office tells me here that they wrote to him on the 30th April, 1971 that he should seek the recommendation of the President, but he has not done so. Therefore, I am sorry that we cannot take it up.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I did not receive that letter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Shri Chandrappan is not there. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya is also not there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What will happen to these Bills? For instance, Shri Chandrappan never expected that his Bill would come up so soon. Will these Bills lose their priority?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rules will take care of that.

The next Bill is Shri Samar Guha's. But his Bill also involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. He has

applied for the recommendation. But it has not come.

16.26 hrs.

RE. UNION TERRITORIES SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

By Shri Samar Guha

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have a submission to make. This is not the first time, but the second time that this Bill has come before the House. It has been pending for six months or so. By chance we get priority for our Bills in the ballot, I got it twice. Twice the recommendation of the President has not come. Am I not entitled to know why it is so? I know the President has the prerogative, the constitutional right; because it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund, naturally the President's recommendation is essential. But this is a helpless position. I had applied for the recommendation. The Legislative Branch could help. Can you suggest any means by which we can be helped? Or are we to be penalised? Twice I got priority. Twice it could not come through because the recommendation could not come. Some means will have to be devised to help us out.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me deal with his point first. I will come to you later.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has only made a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made a point. I think under the rules, the Member should apply through the Minister concerned. The recommendation also should come through the Minister concerned. These are the rules. I do not know whether Government has anything to say on that. It is six months since he has applied for it. It has not come. If it is so, if it is as the hon.

member said, I think there is something very wrong in the communication line. Either 'yes' or 'no' should have come. Has the Minister got to say anything about it? This relates to the Ministry of Education? Is he here?—He is not even here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : How can he be here?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। यह सही है कि संविधान के अनुसार सदस्यों को कुछ विधेयकों के पेश करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति प्राप्त करनी पड़नी है, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि इन प्रश्नों के बारे में राष्ट्रपति कोई अपने से निर्णय नहीं करते, बल्कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह पर ही चलते हैं। अगर स्थिति यह है—और आज तक सभी लोग यह मानते हैं कि यह स्थिति है—, तो यह जिम्मेदारी राष्ट्रपति की नहीं है, हालांकि नाम राष्ट्रपति का दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे किसी बिल को सदन में पेश करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति की सम्मति आवश्यक हो, और चाहे जो बिल विधान मंडलों द्वारा पास हो गये हों, जिन को गवर्नर कभी कभी राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ रक्षित करते हैं, उन के लिए राष्ट्रपति की एसेन्ट जरूरी हो, उन दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है और उन दोनों में मिलावट देनी है केन्द्रीय सरकार ने। प्रैजिडेंट द्वारा एसेंट देना, या अनुमति देना, ये दोनों काम ऐसे हैं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह पर किये जाते हैं। क्या वजह है कि महाराष्ट्र विधान मंडल द्वारा पास किया गया एक एक खेती संबंधी कानून दो साल से राष्ट्रपति, और केन्द्रीय सरकार, के पास पड़ा हुआ है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not bring in Maharashtra now. We are concerned with this Bill only now. You are raising the question of a Maharashtra Bill pending assent.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इलस्ट्रेशन दे रहा हूँ। आप इनने एलजिक क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are saying something about the Maharashtra Bill which requires President's assent.

श्री मधु लिमये : सिद्धान्त की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। उस के लिए इलस्ट्रेशन दे रहा हूँ कि केवल ममर गुहा के, केस में यह नहीं हुआ है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a question of assent; this is a question of recommendation for consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : वही मैं कह रहा हूँ। तो एसेंट का देना या रेकमेंडेशन करना एक ही बात है। यह दायित्व है केन्द्र सरकार का। इसलिए मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि आप सरकार के जो मंत्री हैं उन को डांटिए, उन को फटकारिए। कहिए कि यह तो एक प्रीप वारिक बात है, इन की सम्मति के बिना कोई बिल पास होता है क्या ? चर्चा कराने का एक निजी मौका सदस्यों को मिलता है इधर दो तीन साल से मैं देख रहा हूँ, हमारे मुझावों का तो कभी कभी मान लेते हैं लेकिन प्राइवेट मेम्बरों के लिए कोई विधेयक ये कभी पास नहीं होने देते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your point is so clear that it does not need any elaboration... (Interruptions). Why do you anticipate what I am going to say? At the same time Members should not interject one point of order within another point of order. It becomes a wheel within a wheel. There is no end to it.

MR. SAMAR GUHA: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There cannot be a point of order within a point of order. There cannot be a

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

wheel within a wheel. I think Mr. Limaye has correctly stated the constitutional position that in these matters the President acts on the advice of the Government. If this thing has been pending for the last six months the least I can say is that it is very unfortunate, it is most unfortunate. It does not reflect well on the functioning of the Ministry concerned. Why should so much delay take place? Therefore, technically we cannot take it up now. I must say that this is unfortunate. I hope the Ministries would take note of this. This should not happen in future. It is not showing proper respect to Parliament, for another reason that even the Minister of Education is not here. He can take the plea that we cannot anticipate that this will happen... (*Interruptions*). That may sound legitimate. I think that no hon. Member should anticipate this House in any thing. If he anticipates that this Bill would not be taken up that is also not right, because any contingency may arise. We insist that the Members in the opposition should be here; if they are not here their Bill falls through. They have to go to the ballot again, that is the position of the rule. It cannot automatically be taken up next time. They lose their opportunity. I think it is equally necessary that Government also should not take things for granted and they should be here. I do not know. We are now landed in a very funny situation. We cannot take up Shri Samar Guha's Bill. We cannot take up Shri H. M. Patel's Bill because he is not here. We are without any business.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My submission is that in this particular case, Prof. Samar Guha did apply. The paper must have reached President or his office or it is with the Ministry concerned, we do not know. The Education Minister is not here. We cannot say that the President has not given his sanction for it or has given sanction for it. The Minister is not here, Prof. Samar Guha is here. It is not as if he is carrying in his pocket the sanction and he is moving

about. In anticipation of the sanction, he should be allowed to move his Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have rightly pointed out that ultimately it is the responsibility of the Education Minister who is concerned with the Bill. This is not the first time this has happened. This Bill was on the agenda earlier also and almost a similar thing happened. From whom should I get the explanation why the recommendation of the President for this Bill has not been given? Only the Education Minister can explain that. Would you kindly direct the Education Minister to let me know why the recommendation of the President is being delayed? I would also like to know whether you have any special power to enable me to get priority next time, under these special circumstances.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वातियर):

मैं एक रचनात्मक मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इस गैर-सरकारी चर्चा के बाद आधे घंटे की चर्चा है श्री मधु लिमये के नाम पर। वह चर्चा अभी ली जा सकते हैं। इस बीच में एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को समन किया जा सकता है। वह परमिशन ले सकते हैं प्रेसिडेंट की ओर आधे घंटे की चर्चा के बाद सदन समर गुहा के विधेयक पर विचार कर सकता है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Private members' time is a very sacred thing in the parliamentary set-up. We get just 2-1/2 hours in a week. So, this is an invasion on the rights of private members. Are we to suffer because the government is not functioning? I would request you to take into your hands special powers because of this special situation for which we are not responsible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request my professor colleagues not to forget that we are no longer professors in this House!

We have already established a precedent that if there is undue delay in the laying of papers that are to be laid, an explanation has to be given as to why there has been undue delay. In this case, for two years this recommendation has

not come. It is only fair that the Minister of Education should come forward with an explanation as to why this delay has taken place.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप मार्शल को भेज कर मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाइए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About the request of Mr. Guha, my sympathies are with him, but I cannot go against the rules. If I do that, all of you will jump on me next time.

Shri Vajpayee has made the suggestion, which has been supported by Shri Mavalankar that the Half-an-Hour discussion may be taken up now, because Shri Madhu Limaye is here, and this may be taken up later on. I think the rules do not allow that. The rules say that the last two and a half hours should be devoted to Private Members' business. The rules are very clear. If anybody wants to break those two and a half hours into two, I do not approve of that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You can vary the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to do that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: With the permission of the House, it can be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It can be done. But, let the House not treat the rules perfunctorily and cursorily. The rule clearly says:

"The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business."

The Half-an-Hour discussion is normally not taken as normal business of the House. That has been the convention.

श्री बभू लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है, आप ने जो नियम पढ़ा है, उस के ऊपर ही क नियम है, उस पर आप का ध्यान क्यों नहीं गया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is that rule?

श्री मधु लिमये : रूल 25 । उसमें यह कहा गया है कि अध्यक्ष को अधिकार है, कार्य-सूची में जो मुद्दे दिये गये हैं, उन में वे बदल कर सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got your point. Shri Madhu Limaye is a very well-informed, very hard-working, very intelligent member. He should do this fairness to the Chair that the Chair has also a little brain. When you read rule 25, you should confine yourself to rule 25. The business is put in the Order Paper. Now the only thing I can understand about this is, if, for example, there is nothing on the Order Paper, if some urgent business comes in between, the Chair has the freedom to put that in before taking up the next business, or to inter-change the order. Here it is a question of time. The rule specifically says "the last two and a half hours" will be allotted for Private Members' business. You cannot break it up. Therefore, under the rules, it cannot be done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On many an occasion, when non-official business was going on, important statements were made, interrupting the proceedings of the House. I can quote many such instances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. If such things have happened, according to me, they are irregular under the rules; at least, that is my interpretation. If it is just a simple matter of one or two minutes, perhaps it may be done. Even so, I think it is most irregular.

Now the only remedy is, as some Members have suggested, the rules might be waived. If the House wants to do it, of course, it can do it. But the only thing I would like to say is that this is not the way how the rules should be treated by the House—just because the Minister is not here, therefore, the rules

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

are waived. Of course, we can waive the rules, if the matter is so important. We should treat the rules with a certain amount of seriousness. If you want to waive the rules because the Minister is not here, I do not approve of it. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Now, as I understand, the simple question is whether the Half-An-Hour Discussion can be taken up. I think, it is the general desire of the House that you may be good enough to waive the Rule because it is an extra-ordinary situation. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot waive the Rules; the motion has to be brought before the House.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I move a formal motion. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Just now, you observed that because the Minister is not here, you are taking up this business. But the Minister is in the Lobby. I have found the Minister in the Lobby, not coming inside the House. Therefore, it is doubly denying the privilege and the right of the House while the Minister is in the Lobby and not coming inside the House. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have taken note of that. I have not accepted any motion. He cannot move a motion unless and until I give my consent. The Rule says:

"The Member with the consent of the Speaker. . . ."

I have not given my consent. Therefore, don't take it that it has been moved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. I can tell you that you can do it. If you see the Order Paper, it says, Half-An-Hour Discussion to be taken up at 5.00 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of. What was the item before you? It was a point of order. The point of order has been disposed of now. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister is coming.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Ask him to go to the Rashtrapati Bhavan. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Now, before the Minister of Education came in—we are very happy to have him in the House after so much of excitement, after so much of talk about him. . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why should we very happy?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you here the end of my sentence, you will be the happiest person.

After so much of excitement in the House, after so much of talk about the Minister of Education, after everybody has been using his name, expressing his desire that he should be in the House, now that he has come, we should be happy. If anybody who is very much expected comes in, we should be happy. But, I think, we should show more and better respect to this House. All of us, whether we are Ministers or we are Members. . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Don't make it a general sermon. I am sorry to say, instead of reprimanding the Education Minister, you are preaching to the whole House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am really surprised. I think, Mr. Vajpayee, when he talks to me quietly outside, will understand the meaning of what I say and, therefore, he will be happy.

Now, before the Minister came, this was the position. Now we were about to take up Bill No. 16 by Shri Samar Guha to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education. But we cannot take this up because this involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, and under the Constitution the recommendation of the

President is necessary. Mr. Samar Guha has applied for this recommendation of the President through your Ministry, and the recommendation has to come through your Ministry. Mr. Samar Guha has said that it is about six months now since he has applied. Also, as you know, under the rules when a Bill is to come up for discussion, he has to come through the ballot. Not everybody is lucky.... (Interruptions) I am on my legs. Order, please. Luck has favoured Mr. Samar Guha twice and the Bill has come up for discussion, and it cannot be taken up. Now I have been told by the office that it is not six months but it is two years. The House is anxious to know from your Ministry why for two years now this recommendation has not been obtained.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): First of all, I would like to offer my unconditional apologies to the hon. House and to you, Sir, for not being present when this matter was taken up. I was held up with another business and I was not expecting it to come up. I am very sorry. Therefore, I am not offering any explanation for my absence from the House.

Regarding this particular matter...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Somebody is prompting him.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is very good to be prompted sometimes.

It appears to me that there is some misunderstanding about this. I was not under the impression that this Bill was being held up; when it appeared on the order paper, I thought that the discussion was going to start on this Bill. Therefore, I am quite prepared to deal with this. But I would request you to give me a chance; I will ascertain the fact whether the Presidential assent is required....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is required.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear your point of order. Please wait.

The Minister has just now said that he will ascertain whether this requires the President's recommendation or not. Which other authority is there in this House when I have said that it requires the President's assent?

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: On the same point, I am raising a point of order. Article 117 is not applicable to a Bill which seeks to amend the Constitution. While we amend the Constitution, we are not exercising our legislative power but the constituent power. I will read article 368....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of amending the Constitution. What are you talking about? We are talking about Bill No. 16.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, in view of what you have said, I will take immediate steps to obtain the assent of the President.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The delay has not been explained. Why this delay?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Government cannot explain why there has been a delay of two years.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now, the hon. Minister says that he will ascertain the facts and then come. Then, what should we do in-between?

Secondly, you put a straight question. Why not put to him a straight question? Did he ever see the face of the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we should leave the matter there. The Minister has expressed his apology and he has given a promise that he will look into it. Mr. Guha should be satisfied.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about the priority?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You directed the Minister to come forward with an explanation. I am entitled to as also the House is entitled to an explanation. The Minister says that he is not in a position to offer explanation at the moment. Naturally, you have given the benefit to the Minister but you are denying me almost a similar benefit. Can I make a request? You kindly waive the rule and allow that this Bill will have the priority on the next non-legislative business day so that it can be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be examined. You have made the request. It will be looked into and examined with all the sympathy.

Now, we have finished the Private Members' business for the day. It is fortunate that we have Mr. Madhu Limaye here whose half-an-hour discussion has been put down for 5-30. But before I call Mr. Madhu Limaye, the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement.

Shri Swaran Singh.

16.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *contd.*

JOINT INDO-SOVIET DECLARATION ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I have the honour to lay on the Table of the House the following documents which have been signed on November 9, 1973 during the visit of Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

(1) The joint Indo-Soviet Declaration signed by the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi on behalf of

the Government of India and Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on behalf of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

(2) Agreement on the further development of economic and trade co-operation between the Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed by the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(3) Consular Convention between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics which has been signed by me on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. A. A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of USSR on behalf of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

(4) Agreement on co-operation between the Planning Commission of the Republic of India and the State Planning Committee of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics signed by Mr. D. P. Dhar, Minister of Planning, Government of India on behalf of the Republic of India and Mr. N. K. Baibakov, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on behalf of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5865/73].

Copies of the documents referred to above are ready for distribution to hon. Members except in respect of the Consular Convention which is rather a somewhat lengthy document and is still being stencilled. I have, however, placed a copy on the Table of the

House. Copies of the Consular Convention will also be available to hon. Members by this evening and we will arrange for their circulation.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I rise on a point or order, or, if you so like, on a point of clarification? Can there be any kind of compact or pact between the Planning Commission here which has no executive functions and the Planning Commission of the Soviet Union? I think that, as Minister of Planning, he has no executive functions. Therefore, can there be a pact between the Planning Commission of this country and the Planning Commission of the Soviet Union?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir, it can be, and that is why it has been signed.

AN HON. MEMBER: It always happened in the past.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We demand a discussion on all these pacts.

श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): मान्यवर, हम लोग इस पर एक चर्चा चाहते हैं। आज सबेरे भी यह बात कही गई थी। ऐसा लगता है कि यह बड़े महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज है और सदन को जल्दी से जल्दी बहस करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मान्यवर, मैं भी मांग करता हूँ कि इस पर बहस हो। आप लोगों की भी इच्छा है और हम लोगों की भी इच्छा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has gone on record. I have called you for Half-an-Hour discussion.

17.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

APPLICATION FOR COB LICENCES FROM FIRMS AFTER EXPIRY OF DUE DATES

श्री मधु लिमये : (बाका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त सी० ओ० वी० लाइसेंस के सबाल पर मैं छोटी सी बहस उठा रहा हूँ। हमारे उद्योग विकास मंत्री अकबर मेरे ऊपर नाराज हो जाते हैं, वह कहते हैं कि बहुत तीखे शब्दों का आप प्रयोग करते हैं जिस में उन के मूढ़ हृदय को चोट लगती है। तो आज मैं तीखे शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन उन में यह उम्मीद करूँगा-

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I do not object to his sharp words but to impertinent words I objected.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जिस को इम्पर्टिनेंट कहते हैं वह इम्पर्टिनेंट नहीं होता है। मैं तीखे शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन एक बात उन से जरूर कहनी है कि सरकार की जो घोषित नीतियाँ हैं उन के ऊपर वह तेजी से और मझ्ती से अमल करें। इन नीतियों में भी हम आगे जाना चाहते हैं, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन जिन नीतियों को इन्होंने मान लिया है उन पर तेजी से और मझ्ती से अमल करना चाहिये।

17.03 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट के मातहत जो कंपनियाँ हैं उन पर सरकार ने दायित्व डाला है कि वह अपनी जो पैदावार की शक्ति है उस के बारे में सरकार के पास आवेदन-पत्र भेजें और इसके लिए

[श्री मधु लिमये]

स्वीकृति प्राप्त करें। अगर इन को अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है या नई चीजों की यदि उन को पैदावार करनी है तो सरकार की यह अपेक्षा है कि वह उनके पास आयें और अनुमति मांग कर मारा काम करें। लेकिन जो 1951 का औद्योगिक विकास विधेयक है उसमें जिन के फ़िक्स्ड असेट्स 25 लाख से कम थे उन लोगों के ऊपर इस तरह की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी। लेकिन सरकार ने सोचा यह जो छूट इन कम्पनियों को और ख़ास कर विदेशी कम्पनियों को दे रखी है, उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इसलिए इन्होंने तीन साल पहले एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया और इन कम्पनियों से कहा कि आप को सो० अं० ० बी० लाइसेंस के लिए अपनी अर्जी तीन महीने के अन्दर देनी चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पहला सवाल यह करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस नोटिफिकेशन के बावजूद कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियाँ ने या बड़ी विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं ने आपके पास इस तरह का आवेदन-पत्र नहीं भेजा? इन की पूरी सूची तो मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन तीन कम्पनियों के और शाखाओं के बारे में मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। एक कोका कोला ऐक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन है, उसने इन के पास समय के अन्दर नियमानुसार नोटिफिकेशन के अनुसार अपना आवेदन-पत्र नहीं भेजा। दूसरी है चीजबरा पीड्स कम्पनी जो कोसमे-टिव्स पैदा करने का काम करते हैं, इस विदेशी कम्पनी ने भी आवेदन-पत्र नहीं भेजा। तीसरी विदेशी कम्पनी की शाखा है कोलोट पामोलिव। इसने भी कोई अर्जी इन के पास नहीं भेजी। और भी दूसरी कम्पनियाँ होंगी जिन की तफ़्सील सरकार के पास होगी वह मंत्री जी सदन के सामने रखें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या नतीजा हुआ? इन कम्पनियों ने मनमाने ढंग से अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ाया। इतना ही नहीं इन की जो बिक्री बड़ी इस के चलते लाखों लाख रुपया विदेशों में जाने लगा, जब कि हमारे देश पर विदेशी मुद्रा संकट है। कोलोट पामोलिव के बारे में स्वयं सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है कि 58 लाख ६० का मुनाफ़ा इन्होंने कमाया, विदेशों में भेजा, जब कि इन के द्वारा सिर्फ़ एक लाख ६० की पूंजी लगाई गई थी। कोका कोला ऐक्सपोर्ट एक बड़ा नाटक चला रहा है। आज मंत्री महोदय से मैं अंतिम प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरों को जहाँ बाफ़िक इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिलते हैं, किस अधिकारी ने इन के मंत्रालय में उन को साल में दो लाइसेंस दिये? फिर इन को एडहाक लाइसेंस मिले। और यह कोका कोला ऐक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन ऐसी चीजों को विदेशों में भेज रहा है जैसे काजू है या दूसरी चीज़ें हैं। उन को विदेशों में भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा कमाना कोई बड़ा काम नहीं है। कोई भी कर सकता है। लेकिन इन मारी चीजों को विदेशों में भेज कर यह लोग फिर विदेशी-मुद्रा बाहर भेजने का काम करते हैं। इन को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस भी दिए जाते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने अब तक तीन, चार घोषणायें की हैं। माननीय फ़ैब्रिकीन अपनी अहमद ने यह कहा था सिगरेट इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कि भविष्य में जो नई शक्ति उत्पन्न की जायेगी वह केवल देशी कम्पनियों के लिए की जायेगी। लेकिन इन को मैं एक असें से लिखता रहा हूँ आई० टी० सी० के बारे में कई पत्र मैंने लिखे हैं और उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर मैंने दिलाया है कि लगातार इंडियन टुर्बो को कम्पनी अपनी पैदावार को को बढ़ाती चली जा रही है कि जिस के कारण विदेशी-मुद्रा बाहर जा रही है। मेरे पास कोमर्स मिनिस्ट्री की एक पत्रिका

है जिम के अनुसार आर्इ० टी० सी० को भी मेरीन प्रोडक्ट, हैंडलूम प्रोडक्ट बाहर भेजने की इजाजत दी गई है। इतना ही नहीं डीप सी फ्रिजिंग के लिए ट्रॉलर इन को दे दिये गये हैं। इन को तीन, तीन हॉटल, बनाने की इजाजत भी दी गई है। यह लोग इतने चतुर हैं कि संगीत सभा वा आयोजन करते हैं उस में तरह तरह से लोगों को फंसाते हैं। मैं संगीत का तो शत्रु नहीं हूँ, बल्कि मैं संगीत को पसन्द करता हूँ, लेकिन विदेशी कम्पनियाँ इन् सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का अपना जाल बिछाने के लिए कैसे इस्तेमाल करती हैं, इसका एक उदाहरण मात्र मैंने दिया है। मैं पचासों कम्पनियों का नाम ले सकता हूँ। लेकिन अगर उद्योग विकास मंत्रालय की यह नीति है कि सिंग्रेट इण्डस्ट्री एक कनज्यूमर इण्डस्ट्री है, नान-एसेंशल इंडस्ट्री है, और इस लिए हम इस में विदेशी कम्पनियों के विस्तार की छूट नहीं देंगे, तो फिर इस नीति पर कड़ाई से अमल क्यों नहीं होता है यह मेरा प्रश्न है।

भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री मोइनूल हक चौधरी, ने राज्य सभा में 30 मार्च, 1972 को कहा था कि जो कम्पनियाँ सी० आर० बी० लाइसेंस समय पर नहीं लेंगी, उनको हम "फरदर लाइसेंसिंग आफ इम्पोर्टिंग रा मॅटोरियल्स" की इजाजत नहीं देंगे, उस पर हम पुनर्विचार करेंगे। इस बात को 18 मई, 1972 को श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद ने दोहराया। इस के साथ ही कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कोर्पोरेशन के बारे में स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :

"I would rather discourage the taking of Coca Cola. This is not an essential commodity. The sooner we get rid of it, the better it will be for the country."

लेकिन इस के बावजूद कोका कोला के बाटलिंग प्लांट्स की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है, उन को अधिक इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं और वे काजू आदि चीजें भी विदेशों में भेजते हैं। इतना ही

नहीं, उन का 80 परसेंट मुनाफ़ा विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में बाहर भेजने का अधिकार दिया गया है :

जहाँ तक चीजबरो पाइज का सम्बन्ध है सरकार की नीति है कि अब हम लोग काममे-टिकम को लघु उद्योगों के लिए, स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सैक्टर के लिए, आरक्षित कर रहे हैं। लेकिन, कई छोटी छोटी कम्पनियाँ और फ़ैक्ट्रिज अब सरकार के पाम आ कर कह रही हैं कि आप ने हमको अनुमति तो दी ही है जमीन भी दे दी है और कर्जा देने का भी इन्तज़ाम किया है, लेकिन जब तक कालगेट-यामालिव और चीजबरा पाइज जैसी कम्पनियाँ अपने उत्पादन का विस्तार करती जायेंगी, तब तक हम लोगों के लिए कोई गुंजायश नहीं है, इस लिए आप ने जो अनुमति दी है, उस को वापिस ले लीजिए। आज हमारे छोटे उद्योगों की यह अवस्था है।

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कोका कोला कम्पनी को शुरू में केवल चार बाटलिंग प्लांट्स की इजाजत दी गई थी? लेकिन इस वक्त देश में कोका कोला की कितनी फैक्ट्रियाँ चल रही हैं?

मैं मंत्रियों के वक्तव्यों और प्रत्यक्ष वस्तु-स्थिति में मेल बिठाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं दोनों में मेल नहीं पा रहा हूँ। मैं इस वक्त समाजवाद बनाम पूँजीवाद की बात नहीं उठा रहा हूँ, वह एक अलग बहस है। लेकिन जहाँ तक विदेशी कम्पनियों का सवाल है, मेरा खयाल है कि इस विषय में इस सदन में बिल्कुल मुतफिक राय है। अगर सरकार ने प्रोत्साहन देना ही है, तो वह स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दे। जब तक ये विदेशी कम्पनियाँ कनज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री अनावश्यक उद्योगों में रहेंगी, तब तक छोटे उद्योग और हमारी स्वदेशी आग नहीं बढ़ पायेगी। • •

[श्री मधु निमये]

मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जिन लोगों ने यह सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस नहीं लिया है, उन के खिलाफ वह कड़ी कार्यवाही करें। कोका कोला आदि को ग्रंसी ग्रंसी प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर भेजने की जो अनुमति दी गई है, उस को वापिस ले लिया जाय।

अगर कानज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री में विदेशी कम्पनियों को विस्तार की इजाजत दी जायेगी, तो स्वदेशी कम्पनियां आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगी। मैं मिश्रित के अलावा कई और उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। जहाँ तक बँटरी सैल्ज का सम्बन्ध है, अगर यूनिटन कारवाइड का विस्तार होता रहेगा, तो हिन्दुस्तान की कम्पनियां आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं। अब तो सरकार उस को डीप सी-फिशिंग में भी जाने दे रही है।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या कोई नीति या कोई दिशा है। आज की इस बहस में इस बात का फ़ैसला होना चाहिए कि क्या सरकार यह निर्णय करेगी कि कानज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री में—और आवश्यक उद्योगों में हम विदेशी कम्पनियों का विस्तार नहीं होने देंगे।

सी० ओ० बी० की प्रणाली इस लिए चालू की गई थी कि सरकार सोचती थी कि विदेशी कम्पनियां सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस के लिए आयेंगी, तो उन कम्पनियों का भारतीयकरण करने, और उन की ईक्विटी में हिन्दुस्तानियों को हिस्सा देने, और शर्तें लगाने की शक्ति सरकार के हाथ में रहेगी। कई दफ़ा इस का भी दुरुपयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन मैं उस में इस वक़्त नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। अगर ये कम्पनियां सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस के लिए आयेंगी नहीं, तो उन पर सरकार क्या रोक लगावेगी?

मैं इस सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट एण्ड रेगुलेशन बिल का संशोधन भी आने वाला है। लेकिन जहाँ तक विदेशी कम्पनियों का सवाल है, मेरे कुछ सुझावों को फ़ौरन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन (एमेंडमेंट) बिल के समय मान लिया गया था। अभी तक गार्डिलाइन्ज नहीं आई हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय विदेशी पूँजी और विदेशी कम्पनियों के बारे में सरकार की ठोस नीति का एजान करें। वह इस बात की स्पष्ट घोषणा करें कि ख़ासकर नान-एसेंशल कानज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री में विदेशी कम्पनियों को बड़ने और घुमाने का मौका नहीं दिया जायेगा, और उस नीति पर वह जल्द से जल्द अमल करें। जो लोग सरकारी नीति के खिलाफ़ काम करते हैं, उन के खिलाफ़ वह सख़्त कार्यवाही करें, ताकि स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी यह अपेक्षा है कि वह इन नीतियों के सभी पहलुओं को साफ़ करेंगे।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली)

सभापति महोदय, जॉ प्रग्न श्री मधु निमये ने किया है, उन के अलावा मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस मामले में गम्भीर हैं, कि इस देश को विदेशी मुद्रा इस तरह न लूटी जाय; अगर वह गम्भीर हैं; तो इस की क्या वजह है कि पिछले दिनों इंडिया टैबाको कम्पनी ने रात-दिन, इन्वार और शनिवार को भी, अपनी फ़ैक्टरी को तीन शिफ्टन में चलाने के बाद यह बताने को कोर्टाग की है कि वह किजना मक़िदम प्राइकगन करता है, और सरकार उस को लाइसेंस देने जा रही है।

इतना ही नहीं, कोला कोला का कान्तेन्ट्रेड बाहर से आता है और वे मनाफ़ा ले जाते हैं। उन को एक

और लाइसेंस दिया गया है ग्रेप फ्रैटा का । किसने दिया है ? ये लोग मन-माने ढंग से, चाहे जितना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाते जायें और इतनी लूट करते जायें, हम कब तक इसको बर्दाश्त करेंगे ?

यही नहीं, जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान का धन लूट कर बाहर ले जाते हैं, उन के कर्मचारी को रिजर्व बैंक का डायरेक्टर बना दिया गया है । इसी लिए मैं सरकार की गम्भीरता के बारे में प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ । मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे, और ये कम्पनियां जो विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी करती हैं और ज़रूरत से ज्यादा कनज्यूमर गुड्स की पैदावार कर के विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे देश से बाहर ले जाती हैं, उस पर रोक लगायेंगे । सरकार की यह पालिसी है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ़ारेन मानोपली को कंट्रोल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, on raising this very important discussion and thus giving us also an opportunity to express our views. I fully support the sentiments expressed by him because even after 26 years of freedom these companies with foreign capital or foreign shares are enjoying at the cost of the nation.

He has mentioned the names of Colgate, Palmolive, Coca-cola and a few others including Union Carbide. Indigenous production will never thrive as long as these companies are given import licences to the tune of crores of rupees. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as a person who does believe—I hope so—in swadeshi planning or having swadeshi goods in the country, what steps have been taken to minimise this. I know it will be difficult to eliminate them but what positive steps have been taken to at least minimise them, because they are consumer goods. If we do not

use colgate we are not going to die. But there is a craze for it because of propaganda. Indian things are equally good.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They are all Indian-made, selling in their brand names.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is a different matter. Then why do you change the names of roads from English name to Indian name? I ask the Company Affairs Ministry: to what extent repatriation is there, to what extent actual mismanagement is there and how they are exploiting our country. These may be known to Mr. Subramaniam; I do not know; I am a layman. Colgate, Palmolive and others are exploiting the country and are ruining the other industries which are newcomers in the field.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Chairman, first I should like to answer the relevant point with regard to this discussion; I shall not evade answering other points also even though some of them are outside the scope of the discussion raised here. This is with regard to the starred question No. 47 answered on 14 November 1973—issue of COB licences even though application was made after the notified date: how many applications were there and how many COB licences were issued—that was the question. It is with reference to that, if any further clarification was necessary, it will be relevant as far as this discussion is concerned. To the extent information was available with me, I have given: how many companies applied after the notified date and how many COB licences were issued. The only submission I want to make is that this was not a statutory limit. Our idea in issuing COB licence was to give a licence if the capacity was already created during the times when no licence was necessary. Because we brought in legislation later on, that the particular type of industries would require licence, the Government took the decision that in cases where steps had already been taken for the

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

purpose of establishing capacity, with reference to those industries, those concerns were called upon to make an application and obtain what we call carry-on-business licence. Therefore, we notified all of them to apply by a particular date. We found that time was not adequate and we extended it and in certain cases even within the extended time applications did not come; a few days later, a few weeks later applications came. In regard to each application we went into the question of genuineness of the creation of the capacity. If we were convinced that the capacity was created prior to the notification that a licence should be obtained, then we issued the COB licence. This has no reference to whether it is a foreign company or indigenous company. We have applied the same rules. We found that in one case a foreign company just took advantage of this and dismissed it saying it was out of time. As far as I can see through the list here, I do not find any foreign company which applied after the notified time and obtained it. All of them are Indian companies but I shall further verify whether there are any companies, foreign companies which applied after the notified date and got the licence.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Coca-Cola; Cheeseborough, Colgate....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not find them in the list; I shall verify and find out whether Coca-Cola, Colgate, etc..... (Interruptions) Indian Tobacco does not come in this; it is a different case, for which a Bill has been brought and it is going to be discussed. I hope, on Monday. That is not a COB licence case. I will explain it when the Bill comes. I do not find as far as this is concerned any foreign company having applied after the date and having obtained it. I find only one case here and we have rejected it. That is Polsons.

Then the general policy question was raised whether we are going to allow a fresh expansion or establishment of fresh units for the purpose of pro-

ducing consumer goods by foreign companies. I thought our licencing policy has been made quite clear and definite by the issue of a notification in February, 1973 wherein we have indicated the areas in which foreign companies would be allowed to participate either by way of expansion or establishing new units. Apart from that, we are not going to allow new expansion programmes or establishment of new units by foreign companies. All these—Colgate, Palmolive, Coca-Cola—came into existence before February, 1973. After that I do not think we have given any licence for consumer goods.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Recently you have given for Grape-Fanta.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will verify that.

I do agree that Coca-Cola has been expanding its empire not only here but even into the socialist countries. But that does not mean we should allow it. I have said categorically that this is not an essential article which has got to be encouraged. Therefore, we are trying to see that no further expansion takes place and we are trying to see if further curbs can be put even on the existing activities. The import replenishment was made applicable to them on the basis of any exports that were made, it is true. They were exporting cashew-nuts and various other articles, but they claimed they were exporting them to new areas. We went into it and said, there is no question of their getting replenishment for Coca-Cola by exporting articles which they are not manufacturing. It has now been restricted and hereafter account will be taken only of export of articles which they manufacture like Coca-Cola concentrate etc. Simply because they export any other thing they will not be entitled to import replenishment for Coca-Cola. We have passed orders to that effect and they have been informed about it. I am as anxious as Mr. Madhu Limaye or Mr. Shashi Bhushan to see that these empires do not further expand.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What about the double licence issued to the Coca-Cola Export Corporation? Who is responsible for it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is not a case covered under the discussion now. If hon. members are interested, certainly Coca-Cola operations etc. is an important subject which can be discussed by itself.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You can give this information when that Bill comes up for discussion here.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall try.

Therefore, as far as the foreign companies are concerned, their areas of operation are limited. Even with reference to that, if there is an indigenous application, then that gets preference over that of the foreigners. Within the indigenous application, the medium entrepreneur and a new entrepreneur application gets preference over the application of a larger firm. This is the policy we have laid down, and we have made it clear that this is how we will try to take care of the future.

Then the question is what we will do with regard to the existing companies, particularly foreign companies. They fall into three groups; firstly, trading companies which merely carry out trading operations; secondly, companies engaged in producing consumer articles, particularly, non-essential luxury goods; and, thirdly, companies which are engaged in what we call essential areas where we need their production because of the new technology required for that purpose.

With regard to these three categories, we have got the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and the guidelines to take care of them. As far as the third category is concerned, which deals with the production of essential commodities and drugs

which we need here, a certain criteria will be applied. As far as trading companies are concerned, my own view is that there is no justification to allow them to continue here indefinitely. We have to take them over. So far as the second category is concerned, companies producing consumer goods for the elite, we have laid down the guidelines. I am sure when these guidelines are made available to the hon. Members, they will be able to see that we have tried our best to see that while the essential activities would be allowed, in course of time we will try to phase out the others.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Have you taken into consideration my suggestions with regard to the guidelines?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I hope so. It is the Finance Ministry which formulates the guidelines. We also help them to the extent possible. I am sure the very valuable suggestions made by the hon. Member should have been taken into consideration. That does not mean that every suggestion would be accepted.

Now, that I have explained our policy, the hon. Member need not go away with the impression that we are in favour of all foreign companies expanding their empire here and that we are not interested in safeguarding the interests of the indigenous companies and so the Government are taking a distorted view of the situation. I can give this assurance to this House that we are fully aware of the position and that we will give licences to foreign companies only where it becomes inevitable, and that too in very selected areas. Now that I have replied to the general points raised, I hope the hon. Members would not expect me to go into further details in a discussion of this sort.

17.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 3, 1973/Agrahayana 12, 1895 (Saka).