

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday July, 21, 1978/Asadha 30, 1900
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : It is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of five of our former colleagues, Shri Jayantao Ganpat Natawadkar, Shri J. S. Patil, Shri K. L. More, Shri Masuriya Din and Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan.

Shri Natawadkar was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing West Khandesh Constituency of the erstwhile Bombay State. Earlier, he had been a Member of Bombay Legislative Assembly during the years 1946-51.

A prominent social worker, he devoted his whole life in the service of the backward classes, particularly the aborigines. He was president of Bhil Seva Mandal, West Khandesh, Nandurbar. Shri Natawadkar passed away at Surat on 17th May, 1978 at the age of 60.

Shri J. S. Patil was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-67 representing Jalgaon constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly during the years 1952-57.

An agriculturist, he took keen interest in the cooperative movement and was closely associated with Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank. He also served as Vice-President of the district local Board, Jalgaon during the years 1939-41. As a parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He passed away at Jalgaon on 21st May, 1978 at the age of 69.

1978 L.S. —1

Shri L. K. More was a member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing Kolhapur-Satara constituency of the erstwhile Bombay State. Later, he was again elected to the Third Lok Sabha and represented Hatanagale constituency of Maharashtra during the years 1962-67. Earlier he had been a Member of Kolhapur State Legislative Assembly.

Starting his career as a lawyer, Shri More associated himself with a large number of local bodies and institutions in his home district and rendered yeoman service to the people of that area. A renowned social worker, he worked for the upliftment of Harijans and was a member of various District and State level organisations set up for the welfare of the Backward classes. He passed away at Bombay on 12th June, 1978 at the age of 71.

Shri Masuriya Din was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1946-70. During Fourth Lok Sabha he represented Chail constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a Member of U.P. Legislative Assembly during the years 1946-52.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment on several occasions between 1932-44. A renowned social worker, he devoted his whole life in the service of Scheduled Castes and the backward classes. He was associated with several social organisations like All India Depressed Classes League, Harijans Welfare Board and Iswar Saran Harijan Ashram, Allahabad. He passed away this morning at Allahabad, at the age of 67.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946-52. Earlier, she had been a Member of Cochin Legislative Council in 1945.

A Journalist and scholar, she was the Editor of "Common Man" an English Weekly from Madras and of "Gandhi Era Publications", Madras. A renowned social worker, she was President of Depressed Classes League, Madras. It was a unique coincidence that she and her

husband Shri R. Velayudhan were Members of Provisional Parliament simultaneously. She was also connected with Life Insurance Corporation. Throughout her life she devoted herself to social work. She passed away yesterday at New Delhi at the age of 65.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Norms for sale of Gold by R.B.I.

*83. SHRI ANANT DAVE..
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much gold has been sold by the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) whether any norms were prepared for this sale ;

(c) whether it is true that people who wanted to purchase 10 grammes were not allowed to buy ; and

(d) name of person/company who purchased that largest quantity of this gold ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE : (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A quantity of about 7.42 tonnes of gold has been sold by the Reserve Bank of India in the six auctions so far conducted.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has published detailed terms and conditions for each auction prior to the auction. The salient features of the auctions conducted by the Reserve Bank of India are as follows :

The sale is conducted by auction by tender system. Dealers licensed under the Gold Control Act including co-operative societies of goldsmiths having dealers' licence are eligible to bid in the auctions. No bid would be for a quantity less than 1 kg. or more than 5 kgs. There would be a reserve price fixed by the Government from time to time which would be a certain percentage above the international price. Valid bids received will be ranked in order of descending prices quoted. Awards will be made to bidders who rank above the position determined by the Reserve Bank of India with due regard to the quantity to be sold at the auction and the reserve price. The award will be made for the quantity bid and the price quoted.

From the 4th auction onwards, the maximum and minimum quantity of individual bids has been reduced from 5 kgs. and 1 kg. to 2500 grammes and 500 grammes respectively. Joint bids by dealers and goldsmiths not exceeding five in number are also permitted from 4th auction onwards.

(c) The gold sold in the auctions will be in units of 100 grammes standard gold bars as permitted to be held under the Gold (Control) Act. Public are not permitted to participate in the auctions. Moreover under the present Gold (Control) Act, private ownership/possession of primary gold is completely banned.

(d) As replied to in part (b) of the question, the maximum quantity of the bid permitted up to the 3rd auction was 5 kgs. From 4th auction onwards, this maximum limit has been brought down to 2500 grammes. The labour involved in collecting the information relating to the names of dealers who have purchased largest quantity of gold in the last six auctions may not be commensurate with the results.

MR. SPEAKER : You could have laid a statement.

Before I proceed, I am linking up this question with questions 88 and 99, because they are more or less common questions.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, Are the Members concerned present here ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Members concerned are here.

AN HON. MEMBER : Without completing Question 83, if he goes on to reply to other questions

MR. SPEAKER : After that, I am asking other Members concerned, to put their questions.

AN HON. MEMBER : If he takes them up together, we will lose the opportunity to put questions.

MR. SPEAKER : The difficulty is that those people also will not have any chance. You must understand that also.

'Hartal' by Goldsmiths against Gold Auction Scheme

*88. SHRI JANARDHANA POJJARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the goldsmiths throughout the country observed "hartal" against the gold auction scheme ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE :
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). A number of associations of goldsmiths have represented against the existing scheme of gold auctions conducted by the Reserve Bank of India and they have placed various demands before the Government. Their main demand is for direct sale of gold to them at fixed price.

The different steps taken by the Government in meeting the demand of the goldsmiths are as follows :—

(i) Gold Control Administrator by an Order dated 2-6-78, has banned the inter-dealer transactions in Reserve Bank of India gold among the dealers. Dealers who purchase the gold in Reserve Bank of India auctions, can sell such gold only to goldsmiths under 100 grammes at a time or themselves convert such gold into ornaments for sale.

(ii) Certified goldsmiths not exceeding five in number are permitted to submit joint bids in the Reserve Bank of India auctions.

(iii) Co-operative society of goldsmiths holding valid licence to deal in gold is also eligible to bid in the Reserve Bank of India auctions.

(iv) A scheme for the sale of gold at a fixed price to goldsmiths at selected centres in the country, in between the Reserve Bank of India auctions, is under the consideration of the Government.

सोने की बिक्री और स्वर्ण आभूषणों का निर्यात

*99. श्री धीम प्रकाश प्यायी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा सोने की बिक्री और स्वर्ण आभूषण निर्यात करने की नीति देश में किस सीमा तक मफल रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सोने की बिक्री की नीति के परिणामस्वरूप स्वर्णकारों में असन्तोष व्याप्त है और उन्होंने 14 जून, 1978 को रिजर्व बैंक के सामने प्रदर्शन भी किया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या स्वर्णकारों की भाषनाओं को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार कर्तव्य-व्यतिरेक में परिवर्तन करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Sale of gold by the Government has been conceived of as an economic measure to supplement the preventive measures to tackle the evil of smuggling of gold into the country. The sales have succeeded in discouraging smuggling of gold. The gold prices in India have also shown some tendency to fall since the commencement of the gold sale operations in spite of the rising trend in international prices.

The present scheme of sale of gold is not directly linked with the scheme of export of gold jewellery from the country. A separate scheme for duty free importation of gold or for sale of gold to exporters at international prices, is separately under the consideration of the Government for the purpose of encouragement of export of gold jewellery from India.

(b) to (d). A number of associations of goldsmiths have represented against the existing scheme of sale of gold by the Reserve Bank of India and they have submitted various demands. It is a fact that they demonstrated before Reserve Bank of India on 14th June, 1978 and presented a memorandum to the Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. Their main demand is for direct sale of gold to them at fixed price.

The different steps taken by the Government in meeting the demand of the goldsmiths are as follows :—

(i) Gold Control Administrator by an Order dated 2-6-1978, has banned the inter-dealer transactions in Reserve Bank of India gold among the dealers. Dealers who purchase the gold in Reserve Bank of India auctions can sell such gold only to goldsmiths upto 100 grammes at a time or themselves convert such gold into ornaments for sale.

(ii) Certified goldsmiths not exceeding five in number are permitted to submit joint bids in the R.B.I. auctions.

(iii) Co-operative Society of goldsmiths holding valid licence to deal in gold is also eligible to bid in the R.B.I. auctions.

(iv) A scheme for the sale of gold at a fixed price to goldsmiths at selected centres in the country, in between the R.B.I. auctions, is under the consideration of the Government.

(e) In view of the reply given above, the question does not arise.

श्री अनन्त दवे : प्रधान मंत्री, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी कोमोपरेटिव सोसायटीज ने टेन्डर भरे थे, कितनी कोमोपरेटिव सोसायटीज के टेन्डर मंजूर हुए और कितना गोल्ड उनको बेचा गया ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Perhaps the hon. Minister is not prepared.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is a big question. I have to find out the names of the co-operative societies. In the fourth auctions six bids were accepted for a total quantity of 4.9 kgs. In the fifth auctions 23 companies....

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know about co-operatives.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : No co-operative of goldsmiths has participated in the gold auctions so far, as per information.

श्री अनन्त दवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जो भाग "डी" है उसमें लिखा है :

"the names of person/company who purchased the largest quantity of this gold"

लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें उन्होंने यह लिस्ट फॉर्म नहीं की है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह लिस्ट सभा हॉल पर रखा जायेगा।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I think it would be a long list. If he wants, I can certainly lay it on the Table of the House. What he wanted was the name of the firm or dealer who has purchased the largest quantity. I will certainly do it.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please see part (d) of question No. 93. It says :

"Name of person/company who purchased the largest quantity of this gold"

That answer should have been given.

श्री अनन्त दवे : हमें एक्स्पेक्ट दिया जाय कि इसकी सभा हॉल पर रखा जायेगा।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I will lay on the Table of the House the names of the successful bidders.

MR. SPEAKER : Who purchased the largest quantity ? It is only one name.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am sorry, I have failed in giving this information. I may say that the names of the successful bidders are pasted in the notice board of the Reserve Bank of India. I am sorry, I have not got the information here. I am sorry. I will get that information...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will direct him to lay the name of the party on the Table of the House on Monday. He says he has committed a mistake.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI : Why not hold it over ?

MR. SPEAKER : There are three questions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : May I know whether Government is going to sell gold hereafter also ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Yes, we intend to sell gold.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As you know, the policy of the sale of gold has turned out to be a complete failure, and there has been serious criticism at the handling of the scheme. There were two objectives in introducing the gold sale system. One is to check gold smuggling into the country and the other is to stop the trend of investment in gold. Government has completely failed in checking the price. The price remains the same. So, the question is whether smuggling of gold into the country has been checked. It has not been checked.

MR. SPEAKER : If you give your own answers, there is no need to answer your question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government is thinking of importing gold into the country for conversion into gold ornaments and exporting it ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The last question is whether Government is considering importing of gold in order to convert it into jewellery and export it. That is definitely going to be done, and an announcement will be made very, very shortly.

So far as the first point is concerned, I am afraid I cannot agree that this gold sale

policy has failed. It is because the hon. Member thinks that the gold sale policy was brought in with a view to reducing prices. That was not the case. It was with a view to supplement the preventive measures against smuggling, to see that smuggling was avoided. In the attainment of that objective, it is our feeling that success is being achieved.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There are about 15,000 licenced gold dealers and about 8 lakhs of goldsmiths. They agitated and observed hartal also. About 4,000 goldsmiths presented a memorandum to the Minister or his department. Their demand is that to enable the self-employment of goldsmiths numbering about 8 lakhs and the common man to get gold at proper prices, Government should set up a corporation or an independent body to deal with the sale of gold. May I know whether Government is going to set up such a corporation or independent body?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : As I have already explained in my reply, the scheme for selling gold directly at certain centres to goldsmiths is under consideration and will be announced very shortly. This will be done at certain selected centres. It is certainly not going to be possible to make these arrangements at almost every place where there is a goldsmith. But it will be arranged at certain selected places. And dependent upon the success of this, we may arrange to have the sale of gold at a number of centres. But a beginning will be made with a selected few centres. How many they will be, I cannot say but relatively it will be a small number.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सोने की नीलामी होती है, उसमें एक जगह यह भी है कि जो लोग नीलामी के लिए आते हैं उन को जो सोने की इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस है, उस से ज्यादा सोने का मूल्य लगाना पड़ेगा और जब जो सोने का इन्टरनेशनल मूल्य है उस से ज्यादा पर सोने की बिक्री की जाएगी, तो फिर यहां पर जो सोने के भाव हैं, उन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है और न सोने की स्मॉलिंग पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसलिए सोने की स्मॉलिंग रोकने के लिए यहां पर सोने के भावों को गिराना होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न चाहूंगा कि क्या वे जो उन की सोने के व्यापार की नीति

है कि इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस से ज्यादा कीमत लगानी पड़ेगी, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करने के लिए तैयार हैं ताकि इस देश में स्मॉलिंग समाप्त हो सके जिस से देश को बहुत हानि हो रही है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. Member has perhaps not realised that the difference between the international price and the price ruling in this country is very considerable, very large and what we are trying to do is to fix the reserve price at a level which is higher than the international price but which is lower than the price which is prevailing at a given point of time in India. This will enable us particularly to see that the price comes down. But as I said, that is not the main object. The main object is to see that the smuggling is reduced.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी : संतुष्ट है आप इस उत्तर से ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आप की जो सोने की नीलामी की नीति है, उस से देश के कुछ मुट्ठी भर गोल्डस्मिथ्स को ही लाभ पहुंचा है लेकिन जो हम देश में लाखों की तादाद में गरीब सुनार हैं उन को इस नीति से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन कर के सोने की बिक्री को इस ढंग से निर्धारित करेंगे कि देश के जो गरीब निर्धन सुनार हैं, उन को लाभ पहुंच सके ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The Policy of gold sale by auction has been changed and also is being continuously changed in the light of the experience gained.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी : इस का कोई प्रभाव नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There is certainly a great deal of change. First of all, we were selling gold to dealers alone. Then, we brought in the restriction on the dealers that they must sell this gold only to

goldsmiths or convert it into ornaments. Then we also permitted just five goldsmiths to bid jointly. We have now evolved a scheme which will be put into operation very shortly for selling available gold directly to goldsmiths at selected centres. I would like to add and explain one difficulty that Government has had to face and that is that this gold must be converted into bars of certain size and that takes a certain amount of time. Here the question of the mint's capacity is involved. Now, the minimum that we are selling is 100 grams and 500 grams. That is relatively an easier task for the mint to achieve. Once we start selling direct to the goldsmiths then the quantity that can be made available has to be in much smaller size. It has to be about 50 grams or 10 grams. This means again drawing upon the mint capacity to an extent which we have to develop. That is why a certain amount of time has been taken.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Since the presentation of Budget, the note circulation has increased by Rs. 1,400 crores in spite of the public borrowings by the Government. This has introduced the inflationary trend. In order to curb the inflationary trend, may I know whether the Government will consider to sell gold to public through their bankers at fixed price without fixing the quantity so that the inflation can be checked?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. Member must know that what he is suggesting is a completely unpractical proposition. We will have to have an enormous quantity of gold in order to do what he wants. Secondly, I would like to point out to him that whatever the increase in the note circulation, there has been no inflationary trend. In fact, today, the inflation is in the negative position.

Checking of Disembarkation Card

*84. **SHRI RAMDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the purpose of getting the customs part of the Disembarkation Card further checked by another officer (other than the Customs Officer) ;

(b) how much extra time of the passenger is wasted due to this ; and

(c) in which other country in the world is this done ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-

SHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) The customs part of the disembarkation card is not further checked by any officer other than Customs Officers.

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

श्री रामदेव सिंह : इस काम में इतना समय बर्बाद क्यों होता है ? क्या सरकार इस काम में अन्य लोगों को लगाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रही है ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : समय तो बहुत कम ही लगता है। जब बहुत सारे पेसेंजर्स एक साथ उतरते हैं, उसी समय समय लग जाता है। जब आने वाले यात्रियों के पास इमुटेबल गुड्स होता है तभी समय लगता है अन्यथा सामान्य तौर पर नान टूरिस्ट ट्रैफिक पर आधा घंटा लगता है। बाकी पर दस मिनट, छः मिनट और दो मिनट लगते हैं।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि एक यात्री को कस्टम से मुक्त होने में कम से कम एक घंटे से चार घंटे तक लग जाते हैं ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : यह तो मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है। मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है कि यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि एक साथ कितने यात्री उतरते हैं। उसके बाद एक तो इम्मीग्रेशन अधिकारी के पास जांच करने में समय लगता है, दूसरे कस्टम अधिकारी के पास समय लगता है। (अध्यक्ष) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी यह कोशिश हो रही है कि इस को सरल किया जाए। वैसे इसका सम्बन्ध वित्त विभाग से है। उनसे बात करके कोशिश की जा रही है कि इसमें ज्यादा समय न लगे। इसके लिए एक कॉन्सलिटेशन कमेटी भी बनी है जो इस बात को देखेगी कि इसमें कोई ज्यादा समय न लगे और कोई ऐसा तरीका इवोल्व किया जाए जिस से इस काम में कम से कम समय लगे।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Of late, it has become the practice of the Bombay International Airport to offload passengers who have already boarded the aircraft after completing the necessary formalities and then they are surrounded by touts and brokers and in the airport international lounge, canvassing is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : Yours is a very important question, but . . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : This is concerning international airports.

MR. SPEAKER : We are merely checking . . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Disembarkation is connected with embarkation.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, you put a proper question.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It is a very serious matter and it must come to the notice of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Strike by Officers of Nationalised Banks

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*87. **SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI :**
DR. BAPU KALDATE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officers of nationalised banks went on strike on 12th June, 1978 ;

(b) if so, what were their grievances or demands which Government found it impossible to concede ;

(c) whether their main grievance was that contrary to the assurance given them by the Government, their pay-scales were being revised without giving them an opportunity of placing their views before the study group constituted for the implementation of Pillai Committee's recommendations ; and

(d) whether Government have taken any action on their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A large number of officers in public sector banks went on a token strike on 12th June, 1978 to protest against the implementation of Pillai Committee Scheme of Standardisation of pay scales, allowances and perquisites of officers of nationalised banks and in support of their demand that settlement should be brought about through agreement with the Officers' Confederation.

The Confederation of Officers had been given a hearing by the Pillai Committee before it finalised its report. After the Report was examined by a Group of Bankers and approved by the Government, Indian Banks' Association, on behalf of the nationalised banks, held talks with the representatives of the Confederation of Officers on the modalities of implementation of the Pillai Committee Scheme.

Government has held consultations with the concerned parties and it has been agreed that Indian Banks' Association will hold further talks with the representatives of All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Organisation on the list of specific points already submitted by them to the Indian Banks' Association. The Confederation has agreed to withdraw the agitation.

SHRI K. GOPAL : What is the use of reading such a lengthy statement ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : If I do not give you that much reply, then I am afraid you may not understand it.

MR. SPEAKER : No, this is not such a lengthy reply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : How lengthy is it ?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : Is it a fact that the dearness allowance of officers has been reduced from Rs. 1100 to Rs. 960 and all the allowances relating to risk and responsibility as well as house rent have been withdrawn ? Is it also a fact that the senior clerk will be getting more than an officer and has such a drastic cut been made in the case of any other Central Government service ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : As I said before, there has been no question of effecting a cut. It is a standardisation. There are 14 Nationalised Banks and the scale of pays, allowances, etc. varied very widely. It may be possible that in regard to some officers there may be some reduction, but there has been an arrangement to see that they go on getting personal pay. But the overwhelming majority stands to benefit as a result of this proposal.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : I have put a very specific question and he should have been able to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it saying that there is going to be no cut and in exceptional cases, they will get personal pay.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : What were the demands which were not conceded beforehand and compelled the officers to go on strike which were later on conceded ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : We have not accepted any demand of the officers so far. We have merely said that the Indian Banks' Association has agreed to negotiate with them on these demands. Originally, as I said, the arrangement really was that the Pillai Committee's recommendations were approved by the banks and brought into force. Before the Pillai Committee submitted its recommendations, the bank officers were given a full hearing. These were discussed with them and whatever the bank officers had to say was also considered. However, they were not satisfied and then they wanted that there should be direct negotiations and then to this we agreed. I may say that so far as some class is concerned, it is getting more than the officers and that is true. In some cases, it happens because of the system of dearness allowance. It is for that reason that, even there, we are trying to bring about some change, so that these kinds of anomalies do not occur.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As the hon. Minister has said, the Pillai Committee's recommendations are intended to standardise the pay scales and other things so far as nationalised banks are concerned. He has agreed that there has been a variation in the pay scales of the bank employees even in the nationalised banks. May I know in this context whether he will take a comprehensive view of bringing in non-nationalised banks also under the purview of standardisation of emoluments, pay scales, etc., so that they may not feel that there is some sort of a discrimination between a nationalised bank and a non-nationalised bank.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would be very glad to consider this thing, but it may not be so easy to get the non-nationalised banks accept whatever are our recommendations. But I take the suggestion, and I shall go into it to see to what extent it is feasible.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : As I understand, there was lot of resentment and opposition regarding implementation of the Pillai Committee's report, and Government has stayed its implementation. It has been promised to these Officers' Organization that negotiations will be started immediately on this particular issue. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the stage of negotiations that are going on with the Officers' Organization.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The stage of the negotiation is that the Indian Banks Association and the Bank Officers' Organization have met once and thereafter they have submitted their demands. They will be meeting again. This is the present position.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH : When the Pillai Committee's recommendations were made public, under rule 377, I drew the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and he gave me a very satisfactory reply that, after negotiations, this particular problem would be thrashed out. I fail to understand why the bank officers are going on strike. If there are anomalies, they can be thrashed out by mutual understanding and discussions.

May I request the hon. Minister to look into the aspect of service which banks give, which has deteriorated considerably ? Will it also be a part of the discussion in connection with the discussion on the Pillai Committee's recommendations ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is hoped that, gradually, the standard of service which banks can give will improve. We realise that there has been a deterioration in the service that the banks offer. There are a variety of reasons for it. It is not just something that happened merely because there was nationalisation. It started much earlier. But we are trying our best to improve it, and we hope that, as we reach settlement on such issues, it will be possible to achieve that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : When the bank officers went on strike, apart from their demand that the Pillai Committee's recommendations should not be implemented, one of their major demands was that understaffing in the officers' cadre in banks should be done away with and that vacancies in the officers' cadre should be suitably filled by direct recruitment and promotion. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the Government's reaction or the policy decision in this regard—in regard to staffing of officers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : In regard to staffing of officers, different banks have different agreements with their staff. In a great many banks, the agreement was that officers shall be recruited only from among the subordinate staff, and in the others it was that a certain percentage would be by direct recruitment—15%, 20%, 25%; it varied from bank to bank. It is our intention to see that all this is rationalised and recruitment, etc., proceed in a systematic manner.

बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के लिए स्थायी

Control and Research Laboratory and requisite staff to conduct research.

* 89. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या विश्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के विषये विभिन्न देशों से कितनी मावा तथा कितनी कमीत की स्थायी का आयात किया गया और इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नोटों पर प्रयोग की जाने वाली स्थायी का गन कई वर्षों से देश में ही उत्पादन हो रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब से और उसका उत्पादन कौन कर रहा है और क्या देश इसका निर्यात करने को स्थिति में है और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में ;

(घ) क्या उक्त स्थायी का उत्पादन करने वाले व्यक्ति मरकरी कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस प्रकार को सहायता और सुविधाएं प्रदान की गईं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) No Inks has been imported during the last 3 year for the Bank Note Press, Dewas.

(b) and (c). Security Inks for printing of currency and bank notes are being manufactured at the newly set up Ink Factory of the Bank Note Press, Dewas, which went into production in June, 1975. After meeting the full requirements of the Bank Note Press, Dewas, and also of the India Security Press, Nasik Road, the factory is in a position to produce security inks for the foreign markets. Efforts are being made to find importers of security inks in the foreign countries but so far it has not been possible to tie up the arrangements with any country.

(d) and (e). The Government of India's Ink Factory was set up in collaboration with M/s. SICPA of Switzerland. It is fully equipped with latest equipment for manufacture of various types of security inks. It also has a quality

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे कई प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। अपने वक्तव्य में उन्होंने क्वालिटी कंट्रोल की बात कही है। यह सरासर सदन को धंधरे में रखने की बात है और सारे देश के सामने गलत बयानी है और उन्होंने सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न किया है।

आपको शायद पता नहीं है, पिछले 4 महीने से देवास नोट प्रेस में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि वहां पर स्थायी हल्की क्वालिटी की है। पिछले एक वर्ष में 30 नोट भेजे गये कि स्थायी खराब है, काम में नहीं आ सकती है। इसका मूल कारण यह है कि जो विशेषज्ञ वहां पर स्थायी बनाते थे, उनको वहां से हटा दिया गया है और भाई-भतीजों को उस स्थान पर रख कर लाखों रुपये की हानि पहुंचाई गई है। 5 टन स्थायी बेकार पड़ी है किसी काम में नहीं आ रही है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन के सामने तथ्यों को रखेंगे और सही जानकारी से सदन को अवगत करायेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The Hon. Member has given information to the House which is certainly not information that I have. It may be that he has special sources of information. To my mind, the ink factory is functioning satisfactorily; quality control is being maintained, and none of the difficulties that he has mentioned here has been reported to me to be taking place. Now that he has given me this information, I shall certainly check, but I very much doubt that it will be as bad as he thinks the picture is.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : यह सुन कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि हमारे देश में स्थायी का निर्माण होने लगा है। जिन योग्य अधिकारियों ने इसका निर्माण किया है उन्हें पुरस्कार देना तो दूर रहा, उन्हें आज

काम से भी हटा दिया गया है और वहाँ पर भाई-भतीजों को रखकर उनसे काम लिया जा रहा है। काफी स्याही बहुत हल्की क्वालिटी की निकली है और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इन्हें जब पुरस्कार और प्रशंसा-पत्र दिये गये, डा० एन० जी० कुलकर्णी (वरिष्ठ रसायनज्ञ) और श्री जी० आर० ठाकुर (जूनियर सुपरवाइजर) को प्रशंसा-पत्र दिये गये, इनके पत्र में वहाँ के श्री बी० सी० चटर्जी (चीफ़ केमिस्ट) और श्री डी० सी० मुकर्जी (महाप्रबन्धक) ने भी अपनी प्रशंसा करना भी कि हमने यह काम किया, जब कि दोनों अधिकारी इसका ए० बी० सी० भी नहीं जानते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि मेरे पास विशेष जानकारी है, तो जानकारी तो विशेष मेरे पास है क्योंकि यह मेरे क्षेत्र का मामला है। जो आपके अधिकारी 4, 5 रोज पहले वहाँ गये हैं, उन्होंने वहाँ केवल चाय वगैरा पीकर आपको गलत और गमराह करने वाली रिपोर्ट दी है।

मैं पुनः आप्रह कर्तुंगा कि जो आरंभ मैंने लगाये हैं, अगर आप मेरे साथ वहाँ पर चले तो मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ, इसके अलावा और भी बहुत से तथ्य मेरे पास हैं जिनकी जांच करवाने का यदि आप आश्वासन दें तो मैं सारे तथ्य आपके पास रख सकता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : He is making serious complaints : you must look into them.

SHRI H.M. Patel : I think, Sir, that the very nature of the situation is such that if things were as he has depicted, both the Presses would have come to a stand-still. That is not so : production is going on. But in view of the fact that he is making the complaint that the situation is serious, although I cannot go, I can arrange somebody responsible to go along with him. We will look into whatever points he wants us to examine, and satisfy him as well as ourselves as to the position.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के जरिए बीड़ी निर्माताओं को ऋण

* 90. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बबौरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बीड़ी और तम्बाकू की अतिरिक्त मात्रा खरीदने के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के जरिए बीड़ी निर्माताओं को ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस ऋण की संभावित राशि कितनी है और उस पर व्याज का दर क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The present data collecting system does not provide for collection of statistics separately for credit given to Bidi manufacturers. However, under the existing schemes of the banks Bidi manufacturers can avail of credit facilities to meet their working capital needs. These loans are provided by the banks at the existing rates of interest. Besides manufacturers who satisfy the eligibility criteria under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme are also provided credit at a concessional rate of 4% p.a.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह बबौरिया : क्या सरकार गरीब बीड़ी मजदूरों को बीड़ी मानिकों की लूट से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए मजदूर बीड़ी निर्माता सहकारी समितियों या सहकारी संघों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण दिलाने के उपायों पर विचार कर सकती है या पर रही है ?

समितियों के अलावा अन्य मजदूरों को भी ऋण दिये जाने में अभी तक जो असुविधायें पैदा की जा रही हैं, क्या सरकार उन से परिचित है ? क्या सरकार उन मजदूरों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने की सुविधा दिलाने और इस बारे में की गई शिकायतों की जांच कराने पर विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I do not know what the Government can do in this matter or the banks can do in this matter. The hon. Member's reference was that the money-lenders are charging high rate of interest. We have given instructions to the banks to see that these categories of manufacturers as well as those who work there are given every assistance within their normal rules. Now, the normal rules have been modified in order to see that they are able to assist the weaker sections to a considerable extent, but the ability of Bidi workers or the small Bidi manufacturers to take advantage of the credit facilities depends very much on themselves or the social workers in the neighbourhood. Government themselves cannot do anything, nor can the banks beyond starting schemes do anything more.

श्री प्रजुर्नसिंह मदीरिया : देश में बीड़ी मजदूरों की अनेक सहकारी समितियाँ और संघ बने हुए हैं, जिन्होंने ऋण के लिए दरखास्त दी, तो उन पर विचार न कर के उनके मार्ग में रुकावटें डाली गईं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं; यदि हाँ, तो उन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार या मंत्री महोदय के विभाग ने क्या उपाय किये हैं?

श्री यह साफ नहीं हुआ है कि बीड़ी बनाने वाले मालिकों और इकट्ठा करने वाले विचौलियों के द्वारा बीड़ी मजदूरों की जो लूट होती है, उस लूट से उन मजदूरों को मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, जिससे मजदूरों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से सीधा ऋण मिल सके और उन बैंकों के अधिकारी उन को ऋण देने में कोई रुकावट पैदा न कर सकें, या कोई और व्यवधान पैदा कर के उनसे रिश्वत लेने के उपाय न कर सकें, क्या सरकार इस बारे में कड़ाई और सख्ती से कोई कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have not myself received to the best of my recollection any application from any organization of Bidi workers for credit facilities. But certainly if I receive any, I shall go into that and see what assistance we can give.

So far as the Bidi manufacturers are concerned, any hardship that the workers may have *vis-à-vis* them, again if we knew in what way we can help these people, if any organization exists and comes to us, we will certainly consider that. Or if they form co-operative societies, again if they find assistance in that organized way.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : In view of the fact that smoking is injurious to health, what is the justification of encouraging bidi manufacturers and thus endangering the lives of the citizens?

MR. SPEAKER : That question does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : There is a lobby for the industrialists and there are other lobbies also with the result that the major share of financial assistance by banks goes to these people. But I am sorry to say that poor people like the bidi-walas and small traders, in spite of their best efforts, do not get loans and I may tell the Minister that there are many cases of corruption also after nationalisation of banks. My question is : will the Minister ask the banks (1) to simplify the procedure for giving assistance to these poor people and (2) will he specify that upto a particular limit this amount is allotted to the small people so that the small people may be benefited?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I do not know about the lobby of industrialists.

But it is certainly correct that the industrialists have been there longer in the business of procuring credit from the banks and so they know how to go about their business efficiently. But certainly since nationalisation it has been our endeavour to see that smaller people are given as much facility and as much consideration as is possible. Now it is possible that when the banks have expanded so greatly, the kind of service...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My question is not being answered. One is : whether he will simplify the procedure for the small people and (2) will he make an allocation of the amount of loan to be given to these people? He is making a general answer and I want categorical answers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Certainly procedures are being simplified, they have been simplified and will continue to be simplified in the light of experience we gain.

Secondly, with regard to allocation of any specific funds, it is not called for and it is not a practical proposition.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : *Bidi acha nahi hai.*

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के उद्देश्यों को मद्देनजर रखते हैं ? जिस समय राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के उद्देश्य बनाए गए थे उस समय यह उद्देश्य भी स्पष्ट किया गया था कि गरीबों को, कमजोर वर्ग को और जो श्रम करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं उनको प्रोत्साहित करेंगे । लेकिन दूसरी ओर यह देखा जा रहा है कि जो व्यक्ति कमजोर वर्ग के हैं, जो श्रम करते हैं वे अगर ऋण लेने जाते हैं तो बैंक के अधिकारी कतराते हैं और कहते हैं कि ऊपर से डायरेक्शन हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि इसको सुगम बनाने के लिए और ऋण-इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को सहायित सं ऋण मिले इसके लिए उन्होंने क्या व्यवस्था की है ? जो आपके एजेंट और मैनेजर हैं वे इनको बराबर टाल देते हैं जिन की शिकायत आपके पास आती है । उस के ऊपर आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is the same question as that of Mr. Gupta.

We are certainly doing our best to see that the weaker sections get as much credit facilities as possible and as easily as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Further Liberalisation of Import Policy

*81. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise the import policy further to enable the import of raw materials required for certain export goods such as hair oils, fatty acids etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) The proposal to allow import replenishment of certain materials against export of hair oils, fatty acids and some other chemical products, is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Bank Robberies

*82. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been certain cases of bank robberies during the last four months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; (state-wise); and

(c) the details regarding the amount that has been looted and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that there have been 6 robberies in the public sector banks during the months March

10 June, 1978. The details of these are given below:

Sl. No.	Date of robbery	Name of Bank	Name of Branch	(in Rs.) Amount involved
1	3-4-1978	Syndicate Bank	Karol Bagh, New Delhi	2,93,100.00
2	19-3-78	Punjab National Bank	New Market Patna, Station Road (Bihar).	72,266.01
3	29-5-78	United Commercial Bank	Kanpur General Ganj (U.P.)	2,61,000.00
4	29-5-78	State Bank of India	Patna, Dak Bungalow Road' (Bihar)	55,908.11
5	15-6-78	Punjab National Bank	Kawal, Muzzaffar Nagar (U.P.)	55,761.00
6	Attempted on 15-6-78	Syndicate Bank	South Delhi R.K. Puram Branch.	No loss, as the robbers failed to find the strong room keys.

The Government of India takes a serious view of the occurrence of bank robberies. It expects the State Governments to take appropriate measures to ensure that such robberies are prevented or when they occur to ensure that effective steps are taken to bring the guilty to book. All the banks have their own internal security arrangements which are reviewed by them from time to time in the light of their experience and in consultation with the local police wherever required.

Low Budget Hotels for Religious Tourists

*85. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up low-budget hotels and to provide better facilities for religious tourists;

(b) whether any plan in this regard has been drawn up by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Government proposes to set up a chain of Janata Hotels in 4 metropolitan cities namely Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as well as at other centres which will be identified after a

survey is undertaken. A 1250-bed Janata hotel (Ashoka Yatri Niwas) at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs is being built in New Delhi which will be completed in phases during 1980-81. Keeping in view the importance of pilgrim traffic, the Department of Tourism proposes to set up a Society called Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti which will provide funds through grants/loans to trusts/Institutions for the construction of Dharamsalas, Sarais, Musafirhanas and construction/maintenance of inexpensive accommodation. The Society is in the process of being registered.

कलकत्ता हुआई बड़े पर तुकान के कारण इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के बोईंग विमानका क्षतिग्रस्त होना

*86. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का एक बोईंग 737 विमान कलकत्ता हुआई बड़े पर बड़े-बड़े 50 किलो मीटर प्रति घंटा की गति के एक तुकान-के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितने व्यक्ति ग्राह्य हुए; और

(ग) क्या इस विमान को बचाने के लिए कोई उपाय किये गये थे?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भूमि पर खड़े स्टाफ के एक सदस्य को मामूली चोट आयी थी।

(ग) जी, हां। विमान को उचित स्थान पर ठहराने आदि जैसी जरूरी एहतियात बरती गयी थी।

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

*91. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN;
SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:

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

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities are again on the rise;

(b) if so, what is the actual rise in prices in the last two months;

(c) what are the reasons for the rise in prices; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to control the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). During May and June, 1978, there has been a firming up tendency in the prices of some essential commodities. The all commodities wholesale price index between April 1978 and June 1978 went up by 1.6%. During the corresponding period in 1977 and 1976 the index had moved up by 2.3% and 3.2% respectively.

(c) The increase in the prices of some commodities in the past two months is due to the fact that the period May to October is the lean period during which there is a tendency for the prices of some essential commodities, particularly in respect of Kharif crops, to increase. The increase in the prices of some manu-

factured mass consumption goods may partly be attributed to the increase in excise duties, increase in the price of steel, shortage of power and disruption of coal and wagon movement.

(d) Government is keeping a constant watch on the movement of prices and availability of essential commodities. Several measures have been taken during the past 15 months, and additional measures will be taken as and when the situation demands. Government has taken certain basic policy decisions with a view to improving the position of availability of essential commodities and making them available at reasonable prices.

Very high priority has been given to increasing the production of essential articles—both agricultural commodities and manufactured goods. This is particularly in respect of commodities like pulses, oilseeds, steel and cement for which the supplies are not keeping in line with the growing demand in the country. The endeavour would be to create an intensive integrated production base, to plan for adequate production of the articles of mass consumption and to have adequate availability at reasonable prices all over the country. This is the bedrock of the production-cum-distribution system which is currently under consideration.

The import and export policy has been restructured to take care of the basic requirements of the common man. For commodities like edible oils, large scale imports are being continued as the domestic production is not sufficient to meet the local requirements. Similarly, ban/restrictions have been imposed on the exports of certain agricultural items like HPS groundnuts, pulses, fresh vegetables, potatoes, turmeric, onions and living cattle so as to make these commodities available to the domestic consumer. National level cooperatives like NAFED and NCCF are enlarging their role in procuring essential commodities at fair prices from growers and making arrangements for their supply to consumers at reasonable prices. Similarly, the bottlenecks in respect of rail movement, supply of coal and electricity are being tackled so that production and availability of essential commodities is not adversely affected. State Governments, from time to time, have been asked to enforce the provisions of the essential commodities and to see that the hoarders, black-marketeers and anti-social elements do not indulge in malpractices regarding pricing and marketing of essential commodities.

Building up a composite production base, evolving an effective public distribution system, reorientation of foreign and internal trade policies, and greater involvement of public agencies in procurement and distribution are components of an integrated policy to improve the availability of essential commodities and to make them available at stable, reasonable rates to the consumers in all parts of the country.

Escape of Dr. Dharma Teja to Foreign Country

*92. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Dharma Teja has escaped from India to some foreign country by an Air India plane;

(b) if so, action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the stringent action taken against the Employees who helped him escape from India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Dr. Dharma Teja did not leave by an air India plane but by a PANAM flight on 22nd July, 1977 for Frankfurt. The Government of India in the Ministry of Finance have already initiated action under the provisions of the Income-Tax Act against the carrier.

Rise in Cost of Living Index and Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

*93. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DER BURMAN: SHRI V. G. HANDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite all efforts by Government to curb the prices, the cost of living index continued to rise during the past three months;

(b) if so, what was the cost of living index during these months and what was the 12-monthly average during each of these months;

(c) whether any further instalment of D.A. has become due to Central Government employees under the existing formula; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Index figures are so far available only for the period upto the end of May, 1978. Index figures for March, April and May, 1978 and the 12-monthly index average for these months are as follows:

Month	Index	12-monthly average of the index
March 78 . . .	321	324.17
April 78 . . .	322	324.92
May 78 . . .	323	325.33

These figures show that there has only been a marginal rise in the Consumer Price Index.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Notice Served by Income-tax Department for Recovery of Arrears from Shri Dharma Teja

*94. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Income-tax Department has served notice to Air India and Pan American Airlines for recovery of income tax arrears outstanding against Shri Dharma Teja who has escaped abroad illegally; and

(b) whether any preventive measures were taken to prevent his escape by the Income-tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b): As considerable arrears of tax were due from Dr. Teja, a number of steps were taken to protect the interest of revenue. The steps taken, *inter alia*, included (i) letters issued on 27-2-1975 by the Income-tax Officer assessing Dr. Teja to Income-tax Officers, Foreign Sections, in the country requesting them not to issue income-tax clearance certificate u/s 230 of the Income-tax Act to Dr. Teja without getting a clearance from him and (ii) letters issued on 3-3-75 to various airlines alerting them against booking passage for Dr. Teja.

unless he produced the requisite tax clearance certificate. However, Dr. Teja left India by PANAM flight on 22-7-77. He has not returned to India since then. It is understood that the ticket for his flight was issued by M/s Iberian Airways, at San Juan. This ticket was endorsed by M/s Air India in favour of PANAM. In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 230(2) of the Income-tax Act, show cause notice has been issued to M/s Pan American world Airways for carrying Dr. Teja out of India. Show cause notice u/s 230(2) has also been issued to M/s Air India for endorsing the ticket of M/s Air India PANAM.

मूल वेतन में मंहगाई भत्ता मिलाना

*95. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री सी० धार० महाटा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने मूल वेतन में मंहगाई भत्ता मिलाने के लिए सरकार को कोई मापन दिया था ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० फतेल) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारियों की कुछ यूनियनों तथा संस्थाओं से मूल वेतन में मंहगाई भत्ता मिलाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। संयुक्त परामर्शदाता तंत्र की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के कर्मचारी पक्ष द्वारा भी यह मांग की गई थी कि 272 के अधीन सूचकांक तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्वीकृत मंहगाई भत्ता, कम से कम पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति सम्बन्धी लाभों के लिए उनके वेतन में मिला दिया जाए। इस मांग पर तथा मंहगाई भत्ते के मामले से सम्बन्धित अन्य दो मांगों पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की स्थाई समिति के कर्मचारी पक्ष के साथ बातचीत

की गई थी लेकिन कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका। यह मांग अब रूच-निर्णय के लिए भेजी जाएगी।

प्रतिकूल व्यापार संतुलन

*96. श्री सुबराज :

श्री रामचारी शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान लगभग 600 करोड़ रुपये का प्रतिकूल व्यापार संतुलन रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इससे पिछले वर्ष के दौरान 76 करोड़ रुपये का अनुकूल व्यापार संतुलन रहा था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह कब तक की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य, तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) अन्तिम आंकड़ों के आधार पर 1977-78 के दौरान भारत के समग्र निर्यात (पुनर्निर्यात सहित) तथा आयात क्रमशः 5252.67 करोड़ रु० तथा 5832.49 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के थे, जिसके फलस्वरूप लगभग 580 करोड़ रु० का प्रतिकूल व्यापार शेष रहा। तथापि अगले कुछ सप्ताहों में विलम्बित/प्रतिभूत विवरणों के मिलने पर ये आंकड़े संशोधित हो कर बढ़ जायेंगे।

(ख) संशोधित आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 1976-77 में लगभग 72 करोड़ रु० का व्यापार अक्षिप्त रहा।

(ब) और (घ). 1977-78 के दौरान निर्यातों में घीमी वृद्धि के बहुत के कारण थे यथा, विकसित देशों में संरक्षणवाद की ओर बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्तियाँ, विश्व अर्थ-व्यवस्था में मंदी की स्थिति जारी रहना, डालर के मूल्य में उतार-चढ़ाव तथा कतिपय भ्राम खपत की वस्तुओं के मामले में घरेलू आवश्यकताओं के हित में अपने निर्यातों को विनियमित करने की सरकार की सु-विचारित नीति। 1977-78 के दौरान इन वस्तुओं के कुल निर्यात केवल 160 करोड़ रु० के रहे जब कि 1976-77 के दौरान वे 600 करोड़ रु० के थे।

निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत से कदम उठाये गये हैं जिनमें से शामिल हैं : विदेशों में व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, निर्यात संभाव्यता वाले क्षेत्रों तथा मर्दों का पता लगाना, व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के दौरे, विपणन विकास सहायता की मंजूरी, सीमानाशुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क की समीक्षा, निर्यात के लिये वित्त की व्यवस्था, क्वालिटी नियंत्रण, आयातित और घरेलू अन्तर्निदिष्ट साधनों की सप्लाई, तीसरे देशों आदि में संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना तथा औद्योगिक सहयोग।

निर्यात नीति का यह उद्देश्य है कि प्राथमिक वस्तुओं के बजाय ऐसे उत्पादों का निर्यात हो जिनमें उच्च मूल्य वर्जित अंश हो और इसका यह भी लक्ष्य है कि क्षमता के बेहतर उपयोग, नये पूंजी निवेश तथा आधुनिकीकरण के जरिये निर्यात के लिए अधिक बेसी मात्रा उपलब्ध किया जाये। इसका उद्देश्य नए निर्यात बाजारों को बढ़ाना तथा विकसित करना भी है।

प्रतिकूल विश्व व्यापार स्थिति को देखते हुए विश्व अर्थ व्यवस्था में मंदी की स्थितियों के कारण भारतीय निर्यातों के रास्ते में बढ़ती हुई रुकावटों को ध्यान में रख कर निम्नोक्त उत्पाद समूहों के लिए छोट कृतिक दल बनाए गए हैं :

1. इलेक्ट्रानिक्स
2. परियोजना
3. कृषि
4. हस्तशिल्प
5. रत्न तथा आभूषण
6. चमड़ा तथा चमड़े से बनी वस्तुएं
7. लघु क्षेत्र
8. निर्यात सेवाएं

उपयुक्त कृतिक दल निम्नलिखित विचारार्थ विषयों के लिए गठित किये गये हैं :

(क) विश्व व्यापार में वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियों तथा निदिष्ट उत्पाद समूहों के भारतीय निर्यातों की सूचना की समीक्षा करना;

(ख) प्रमुख वस्तुओं/वस्तुवार निर्यात संभाव्यताओं का पता लगाना तथा अगले पांच वर्षों की अवधि व उसके बाद के लिये उसके निर्यात लक्ष्यों की सिफारिश करना;

(ग) गहन निर्यात अभियान के लिए विदेशी बाजारों का पता लगाना तथा निर्यात संबंधन के लिए अपेक्षित बाजार नीतियाँ निश्चित करना;

(घ) निर्यात योग्य अधिशेष के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से विद्यमान उत्पादन तथा क्षमता सम्बन्धी भ्रूचनों को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों को प्राथमिकतावार अभिज्ञात करना;

(ङ) विद्यमान नीति सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा की समीक्षा करना तथा निर्यात लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से निर्यात सहायता, निर्यात सेवाओं और निर्यात प्रवस्थापना के लिए आवश्यक परिवर्तन एवं नीतियां अभिज्ञात करना ।

कृतिर दलों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर तत्काल अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही शररंभ की जाएगी ।

Export Duty on Indian Tea

*97. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of Indian tea being priced out of foreign market due to export duty levied on it; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to restore competitiveness of Indian tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The Government is vigilant about the competitiveness of Indian tea in the international market. Keeping in mind the estimated international production of tea this year which, except for Kenya, has suffered a set-back, it is not expected that Indian tea will lose its competitiveness.

Export duty on tea was levied with a view to controlling the price to the domestic consumer. As it is likely that the price of tea in domestic market may firm up, it has been decided not to withdraw the Export Duty on tea. Besides, tea which is exported in value-added form, is exempt from the levy of export duty.

Establishment of Export Import Bank

*98. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the proposed export import bank is likely to be established;

(b) details of its working capital, proposed functions and operations; and

(c) how the bank will promote exports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No decision has so far been taken to set up an Export Import Bank.

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

Escape of Dr. Dharm Teja without obtaining 'No Objection certificate'

*100. SHRI K. MALLANNA: SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Dharm Teja owes Income Tax Department over crores of rupees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has left India without 'no objection certificate' from the Government;

(c) if so, whether Government has investigated the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The income-tax and wealth tax arrears due from Dr. Teja as on 31-3-77 amounted to Rs. 4.87 crores and Rs. 0.70 crores respectively.

(b) It is a fact that Dr. Teja left India without taking the tax clearance certificate.

(c) and (d). The Government is seized of the matter. The Income-tax Department has already issued a show cause notice under Section 230(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, to the carrier, namely, M/s. Pan American World Airways for carrying Dr. Teja without a tax clearance certificate. Show cause notice under section 230(2) of the I.T. Act, 1961 has also been issued to M/s. Air India as it had endorsed the ticket reported to have been originally issued by M/s. Iberian Airways in favour of M/s. PAN AM.

Re-Fixation of Floor Price of Rubber

801. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a memorandum submitted to him by the Malabar Small Growers Association, Calicut regarding re-fixation of floor price of rubber ; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to it and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Malabar Small Grower's Association, Calicut had submitted (in August, 1977, a Memorandum to the Prime Minister requesting *inter alia* for re-fixation of floor price of rubber at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per quintal.

Since the prices of rubber in the Kottayam market were ruling much higher than the notified minimum prices of rubber the validity of the prices fixed at Rs. 655/- per quintal for RMA-I grade with differentials for other grades with effect from 6th August, 1977 to 31st March, 1978 and later extended upto 31st May, 1978 has been further extended upto 31st August, 1978. The position will be reviewed in August, 1978 in the light of the trend of market prices of rubber then.

Opening of Tourist Promotion Centres in Foreign Countries

802. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA :

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :

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

(a) what is the criteria adopted for opening tourist promotion centres in foreign countries ;

(b) the number of tourists promotion centres functioning abroad with their location ;

(c) whether Government are considering to open such new centres in order to promote tourism ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) The main considerations *inter alia* for opening tourist promotion offices in foreign countries are the size of the market available; the potential it holds for tourist traffic to India; the spending capacity of the market; the population of the country concerned; the per capita Gross National Product (GNP) and per capita disposable income which can be used for travel purposes.

(b) There are now 18 Government of India Tourist Offices abroad. A list of such offices with areas covered by the m is attached.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to open a new tourist office at Kuala Lumpur to promote greater tourist traffic from Malaysia. The proposal is yet to be finalised in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Statement

LIST OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOURIST OFFICES ABROAD

There are now 18 overseas offices covering the following areas :—

1. New York	Function under arrangement of 'Operation America'—cover U.S.A., Latin America, Canada and Caribbean Islands.	Regional Director New York supervises the functioning of these offices.
2. Los Angeles		
3. Chicago		
4. Toronto		
5. London	Functions under arrangement of 'Operation U.K.'—covers U.K. and the Eire.	
6. Geneva	Function under arrangement of 'Operation Europe' cover Continental Europe.	Regional Director Geneva supervises the functioning of these offices.
7. Paris		
8. Frankfurt		
9. Brussels		
10. Stockholm		
11. Vienna		
12. Milan		
13. Sydney	Function under 'Operation Australasia'— cover Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.	Regional Director Sydney supervises the functioning of these offices.
14. Perth		
15. Singapore		
16. Tokyo	Function under 'Operation East Asia'—cover Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong and Thailand.	Regional Director Tokyo supervises the functioning of these offices.
17. Bangkok		
18. Kuwait	Functions under 'Operation West Asia'—covers countries in West Asia.	

In addition Tourist Promotion Offices attached to some of the above offices are located at Washington D.C., Miami, Dallas and San Francisco in U.S.A. and Tehran (Iran) and Melbourne (Australia) and Osaka (Japan).

Central Trade Service

803. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Trade Service was announced in August, 1977 by a Gazette Notification ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that initial induction of personnel has not yet taken place; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be initiated to expedite the initial recruitment to the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Selection Committee has already been appointed. It has held one meeting already and is expected to complete its work soon.

Air Facts between India and Seychelles

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

(a) whether discussions were held between Indian Government and officials of Seychelles to sign Air Facts in June, 1978; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The delegations of the Governments of the Republic of Seychelles and India met in Victoria from the 26th to 30th June 1978, and agreed upon and initialled the text of an air services agreement for providing air services between and beyond their respective territories. Under the agreement, the designated airlines of both India and Seychelles are entitled to operate a maximum of two services a week with Boeing 707 aircraft, or with aircraft of similar or smaller capacity, but excluding supersonic aircraft. Pending the coming into force of the Air Services Agreement, it has been agreed to give immediate effect to its provisions.

Smuggling of Indian Films

805. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian films are being smuggled out of India;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during the years 1976 and 1977; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) to (c). Reports received by the Government indicate that some Indian films were attempted to be smuggled out of India. During the years, 1976 and 1977, four cases involving attempts to smuggle seven Hindi films were detected. In two of these cases involving five films, the goods were unclaimed, and could not be connected with any one. There were, therefore, no arrests in these two cases. In the remaining two cases involving seizure of two films, nine persons were arrested. Two of these nine persons are in detention under Conservation of For-

eign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 and the remaining seven persons are on bail. Also, departmental adjudication proceedings for imposition of personal penalties on the persons involved are in progress.

हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए विधि मंत्रालय को भेजे गए नियम

806. श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसके संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये विधि मंत्रालय के पास भेजे गये नियमों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उन में से कितने नियमों का अनुवाद हो चुका है और उन में से कितने नियमों का प्रकाशन हो चुका है ; और

(ग) शेष नियमों का अनुवाद करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रारिक बेग) : (क) से (ग). संलग्न विवरण में दिखाए गए नियमों को छोड़ कर मंत्रालय के कार्य-विधियों से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाये गये तथा संशोधित सभी नियमों का और उनके संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा बनाये गये तथा संशोधित सभी नियमों का, जिनमें अर्ती नियम भी शामिल हैं, अनुवाद करके उन्हें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है। विधि, न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय के राजभाषा (बिबायी) प्रायोग को शेष नियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिए समय समय पर अनुस्मारक भेजे गये हैं।

विद्युत

विद्युत, न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय के राजभाषा (विद्युतीय) आयोग को हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये भेजे गये उन नियमों का ब्योरा जो उनके पास सम्मिलित है।

वाणिज्य विभाग

1. निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964।

2. चाय नियम, 1954।

3. ब्रिटेन भारत व्यापार करार नियम, 1939।

4. अतिरिक्त शुल्क नियम, 1969।

5. काफी नियम, 1955।

6. रबड़ नियम, 1955।

7. इलायची बोर्ड सेवा (वर्ती) नियम, 1967।

8. इलायची बोर्ड सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण तथा अपील) नियम, 1971।

9. वस्त्र समिति नियम, 1965।

10. वस्त्र समिति (अनुशासन तथा अपील) विनियम, 1968।

11. वस्त्र समिति कर्मचारी (आवरण) विनियम, 1968।

12. वस्त्र समिति (सेवा की शर्तों) विनियम, 1968।

13. वस्त्र समिति कर्मचारी (वर्ती) विनियम, 1968।

14. वस्त्र समिति कर्मचारी (ज्येष्ठता) विनियम, 1968।

15. वस्त्र समिति कर्मचारी (चिकित्सा सुविधा) विनियम, 1978।

16. इलायची नियम, 1966।

नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता विभाग

1. भारतीय मानक संस्थान (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) नियम, 1955 (1962

में यथा संशोधित)।

2. अग्निम संविदा (विनियमन) नियम, 1954.

हीरा उद्योग का विकास

807. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नई विदेश व्यापार नीति के अन्तर्गत हीरा उद्योग के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में कितनी कीमत के हीरों का निर्यात किया गया और वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कितनी कीमत के हीरों का निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या हीरों का व्यापार मुख्यतया गुजरात में होता है और यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ इस व्यापार में कितने व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं; और गुजरात के ऐसे जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ हीरों का व्यापार अभी भी किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) हीरा उद्योग के विकास को ध्यान रखते हुए उक्त व्यापार में लगे व्यक्तियों को किस किस प्रकार की सुविधायें प्रदान की जा रही हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (घ).

हीरा उद्योग तथा

उसके निर्यात व्यापार का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने अन्य बातों के प्रतिरिक्त इस प्रकार की सुविधायें दी हैं, जैसे कि (क) अपरिष्कृत हीरों पर 5 प्रतिशत आयात शुल्क देने से छूट, (ख) मार्गीकरण दूर करके सीधे आयातों की सुविधा (ग) तराशने और पालिश करने की आधुनिक कला में कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये सूरत तथा जयपुर में संस्थानों की स्थापना और (घ) अपरिष्कृत हीरों की अधिप्राप्ति और बिक्री के लिए हिन्दुस्तान डायमण्ड कम्पनी की स्थापना ।

1977-78 (अप्रैल-फरवरी) की अवधि में निर्यात किये गये हीरों के मूल्य का अनुमान 385 करोड़ रुपए है । अस्थायी अनुमानों के अनुसार 1978-79 में हीरों के निर्यात 450 करोड़ रुपए तक पहुँच सकते हैं ।

हीरा उद्योग मध्यतः गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र तथा केरल तक ही सीमित है । तराशने और पालिश करने के मुख्य केन्द्र तो गुजरात (सूरत, नवसारी, बन सफा, मेहसाला, भावनगर) में स्थित हैं पर हीरों का निर्यात व्यापार मुख्यतः बम्बई से किया जाता है । अनुमान है कि गुजरात में हीरा उद्योग में लगे हुये कारीगरों और शिल्पियों की संख्या एक लाख से अधिक होगी ।

Fair Price of Tobacco to help Tobacco Growers

808. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price of tobacco during current year as compared to the last year;

(b) what steps the Government have taken to ensure a fair price to help tobacco growers; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure that the benefit of fair price reaches the growers even in the remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The tobacco prices this year have generally ruled low as compared to last year, as indicated in the statement attached.

(b) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., have been asked to purchase 10,000 tonnes of Virginia tobacco and the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., have been asked to purchase 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco this year.

(c) These purchases have been authorised in the interest of the growers. The STC are, therefore, making purchases through Co-operatives/Syndicates/Associations of the growers and NAFED are also making purchases through the State Co-operative Marketing Federations. The Government hope that under these arrangements, farmers in remote areas will also be benefited.

STATEMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES OF TOBACCO DURING 1977 AND 1978.

Prices in Rupees per quintal.

State/Centre	Variety	1977		1978	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1. Andhra Pradesh (Guntur and Prakasam Districts)	FCV Grade 1-V	900	980	650	970
	" " 2-V	550	870	400	850
	" " 3-V	300	450	250	500
	" " 5-V	200	450	250	425
	" " 6-V	150	360	100	325
	" " 8-V	30	290]	100	200
2. Andhra Pradesh (Warangal)	Nazvid (1st sort)	1150	1400	900	1200
3. Maharashtra (Nagpur)	Chewing black	1100	1100	1100	1120
4. Karnataka (Mangalore)	Sanded	600	1400	1100	1450
5. Tamilnadu (Erode)	Chewing (1st sort)	773	1045	818	935
6. Gujarat (Anand)	Beedi-I	282	596	260	380

Seizures of Contraband Goods.

809. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of seizures of contraband goods from April 1, 1978 to June 30, 1978;

(b) value of contraband goods seized in each raid;

(c) names of varieties of contraband goods seized;

(d) total number of persons arrested;

(e) whether these seizures of huge stock of foreign goods indicate that smuggling has increased on a large scale; and

(f) if so, measures taken to check this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (f). Reports received by the Government indicate that during the period, April to June, 1978, 18336* seizures involving contraband goods such as gold, wrist watches, synthetic fabrics, diamonds etc. of a total value of about Rs. 7.89* crores were effected and 512* persons were arrested. The nature and size of these seizures and the total value of the goods involved therein do not suggest that smuggling is on a large scale. Even so in order to curb smuggling, several anti-smuggling measures have been taken such as the strengthening of preventive and intelligence set-up, patrolling of vulnerable areas on the sea coast and along land borders and exercise of greater vigilance at the major sea ports and international airports, better communication system and equipment to increase the efficiency and mobility of the anti-smuggling staff. Besides the commencement of sale of gold from the stocks held by the Government, several economic measures have been taken to reduce the incentive for smuggling.

*Figures Provisional

Increase of Trade Between India and Iran

810. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years there has been a substantial increase of trade between India and Iran; and

(b) if so, comparative figures for the last three years and names of items in which case there has been an increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The Statistics of trade between India and Iran from 1974-75 are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Exports	Imports
1974-75 . . .	21483	47266
1975-76 . . .	27224	45988
1976-77 . . .	14458	50787
1977-78 (April—September) . . .	4970	22178

Exports to Iran after showing an increasing trend from 1972-73 to 1975-76 declined steeply during 1976-77 mainly because of meagre exports of sugar during 1976-77. Some of the articles in respect of which increased levels of exports during 1976-77, as compared to exports during 1975-76, were, however, recorded are as follows:—

(i) Tea; (ii) Barytes; (iii) Leather; (iv) Manufactures of leather or of artificial or reconstituted leather; (v) rubber manufactures and crude rubber; (vi) Paper and paper board and manufactures thereof; (vii) Cotton thread; (viii) Textile fabrics; (ix) Precious stones; (x) Iron and Steel; (xi) Manufactures of metal; (xii) Machinery, electric and non-electric; (xiii) Ships and Boats; and (xiv) readymade garments.

On the import side, the increase was mainly in petroleum and petroleum products, chemical elements and compounds and crude vegetables.

Export of Engineering Goods

811. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the total exports of engineering goods during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 from India;

(b) what was the percentage share during 1977-78 and 1976-77 of the following categories of exporters in the total exports of engineering goods:

- small scale industries (Manufacturer exporters).
- Large Scale units (Manufacturers Exporters-DGTD Units).
- Merchant Exporters (i.e. these exporters who were not manufacturing themselves); and

(c) what was the percentage share during 1977-78 and 1976-77 of the following categories of exporters in total exports of engineering goods;

- Government recognised Export houses.
- All firms not recognised as export houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Total exports of engineering goods during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 from India has been as follows:

	Rs. Crores
1975-76 . . .	408.00
1976-77 . . .	552.00
1977-78 . . .	625.00 (estimated)

(b) Percentage share of the respective categories in the total exports of engineering goods is given below:

	Percentage share to total Exports
	1976-77
Small scale units	13.46
Large Scale Units (DGTD Units etc.)	54.92
Merchant exporters (including export houses)	31.62

The break-up for 1977-78 is not yet available.

(c) The percentage share of the respective categories in the total exports of engineering goods is as under :—

	Percentage share to total exports
	1976-77 1977-78
Government recognised export houses (excluding manufacturing export houses)	24.06 Break-up is not yet available
All other exporters	75.94

Construction of Hotel at Bombay

812. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10221 regarding expenditure made on tourist attraction in Maharashtra during the last three years on 12th May, 1978 and state :

(a) whether the proposal to construct a hotel at Bombay to attract more tourists in Maharashtra has been materialised;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the progress thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and attempts made to overcome the difficulties if any during the period of last three months?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has made a provision of Rs. 900 lakhs in the Sixth Plan (1978-83) of the Corporation for construction of a 150-room hotel at Bombay.

(b) and (c). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 300 lakhs. There is no provision in the Annual Plan 1978-79 of the Corporation on account of this project: ITDC proposes to take up the scheme for implementation during 1979-80 subject to the availability of a suitable site and funds.

Steps proposed to attract inland and Foreign Tourists in Andaman and Nicobar Island

813. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state in view of the tremendous tourism potentialities to attract inland and foreign tourists in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, what action Government propose to take to build up the necessary infrastructure and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : In view of the restrictions on the entry of international tourists into Andaman and Nicobar Islands and its very fragile environment, no tourism development schemes in the Andaman Islands have been taken up so far, in the Central Sector. The Andaman Administration, however, has constructed a Tourist Home and Megapod's Nest at Port Blair. There is a proposal to add 25 beds to the Tourist Home in their 1978-79 Annual Plan. A hotel in the Private Sector is also being constructed at Corbins Cove Beach which is expected to be ready by October, 1978. Indian Airlines have been operating a biweekly air service with Boeing 737 aircraft between Calcutta and Port Blair.

Rural Credit facility through Nationalised Banks and Policy of Opening Branches by Nationalised Banks

814. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Government policy on providing rural credit facility through nationalised banks and the policy of opening branches by the nationalised banks;

(b) whether due to lack of any pr oper instruction the nationalised banks are opening branches only in the cities and not in the rural areas ;

(c) names of the nationalised banks and number of branches opened by them till now in the rural areas of each State ;

(d) why a portion of the total number of branches opened by a bank should not be made compulsory for opening in the rural areas ; and

(e) how Government propose to make available banking and credit facility through the nationalised banks in Assam and other parts of North East Region ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) In keeping with the overall policy of the Government to secure accelerated rural development, the public sector banks have been advised to enlarge the flow of their credit in the rural areas. Towards this end, the banks have been asked, among other things, to strengthen their branch network in underbanked rural areas and to ensure that large geographical areas do not remain devoid of banking facilities.

(b) No, Sir. As per the latest information available, during the first quarter of the current year, the public sector banks opened 198 branches of which 119 were at rural centres and 17 at semi-urban centres.

(c) Statewise bankwise data in respect of rural branches of the public sector banks available for end-December 1977 are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2433/78]

(d) In order to devote greater attention to the needs of rural areas in underbanked districts/States, the Reserve Bank of India have indicated to the banks that during the current year the allotment of urban and metropolitan centres will be restricted.

(e) In accordance with the general policy, the banks are endeavouring to strengthen their branch network in Assam and other parts of the North-Eastern Region. Besides direct lending efforts are also being made to enlarge flow of bank credit to agriculture through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Farmers' Service Societies. Banks are also endeavouring to bring about change in their operational requirements in keeping with the special circumstances obtaining in the North-Eastern

Region. Further to facilitate the flow of credit to the small borrowers in the neglected sectors, the financing institutions, including the banks, have taken up the implementation of the District Credit Plan formulated by the Lead Banks.

Shifting of Tobacco Board Headquarters Outside Guntur

815. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the headquarters of the Tobacco Board to a place outside Guntur which is an important centre of virginia tobacco and where more than Rs. 50 crores worth of infrastructure has already been built; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI (ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b) . In the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill, 1978, passed by the Lok Sabha on 18th July, 1978, there is an enabling provision to empower the Central Government to locate the head office of the Tobacco Board at a place other than Guntur, but there is no proposal at present to shift the head office from Guntur.

ख़ास के आयात की प्रक्रिया

816. श्री नबाब सिंह जीहान : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा ख़ास के आयात के लिए दी गई नई आयात सुविधाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए ऐसी कोई प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो सके

कि समाज-विरोधी तत्व उसका नाजायज फायदा न उठा सकें; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उस प्रक्रिया का व्यौरा क्या है और क्या कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने भी उसके लिए मांग की है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ब). रद्दाज के मनकों के आयात की अनुमति देने के लिए कुछ संसद् सदस्यों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों से सुझाव आये थे। तदनुसार चालू आयात नीति में इसके आयात की सीमित आधार पर अनुमति दी गई है। इस नीति के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं और निर्यात सदनों द्वारा आयात किये जा सकते हैं। जो प्रयोगकर्ता स्वयं आयात नहीं कर सकते उन्हें उचित कीमत पर माल मिल सके, इस उद्देश्य से भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम की मार्फत भी कुछ आयातों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

राज्यों द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से निकाली गई प्रतिरिक्त राशि (ओवरड्राफ्ट)

818. श्री अनन्तराम जयसवाल :
डा० सरोजिनी महिषी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि अनेक राज्य सरकारों ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से निर्धारित राशि से अधिक राशि निकाली है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो 30 जून, 1978 तक राज्यवार निकाली गई प्रतिरिक्त राशि कितनी है और प्रत्येक मामले में इस सम्बन्ध में 30 जून, 1977 की स्थिति क्या थी; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार निकाली गई प्रतिरिक्त राशि को बट्टे खाते ढालने के लिए उनसे अनुरोध किया है ताकि उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार हो ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच०एच० पटेल) :
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ब) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक 30 जून, को छुट्टी मनाता है, इसलिए 28 जून, 1977 और 28 जून, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लिए गए ओवरड्राफ्टों का व्यौरा दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों को भुगतान की देय तारीखों से पहले, राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता, केन्द्रीय करों के हिस्से की राशि, सहायक अनुदान और अन्य देय राशियाँ दे करके ये ओवरड्राफ्ट 29 जून, 1977 और 29 जून, 1978 को निपटा लिए गए थे। कुछ मामलों में अर्धोपाय अग्रिम भी दिया गया।

(ग) कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने ओवरड्राफ्टों को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है।

विबरण
राज्यो द्वारा लिए गए मोबर क्वांट

(करोड़ रुपये)

राज्य	20-6-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार	28-6-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार
1 बिहार	66. 07	86. 81
2 हिमाचल प्रदेश	0. 96	—
3 केरल	31. 67	—
4 मध्यप्रदेश	4. 00	43. 32
5 नागालैण्ड	—	3. 20
6 उड़ीसा	4. 25	—
7 पंजाब	60. 89	73. 19
8 राजस्थान	7. 97	21. 19
9 त्रिपुरा	0. 67	—
10 उत्तर प्रदेश	71. 72	141. 64
11 पश्चिमी बंगाल	71. 46	128. 05
जोड़	319. 66	497. 40

Quantity of Sugar Contracted for Export

819. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of sugar contracted for export during the current year indicating the names of the countries and the quantity being exported to each one ; and

(b) in view of the prospects of sugar production of 6½ lakhs tonnes of sugar, what measures are being taken to further increase export thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) So far, in the current year 4.936 lakhs Metric Tonnes of Sugar has been contracted for export. Out of this 1600 MT is being exported to Maldives and 20,000 MT to North Korea. The destination of the rest of the contracted quantity of sugar can't be indicated at present, as the same will be known only at the time of actual shipment.

(b) Export of sugar by India have to be restricted within the quota under the International Sugar agreement. During the calendar year 1978, the quota is 6.5 lakh tonnes only. All necessary steps are being taken to ensure export of the quota in full.

Losses of the West Godavari Cooperative Sugar Limited

820. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the accumulated losses of the West Godavari Cooperative Sugar Ltd., Bhimadole since 1974-75 season upto 1977-78 season; and

(b) the reasons for the losses and the plans proposed by the said Cooperative Society to overcome the losses and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMARGOYAL):

(a) The accumulated losses of the West Godavari Cooperative Sugar Ltd., Bhimadole upto 1977-78 are provisionally estimated by the Society at Rs. 255.82 lakhs including provisions for depreciation and other reserves of Rs. 150.95 lakhs.

(b) The reasons for the losses include :

(i) inadequate availability of sugarcane for crushing ;

(ii) low sugar recovery percentage ; and

(iii) high sugarcane price.

No plan for overcoming the losses has been received from the Society for consideration of the Central Government.

मंत्रियों का विदेशों का दौरा

821. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्च, 1975 से जून, 1976 की अवधि के दौरान कुल कितने मंत्रियों ने विदेशों का दौरा किया था और उनके दौरों पर कितना व्यय हुआ और इसकी तुलना में मार्च, 1977 से जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान कितने मंत्रियों ने विदेशों का दौरा किया था और उनके दौरों पर कितना व्यय हुआ था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच.एन.पटेल) :
सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जोहि उप-सम्ब होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Tax Arrears of Dr. Teja

822. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax Department have asked the Foreign Airlines which provided ticket to Dr. Teja to travel abroad as to why the tax arrears of Rs. 4 crores had not been paid by Dr. Teja before leaving and why it should not be debited to the concerned airlines account; and

(b) if so, which airlines have arranged his travel abroad and how Dr. Teja disappeared and when exactly he left the country though he was forbidden to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) : (a) and (b) . It has come to the notice of the Income-tax Department that Dr. Teja had left India on 14-5-77, returned on 11-7-77 and again left India on 22-7-77 . He had left India by PAN AM flights on both occasions. In accordance with the provisions of Section 230(2) of the I.T. Act, 1961, proceedings against the carrier, namely, M/s. American World Airways for allowing Dr. Teja to travel without a valid tax clearance certificate have been initiated. Similar proceedings have been initiated against Air-India, which had reissued Dr. Teja's ticket. Both PAN AM and Air India have been asked to show cause as to why the taxes due from Dr. Teja should not be recovered from them under Section 230(2) of the I.T. Act, 1961.

Top Managers of State Undertakings

823. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of top managers of State undertakings have gone away and joined private industries; and

(b) the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Assuming the Hon'ble Member is referring to top posts of Chairman and Managing Director and full-time Directors of Central Government Enterprises, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Coal

825. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the quantity of coal exported to various countries, country-wise and the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last three years, year-wise ?

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

STATEMENT

The quantity of coal exported by MMTG during the last three years (year-wise and country-wise) and amount of foreign exchange earned is as under :—

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Country	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4
Burma	0.80	1.08	0.29
Bangladesh	3.60	2.75	2.56
Srilanka	..	..	0.10
Pakistan	..	0.11	..
Taiwan	..	0.78	..
Japan	..	0.04	..
Belgium	..	0.39	0.18
West Germany	..	0.22	0.45
Holland	..	..	..
Italy	..	0.22	0.19
Ireland	..	..	0.16
France	..	0.55	1.90
Denmark	..	0.21	0.22
	4.40	6.35	6.05

(Rupees in Crores)

Foreign Exchange Earned 17.09 16.46 12.94

Disagreement of Kerala State Government with Bhoothalingam Committee Report

826. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala State Government has expressed its "total disagreement" with the Bhoothalingam Committee report in its reply to Union Labour Ministers communication in this regard;

(b) whether any other State Government has responded to the Minister's communication ; and

(c) what are the details and Governments' reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Kerala State Government have sent their interim comments based on the summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Report. These comments express Kerala Government's disagreement with the Report. Copies of the Report were sent to them on 31-5-78 but no further comments have been received so far.

(b) and (c). Interim replies have been received from certain State Governments indicating that the Report is under their examination and their comments will follow.

Basis for Fixation of Excursion Fare by Air India

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

(a) what is the basis of recent fixation of excursion fare by Air India ;

(b) after fixation of this excursion fare what would be the fare for London-Delhi-London Economy class when the payment is made in Indian Rupee;

(c) basis of this fare calculation for the above ;

(d) whether due to this 'marked up' ticket price as is prevalent till recent times, persons paying the fares in rupees, Air India has lost a lot of business which has ultimately gone to foreign airlines as well as has encouraged illegal remittances through foreign exchange blackmarket; and

(e) whether the Minister suspects that there is any high level corruption behind this, if not, would he still make a thorough

and searching probe to be doubly sure that there is none?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). According to Air India there had been no noticeable loss of business. However, the matter is being looked into in detail.

Reward for Information leading to Income-Tax Assessments

828. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to reward Members of Parliament in the discharge of their official duties having given suggestions or informations leading to Income-tax assessments; and

(b) if not why the Members of Parliament have been rewarded in this manner by the Ministries of Agriculture & Finance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and

(b). There has been no occasion to consider whether reward can be paid for any suggestion made or information pertaining to income-tax assessment furnished by a Member of Parliament in the discharge of his official duties.

No reward has been given by the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation for any suggestion or information having a bearing on income-tax assessments.

The Income-tax Department does, however, pay rewards to informants who furnish information leading to detection of evaded income or undisclosed assets, subject to certain conditions. In so granting rewards, no distinction is made between an informant who happens to be a Member of Parliament and one who is not.

Reward is sanctioned only when the informants specifically seeks it, either to his own advantage or for transmission to others from whom he may have received any information.

Inquiry into the Working of Super Bazar, New Delhi

829. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Super Bazar, New Delhi have urged Government to institute an inquiry into the working of the organisation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHANA KUMAR GOYAL) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The President has been asked to place the matter before the Management of the Cooperative Store for necessary action. In the meanwhile the employees have been assured that no injustice will be done while reorganising and streamlining the functioning of the Super Bazar.

Endorsement of Items of actual Users Licences

830. SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Licencing Authorities were endorsing items allowed under the policy of Import Trade Control on actual users licences issued for earlier periods during March-April, 1978 ;

(b) whether in the view of the current liberal import policy Government are allowing endorsement of items of Appendix-5 of the current policy on licences issued during earlier periods ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir, on the recommendation of sponsoring authorities concerned.

642 LS-3.

(b) Yes, Sir. The same procedure is being followed.

(c) Does not arise

Income Tax Arrears

831. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The special steps that have been taken to recover the income tax arrears of Rs. 873 crores as on 31st March, 1977;

(b) The amount of arrears outstanding; and

(c) the names of people from whom more than a crore of rupees is outstanding as arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKAR ULLAH) : (a) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of Tax arrears, such as levy of penalty, attachment, of monies due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears.

Administratively, the Income-tax Officers have been asked to pay special attention to the work of collection/reduction of income-tax arrears. The Progress of collection/reduction in bigger cases is also supervised by the senior officers in the Department.

(b) Out of the demand outstanding on 31-3-1977 a sum of Rs. 625.98 crores was outstanding as on 31-3-1978.

(c) The names of the assessee from whom gross income-tax demand of more than a crore of rupees was outstanding as on 31-3-1977 are given in the statement.

Statement III

S. No.	Name of assessee
(1)	(a)

1. M/s. Allenberry & Co. P. Ltd.
2. Shri & Smt. A. V. Rego.
3. Shri B. P. Patel.
4. M/s. Bharat Sewak Samaj.
5. Shri Bhanabhai Khalabhai.

(1)	(2)
6.	Shri B. N. Bhattacharjee.
7.	M/s. Brahamaputra Tea Co.
8.	S/Shri C. B. J. Seth & G.B.J. Seth
9.	M/s. Coal Products (P) Ltd.
10.	Mr. E.J. Cleveland.
11.	Shri F.P. Gaekwad.
12.	M/s. General Electric Co.
13.	M/s. Giri Lal Mam Chand and Co.
14.	Shri Haji Mastan Mirza.
15.	Hindustan Copper Ltd., Successor to Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd.
16.	Shri Hari Das Mundra.
17.	M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
18.	M/s. Indian Express (M) P. Ltd.
19.	M/s. I.B.M. World Trade Corpn.
20.	Dr. Jayanti Dharma Teja.
21.	M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.
22.	Shri K. S. Abdulla.
23.	M/s. Karodimal Lohariwala.
24.	M/s. Madhusudan Gordhan Das & Co.
25.	M/s. Modipon Ltd.,
26.	Shri Manni Lal.
27.	Nawab Musharaff Hussain & Others
28.	Shri Pakhar Singh C/o M/s. Gurdev Singh Pokhar Singh.
29.	M/s. Parsons and Wittermor (France) S.A.R.L.
30.	Sarvashri R. Dalmia, J. Dalmia and S. P. Jain (A.O.F.).
31.	Shri R. Dalmia.
32.	M/s. R.B. Shreeram Durga Prasad and Fatechand Narsinghdas (Export) Firm.
33.	M/s. R.B. Shreeram Durgaprasad (P) Ltd.
34.	Late Ramnath Bajoria.
35.	Rajnikant N. Shroff Nadiad.
36.	M/s. Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
37.	M/s. Kalindi Investment Ltd.
38.	Shri Ratilal Derabhai Navik.

Decision on Recommendations of Choksi Committee

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

(a) what are the main recommendations of Choksi Committee on direct taxes ;

(b) which of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government ;

(c) when Government will take a final decision on all the recommendations ; and

(d) when this Committee will submit its final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) : (a) The Interim Report of the Direct Tax Laws Committee (Choksi Committee) consists of 14 Chapters containing 177 observations and recommendations. The main recommendations relate to the provisions in respect of charitable trusts, depreciation, amalgamation of industrial units under section 72A, taxation of casual incomes, additional income-tax on undistributed profits, assessment procedure, registration of firms, advance tax, settlement of cases, appeals and revision, acquisition of immovable properties, authorities competent to interpret the tax laws and valuation of house properties. The Interim Report of the Choksi Committee has been laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 10th May, 1978.

(b) and (c). The following recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted and implemented through the Finance Act, 1978 :—

(i) Recommendation No. 52 relating to advance ruling by specified authority in respect of schemes of amalgamation for the purposes of section 72 A of the Income-tax Act.

(ii) Recommendation No. 58 relating to deduction of tax at source from certain categories of casual income. [This recommendation has been implemented in a slightly modified form and its scope has been confined to income by way of winnings from horse races only].

(iii) Recommendation No. 102 relating to voluntary payment of advance tax.

The rest of the recommendations contained in the Interim Report are under consideration. It is proposed to sponsor necessary legislation as early as possible to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee which are acceptable to the Government.

(d) The Final Report of the Committee is expected by the end of August, 1978.

Advancing of loans by Commercial Banks against Standing Crops

834. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. BANGNEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commercial banks do not advance loans against standing crops ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to provide loans against standing agricultural crops ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) No Sir. The Banks grant short term loans against the security of hypothecation of standing crops only, when the amount of loan does not exceed Rs. 5,000/-.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Import of Hops

835. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of hops imported during 1976-77 ;

(b) whether the cultivation of hops within the country is enough to meet the requirements of the country ; and

(c) whether Government proposes to ban the import of hops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) 88 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

खरास की तस्करी

836. श्री सुबोध सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत अप्रैल में बाराणसी में खरास के 85 बोरे बरामद किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या प्रयाग, हरिद्वार, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, बारास आदि में भी खरास की इसी

प्रकार की तस्करी के मामले सामने आये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इसकी तस्करी को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ खन्ना) : (क) सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 4-4-78 को बाराणसी में पुलिस द्वारा खरास के बानों के 85 बोरे पकड़े गये थे ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1977 के दौरान सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने बाराणसी और हरिद्वार में, 6 मामलों में, कोई 15,447/- रु० के कुल मूल्य के खरास के बाने पकड़े थे । इन छः मामलों में से चार में, पकड़ा गया माल इसलिए छोड़ दिया गया था कि उक्त माल को तस्करी का माल प्रमाणित नहीं किया जा सका । अन्य दो मामलों में न्यायनिर्णय सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही अभी चल रही है ।

(ग) किसी भी बात से ऐसा पता नहीं चलता है कि खरास की बड़े पैमाने पर तस्करी हो रही है ।

दिल्ली में यमुना पार के क्षेत्रों में नये सुपर बाजार का निर्माण

837. श्री सरकार : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने यमुनापार के गौतमपुरी और बंहुपुरी, शाहपुरा, दिल्ली-32 के क्षेत्रों में नए सुपर बाजार के निर्माण के लिए धन मंजूर किया है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने इस ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान इसलिये नहीं दिया है क्योंकि ये कालोनियां अनधिकृत हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुपर बाजार बनाने का है कि इस क्षेत्र में मुख्यतया अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के गरीब लोग और अधिक रहते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ सुपर बाजार का निर्माण कब तक किया जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) और (ख) : जहाँ तक यमुना पार क क्षेत्र का सम्बंध है, सुपर बाजार ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से सुपर बाजार की एक शाखा खोलने के लिए उचित शर्तों पर उपयुक्त स्थान देने के लिए अनुरोध किया है। लेकिन, इसके लिए अब तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कोई उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं दिया है। मंगोलपुरी, जहाँगीरपुरी, वसिणपुरी, खिचड़ीपुर, कल्याणपुरी और शकूर बस्ती जैसी पुनर्वास कालोनियों में सुपर बाजार की शाखाएँ पहले ही कार्य कर रही हैं। सुपर बाजार की शाखाओं के निर्माण के लिए सरकार तभी

खन दे सकती है, जब भूमि प्राप्त कर की जाए और सरकार को ठीस प्रस्ताव भेज जायें

दिल्ली तथा अन्य नगरों में बैंकों को लूटने की घटनाएँ

838. श्री एस० एस० सोबानी : श्री क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजधानी तथा अन्य नगरों में बैंकों को लूटने की घटनाओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा कितनी राशि लूटी गई ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० पटेल) :

(क) सँ (ख) . अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1978 के महीनों के दौरान, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में लूट/डकैतियों की छः घटनाएँ हुईं। इनका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है।

क्रम संख्या	डकैती की तारीख	बैंक का नाम	शाखा का नाम	अन्तर्गत राशि	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
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1	2	3	4	5	6
1	3-4-78	सिटीकेट बैंक	करोलबाग, नई दिल्ली	2,93,100.00	अभी तक किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया।
2	19-5-78	पंजाब नैशनल बैंक	न्यू मार्किट पटना	72,266.01	कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।
3	29-5-78	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	कानपुर जनरल गंज	2,61,000.00	12 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	29-5-78	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	पटना, डाक बंगला रोड़	55,908.11	11 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।
5	15-6-78	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	कावल,, मुजफ्फर नगर, उ० प्र०	55,761.00	अभी तक किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया।
6	15-6-78	सिडीकेट बैंक	दक्षिणी दिल्ली, आर० के० पुरम शाखा	कोई हानि नहीं हुई क्योंकि चोरों को स्ट्रोंग रूम की चाबी नहीं मिल सकी।	अभी तक किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया।

Loan to Industries by Financial Institutions

839. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to his statement in Bangalore on 3rd June, 1978 and state :

(a) as to what steps he is planning to ensure that financial institutions are more effective to give loans to proper and needy industries on sound grounds ; and

(b) what new steps Central Government is likely to take to see that small scale industries may get more loans on easy terms and without much difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The financial institutions function within the broad frame-work of Government policies and programmes of industrialisation, directing the flow of funds to the projects which are in accordance with the national priorities.

(b) In order to help priority and needy sectors of industries, the financial institutions are operating the following schemes of concessional assistance for such sectors of industries :—

(i) the financial institutions have been operating schemes for concessional assistance

to projects located in specified backward areas. IDBI has also been operating a scheme for concessional refinance assistance to such projects ;

(ii) the financial institutions have been providing soft loan assistance to selected industries (cotton textiles, jute, cement, sugar and certain engineering industries) to help these industries overcome backlog in modernisation, replacement and renovation of their plant and machinery;

(iii) in order to help those entrepreneurs who have the ability and the skill to set up projects, but who lack sufficient funds to put in the requisite promoters' contribution, the IDBI and IFCI have introduced a seed capital assistance scheme for such projects ; and

(iv) IDBI is providing assistance on concessional rates under Bills Re-discounting Scheme in respect of purchase of machinery/chassis by Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporation for their Himalayan Hill Regions.

3. Every attempt is made by the financial institutions to cut out procedural delays in sanction and disbursement of assistance. Under the system of common appraisal, accepted by the IDBI, IFCI and ICICI, the entrepreneur can apply to only one institution and appraisal is undertaken by the lead institution.

(b) The IDBI has been operating a Scheme for concessional refinance assistance to the small scale industries. With effect from July 1978, IDBI's refinance assistance has been put on automatic basis in respect of term loans up to Rs. 5 lakhs granted by SFCs/SIDCs/Banks. In April, 1978, IDBI has introduced concessional redis counting rates for sellers and purchaser-users in the small scale sectors. A separate Wing, called Small and Village Industries' Wing has been set up in the IDBI to deal with credit requirements of Small, Village and Cottage industries and their growth.

2. Ministry of Industry have formulated a new margin money scheme, which envisages that margin money should be provided to small units in which investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. District Industries Centres are also being set up in different districts. These Centres would provide a package of service to small entrepreneurs under one roof.

अलेक्जेंडर समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

840. श्री इन्दराम शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक भूमि और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्यात और आयात सम्बन्धी एजेन्सियों की गतिविधियों को नया रूप देने के लिए डा० पी० सी० अलेक्जेंडर की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की सरकार ने जांच कर ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समिति की किन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक भूमि और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कारिंदीय)

(क) और (ख). इस समिति की संवत् सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

बचने का मूल्य

841. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1951 को आधार वर्ष मानते हुये इस समय जून, 1978 में रुपए की कीमत क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या 1974-75 में रुपए की कीमत केवल 26 पैसे रह गई थी और उसके बाद इस समय तक इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और इसकी कीमत में और वृद्धि करने हेतु क्या वित्तीय उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) और (ख). उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंक 1949-100 के अनुसार आंकने पर रुपए की क्रयशक्ति 1974-75 में 25.97 पैसे थी। यह बढ़कर 1975-76 में 28.32 पैसे तथा 1976-77 में और बढ़कर 27.32 पैसे हो गई लेकिन 1977-78 में घटकर 25.38 पैसे रह गई। यदि, 1978 में (सबसे हाल का महीना जिसके लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंक उपलब्ध है) यह 25.45 पैसे थी। 1951 की तुलना में यदि, 1978 में क्रयशक्ति 26.74 पैसे बँटती है।

कीमतों में वृद्धि होने से क्रय-शक्ति कम होती है। सरकार का यह सतत प्रयत्न रहा है कि विभिन्न राशिकोषीय, नीतिक तथा प्रशासनिक उपायों के जरिए उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा की जा सके।

जयन्त विटामिन्स लिमिटेड, रतलाम,
मध्य प्रदेश, द्वारा बैंकों से लिया
गया ऋण

842: डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई जानकारी मिली है कि जयन्त विटामिन्स लिमिटेड रतलाम, मध्य प्रदेश ने, जिसने बैंकों से ऋण के रूप में भारी राशि ली थी, ऋण तथा व्याज की अदायगी समय पर नहीं की है और उसने ऐसी अन्य वित्तीय अनियमितताएँ भी की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस बीच यह निश्चय किया गया है कि रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग द्वारा चुना हुआ एक स्वतन्त्र विशेषज्ञ जो कि सभी वित्तीय संस्थाओं को स्वीकार्य हो, इस कम्पनी के सभी वित्तीय मामलों की जांच करेगा । इसके अलावा यह कम्पनी एक वित्त निदेशक की नियुक्ति करेगी जिसका चयन रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से किया जायेगा ।

Instructions regarding Entertainment Expenses in Public Undertakings

843. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : whether it is a fact that certain public Undertaking have been violating specific instructions of the Ministry of finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises to the effect that Board of Director should fix an annual grant for entertainment

expenses in the annual budget of the Company and a statement of such expenditure should be placed periodically before the Board of Directors; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps have been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H.M. PATEL) :

(a) The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings (1977-1978) in their report on "Extravagant and infrequent expenditure on entertainment by public undertakings" have referred to a few public enterprises, which had intimated to the Committees, while furnishing factual information that the expenditure on entertainment was nil or that the expenditure on account of maintenance of guest houses is inclusive of expenses on hospitality extended at the guest houses. The Committee further observed that these enterprises have violated the instructions of the Government to the effect that the Board of Directors should fix an annual grant for entertainment expenses in the annual budget of the undertakings and a statement of such expenditure should be placed periodically before the Board of Directors.

(b) Attention of administrative Ministries and public enterprises have again been drawn to the provisions of Government of India's guidelines dated 17-10-1967. The administrative Ministries have also been advised to ensure that the general instructions issued by the Government are fully carried out by all senior employees of the concerned enterprises.

Expansion of central circles conducting income tax drive against tax evasion

844. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Circle conducting income-tax investigations have been expanded considerably to intensify the drive against tax evasion;

(b) if so, the progress made; and

(c) measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZUL-
QU ARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The jurisdiction over cases earmarked for detailed investigations is in the process of being assigned to the newly created central circles.

Collection of central excise duty from soft drink industry

845. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central Excise duty collected from soft drink industry each in the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(b) how does the Excise duty collected from soft drinks compare to that collected from liquor, icecreams and squashes for equivalent quantities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) Central Excise duty collected from soft drinks is given below :

Year	Revenue in Rs. (000)
1974-75	83042
1975-76	85265
1976-77	130683

(b) There is no Central Excise duty on liquor or icecreams. Icecream powder (used in the manufacture of icecream) and squashes are subject to central excise duty at the rate of 10% *ad valorem*, plus 5% of the basic duty, as special excise duty. Liquor manufactured in the country is liable to State Excise Duty which differs from state to state.

Soft drinks containing no other added ingredients, is subject to duty of 15% *ad valorem* plus 5% of the basic duty as special excise duty. All others attract 55% *ad valorem* plus 5% of the basic, however the first 10 lakh bottles of such drinks not containing extracts of cola cleared on or behalf of manufacturer in a financial year, attracts a duty of 25% *ad valorem*.

There is no duty on squashes or soft drinks upto an aggregate value of Rs. 5 lakhs cleared in a financial year on or behalf of manufacturer, if the value of clearances during the preceding financial year had not exceeded Rs. 15 lakhs.

Racket of soiled currency notes

846. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:
SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a big racket involved in exchange of soiled currency notes for fresh ones was unearthed at the Patna Branch of the Reserve Bank;

(b) if so, whether some staff are involved in the racket; and

(c) if so, the details of the same together with the action taken against the criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) : (a) to (c) On a surprise check on 14-6-78 the currency Officer, Patna Branch of Reserve Bank of India detected shortage of some Rs. 100/- notes in two packets of soiled notes meant for destruction. The destruction of notes was withheld and the matter was reported to the State Police. On further verification of the notes, awaiting destruction, more shortages in other packets were detected. Verification of notes is still continuing. The Police authorities have arrested one member of the staff of Reserve Bank of India, Patna on 6th July, 1978. He has been placed under suspension. Disciplinary action against the person arrested and other members of the staff involved in the case will be taken on receipt of the full report from the Police authorities.

Rise in prices of gold after auctions.

847. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of gold went up after the auctions;

(b) if so, steps taken to control the price of gold; and

(c) the total quantity of gold auctioned so far and money earned ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) No Sir.

Ignoring the day to day fluctuations gold prices in India have shown generally a tendency to fall since the commencement of the sale of gold by the Government in spite of the rising trend noticed in the international prices of gold.

Neither reduction in the price of gold nor pegging the price at a particular level is the intention of the Government. Gold sale has been conceived of as an economic measure in addition to preventive measures to tackle smuggling of gold into the country. Sale of gold by the Government has discouraged large-scale smuggling of gold into the country.

(c) In the last six auctions a total quantity of 7.92 tonnes of gold for a sum of Rs. 50.75 crores has been sold.

Selling South to International Tourists

848. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a newsitem published in Times of India dated the 26th June, 1978 under the caption 'Selling South to the International Tourists'; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India is aware of the potential which South India holds for tourists. It is with this in view that the Department of Tourism's promotional efforts overseas are directed towards diversifying the pattern of traffic so as to divert it to the areas where there are facilities for international tourists, including South India. The Govt. of India Tourist Offices overseas therefore give due weightage to promotion of all the major tourist centres of South India.

Price of Gold on the eve of Auctions

849. SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the market price of gold per gram on the eve of the first, second and third gold auctions by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) the price per gram fetched in the auctions on each occasion; and

(c) the market price of gold per gram in each of the weeks following the auction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The market price of gold in Bombay on 3rd, 16th and 31st May, 1978, when the first, second and third auctions were held, was Rs. 69, Rs. 70 and Rs. 66 per gram respectively.

(b) The average prices per gram fetched in the first three auctions are about Rs. 63.3, Rs. 63.5 and Rs. 63.6 respectively.

(c) The average market price of gold in the weeks following the first, second and third auctions was respectively Rs. 69.5, Rs. 69.5 and Rs. 68.4 per gram.

Proposal to amend important trade control order

850. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to amend the Import Trade Control Order in such a way that the utilisation of the licence becomes obligatory on the part of the holder ;

(b) how far the licences issued during the past three years have been utilised by the holders; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose a penalty of 3 per cent in case of non-utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Import Statistics are not maintained licence-wise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

नसबन्धी आचरणन के लिए प्रोत्साहित

करने पर प्रोत्साहन राशि के रूप में

प्राप्त धनराशि पर आयकर

की छूटायी

851. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क

बित्त मंत्री दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान आदि द्वारा नसबन्धी सम्बन्ध परिपक्व जारी किये जाने के बारे में 30 जु 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 268 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या श्रीमती रुक्माना सुल्तान श्रीमती के० राधाचरण, श्री जगदीश टाइटल

श्री धर्जुन दास, श्री धनमोहन (भूतपूर्व उपाध्यक्ष, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण), श्री हरचरण सिंह श्रोम और श्री सलिल माकन को नसबन्दी आपरेषनों के लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि के रूप में प्राप्त क्रमशः 84210 रु०, 16,060 रु०, 3,170 रु०, 7,080 रु०, 4,370 रु०, 12,030 रु० और 28,890 रु० को अपनी अपनी धाय के रूप में दिखाया था और क्या इन धनराशियों पर धायकर वसूल किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो क्या धायकर सामान्य दरों के अनुसार वसूल किया गया था अथवा कुछ रियायतें दी गई थीं और कर बकाया राशि पर ही लगाया गया था तथा इस बारे में पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उस वर्ष इन व्यक्तियों की कुल धाय कितनी थी, जब उन्हें उक्त राशियाँ दी गईं और उन पर कितनी धायकर का निर्धारण किया गया और उन्होंने कितनी धनराशि का

भुगतान किया और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए तत्सम्बन्धी पृथक्-पृथक् पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

बिल सभासदों में राज्य सभा (जी बुल्डिकार उल्लाह) : भाग (क) और (ख) से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न व्यक्तियों के बारे में सूचना नीचे दिये अनुसार है —
श्रीमती बल्लभाना सुल्ताना

(क) श्रीमती बल्लभाना सुल्ताना द्वारा कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 (जो संगत वर्ष प्रतीत होता है) के सम्बन्ध में, दाखिल की गई धाय विवरणी में, नसबन्दी करने को प्रेरित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त हुई किसी रकम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। इस मामले की जाँच अनिर्णीत पड़े कर, निर्धारण के समय की जाएगी।

(ख) (i) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के सम्बन्ध में विवरणी में दिखायी गई धाय

15,000 रुपये

(ii) धाय जिस पर कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के संबंध में कर निर्धारण किया गया

कर निर्धारण सभा विचाराधीन है।

(iii) प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप मिली रकम पर धाय किताब गया कर

ऊपर (क) में दिए गए उत्तर को देखते हुए यह स्पष्ट नहीं उभरा

श्री के० राघारमण

(क) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1976-77 तक की विवरणियाँ दाखिल की गई हैं और इन विवरणियों में नसबन्दी करने को प्रेरित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप किसी किसी धाय का उल्लेख नहीं है। धारा 148 के अधीन श्री के० राघारमण को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए विवरणों दाखिल करने हेतु नोटिस जारी किया गया है। नसबन्दी करने को प्रेरित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त हुई धाय के कर निर्धारण के लिए कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के ही संगत

वर्ष जान पड़ता है। इस मामले की जांच कर निर्धारण के समय की जायेगी।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में दिए उत्तर को देखते हुए धामे और कोई सुचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

श्री जगदीश टाइटलर

(क) इस मामले में संगत जान पड़ने वाले कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए श्री जगदीश टाइटलर ने इस वर्ष की अपनी विवरणियों में नसबन्दी करने को प्रेरित करने के प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त किसी धाय की घोषणा नहीं की है। मामले की जांच कर निर्धारण कार्यवाही करते समय की जायेगी जो अभी अनिर्णीत पड़ी है।

(ख) (i) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए विवरणी में दिखायी गई कुल धाय . . . 18,190 रुपये

(ii) कुल धाय जिस पर कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए कर निर्धारित किया गया है . . . नहीं हुआ है।

(iii) प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त रकम पर कर ऊपर (क) में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए यह लागू नहीं होता।

श्री अर्जुन दास

(क) श्री अर्जुन दास ने कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78, जो इस अधिवेशन के संसद वर्ष प्रतीत होता है, के लिए दाखिल

की गई अपनी विवरणी में नसबन्दी करने को प्रेरित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त किसी धाय को नहीं बताया है। मामले की जांच कर निर्धारण

कराई जा रही करने समय का आयगी जो अभी विचाराधीन है ।

- (ख) (i) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए विवरणी में दिखायी गई कुल आय 14,110 रुपये
- (ii) कुल आय जिस पर कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के कर निर्धारण अभी लिए कर निर्धारित किया गया नहीं हुआ है ।
- (iii) प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त आय पर भ्रदा किया गया कर ऊपर (क) में दिए गए उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री जगमोहन

(क) इस अभिप्राय से संगत जान पड़ने वाले कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए दाखिल की गई अभी विवरणी में, श्री जगमोहन ने नसबन्दी करने को प्रेरित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त किसी आय का उल्लेख नहीं किया है । मामले की जांच कर निर्धारण कार्यवाही करते समय की आयगी जो अभी विचाराधीन है ।

- (ख) (i) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए विवरणी में दिखायी गई कुल आय 37,330 रुपये
- (ii) आय जिस पर कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 अभी कर निर्धारण के लिए कर निर्धारित किया गया नहीं किया गया है ।
- (iii) प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त राशि पर भ्रदा किया गया कर ऊपर (क) में दिए गए उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री ललित माकन

(क) इस अभिप्राय से संगत प्रतीत होने वाले कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए श्री माकन ने नसबन्दी करने को प्रेरित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त किसी आय को नहीं दर्शाया है । मामले की जांच कर निर्धारण कार्यवाही

श्री हरचरण सिंह जोश

आयकर के प्रयोग के लिए श्री हरचरण सिंह जोश को भुगतान कर निर्धारित नहीं जान पड़ने ।

करते समय की जायेगी जो अभी खलिजों पर है।

(ख) (i) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 के

लिए विवरणी में दिखायी गई कुल आय

18,190 रुपये

(ii) कुल आय जिस पर कर निर्धारण

वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए कर निर्धारित

किया गया है।

कर निर्धारण अभी नहीं हुआ है।

(iii) प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप प्राप्त रकम पर

कर

ऊपर (क) में दिए वर्ष उत्तर को

देखते हुए यह लागू नहीं होता।

Consumer Cooperative Societies

352. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many consumer cooperative societies were formed in 1977-78 and upto 15th June, 1978 for distribution of essential goods to masses;

(b) what types of essential commodities were supplied on whole-sale-basis, to such societies as well as to cooperative societies and fair price shops which were existing before March, 1977; and

(c) what is the approximate total value of goods supplied for distribution to such societies and fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) :

(a) Information available for the cooperative year 1976-77 indicates that there were 15,873 primary consumer cooperatives and 471 wholesale/central consumer cooperatives at the end of June, 1977. Besides, there were 14 State Consumer Cooperative Federations and the National Federation at the apex level. Information regarding the number of societies formed during 1977-78 is not available at present.

(b) The types of essential commodities supplied by wholesale/central consumer cooperatives (including Federations) on wholesale to primary consumer cooperatives covered controlled articles like food-grains, levy sugar, and wheat products and controlled cloth and in respect of non-controlled items, these were generally pulses, spices, textiles (non-controlled), household articles, soaps and toiletries,

vanaspati, tyres & tubes, baby-food, tea, watches and customs confiscated items (whenever made available by Government).

(c) The total value of goods supplied in wholesale to primary societies and retail societies during the year 1975-76, for which information is available was about Rs. 210 crores.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

853. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited the Kandla Free Trade Zone recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of the said visit; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to strengthen the KFT zone?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) To have first hand knowledge about problems relating to development of Kandla Free Trade Zone and the Kandla Port. Incidentally, this was the first visit of the Union Minister of Commerce to the India's first free trade zone.

(c) The Government have set up two-high-level Committees to examine and formulate measures for rapid development of the Kandla Free Trade Zone and the Kandla Port.

Ban on Export of Haldi

854. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for high price of Haldi so suddenly in Maharashtra; and

(b) whether he intends to assure the House to stop the export of this commodity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Rise in the prices of Haldi in Maharashtra has been on account of fall in the production of Haldi in the country in 1976-77, reduced carry-over stock in the beginning of 1977-78, higher demand from Northern and Eastern States and seasonality factor.

(b) Government has already banned the export of Haldi with effect from January 4, 1978 except "ALLEPPEY FINGER" turmeric variety which is allowed to be exported within a limited ceiling.

Overhauling of IA Air Buses and Boeings Engines in India

855. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has decided to make its own arrangements to overhaul Boeing 737 engines and air buses;

(b) whether the Indian airlines and/or Union Government have come to any decision where these additional workload is to be provided;

(c) is it a fact that Calcutta base till 1967 was considered to be the biggest engineering establishment of Indian Airlines;

(d) is it a fact that even when Calcutta base had the means and the men to match with increasing work-load, with every introduction of new aircrafts in the airlines fleet, the workload to meet the shop capacities at Calcutta base went on gradual reduction; and

(e) is it a fact that this process of reduction of workload at the Calcutta base has threatened its very existence in spite of having such intelligent talented and technically skilled work force?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Not yet.

(c) Yes, Sir. For F. 27 Aircraft.

(d) No doubt with the reduction in F-27 fleet of Indian Airlines, the workload at Calcutta came down. However, the resultant spare capacity was utilised by transfer of work from other regions. Work load of other types of aircraft has also been allotted to Calcutta.

(e) No, Sir. The spare capacity has not only been utilised, there has been further augmentation of staff and facilities.

Reduction in Purchase of Tobacco by STC

856. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered purchase of Beedi Tobacco through the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the quantity to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., have been asked to purchase 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco, including bidi tobacco.

लाख का उचित मूल्य

857. श्री लक्ष्मणराव मानकर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में भंडारा और बांदा जिलों में और मध्य प्रदेश के लाख बनाने वाले जनजाति क्षेत्रों में इस कार्य में सगे लोगों को लाख का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है जिससे लाख का उत्पादन घट रहा है; और

(ख) लाख के लिए उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

व्यक्तिगत तथा नागरिक पूँति और सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क) पता चला है कि बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की तुलना में महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा तथा चांदा जिलों में लाख की खेती में लगे व्यक्तियों तथा मध्यप्रदेश के लाख उत्पादक जनजातियों क्षेत्रों के लोगों को अपने माल की कम कीमतें मिलती हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में लाख की उत्पादन में चल रही गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति के बारे में कोई विश्वसनीय जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार का विचार है कि लाख के उत्पादन, विपणन, निर्यात तथा घरेलू खपत को नियंत्रित तथा विनियमित करने के लिए एक लाख विपणन बोर्ड स्थापित किया जाए, जिसके लिए सभी सम्बद्ध हितों से परामर्श किया जा रहा है। बकर स्टॉक योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्यप्रदेश से लाख खरीदने के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम बातचीत कर रहा है।

पर्यटक आकर्षण के लिए बिहार में
बैशाली का विकास

858. श्री राजविलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से बैशाली एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बैशाली के विकास के लिए तथा इसे देखने योग्य बनाने हेतु सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में पर्यटक आकर्षण के स्थानों की संख्या का पता लगाने हेतु सर्वेक्षण कराया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुष्पबोसम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने बैशाली में एम कैफेटोरिया, पीने के पानी तथा टायलेट सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक स्कीम तैयार की है।

बाद में किसी समय बैशाली का भू-दृश्यांकन कार्य (Land-scaping) करने का भी विचार है।

(ग) मार्केटिंग संभावनाओं के आधार पर राजगिर, नालंदा तथा बोधगया का जो कि महात्मा बुद्ध के जीवन से सम्बद्ध स्थल हैं, विकास करने का निर्णय किया गया है। नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना संगठन (Town and country planning organisation) ने केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग के अनुरोध पर राजगिर तथा नालंदा की मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना) पूरी कर ली है तथा बोधगया में यह कार्य चल रहा है। अन्य ऐसे स्थानों पर जो कि अन्तर्देशीय पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य राज्य क्षेत्र के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

Amending of Constitution to Provide
for the Expression "Sales and
Purchase"

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

(a) whether the Central Government have a proposal under their consideration to amend the Constitution to provide for expression "sale and purchase" in the context of inter-State trade or commerce; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by when an amending Bill for the purpose is proposed to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Law Commission have, in their 61st Report, examined certain problems connected with powers of the States to levy tax on the sale of goods and with the

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and have made specific recommendations *inter alia* for amendment of the Constitution with a view to extend the scope of taxability under the head of "tax on the sale or purchase of goods".

The Constitutional amendments recommended by the Law Commission are being processed. A Constitution Amendment Bill will be prepared and brought before Parliament in due course.

Foreign Tours by Executives of Public Undertakings

860. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are number of executives of public undertakings who have been undertaking foreign tours very frequently;

(b) whether any action has been initiated by Government to identify these executives; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c) The Committee on Public Undertakings in their Report No. 366 has observed that a number of executives of public enterprises have been undertaking foreign tours frequently. Government is examining the findings of the Committee with a view to review if necessary existing instructions on the subject. Government recognizes that foreign tours may be necessary in the conduct of their business by the executives of the enterprises though these need to be kept at the minimum.

Development of Lakshadweep as a Tourist Centre

861. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what plans has the Government in view to develop Lakshadweep as a Tourist centre by developing this South-sea island resort;

(b) whether a proposal has come from the Administrator of this centrally administered area to give subsidies for tourist development in Lakshadweep; and

(c) if so, what measures have been taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c) With the liberalisation of entry restrictions on visiting Lakshadweep, a beginning has been made to develop tourist facilities in these Islands. Tourist huts (providing 32 beds) have been provided at Bangaram—one of the Lakshadweep Islands. Their Annual Plan for the year 1978-79 includes two schemes viz:

Scheme	Estimate
1. Establishment of tourism wing	Rs. 25,000/-
2. Renovation, expansion and maintenance of existing Tourist Bungalow at Kavaratti	Rs. 20,000/-
	Rs. 45,000/-

Money Advanced by Bombay Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd., to Firms/Individuals

862. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms/individuals to whom money has been advanced by the Bombay Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd., Bombay during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of money advanced in each case; and

(c) whether Reserve Bank orders were followed in each case; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) Loan accounts of the bank are spread over its 21 branches. The details of advances are available on an aggregate basis which are as below:—

(Rs. lakhs)

Year ending	No. of accounts	Advances outstanding
30-6-1976	9,288	1046.17
30-6-1977	11,717	1290.37
As on 26-5-1978	15,876	1474.33

(c) Under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Cooperative Societies) the Reserve Bank has been issuing directives regulating various types of advances made by Primary Urban Cooperative Banks including the Mercantile Cooperative Bank. No serious violation of these directives by the Bombay Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd. which remained unrectified have been noticed by the Reserve Bank.

Issue of International Air Tickets to Indians from Abroad

863. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Enforcement Directorate of this Ministry has detected issuance of international air tickets to Indians from abroad against illegal compensatory payments; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the passengers who were detected and punished under the law and efforts of Government prevent illegal practice in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). On 26-5-78 and 16-6-78 the Enforcement Directorate had detected cases wherein it appeared that nine Indian passengers proceeding abroad who were in possession of tickets issued against payment abroad had actually paid Indian rupees to local unauthorised Travel Agents who had arranged the tickets for them. The Travel Agents connected with the issuing of such tickets were also arrested and released on bail. Six of the passengers were also found carrying foreign exchange amounting to U.S. \$1,499/-. This was seized and had been confiscated as a result of adjudication proceedings and penalty aggregating to Rs. 800 had been imposed on them. Further investigations regarding the tickets are in progress.

जनता छावास/होटल बनाने के लिए उपबन्ध

864. श्री उपसेन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में उन बड़े पर्यटक केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ जनता छावास/होटल बनाने के लिये चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उपबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

1642 LS-4.

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक): सरकार ने नई दिल्ली में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा 300 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक 1250 मीटर लंबाई वाले जनता होटल (प्रशोक यात्री निवास) के निर्माण का अनुमोदन कर दिया है। कारपोरेशन ने 1978-79 के दौरान इसके निर्माण पर खर्चा करने के लिए 50 लाख रुपये के प्रावधान का अनुरोध किया है।

Alternative Plan for Sale of Gold

865. SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to sell bullion through Reserve Bank have failed with the non-participation of goldsmiths;

(b) whether any alternative plan for selling gold has been finalised; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No Sir.

In the first three auctions, only dealers were permitted to participate. However, co-operative societies of goldsmiths holding valid licences under the Gold Control Act were eligible to bid in these auctions. From 4th auction onwards certified goldsmiths not exceeding five in number have been permitted to submit joint bids in the auctions for a quantity not exceeding 500 grammes and they have been participating in the auctions since then.

(b) and (c). A scheme for the sale of gold at a fixed price to goldsmiths at selected centres in the country, in between the Reserve Bank of India auctions is under the consideration of the Government.

Involvement of M/s Auto Pins, Faridabad in Economic Offences

866. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the top functionaries of M/s Auto Pins, Faridabad are involved in a number of cases, constituting economic offences and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether these persons by virtue of their political influence, amassed wealth by evading taxes and other illegal means during Emergency; and

(c) whether no action has been taken by the Government so far in spite of repeated complaints, and if so, reasons and the steps if any contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Uniform prices for Essential Consumer Articles

867. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to issue guidelines for uniform prices for essential consumer articles all over the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) since when the proposed scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

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

सरकारी और गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों के विदेशी शीरों पर हुआ व्यय

868. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल, 1977 से जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान सरकारी खर्च पर कितने सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों को विदेशों में भेजा गया और उनकी यात्रा पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

बिस्म मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Tax Arrears

869. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the gross and net tax arrears for the quarter ending December 31, 1977 was the highest during the period 1974-77 ;

(b) if so, what are the facts and reason therefor;

(c) what are the names of the first ten persons/firms giving the amount of tax arrears of each of them; and

(d) what measures are being/proposed to be taken for mopping up such large arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) : (a) and (b). The arrears of income-tax as on 31st December, 1977 alongwith the corresponding figures as on 31st December, of the preceding three years were as under :—

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

As on	Gross demand outstanding	Net arrears
31.12.74	802.06	576.42
31.12.75	926.50	654.52
31.12.76	998.27	698.90
31.12.77	1004.01	720.62

The phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. Even though the tax outstanding at the beginning of a financial year is collected/reduced to a substantial extent by the year end, the arrears again go up mainly because a part of the fresh tax demand raised during the course of the year is not fully collected and becomes fresh arrears of tax at the end of the year. The demand created during 1-4-77 to 31-12-77 along with the figures for the corresponding period of the three preceding years were as under :—

Period	Demand raised (In crores of Rs.)
1-4-74 to 31-12-74	475.75
1-4-75 to 31-12-75	668.95
1-4-76 to 31-12-76	841.44
1-4-77 to 31-12-77	1007.22

It would be seen from the above statement that the main reason for the increase in arrears as on 31-12-77 is the substantial increase in the demand raised during the period from 1-4-77 to 31-12-77.

(c) Names of the first ten persons/firms in whose cases the maximum arrears were outstanding as on 31-12-77 are given in the statement.

(d) Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include :—

- (a) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;

(b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;

(c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.

Administratively, the Income-tax Officers have been asked to pay special attention to the collection/reduction of Income-tax arrears. The progress of collection/reduction in bigger cases is also watched by the senior officers of the Department.

Statement

S. No.	Name of assessee	Gross demand	Net arrears
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
1	S/Shri R. Dalmia, J. Dalmia and S. P. Jain (AOP)	845.69	845.69
2	M/s. Modipon Ltd.	681.86	592.76
3	M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals Ltd	675.59	..
4	Shri Haridas Mundra	603.08	603.08
5	M/s. Karamchand Premchand (P) Ltd.	602.50	77.29
6	Dr. Jayanti Dharma Teja	487.10	487.10
7	M/s. Grindlays Bank Ltd.	450.57	..
8	Shri F. P. Gaekwad	414.03	..
9	Shri R. Dalmia	335.38	293.80
10	M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	334.14	..

"Gross demand and Net Arrears"

"Gross demand" at any point of time represents the amount of tax demand raised on regular assessment and not paid till then. "Net arrears" represent, by and large, the legally collectable demands at any point of time and are computed by deducting the following four types of amounts from the amount of gross demand :—

- (i) Amounts not fallen due.

(ii) Pre-paid taxes (by way of advance tax, self-assessment tax or tax deducted at source) claimed to have been paid but which are awaiting verification/adjustment.

(iii) Amounts in respect of which stay has been granted by various authorities including courts.

- (iv) Amounts covered by instalments granted.

C.B.I. Enquiry against M/s. Paramount Engineering Works, Lucknow

870. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.B.I. enquiry instituted against M/s. Paramount Engineering Works, Lucknow, has been completed and if so, what are the findings of the enquiry and the action taken thereon by the Government;

(b) if the enquiry is not yet completed, the reasons of delay and the expected time for its completion ; and

(c) the names of the proprietors, partners, directors of the above concern and other persons against whom the enquiry has been made or is pending and the names of those business concerns with which these persons are connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) The case against M/s. Paramount Engg. Works, Lucknow, is still under investigation by the C.B.I.

(b) Several documents from various State and Central Government Departments like Industries, Income-tax, Customs, Central Excise and Public Undertakings like MMTG, Banks, Port Trusts, are required for purposes of investigation. Their collection and perusal involves considerable time. The investigation is expected to be completed shortly.

(c) Since the investigation in the case is in progress, it is not possible to disclose the names of persons/concerns involved.

Development of Tourism in India

872. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved in the direction of expanding Indian Tourism during the last five years (year-wise) ;

(b) the foreign exchanges earned on account of this ;

(c) the targets for the coming years ; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken for the infrastructural developments for tourism throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) The progress achieved in the direction of international tourist arrivals to India during the last five years is given below :—

Year	Tourist arrival (Numbers)	Percentage increase over previous year
1973 . . .	4,09,895	19.5
1974 . . .	4,23,161	3.2
1975 . . .	4,65,275	10.0
1976 . . .	5,33,951	14.8
1977 . . .	6,40,422	19.9

(b) The estimated foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the last five years are given below :—

Year	Rs. in crores
1973	71.1
1974	93.2
1975	104.2
1976	225.0
1977	283.0

(c) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a target of 8 lakh tourists by the end of 1978 and one million by 1980 was laid down. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period an annual growth rate of 20 per cent in tourist arrivals has been anticipated.

(d) For the development of infrastructural facilities through out the country, the Department of Tourism has suggested to all State Governments/Union Territories Administrations to carry out tourism potential surveys for preparing a coordinated and integrated plan for the promotion of domestic and international tourism. With in the resources made available, the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to add 1309 rooms during the Sixth Plan Period 1978—83. This is apart from the efforts of the Private Sector to set up more hotels.

For providing inexpensive accommodation to domestic tourists and budget-minded foreign tourists, a proposal for the construction of a Janata Hotel at New Delhi has been approved by the Government. It is proposed to set up similar units at the Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and smaller units at other important centres to be identified after a survey is undertaken and depending upon the availability of funds.

The Department of Tourism also gives loans to transport operators for purchase of vehicles to be run as tourist cars/coaches, as also allocates large cars through STC for operation as tourist cars. The Indian Airlines have received two more air buses which will release Boeing 737 aircraft for operation on other density sectors including those popular with tourists.

The measures mentioned are above meant to augment tourist infrastructural facilities to cope with the increasing requirements of tourists for accommodation, as well as air and surface transportation.

Total Man-hour Loss as a Result of Strike by Officers of Nationalised Banks

874. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the officers of the nationalised banks resorted to pen-down strike during May-June, 1978 ;

(b) if so, the total man-hours loss during their strikes ; and

(c) what action has been taken (disciplinary) on those who resorted to strike ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) No, Sir. No pen-down strike by officers of nationalised banks has been reported during May-June 1978. However, a large number of officers in public sector banks went on a token strike on 12th June 1978 to protest against the implementation of Pillai Committee Scheme of Standardisation of pay scales, allowances and perquisites of officers of public sector banks.

(b) Information on total man-hours lost during the strike on 12th June, 1978 is not available.

(c) Indian Banks' Association had instructed the banks to deduct prorata wages from the salary of those employees who went on strike on 12th June, 1978.

Lifting of Ban on Foreign Tourists to Visit West Bengal

875. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India are actively considering to lift the ban on foreign tourists in West Bengal ; and

(b) if not, what alternative proposals have been adopted by the Tourist Department to boost up the tourist attention in the State as the West Bengal Government has lost significant revenue due to ban of foreign tourists in the northern region of the State like Darjeeling, Kalimpong, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). There is no ban on foreign tourists visiting West Bengal excepting the five northern districts of Darjeeling, Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur which have been declared as restricted areas. Foreigners desiring to visit these areas require permits from the Government. However, in the interest of promoting tourism, certain relaxations have been made and foreign tourists are now granted permits liberally for stay upto 7 days in Jaldapara and Darjeeling. These permits are issued by the Indian Missions abroad or the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. In addition foreign tourists, who travel to Bagdogra and back by air, are allowed to visit Darjeeling town and nearby places like Tiger Hill, Ghoom, Kurseong town, Sandakphu, Phalut etc. for the purposes of tourism for a period of 15 days without a permit.

नई दिल्ली से जबलपुर तक सीधी उड़ान

876. श्री शरद यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली से जबलपुर को हवाई जहाज की सीधी उड़ान है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यह सेवा कब तक चालू हो जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुढकोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली खालियर भोपाल-जबलपुर रामपुर तथा वापसी की एक "स्टॉपिंग" सेवा है।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइंस का फ़िरहास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Norms to Fix Prices of Essential Commodities

877. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out a blueprint for a comprehensive set of norms to fix prices of essential commodities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). Government has not issued a blue-print for comprehensive set of norms to fix the prices of "essential commodities".

Reduction in Cash Incentives for Handloom Exports

878. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cash incentives for handloom exports have been reduced drastically ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Tamil Nadu State Handloom Industry and Trade Association stating its adverse effect on the export of handloom products ; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF REG) : (a) and (b). There has been no reduction in the rates of Government's contribution to the fund operated by the Industry for cash compensatory support in respect of silk, woollen, synthetic and rayon handloom exports.

As regards cotton handloom exports, the rates of Government contribution to the fund operated by the Industry for cash compensatory support ranges from 5% to 17.5% of f.o.b. value during 1977-78. During 1978-79, the rates of such contribution ranges from 5% of f.o.b. value to 12.5% of f.o.b. value.

(c) and (d). No such memorandum has been received by the Government.

However, Handloom Export Promotion Council has received a memorandum from Tamil Nadu State Handloom Industry and Trade Association.

Strike by Bank Officers

879. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bank Officers throughout the country observed strike on 12th June, 1978 and if so, which are the banks so affected ;

(b) what are their demands ; and

(c) whether Government has held any discussions and negotiations with them and the details of the understandings reached ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A large number of officers in almost all the public sector banks went on a token strike on 12th June, 1978 to protest against the implementation of Pillai Committee Scheme of standardisation of pay scales, allowances and perquisites of officers of nationalised banks and in support of their demand that settlement should be brought about through an agreement with the Officers' Confederation. Other demands included reconsideration of the D.A. Scheme, house rent allowance formula, protection of City Compensatory Allowance on transfer from a higher to a lower area, promotion policy, categorisation etc.

Government held consultations with the concerned parties and it was agreed that Indian Banks' Association will hold further talks with the representatives of All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Organisation on the list of specific points already submitted by them to the Indian Banks' Association. The Confederation agreed to withdraw the agitation.

पर्यटन के विकास के लिए टीकमगढ़ जिले में झोरछा का विकास

880. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन : मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की : ॥

(क) झोरछा में पर्यटन के विकास के सिलसिले में मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले के

शोरछा में शोरछा बिलेव विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आयोजित 16 अप्रैल, 1978 को उनकी अध्यक्षता में हुई बैठक में किये गये निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) जो निर्णय किये गये थे उनके बारे में निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में 16 अप्रैल, 1978 को की गयी बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि उक्त क्षेत्र की एक विस्तृत विकास योजना क्रियान्वयन के लिए तैयार की जाए। प्रारंभ में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना संगठन (Town and country planning organisation) के माध्यम से शोरछा की एक मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना) तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है।

राज्य सरकार ने भी शोरछा के समेकित विकास के लिए टीकमगढ़ के कलक्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना की है, जोकि शोरछा में नागरिक एवं पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा।

अब तक राज्य पर्यटन विभाग ने शोरछा के विश्राम गृह (Rest House) को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है तथा मरम्मत और नवीकरण के कार्यों के लिए "मध्य प्रदेश हाउसिंग बोर्ड" को 55,000 रुपये की राशि प्रदान की है। कार्य शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ होने वाला है। विश्राम गृह के प्रबन्ध के लिए कर्मचारियों के पूरे झमेले सहित एक स्वागती की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है। विश्राम गृह के लिए एक प्रबन्धक की नियुक्ति की जानी है।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए छोटे विमानों का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ करना

881. श्री राम सेवक हुजारी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक विदेशी दल के जो हाल में हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से मिला था, इन सुझावों पर विचार किया है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 12 या 16 व्यक्तियों के बैठने के स्थान वाले छोटे विमानों का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग)। किसी विदेशी दल से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। परन्तु, पर्यटन तथा अन्य दृष्टियों से महत्वपूर्ण छोटे नगरों तथा शहरों को तीसरी वायु सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। एक प्रारंभिक परियोजना रिपोर्ट इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा तैयार की गई थी। एक समिति का गठन किया गया था जिसने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए स्कीम को चरणबद्ध करने, विमान के प्रकार, परिचालन करने वाली एजेंसी, प्रशासनिक बांधे, दर संरचना, वेतन संरचना, मार्गतंत्र आदि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध व्यौरों की जांच शुरू की प्रस्तुत ने अपनी सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है। कर दी तथा इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

Steps to curb smuggling

882. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the smugglers have geared up their activities during the last year ;

(b) whether smuggled goods are now easily available on the road sides, in metropolitan cities these days ; and

(c) if so, what solid steps Government propose to take to curb down smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) Reports received by the Government indicate that most of the organised gangs of smugglers have been lying low and have not been very active.

(b) There are no reports of any increase in the availability of smuggled goods on the road-sides in metropolitan cities.

(c) The Government have taken a number of steps to combat smuggling. These include, strengthening of preventive and intelligence units, a more intensified patrolling of vulnerable areas on the sea coast and along the land borders, exercising greater vigilance at the major sea ports and international air ports and providing to the Customs preventive staff necessary equipments by way of motor vehicles, binoculars, frisker devices, night-sights, etc. The Customs Act has also been recently amended to raise the minimum sentence from six months to one year in certain types of cases. Besides, a number of economic measures have been taken to reduce the incentives for smuggling of some sensitive items. In order to curb the evil of gold smuggling, the Government have also commenced the sale of gold from the stocks held by it.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता

883. श्री गोवन्द मण्डा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को भ्रष्टाचार से प्रतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता देने की मांग की ओर बिनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता देने भ्रष्टाचार विशेष महंगाई भत्ता देने की मांग ऊँचे मूल्यों तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के कम वेतन को देखते हुए है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या मुख्य कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने सलाहकार समिति का ध्यान इन कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की एक भ्रष्टाचार दो प्रतिरिक्त किरतें देने की ओर प्राकटित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ;

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

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो महंगाई भत्ता भ्रष्टाचार विशेष भत्ता कब तक दिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Appointment of a Pension Commission

884. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Organization of Pensioners have demanded the appointment of a Pension Commission to look into their problems ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government there to ; and

(c) the steps envisaged to enhance the pension of the pensioners due to rising prices ?

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

(b) It was not found possible to accept their demand.

(c) with a view to compensating Central Government pensioners for the rise in prices, 7 instalments of relief totalling 35% of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25/- per month and a maximum of Rs. 175/- per month, have been sanctioned

of Rs. 35/- per month and a maximum of Rs. 175/- per month, have been sanctioned. The relief so far sanctioned covers pensioners upto the 12 monthly average of All India Consumer Price Index of 312. The question of payment of the next instalment of relief will be considered when the 12-monthly average of that Index reaches 328.

अफीम की किस्म की परख करने की प्रणाली

885. श्री चतुर्भुज क्या जिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम उत्पादकों के अफीम दूध का बजन करने समय अफीम की परख की क्या प्रणाली है और क्या वर्तमान परख प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत यह परख किसान के सामने ही की जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या परख करने के लिए एक से अधिक किसानों की अफीम एक ही बैले में रख ली जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस प्रणाली से उस किसान को हानि नहीं होती है जो अच्छी किस्म की अफीम तुलवाता है और यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रणाली में क्या सुधार किया जा रहा है और यह कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ?

जिल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सतीश चववाल) : (क) अफीम काश्तकारों द्वारा तेल केन्द्रों पर लायी गयी अफीम की शुद्धता की परख पहले साधारण रसायनिक परीक्षणों द्वारा की जाती है। जिस अफीम में मिलावट होने का सन्देह होता है, उसे तालकर अलग बैलियों में पैक किया जाता है और बिस्तृत जांच के लिये अफीम कारखानों में भेज दिया जाता है। यदि अफीम में मिलावट होने का सन्देह नहीं हो तो जिला अफीम अधिकारी, जो इस सम्बन्ध में खास तौर से अनुभवी तथा प्रशिक्षित होते हैं, उसके बाद अफीम की गाढ़ता (नमी की मात्रा) का निर्धारण उसे

देखकर तथा हाथ से छूकर करते हैं। अफीम की गाढ़ता के बारे में काश्तकार को सूचित किया जाता है और यदि वह बताई गई गाढ़ता से सहमत होता है तो अफीम उसकी उपस्थिति में तोली जाती है और तौल की भी उसी प्रकार सूचना दी जाती है और उसके सम्बन्ध में काश्तकार की सहमति प्राप्त की जाती है। एक समान गाढ़ता वाली धारी अफीम इकट्ठी बैलियों में बन्द की जाती है और अफीम कारखानों को भेज दी जाती है। जिस अफीम की गाढ़ता के बारे में काश्तकार द्वारा असहमति व्यक्त की जाती है उसे तौल कर अलग बैलियों में पैक किया जाता है और उन पर काश्तकार विशेष का पहचान चिन्ह लगाया जाता है। अफीम का अन्तिम परीक्षण योग्यताप्राप्त रसायनज्ञों द्वारा दोनों अफीम कारखानों में किया जाता है, जिनमें पूरे उपकरणों से लैस प्रयोगशालाएं हैं।

(ख) समान गाढ़ता वाली अफीम, जिसके सम्बन्ध में काश्तकार द्वारा कोई विवाद खड़ा नहीं किया जाता है, तौलने के बाद इकट्ठी बैलियों में पैक की जाती है। चूंकि एक बैली में सामान्यतः 35 किलो अफीम भरी जा सकती है, इसलिए एक बैली में ग्राम तौर पर एक से अधिक काश्तकारों द्वारा दी गयी अफीम होती है। वर्तमान प्रणाली से काश्तकारों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है क्योंकि अफीम की गाढ़ता का निर्धारण तथा उसकी तौल उनकी उपस्थिति में की जाती है। यदि कोई काश्तकार उक्त निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में विवाद उठाता है तो उसकी अफीम अलग से पैक की जाती है और अन्य डेरों के साथ नहीं मिलायी जाती है।

Evasion of Income-tax by South India Viscose Ltd. Coimbatore

886. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether South India Viscose Ltd., Coimbatore has been imposed a penalty of Rs. 3 crores for evasion of Income-tax and other Government dues ;

(b) whether the above penalty amount has been fully recovered or not ;

(c) whether the inquiries into allegations of corruption / mismanagement against Mr. Venkataswamy Naidu, Managing Director of the above company are complete ; and

(d) if not, at what stage the enquiry stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) : (a) and (b). No penalty for evasion of Income-tax has been levied.

As regards dues, if any, for Central Excise and Customs duties, the necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). So far as Direct Taxes are concerned, the jurisdiction over the cases of the Company and its Directors has been assigned to Madras (Central) charge and enquiries are in progress.

The Department of Company Affairs have not so far found anything adverse regarding Shri Venkataswamy Naidu, on the basis of the enquiries made on the complaints received by them.

Rise in the Prices of Gold

887. **SHRI T. A. PAI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) has there been a rise in gold prices in India recently ; and

(b) is the fall in gold smuggling one of the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

Gold prices in India have generally shown a tendency to fall since the commencement of the sale of gold by the Government.

(b) Sale of gold by the Government has the limited objective to act as an economic measure to supplement the preventive measures to tackle the evil of smuggling of gold. The sale has discouraged large scale smuggling of gold into the country. With the sale of gold by the Government if smuggling of gold had continued on any significant scale, the gold prices in India would have steeply fallen, which is not the case.

Auction of Gold

888. **SHRI B. C. KAMBLE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) (i) major and (ii) minor aims of gold auction by the R.B.I. ;

(b) the details of names of each bidder and the quantum of gold purchased by auction by each of them at each of such auctions ;

(c) within how much time Government propose to realise the aims mentioned in (a) above ;

(d) whether Government propose to sell gold in retail to the ordinary consumers to achieve the aims mentioned in (a) ; and

(e) the quantum of gold with Government today ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Sale of gold by the Government has been conceived of as an economic measure in addition to preventive measures to tackle the evil of smuggling of gold. The receipts from sale of Government gold will also reduce the uncovered budgetary gap of Rs. 1,050 crores to some extent. Apart from preventing any resurgence of smuggling, it is also justifiable in the present circumstances, to utilise a part of our accumulated gold to reduce the expansionary effect of budgetary transactions.

(b) In the six auctions conducted so far by the Reserve Bank of India, awards have been made to 4,788 successful bidders, and a total quantity of 7.92 tones of gold for a price of about Rs. 50.75 crores has been sold. It may not be practicable to furnish the details of names etc. of each of these successful bidders in reply to the question.

(c) The sale of gold has discouraged large scale smuggling of gold into the country. The gold prices in India have also shown some tendency to fall since the commencement of the gold sales operations in spite of the rising trends in the international prices.

(d) No, Sir. Under the present Gold (Control) Act private ownership/possession of primary gold is completely banned.

However, a scheme for the sale of gold at a fixed price to goldsmiths at selected centres in the country, in between the

Reserve Bank of India auctions, is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) It may not be in the public interest in the present circumstances to disclose the information on the quantum of gold with the Government.

Request made by Chief Minister of U.P. to write off the State's Overdraft

88g. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of U.P. requested the Government to write off the State's overdraft until June this year;

(b) if so, has Government received such requests from other States; and

(c) what are the total overdrafts of each State Government so far;

(d) what is the reaction of the Government over the requests of the State Governments; and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to check such overdrafts in future ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL.) : (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested for additional Central assistance to wipe out the State's overdraft.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude from day to day. Their quantum can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. A statement showing the adjusted overdrafts of the State Governments on the 31st March, 1978 is enclosed.

(d) and (e). The State's overdrafts arise as a result of deficits in their finances. Modalities for dealing with this problem are being worked out.

Statement

Adjusted overdrafts of State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India as on the 31st March, 1978

	(Rs. crores)
1. Bihar	69.01
2. Kerala	4.62
3. Madhya Pradesh	49.60
4. Manipur	3.45
5. Nagaland	7.80
6. Orissa	0.98
7. Punjab	56.36
8. Rajasthan	8.89
9. Tripura	0.38
10. Uttar Pradesh	145.68
11. West Bengal	91.40
TOTAL	438.17

वेस्टर्न इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा उपकरणों का आयात और निर्यात

890. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक सूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वेस्टर्न इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान आयात तथा निर्यात किये गये विभिन्न उपकरणों का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी को निर्यात सुविधा किस आधार पर दी गई ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध आयात तथा निर्यात में की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) मेसर्स बेस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स द्वारा 1976 तथा 1977 के दौरान किये गये आयात तथा निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

	लाख रु० में	
	1976	1977
आयात .	13.77	17.68
निर्यात .	83.60	65.97

(ख) पंजीयित निर्यातक के रूप में यह फर्म सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर घोषित वर्तमान योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत निर्यात लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र है ।

(ग) इस फर्म के विरुद्ध प्राप्त आरोपों की जांच पड़ताल की गई तथा उनके कार्य निर्धारित नियमों तथा विनियमों के अन्दर पाए गए ।

Notification on Tea waste

891. SHRI C. R. MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued notification on tea waste; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the tea growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). Notifications on tea waste have been issued by Government from time to time. As a part of the 1978 budget,

the latest one was issued whereby the conditions for the exemption of tea waste from payment of excise duty hitherto in force were made more specific. Earlier, the exemption was granted after it was proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Central Excise that such tea waste was intended for the manufacture of manure. Under the present notification such tea waste before removal from the factory of production shall be effectively denatured by the admixture of such denaturants as may be specified by the Collector of Central Excise in this behalf so as to render such tea waste unfit for human consumption.

No representations from tea growers have been received in this regard.

Number of SC/ST Applicants called for Interview for Air Hostess posts

892. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applicants for the post of Air Hostess were called for Interview on 4th June, 1977 by Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the Selection Board had selected any applicants;

(c) whether it is a fact that some selected candidates were later informed that the post was reserved for SC/ST; and

(d) if so, what were the reasons for calling non-SC/ST applicants for interview ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Rubber Cultivation

893. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripura Government have submitted any scheme for development of rubber cultivation in Tripura under the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the Central Assistance, if any, sought therefor; and

(c) the estimated number of job opportunities likely to be created thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) to (c). No scheme for development of rubber cultivation in Tripura under Sixth Five Year Plan has been received from the Tripura Government. The position is, however, being ascertained from the Government of Tripura.

Steps taken to realise Income tax arrears

894. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears outstanding as on 31st March, 1978; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH):

(a) According to the presently available figures (which are provisional), the gross and net arrears of income tax outstanding as on 31-3-78 are as under:—

Gross arrears	Rs. 986.19 crores
Net arrears	Rs. 630.60 ..

(b) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include:—

(i) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;

(ii) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;

(iii) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(iv) attachment and sale of movable/immoveable properties.

Target for procurement of pulses, edible oils and vanaspathi

895. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to

(a) what were the targets fixed by the Government regarding the procurement of pulses edible oils and vanaspathi and how far the import of these items have improved the demand; and

(b) whether Government have evolved any new scheme for the distribution of these items and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) Regarding groundnuts and groundnut oil NAFED has been asked to build a buffer stock to the extent of 75,000 tonnes in terms of groundnut oil on Government account, subject to the condition that purchases may be made in a discreet way keeping in view this operation did not push up the prices. NAFED has been able to build up stocks of groundnut and groundnut oil equivalent to 13,000 tonnes. No targets for procurement of vanaspathi have been fixed. As regards pulses, the Central Government has not fixed any target for building up a buffer stock/operational stock of pulses. NAFED and NCCF were, however, asked to make larger purchases of rabi pulses. They have so far build up stocks of 42,000 tonnes. Government have also arranged for import of requisite quantities of edible oils to bridge the gap between supply and demand. The import of edible oils have not only helped in maintaining the price line of edible oils, but have also resulted in its improved and sustained availability.

(b) A scheme for distribution of refined rapeseed oil through licensed fair price shops at a retail price of Rs. 7/- per kg. is already under implementation. A scheme for expansion of the public distribution system is under the active consideration of the Government.

**Issue of an Import Permit to
Comptroller, Prime Minister's
Household**

896. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CORPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the an import permit was issued to the Comptroller, Prime Minister's Household in April, 1977, for the import of wine ;

(b) if so, the number of bottles imported ;

(c) the names of the country from which such an import was made; and

(d) the purpose of such an import ?

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

(a) to (b) : consignment of 144 bottles of wine arrived at the Palam Airport Delhi, in January, 1977, in the name of the then Prime Minister, Smt. Indira. Gandhi, as a gift from the Government of Algeria. In the meantime, new Government had taken charge and the goods remained uncleared. Since the goods had already arrived and were a gift from a friendly country, it was decided to clear them from the customs, so that they could be taken over by the Government. Hospitality Organisation for official use of foreign guests. Accordingly, a Customs Clearance Permit was issued to the Comptroller, GHQ, on 22nd April, 1977.

**Foreign Banks operating in the
Country**

897. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of foreign banks operating in the country;

(b) the value of their total deposits and their advances by the end of last financial year ;

(c) number of foreign nationals employed by them drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000 and more per month with additional perquisites;

(d) number of Indian Nationals employed by them drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000 and more per month with additional perquisites;

(e) the amount repatriated by them during last financial year;

(f) number of their branches in India; and

(g) whether they have any programmes for expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) :

(a) to (d) and (f) The names of the foreign banks operating in the country, their deposits and advances, the number of foreign/Indian nationals employed by them drawing salary of Rs. 3,000/- or more and the number of their branches in India are given in the statement.

(c) The surplus earned in respect of the year 1977 by foreign banks has not yet been remitted in most of the cases. However, an amount of Rs. 6.68 crores approximately has been remitted by them out of the surplus earned by them during year 1976.

(g) Seven foreign banks, already functioning in India, have submitted applications and/or expressed their desire to open more branches in the country.

STATEMENT

The names of the foreign banks operating in the country, their deposits, advances, branches and the number of foreign/Indian nationals employed by them drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000/- and more.

In crores of rupees.

Name of the Bank	As on the last Friday of December, 1977		No. of employees drawing Rs. 3,000/- or more per month As on 31-12-1977		No. of branches as at the end of June, 1978
	Deposits	Advances			
			Foreign Nationals	Indian Nationals	
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	15.50	12.25	1	13	3
American Express International Bank- ing Corporation . . .	74.22	58.15	4	59	3
Bank of America N.T. and S.A.	58.69	44.07	1	30	4
Banque Nationale De Paris* . .	22.07	13.81	4	15	5
Bank of Tokyo Ltd. . . .	26.96	9.93	8	22	3
British Bank of the Middle East . .	22.32	6.00	2	11	1
Chartered Bank	138.14	105.25	13	63	24
Citi Bank	82.14	75.13	6	41	6
Grindlays Bank Ltd. . . .	425.41	320.87	9	201	56
Mercantile Bank Ltd. . . .	100.57	68.99	7	94	20
Mitsui Bank Ltd. . . .	5.97	3.57	4	2	1
Sonali Bank	0.50	0.44	2	..	1
TOTAL	972.49	718.46	61	551	127

*Date pertain to End of December, 1976.

Search and Seizure Operations conducted by Income Tax authorities at the Premises of M/s. Auto Pins

898. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3023 on 30th April, 1976 regarding Tax evasion in Delhi and Faridabad and state :

(a) whether the scrutiny of Sales Tax, Excise Duties and other taxes by M/s. Auto Pins, Faridabad, their partners and their close associates, has since been completed, and if so, full details thereof;

(b) Whether during search in 1976 gold worth lakhs of rupees, blue films and many incriminating documents were seized, and if so, full details thereof, and action contemplated;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the management of the firm on the basis of the findings and is so, full details; and

(d) whether the firm is trying to hush up the case by exercising political influence and if so, reasons for delay in launching prosecution against the management of the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

बैंकों में डकैतियों के परिणामस्वरूप पटना में बैंकों की शाखाओं का बन्द किया जाना

899. श्री युवराज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना में बैंकों में डकैतियों के कारण तथा एक बैंक कर्मचारी की हत्या हो जाने के कारण पटना स्थित सभी बैंक शाखाएं 31 मई, 1978 को बंद रह गईं ;

(ख) क्या साढ़े तीन हजार बैंक कर्मचारियों ने जुलूस निकाला था और मुख्य मंत्री से अपनी सुरक्षा की मांग की थी; और

(क) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और दोषी व्यक्तियों को कब तक गिरफ्तार कर लिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि 31 मई, 1978 को पटना स्थित सभी बैंक बंद रहे क्योंकि शहर के विभिन्न बैंकों के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों ने कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के एक अधिकारी की जिसकी मृत्यु हो गई, चिकित्सा में भरती गई उपेक्षा के विरुद्ध हड़ताल की थी। बताया जाता है कि 31 मई, 1978 को एक जुलूस का आयोजन किया गया और अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में ज्ञापन देने के लिए वह जुलूस मुख्यमंत्री के निवास स्थान पर गया।

(ग) यह तथ्य हुआ कि सादा कपड़ों में पुलिस अधिकारी शाखाओं की निगरानी करेंगे और वहां जायेंगे तथा बैंकों के अनुरोध पर, अवायवी के आधार पर, सख्त गाई भी उपलब्ध करेंगे। कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी बिहार राज्य सरकार की है। इस डकैती और हत्या की

जांच के बारे में उनके द्वारा की गई प्रगति की अभी तक हमें कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Capital Invested by Partners of J.M. Textile Mill, Bombay

900. SHRI HUKAM GHAND KACH-WAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of partners of J.M. Textile Mill, Bombay at present and the capital invested by each of them therein;

(b) the capital invested in the Mill at present and the capital invested in the setting up of the Mill; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Managers and partners of the Mill have taken loans from nationalised banks and if so, the amount of loan taken by each manager and partner of the Mill and whether its instalment is not being paid in time and if so, the number of instalments which have not been paid in time and what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Government is not aware of any mill by the name of J.M. Textile Mill.

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

उज्जैन स्थित डिस्टिलरी पर बहाया कर

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उज्जैन की डिस्टिलरी पर उत्पादन-शुल्क की कितनी राशि बकाया और उसने कितनी राशि भरा है; और

(ख) क्या डिस्टिलरी के लिए आयत किये गये कच्चे माल पर सीमा-शुल्क भरा नहीं किया गया है; यदि हां, तो उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और आयकर की अवधि-अवधि कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ अख्तर) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) उज्जैन में स्थित शराब की भट्टी एक भागीदारी कम्पनी है, जिसके मालिक मेसर्स इंगाजी एण्ड कं० हैं । 31 मार्च, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस फर्म के नाम आय कर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है ।

उक्त फर्म में भाठ भागीदार हैं, जिनका कर निर्धारण उज्जैन - क्षेत्र से बाहर होता है । इन भागीदारों की तरफ आय कर की यदि कोई बकाया हो तो उसके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में बकाया रकमों के बारे में एकत्र किये जा रहे और सदन-पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

रेयन टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन

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

(क) श्री रेयन टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन की स्थापना कब की गई थी तथा उनमें प्रारम्भ में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई थी, पूंजी कहाँ से प्राप्त की गई थी ; इसकी मशीनरी कहाँ से प्राप्त की गई थी तथा उसका मूल्य क्या था ; क्या यह मशीनरी उस समय प्रचलित वास्तविक बाजार मूल्य पर खरीदी गई थी तथा उस मशीनरी के मूल्य का भुगतान कब और कैसे किया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या इस मिल की स्थापना में काले धन का उपयोग किया गया था ; यदि

1642 LS-5.

हां, तो इसमें अब कितनी पूंजी लगी है तथा पूंजी निवेश की तिथि तथा इसके स्रोतों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसमें सहभागियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक ने अपनी पूंजी लगाई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलफिकारउल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

एयर कार्गो कम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण

804. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने देश के निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अब तक कहाँ-कहाँ एयर कार्गो कम्प्लेक्स बनाये हैं ;

(ख) भविष्य में प्रत्येक राज्य में किस-किस नगर में एयर कार्गो कम्प्लेक्स बनाने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसे कम्प्लेक्स बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग) : (क) कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर, भद्रमदाबाद तथा हैदराबाद ।

(ख) विलहास एक संयोजित विमान कार्गो कम्प्लेक्स श्रीनगर में स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

(ग) और (ख). यातायात सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम पर उत्तर प्रदेश में एक समेकित एयर कार्गो कम्प्लेक्स स्थापित करने की एक प्रस्थापना विचाराधीन है और उसकी संभाव्यता तथा स्थान के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सहित सभी सम्बद्ध प्राधिकरणों तथा अधिकरणों से परामर्श करके निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Indo-West German Aid Agreements and its Utilisation

904. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-West German aid agreement has been concluded for Rs. 115 crores in June, 1978 ; and

(b) if so, in what particular industry and areas of the country this loan will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Indo-FRG aid agreement for 1978-79 concluded on 23rd June, 1978, FRG has agreed to extend financial assistance of DM 290 million (Rs. 122.36 crores) to India. The break-up of the aid amount is as follows:—

	D M Million	Rs. Crores
(i) Loan for import of Capital Goods	35	14.77
(ii) Loans to development banks (IFCI and ICICI)	15	6.33
(iii) Product Loan	234	98.73
(iv) Grant	6	2.53
	290	122.36

(Rate of exchange DM 23.7-Rs. 100)

(b) The assistance provided for imports of capital goods (DM 35 million) and as loans to development banks (DM 15 million), is not earmarked for any particular areas of the country or sectors of industry. This is in the nature of general import support. The project loan of DM 234 million is for financing the foreign exchange costs of the two FRG-aided ongoing projects viz. Neyveli Lignite (Expansion-I) Project (DM 26 million) and the Ammonia Plant of Gujarat Nar-

mada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd. (DM 92 million) and also for two new projects viz. Neyveli Lignite Second Mine Cut and Associated Power Station Project (DM 51 million) and BHEL's Project for manufacture of 500 MW Generating Sets at its Hardwar Unit (DM 65 million). The grant of DM 6 million is earmarked for the Tawa Command Area Development Project in Hoshangabad District of Madhya Pradesh.

Visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand to India

905. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand visited India and had talks with the Government of India officials for the expansion of trade ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, H.E. Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom visited India from June 15—17, 1978 and had informal discussions with the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation on 15-6-1978.

(b) During the discussions, the two sides agreed that there was scope for increasing the two-day trade between India and Thailand. The need for strengthening direct contacts between Indian exporters and the trade in Thailand and more exchanges of organised trade delegations between the two countries was stressed. It was noted that there was scope for establishing more industrial joint ventures in Thailand. Possibilities of export of high-grade iron ore to Thailand and import of tin from Thailand were discussed. The question of cooperation in production and marketing of shellac was also discussed.

Indo-Indonesian Bilateral Trade Agreement

906. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Indonesian bilateral trade agreement has been signed in the first week of June, 1978 ; and

(b) is so, the main features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir; on 3rd June, 1978.

(b) The agreement provides for most-favoured-nation treatment to each other subject to the exclusion of preferences exchanged amongst ASEAN and under schemes of regional/sub-regional cooperation open to developing countries, payments in freely convertible currency and reciprocal facilities for holding of trade fairs, exhibitions and visits of businessmen and delegations. It also envisages consultation between the two Governments on matters relating to furtherance of trade between the two countries. The agreement is for a period of one year and will automatically be extended from year to year, unless either Government notifies the other three months prior to the expiry of the period, its intention to terminate the agreement.

1977-78 में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को हुआ लाभ

907. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुवन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78 में प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक को कितना शुद्ध लाभ हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : चौदह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और उसके सात अनुषंगी बैंकों का 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को समाप्त वर्ष का लाभ नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	(लाख रुपयों में)
1	2
1. इलाहाबाद बैंक	68.55
2. बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	375.03
3. बैंक आफ इंडिया	328.27
4. बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	22.95
5. केनरा बैंक	280.59
6. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	143.03
7. देना बैंक	68.65
8. इंडियन बैंक	130.24
9. इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	361.20

1	2
10. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	340.50
11. सिटीकेट बैंक	192.39
12. यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	155.80
13. यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	99.06
14. यूनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक	192.69

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह

1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	770.01
2. स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	27.01
3. स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद	10.99
4. स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर	9.74
5. स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर	20.65
6. स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	12.50
7. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र	11.35
8. स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रावनकोर	23.71

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas

908. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of each of the Nationalised banks functioning in rural areas ; and

(b) the number of branches of each of them in rural areas with a population of 10 thousands and above and also with a population of between five thousand and ten thousand, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). According to the population groupwise classification adopted by the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of branch opening, all the centres having a population of upto 10,000 are classified as "rural centres". Data regarding bank branches at centres having population of less than 5,000 is not separately maintained. Centres having population of more than 10,000 are classified into three categories viz., semi-urban, urban and metropolitan.

Bankwise data on the number of branches of the public sector banks according to their population groupwise classification are set out in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Business and population groupwise distribution of offices of Public Sector Banks in India as on 31-3-78

Name of Bank	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Metro-politan/ Port Town	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. State Bank of India	2,112	1,465	640	503	4,720
II. Associates of State Bank of India	915	724	292	223	2,154
State Bank of India Group	3,027 (44.0)	2,189 (31.8)	932 (13.6)	726 (10.6)	6,874 (100.0)
III. 14—Nationalised Banks					
1. Allahabad Bank	253	195	153	104	705
2. Bank of Baroda	468	332	220	202	1,222
3. Bank of India	437	270	234	205	1,146
4. Bank of Maharashtra . . .	195	143	122	84	544
5. Canara Bank	355	316	189	252	1,112
6. Central Bank of India . . .	552	423	310	236	1,521
7. Dena Bank	285	160	116	153	714
8. Indian Bank	213	233	139	143	728
9. Indian Overseas Bank . . .	237	173	119	133	662
10. Punjab National Bank . . .	543	393	274	201	1,411
11. Syndicate Bank	395	230	141	191	957
12. Union Bank of India . . .	413	256	176	165	1,010
13. United Bank of India . . .	351	160	101	142	754
14. United Commercial Bank . .	424	223	200	162	1,009
TOTAL OF 14—NATIONALISED BANKS :	5,121 (37.9)	3,507 (26.0)	2,494 (18.5)	2,373 (17.6)	13,495 (100.0)
TOTAL OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS :	8,148 (40.0)	5,606 (28.0)	3,426 (16.8)	3,099 (15.2)	20,279 (100.0)

Note :—Figures in the brackets indicate percentage to total

Population groupwise classification is as follows :

- (i) Rural—Upto 10,000
- (ii) Semi-urban—Above 10,000, and upto 1,00,000
- (iii) Urban—Above 1,00,000 and upto 10,00,000
- (iv) Metropolitan—Above 10,00,000.

निरामिष खोजी यात्रियों को दिया जाने वाला भोजन

909. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन :
क्या पर्यटन और भागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विमानों में दिए जाने वाले भोजन के मामले में निरामिष भोजी के साथ द्वितीय श्रेणी का व्यवहार किया जाता है और क्या उन्हें अन्य लोगों से बाद में और कभी अमिष खाद्य पदार्थों के साथ मिला हुआ भोजन दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई शिकायत पहुंची है और क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विभागीय जांच करेगी ?

पर्यटन और भागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री कुम्होत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जब खाना यात्रियों की पसंद (Preference) के अनुसार नहीं पेश किया जाता तो कभी-कभी यात्रियों से शिकायतें मिलती हैं । ऐसी शिकायतें प्रायः ऐसे कारणों से होती जैसे टिकट पर खाने की पसंद का उल्लेख न होना, या मासाहारियों द्वारा शाकाहारी भोजन का विकल्प दे देना, या प्रतीक्षा-सूची के यात्रियों को विमान पर आखिरी मिनट प्रवेश कराया जाना इत्यादि । प्रत्येक शिकायत की छानबीन की जाती है और जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होता है उपचारी कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा विमान पर कुछ अतिरिक्त शाकाहारी खाने की सेवाएँ की जाती हैं ।

देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाएँ

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध प्रोग्राम बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और वह कब तक लागू हो जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) . भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की शाखा विस्तार नीति पिछड़े इलाकों में जो कि कम बैंक वाले इलाके भी हैं, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के शाखा तंत्र को बढ़ाने की ओर उन्मुख हैं । इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि एक बड़ा भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, बैंकिंग सुविधाओं से वंचित न रह जाये, सरकार ने बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि :—

(क) प्रत्येक कम बैंक वाले सामुदायिक विकास खंड में कम से कम एक बैंक शाखा खोलने का कार्य हाथ में लिया जाए । इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसरण में, बैंकों ने पिछले 18 महीनों में ऐसे 632 सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में शाखाएँ खोली हैं जोकि बैंकिंग सुविधाओं से वंचित थे । (ख) ऐसे खंड मुख्यालयों में शाखा खोलने को प्राथमिकता दे, जहाँ पर वर्तमान में कम बैंक हैं, तथा (ग) ऐसे जिलों में शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रमों पर ध्यान दें जहाँ पर प्रति बैंक कार्यालय जनसंख्या औसत राष्ट्रीय औसत की तुलना में इस समय कम है तथा उन राज्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए जहाँ पर कि सम्पूर्ण राज्य के लिए प्रति बैंक कार्यालय जनसंख्या-व्यापति राष्ट्रीय औसत की तुलना में कम है ।

सोने की बिक्री

911. श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार की नई नीति के अनुसार 1978-79 में बेचने के लिए कितने और कितने मूल्य के सोने का निश्चय हुआ था;

(ख) इसमें से अब तक कितने मूल्य और कितना सोना बिक गया है;

(ग) सोना कैसे बेचा गया या बेचा जाएगा और यह किस की ओर से बेचा जाएगा;

(घ) प्रति वर्ष तस्करी से भारत में लगभग कितना सोना लाया जाता है ;

(ङ) खुले बाजार में सोने की बिक्री से भारत सरकार को क्या-क्या लाभ होगा; और

(च) सरकार की ओर से सोना बिक्री करने से बिक्रीवार सोने का कितना दाम बढ़ा या घटा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल):

(क) कानूनी माध्यम से कुछ सोना सप्लाई करके तस्करी को रोकना ही सरकार की स्वर्ण बिक्री नीति का लक्ष्य है। सोने की बिक्री सरकार के पाम सोने के उस संचित भण्डार से की जाएगी जो सीमा शुल्क/स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियमों के जरिए जब्त किये गए सोने के रूप में प्राप्त हुआ, प्रथम दो स्वर्ण बाण्डों योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हुआ और देश की सोने की खानों से प्राप्त हुआ तथा जिसका सरकार द्वारा अभिग्रहण किया गया है।

(ख) अब तक आयोजित की गई प्रथम छः नीलाशियों में लगभग 50.75 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का कुल लगभग 7.92 मीटरी टन सोना बेचा गया है।

(ग) सोने की बिक्री, भारत सरकार की

तरफ से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निविदा-पद्धति से बोली लगाकार की जाती है। स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस प्राप्त व्यापारी, जिनमें व्यापारी का लाइसेंस रखने वाले स्वर्णकारों की सहकारी समितियाँ भी शामिल हैं, और ऐसे व्यापारी समूह प्रमणीत स्वर्णकार जिनकी संख्या पाँच से अधिक नहीं हो, इन बोलियों में हिस्सा लेने में पात्र हैं। प्रत्येक बोली सोने की बिक्री उन बोली लगाने वालों को की जाती है, जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा स्वीकृत निम्नतम मूल्य से ऊपर की बोली लगाने वालों में होते हैं। सोना बोली में निविष्ट मात्रा और मूल्य पर बेचा जाता है।

(घ) प्रत्येक वर्ष भारत में विदेश से कितने सोने का तस्कर आयात हो रहा है, इसके बारे में यथा तथ्य रूप से युक्तियुक्त अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी सरकार को प्राप्त हुई बहुत सी रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेश से भारत में तस्कर आयात के जरिये किये गये सोने के कारण 100 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष विदेशी मुद्रा की निकासी हुई है।

तथापि वर्ष 1974 से 1978 (ई) तक पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है:-

वर्ष	पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1974	96
1975	68
1976	83
1977	162
1978	56
(मई तक)	

(ङ) और (च) सरकार द्वारा की जा रही सोने की बिक्री का सीमित उद्देश्य यही है कि वह देश में होने वाले सोने के तस्कर

प्राधायक की बुराई को दूर करने के निमित्त किये जाने वाले निवारक उपायों के प्रतिरिक्त एक प्राथमिक उपाय के रूप में कार्य करें। सोने की बिक्री के कारण, देश में बढ़े पैमाने पर होने वाले सोने के तस्कर प्राधायक को रोकने में सहायता मिली है। यद्यपि सोने के मूल्य में कमी लाना प्रथवा किसी विशिष्ट स्तर पर सोने के मूल्य को स्थिर करना सरकार की स्वर्ण-विक्रय-नीति का उद्देश्य नहीं है, फिर भी सोने की नीलामियों से शुरू होने के बाद सोने के मूल्यों में जो प्रवृत्ति दिखायी दी है वह अनुकूल प्रतीत होती है।

बकीलों की प्राय का प्राय-कर निर्धारित करने के लिए निर्धारण

412. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में बकीलों की प्राय पर कर लगाने प्रथवा किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण लगाने का है;

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

(ग) क्या बकील काफी घन कमाते हैं लेकिन सरकार को बहुत थोड़ा प्राय कर देते हैं; यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उनसे अधिक प्राय कर मिले, क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं प्रथवा उठाये जायेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकिशोर उस्ताह) : श्री (ख). बकीलों की प्राय पहले से ही 'व्यापार प्रथवा व्यवसाय के लाभ और प्रभिलाभ' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्रायकर लगने योग्य है। सरकार का बकीलों की प्राय के सम्बन्ध में अन्य किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण रखने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि बकीलों का वर्ग करने की प्रदायगी समुचित रूप से नहीं कर रहा है।

परन्तु, यह सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से कि बकीलों तथा अन्य व्यावसायिकों द्वारा प्राय की विवरणियां सही ढंग से भरी जायें, प्रायकर अधिनियम 1961 में 1 अप्रैल, 1976 से धारा 44ए जोड़ दी गई। इस धारा की उपधारा (i) के अन्तर्गत कुछ व्यवसाय करने वाले व्यक्तियों जिनमें कानूनी व्यवसाय करने वाले लोग भी शामिल हैं, यह दायित्व हासल गया कि वे ऐसे बही खाते रखें जिनके आधार पर प्रायकर अधिकारी प्रायकर अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उनकी कुल प्राय की संगणना कर सकें। इसके प्रतिरिक्त व्यावसायिकों के लिए, जिनमें कानूनी व्यावसायिक भी शामिल हैं, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास तथा प्रमुख स्थानों पर विशेष परिमण्डलों का सृजन किया गया है।

Rise in Retail Price of Consumer Items and Decrease in Wholesale Price of Agricultural Produce

913. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the retail prices of all the consumer items have gone up since last December, 1977 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that wholesale prices of the agriculture produce has gone down e.g., sugarcane, wheat, jute, tobacco, paddy, coconut compared to 1976-77 and 1977-78 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating month-end retail prices for selected essential commodities in December, 1977 and June, 1978 is given at Statement I, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-2434/78]

(c) and (d). A comparison of the wholesale price index numbers in respect of various agricultural commodities in June

1978 with the average annual index numbers for 1976-77 and 1977-78 is presented in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2434/78.]

Evasion of Income Tax by Messrs Ansal Group

914. **SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) are Government aware of the fact that M/s. Ansal Group, New Delhi, have evaded Income Tax of more than two crores ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken against this Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) : (a) Complaints alleging substantial evasion of tax by the Ansal Group have been received.

(b) The above complaints allege evasion of tax on a number of counts, e.g., suppression of income, debiting of bogus expenses, introduction of unaccounted money in books of account as cash credits, utilization of unaccounted money in house hold expenses etc.

Search and seizure operations were conducted at the various premises of this Group, which resulted in seizure of some assets and a large number of books of accounts and documents. Requisite orders under Section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act were duly passed.

As a result of investigations already made, a number of assessments in various cases of the Group have been re-opened. Assessments in the cases of Shri Chiranji Lal and his three sons have been completed for the assessment year 1973-74 making substantial additions to the income returned. Penalty proceedings for concealment of income have been initiated.

Loan taken from Banks by People Residing in Cannanore District in Kerala

915. **SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any step to meet the grievances of poor coffee cultivators residing in Thondernad Belamunda and Thavinjal Panchayat of North Wyned Taluk of Cannanore district Kerala who took loan from Bank and as per their advice planted 3274

seedlings which started gradually deteriorating inflicting great loss to the cultivators ;

(b) whether in view of this poor growth of 3274 coffee plants, the coffee cultivators have requested Government to wipe off the loan ; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). Government have not received any complaint in this regard. However, instructions issued by Government and guidelines on agricultural financing issued by the Reserve Bank of India, allow easy and appropriate phasing of recovery of loans by commercial banks in case crops are affected on account of natural calamities or adverse seasonal factors.

Talks on Bhoothalingam Committee Report on Wages, Income and Prices

916. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** : **SHRI F.P. GAEKWAD** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to have talks with the States, Public Sector Undertakings and Organisations of Labour and Employees on the Report of Bhoothalingam Committee on wages, income and prices ;

(b) if so, details therein ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken in this regard ; and

(d) if so, decision taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) to (d). The Report is under examination. The Government will consult the concerned interests before taking final decisions on the Report.

Import of Edible Oil

917. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIC SUPPLY AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of import of edible oil at present for consumption within the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to increased demand of its consumption in the country, the Government are considering to increase its import to cope up with the growing demand; and

(c) if so, the percentage expected to be increased thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The total estimated demand of edible oils is 34.00 lakh tonnes for the oil year 1977-78. Taking into account the estimated indigenous production, the import of about 9.5 lakh tonnes of edible oils is envisaged i.e., 28% of the total requirement. Estimates of long-term supply and demand are being worked out. Meanwhile measures have been taken to increase the production and productivity of oilseeds in the country.

Janata Flights by I.A.

918. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for introduction of Janata flights by Indian Airlines reducing the flight charges within the reach of needy common people is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) expected time by which the same is to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The question of connecting small towns and cities of tourists and other interests by third level operations is engaging the attention of the Government. A preliminary Project Report was prepared by Indian Airlines. A Committee was constituted, which went into the various aspects like phasing of the scheme keeping in view the requirements of different regions, type of aircraft, the agency that would operate, the administrative structure, rate structure, pay structure, route pattern, and such other relevant details. The Committee submitted its report on 18-7-1978, and it is under examination.

The Bhoothalingam Report on Wages, Income and prices

919. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: SHRI S. R. DAMANI : SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN : SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhoothalingam Report on wages, income and prices etc. sub-

mitted to the Government have not been well received by all sections of the employees as well others; and

(b) if so, salient features of the recommendations and Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The recommendations of the Study Group have received a mixed reaction among the em-

(b) The detailed list of recommendations is at Appendix C of the Report and the same has been placed on the Table of the House. The Report is under examination.

Export of Finished Leather and Leather manufactures

920. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the total exports of finished leather and leather manufactures during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 from India;

(b) what was the percentage share during 1977-78 and 1976-77 of the following categories of exporters in total exports of finished leather and leather manufactures (all kinds):—

- (i) small scale industries;
- (ii) large scale of D.G.T.D., industries;
- (iii) Merchant exporters; and

(c) what was the percentage share during 1977-78 and 1976-77 of the following categories of exporters in total exports of finished leather and leather manufactures:

- (i) Government recognised export houses;
- (ii) all firms not recognised as export houses ?

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

(a)		(Rs. lakhs)	
1975-76	. . . . .	7461	
1976-77	. . . . .	14169	
1977-78 (April—Nov)	. . . . .	9348	
		1976-77	1977-78
(b) 1. Small Scale Industries	. . . . .	24.39%	20.08%
2. Large Scale of DGTD Industries	. . . . .	26.50%	29.01%
3. Merchant Exporters	. . . . .	49.11%	50.91% (Approx.)
(c) 1. Government Recognised Export House	. . . . .	46.50%	54.85%
2. All firms not recognised as Export House	. . . . .	53.50%	45.15%

Export of ready made Garments

1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 were as follows:—

921. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(Rs. in Crores)

(a) what were the total exports of ready-made garments during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 from India;

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
157.09	262.55	238.76

(b) what was the percentage share during 1977-78 and 1976-77 of the following categories of exporters in total exports of all kinds of engineering goods:—

(b) Percentage share of the respective categories in the total exports of engineering goods is given below:—

(i) small scale industries (manufacturer exporters);

Percentage share to total Exports

(ii) large scale or DGTD units (if any).

1976-77

(iii) merchant exporters; and

Small Scale Units 13.46

(c) what was the percentage share during 1977-78 and 1976-77 of the following categories of exporters in total exports of readymade garments:—

Large Scale Units
(DGTD Units etc.) 54.92

(i) Government recognised export houses;

Merchant Exporters
(including export houses) 31.62

(ii) all firms not recognised as export houses?

The break-up for 1977-78 is not available.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Exports of readymade garments during

(c) Export statistics for readymade garments are not compiled by the concerned Export Promotion Councils on the basis of categories of exporters.

Indian Firms Exporting ready-made garments, Engineering goods and finished leather and leather Manufactures

922. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Indian firms exporting (1) ready-made garments, (2) Engineering goods (3) Finished leather and leather manufactures;

(b) how many of the exporting firms dealing in (1) Ready-made garments (2) Engineering goods and (3) Finished leather and leather manufactures respectively are categorised as:—

(1) small scale industries;

(2) large scale industries or D.G.T.D. units;

(3) merchant exporters; and

(c) how many of the exporting firms dealing in (1) readymade garments, (2) Engineering goods and (3) Finished leather and leather manufactures respectively are categorised as Government recognised export Houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). The total number of exporters registered in the field of readymade garments, engineering goods, leather goods and finished leather is being collected in pursuance of Assurance given earlier for a similar Unstarred Question No. 8584 dated 28th April, 78.

(c) Exporting firms dealing in readymade garments, engineering goods and finished leather and leather manufactures holding Export House Certificate as on 18-7-78 is as under:

1. Readymade garments	80
2. Engineering goods	76
3. Leather manufactures	11

Ban on Export of Human Skeletons

923. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to impose a ban on the export of human skeletons ;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing such a ban ;

(c) whether some guidelines will be laid down for exporting human skeletons; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Export of human skeletons is allowed on 'merits' subject to production of a certificate from foreign buyers that human skeletons are required for biological and medical purposes only.

Inclusion of Sindhi Readings on Currency Notes

924. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1563 on 3rd March, 1978 regarding script for Sindhi language to be used on currency notes and state the progress made and steps taken by Government in regard to inclusion of Sindhi rendering on currency and Bank Notes in Arabic script after 6th February, 1978 when the High Court of Bombay allowed the petition to that effect to be withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : On the 6th February, 1978, the High Court of Bombay allowed the petition to be withdrawn as the petitioners viz., Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli & Sahitya Sabha desired to approach the Government for necessary relief. Since then, Government have received no representation from the Sahitya Sabha in this regard.

सरकार और एयर इंडिया के पास विमान

925. श्री केसवराव धोंडगे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार और एयर इंडिया के पास इस समय कुल कितने विमान हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने विमान आलू हालत में हैं और कितने आलू हालत में नहीं हैं; और

(ग) क्या देश में विमान सेवा के लिए बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार का विचार नये विमान खरीदने का है, यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) इस मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणवर्ती यूनिटों के पास कुल विमान निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

नागर विमानन विभाग . 77

एयर इंडिया . 15

(ख) नागर विमानन विभाग के पास 29 विमान कारगर हालत में हैं तथा 48 प्रकारे है। एयर इंडिया विमान बेड़े के सभी विमान कारगर हालत में हैं।

(ग) नागर विमानन विभाग का फिल-हाल नये विमान खरीदने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयर लाइन्स दोनों के अपनी क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव हैं। इन कारपोरेशनों द्वारा खरीदे जाने वाले विमानों के प्रकार तथा संख्या का अभी निर्णय किया जाना है।

समाज के गरीब और कमजोर वर्गों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण की योजना

926. श्री केसवराव धोंडगे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में समाज के गरीब, कमजोर और दलित वर्गों को उचित मूल्य पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की नियमित सप्लाई/वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किस प्रकार की योजना बनाई है;

(ख) उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और यदि कोई योजना नहीं है तो उसके कारण हैं; और

(ग) कितने राज्यों में उचित और सस्ते मूल्यों पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख). मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों, सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा योजना आयोग के परामर्श से मंत्रिमंडल के विचार के लिए समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुये ग्राम खपत की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और वितरण के लिए एक योजना बनाई गई है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दरों पर नेहू, चावल, लेवी वाली चीनी, मिट्टी का तेल, सापट कोक तथा नियंत्रित कपड़ा जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति के लिए सभी राज्यों में पद्धति की व्यवस्था है।

नांदेड़ जिले (महाराष्ट्र) में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण

927. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने नांदेड़ जिले में एक हवाई अड्डा बनाया है;

(ख) इस हवाई अड्डे की क्षमता क्या है, वहां क्या क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं और वहां किस-किस प्रकार के विमान उतर सकते हैं;

(ग) क्या इस हवाई अड्डे के विकास के लिए उस स्थान पर विद्यमान होम गार्ड भवन तथा आयुर्वेदिक कालेज को गिराया गया था; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस हवाई अड्डे के विकास के बाद यहां से विमान सेवाएं शुरू करने का है, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी. हां । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने नांदेड़ में एक विमानक्षेत्र का निर्माण किया था ।

(ख) नांदेड़ के विमान क्षेत्र का रन-वे 4100 फुट \times 150 फुट (मेकडम) है जो कि डी० सी० 3 (डकोटा) या इसी प्रकार के विमानों के परिचालन के लिए उपयुक्त है ।

नांदेड़ विमान क्षेत्र पर उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) नांदेड़ में राज्य सरकार के एक भवन को, जिसमें पहले गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेदिक कालेज स्थित था, 1974 में होम गार्ड्स को

प्रशिक्षण केंद्र तथा कार्यालय के रूप में प्रयोग करने के लिए दिया गया था । दिसम्बर, 1975 में, एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर, भवन तथा संचार विभाग, नांदेड़, ने होम गार्ड्स के अधिकारियों से उक्त भवन को खाली करने का अनुरोध किया क्योंकि इसे विमानक्षेत्र का प्रयोग करने वाले विमानों की उड़ान दूरी के अन्तर्गत आने के कारण गिराया जाना था । तदनुसार होम गार्ड्स के अधिकारियों ने उक्त भवन को फरवरी, 1976 में खाली कर दिया तथा एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर को उसका कब्जा दे दिया गया । बाद में उस भवन को गिरा दिया गया ।

(घ) जी नहीं । न तो इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स ने और न ही किसी ग्रैर-अनुमोदित परिचालक ने नांदेड़ के लिए परिचालन करने में कोई रुचि दिखाई है ।

Disposal of Seized Smuggled Articles

928. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount of smuggled items confiscated by the Government since the Janata regime till June, 1978, with details ;

(b) the items which are mostly smuggled into the country ; and

(c) how Government propose to dispose off the contraband articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) Reports received by the Government indicate that smuggled goods worth about Rs. 40.49* crores were seized during the period from the first April, 1977 to the 30th of June, 1978.

(b) The main items smuggled into the country are gold, watches, synthetic fabrics and diamonds.

(c) Manner of disposal of confiscated smuggled goods is indicated below :—

* Figure is provisional.

Gold and Silver :

Deposited in the Government Mint.

Indian and Foreign Currency :

Deposited with the Reserve Bank for crediting to the Government.

Trade goods :

Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicles parts etc. are disposed by auction.

Conveyances :

Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government departments are appropriated departmentally.

Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds :

Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences; cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.

Arms and Ammunition :

(i) Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:—

- Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
- All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).
- Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to CBI for being exhibited in their museum.
- All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public and the ammunition thereto are disposed of by public auction.

(ii) Revolvers/Pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.

Antiquities :

Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or Institutions or, if necessary, by other means.

Mixed items in small lots in the baggage of passengers which are confiscated (other than

notified goods and goods covered by Section 123 of the Customs Act, 1962) :

These items are disposed of by Custom Houses.

Goods of Indian Origin :

Goods of Indian origin other than wild life skins are sold by auction or through retail sale. Wild life skins are disposed of, to educational institutions, museums, army, etc. at token price.

Metallic and Radiant Yarn :

To be sold to weavers cooperative/Associations and to actual users.

Synthetic textiles :

To be re-exported out of India.

Liquor :

To be disposed of to the India Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas and on the usual terms and conditions.

Watches :

To be handed over to the H.M.T.

Electronic goods :

Calculators and tape recorders to be offered to Government departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and universities.

T.V. sets to be sold to hospitals.

Diamonds :

Rough and uncut diamonds to be sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds to be sold for export only.

Perishables :

Perishables such as cigarettes etc. offered immediately after their seizure to J.T.D.C. and Air India.

Extension of I.A. flight No. 285 upto Madras

929. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the hard pressing demand by the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for extending I.A.C. flight No. 285 upto Madras; if so, the present reaction of the Government; and

(b) whether Government propose to start New route from Madras-Car-Nicobar-Port Blair and back?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM, AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received to that effect. The matter is under consideration.

Extension of Air Staff in Andaman Island

930. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Andaman and Nicobar Administration for extension of the Air strip towards Dollygung along with estimate ; if so, what action has been taken if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that in view of the increased traffic the arrangement in the Air Port lounge is inadequate ; and if so, action proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a). Yes, Sir. An estimate for extension of the runway in the north east directions under consideration.

(b) Additional handling facilities and extension to the existing terminal building have been planned.

Price Index of Foodgrains and Eatables

931. **DR. BALDEV PRAKASH** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the retail price index of food grains and eatables in the months of May and June, 1978 and the corresponding months in 1977 ;

(b) whether there is an increase in prices ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-

TION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a). On the basis of consumer price indices for industrial workers and agricultural labourers, the retail price indices for food group, which broadly consists of cereals and products, pulses and products, oils and fats, meat, fish etc., milk and milk products, condiments, vegetables and fruits and other food items, in May, 1977 and May, 1978, the latest month for which data are available, were as under. Separate index Numbers for eatables are not available :—

Retail Price Index Numbers for Food Group

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1960-100)	Price for Industrial Workers	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (Base: 1960-61-100)	Price for Agricultural Labourers
May 1977	May 1978	May 1977	May 1978
339	338	338	332

(b) The above figures indicate that there has been no increase in the retail price indices for food group.

(c) Does not arise.

Licensing Principles for Opium Growers

932. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government take into account factors such as production of opium, the climate of the place, average production and incentives given to producers etc. while laying down licensing principles for opium growers ;

(b) whether it is a fact that licensing principles have many loopholes which can be removed by bringing about some changes therein and for which suggestions have also been made but they have not been removed ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review thoroughly these principles ?

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

Besides these factors, the Government takes into account the following other factors:

- (i) the domestic and international demand of opium for determining the total area to be brought under poppy cultivation;
- (ii) confining of poppy cultivation to contiguous areas so that they are amenable to preventive control;
- (iii) fixation of a minimum qualifying yield so as to minimise chances of dishonesty and inefficiency;
- (iv) relaxation of qualifying yield in respect of cultivators whose crop was damaged by natural calamities in the previous year;

(b) and (c): No, Sir. A departmental conference is convened every year to discuss the licensing principles to be adopted in the light of the aforesaid factors. The views and the suggestions received from the representatives of the public and the poppy cultivators are also discussed in the conference. The recommendations made by the conference are taken into consideration by the Government before framing the licensing principles.

सेवा-निवृत्ति के बाद पेंशन में वृद्धि

932. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों को सेवा-निवृत्ति के बाद पेंशन में वृद्धि करने की मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह राशि क्या है ;
गौर

(ग) इस मांग को कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एन. पटेल) :

(क) पेंशन सूच के संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). ज्योरे बताना अभी समय पूर्व होगा।

Fall in Production of Rubber

934. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been fall in the production of rubber during 1977-78 as compared to previous year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fall in production of natural rubber during 1977-78 as compared to previous year was mainly due to adverse climatic conditions, fairly wide-spread strike of plantation workers in October 1977 and occasional strike for short periods in certain estates during the last quarter of the year.

Proposal to review policy for grant of advance Licences to Exporters having no Export orders in hand

935. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to review the policy for grant of advance licences to exporters having no export orders in hand; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the performances and the new policy on replacement licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b): The proposal to allow Advance (Imprest) import licences to exporters having no export orders in hand, in respect of export products not covered by the Import Policy for Registered Exporters, is under consideration.

Opposition of Bhoothalingam Committee Report by the Trade Unions

936. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of Trade Unions organisations who are completely opposed to Bhoothalingam Committee Report on wages, prices and income?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The following Trade Unions at the national level have so far indicated that they are opposed to the report:—

- (1) Indian National Trade Union Congress
- (2) All India Trade Union Congress
- (3) United Trades Union Congress, Bepin Behari Ganguly Street, Calcutta.
- (4) Bharatiya Majdoor Sangh.
- (5) Centre of Indian Trade Unions.
- (6) United Trade Union Congress, Dharamtalla Street, Calcutta.
- (7) National Front of Indian Trade Unions.

विदेशों में भेजे गए गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल

937. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक विदेशों को देश-वार भेजे गये गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के सदस्यों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या है और उन पर कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) गत सत्रावसान के बाद विदेशों को देश-वार भेजे गये प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के सदस्यों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उन पर अनुमानित कितना खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के लिए सदस्यों को मनोनीत करने के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है

और ज्यों ही उपलब्ध होगी सभा-घटन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Visit of a Team of Senior Officers led by Commerce Secretary to Japan

938. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether a team of senior Officers led by Commerce Secretary, visited Japan to work out details of a long-term programme of economic collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). An Indian delegation led by the Commerce Secretary visited Japan on 12—15 June, 1978 for official level talks with the Japanese Government. These talks were not meant for working out details of any long term programme of economic collaboration. Japan is one of India's most important trading partners but no joint government level review of the problems of bilateral trade had taken place for several years. The talks held in June, 1978 were for such a review and a discussion on the measures required to increase the bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The Indian delegation requested Japan to provide greater access for Indian manufactures and processed goods, particularly engineering and chemical items to the Japanese market and help in the transfer of sophisticated technology to India. It was also suggested that the possibility of Indo-Japanese Joint Ventures in fisheries should be further explored. The Japanese expressed their desire to have closer economic cooperation with India and welcomed Indo-Japanese joint ventures in third countries. They agreed to assist India in developing markets for our non-traditional goods through the agency of the Japanese External Trade Organisation. The Japanese also promised to send a team of experts to explore the possibility of industrial collaboration with India.

Reduction in growth of Tourism due to Prohibition

939. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government's prohibition policy has seriously affected the growth of tourism in the country;

(b) whether it has resulted in the reduction of number of tourists arrived and in the earnings of the hotels situated in the prohibited areas; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). It is too early yet to make an assessment in this regard. However, the tourist arrivals during the period April to June 1978 improved by 17.897 or 14.8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1977.

Supply of Foodgrains, edible oils and pulses

940. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision or have evolved any new policy to increase the supplies of foodgrains, edible oils and pulses as well as to keep the godown safe; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). So far as foodgrains are concerned, the supply position is quite comfortable having regard to the large buffer-stocks of wheat and the requirements of the States are being met in full. The State Governments have been requested to strengthen and expand the public distribution system so as to make food-grains available to the vulnerable sections of the population at reasonable rates. In spite of the fact that huge stocks are kept in CAP Storage (Cover and Plinth) and that the stocks remained in storage for a long period, the losses have been contained within reasonable limits. The Food Corporation of India is keeping a constant watch to ensure that all possible steps are taken to minimise the storage losses.

Regarding edible oils in order to have a comfortable supply position, imports have been liberalised and most oilseeds/oils have been put under the OGL of import. It is proposed to import about 9.5 lakh tonnes of edible oils. The S.T.C. have their own storage capacity and also additional storage capacity is taken on hire. The S.T.C. has plans to expand their own storage capacity. Private traders would also be allowed to import edible oils for direct consumption.

NAFED has been asked to make commercial purchases to build up a buffer stock of 75,000 tonnes for groundnut oil for distribution during the lean season; care being taken to ensure that they operate in a discreet way keeping in view that the prices did not go up appreciably. NAFED has been able to build up stocks of groundnut and groundnut oil equivalent to 13,000 tonnes.

As regards pulses, the Central Government have asked NAFED and NCCF to make larger purchases of rabi pulses by entering the market in a discreet way. They have so far built up stocks of 42,000 tonnes.

A scheme for distribution of refined oil through the public distribution system at retail price of Rs. 7/- per kg. is already under implementation. While foodgrains are being distributed through the fair price shops, the pulses procured by the National level agencies are distributed through co-operatives and State Civil Supplies Corporations.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का मासिक वेतन बढ़ाया जाना

941. श्री सरतकार : क्या बिल यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का मासिक वेतन बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का ध्यान चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा उन्हें उनके मासिक वेतन के प्रतिरिक्त विशेष भत्ता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें बड़ा हुआ महंगाई भत्ता देने का

है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों जिनमें श्रेणी iv (समूह 'घ') कर्मचारी भी शामिल है, का विद्यमान वेतन डॉ० लीस्ले वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है जिसने विभिन्न संघत बातों को ध्यान में रखा जिनमें प्रत्येक पद के कर्तव्य और जिम्मेदारियाँ, किए जाने वाले काम की कठिनाता तथा जटिलता, किये जाने वाले पर्यवेक्षण की मात्रा, निर्धारित दायित्व आदि शामिल थी आयोग ने श्रेणी iv (समूह 'घ') कर्मचारियों के निम्नतम वर्ग के लिए 185-2-193-3-205-द०रो०-3-220 रुपए के वेतनमान की सिफारिश की थी किन्तु, सरकार ने इस वेतनमान को सुधार कर 196-3-220-द०रो०-3-232 करने का निर्णय लिया। ऐसे ही तदनुसूची सुधार समूह 'घ' कर्मचारियों की उच्चतर श्रेणियों के वेतनमानों में भी किए गए इन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में और आगे सुधार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

श्रेणी iv (समूह 'घ') कर्मचारियों में विशेष भत्ते की माँग का कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। (समूह 'घ') कर्मचारियों को बढ़ा कर मंहंगाई भत्ता देने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Inquiry Report on Plane Accident

942. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry report on Boeing plane accident has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to take; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No., Sir. The tenure of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances leading to the accident to

Air India's Boeing 747 aircraft near Bombay on 1-1-1978 has been extended upto 31st August, 1978.

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

Tapping of potential Markets for Tourists in Foreign countries

943. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state that are the names of the foreign countries in which Tourist Offices have been opened by India to tap the potential Markets in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): There are 18 Government of India Tourist Offices abroad in the following countries:—

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Austria | . Vienna |
| 2. Australia | . Perth & Sydney |
| 3. Belgium | . Brussels |
| 4. Canada | . Toronto |
| 5. France | . Paris |
| 6. Italy | . Milan |
| 7. Japan | . Tokyo |
| 8. Kuwait | . Kuwait |
| 9. Singapore | . Singapore |
| 10. Sweden | . Stockholm |
| 11. Switzerland | . Geneva |
| 12. Thailand | . Bangkok |
| 13. U.K. | . London |
| 14. U.S.A. | . New York
Los Angeles
Chicago |
| 15. West Germany | . Frankfurt |

In addition Tourist Promotion Officers attached to some of the above offices are located at Washington, D.C., Miami, Dallas and San Francisco in USA and Tehran (Iran) and Melbourne (Australia) and Osaka (Japan).

Shortage of Pilots for Airbus Aircrafts

944. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI OM PRAKASH
TYAGI :

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines is facing a temporary shortage of pilots for its Airbus aircraft because of the almost instant delivery of the two additional planes the Airlines ordered in March;

(b) if so, whether there are some difficulties in putting existing pilots to the Airbus; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

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

Defective Plane on Morning Flight No. 409 from Delhi to Patna/Ranchi

945. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the morning flight No. 409 from Delhi to Patna and Ranchi was abandoned on 19th May, 1978 because of some defect in the plane;

(b) whether it was resumed at 3 p.m. in the afternoon by the same plane which again developed serious trouble and had to return to the airport with passengers gasping for breath and the cabin overheated; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken for putting the plane to flight without checking its fitness?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The flight was delayed due to the failure of the auxiliary power unit.

(b) No, Sir. A different aircraft resumed the flight at 1445 hours but had to return to the base due to pressurisation failure. The aircraft provided with automatic supply of oxygen to passengers in the event of pressurisation failure were made use of by the passengers. In such cases, there is some unavoidable discomfort to passengers and the cabin pressure also goes up to some extent. However, safety is not affected.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Impact of gold auction scheme on prices of gold

946. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government's gold auction scheme has brought any impact on the prices of gold in the country; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reduction in the price of gold or pegging the price of gold at a particular level is not the objective of Government's gold sales policy. The sale of gold by the Government has been designed as an economic measure to supplement preventive measures in tackling the evil of smuggling of gold. The sale has discouraged smuggling of gold into the country. The gold prices in India have shown some tendency to fall since the commencement of the gold sale operations in spite of the rising trend in international prices.

Dismissal of Employees of Super Bazar, New Delhi

947. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees of Super Bazar, New Delhi have been thrown out of service; and

(b) if so, the strength category-wise as on 1st April, 1977 and on 30th June, 1978 and the number of persons dismissed and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Proposal to Streamline the Departments of Customs and Excise

948. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to streamline the departments of Excise and Customs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) and (b) Streamlining of the Department of Customs and Central Excise is a continuing process. Various steps have been taken in this regard in the recent past and more are underway. A comprehensive Central Excise Bill to replace the existing Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, is in the process of being drafted. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament is also expected to look into some important aspects of the functioning of the Department and make recommendations which could be taken into consideration while drafting the Bill.

बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताएं

949. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये कदाचारों और विभिन्न प्रकार की अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में अब तक कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी शिकायतें संघों, कर्मचारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों की ओर से मिली हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा प्राप्त शिकायतों का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध, जिनके बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं, जांच की है और यदि हां, तो जांच किन एजेंसियों से कराई गई है तथा जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुलकिकारडल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). दिसम्बर, 1975 से, सरकार को बैंक नोट प्रेस कर्मचारी संघ, देवास और सर्व श्री

राजय सिंह, राजकुमार कपूर और पी० सी० जोशी नामक बैंक नोट प्रेस के कर्मचारियों से कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिनमें नियुक्तियों और पदोन्नतियों के मामले में अनियमितताओं के आरोप लगाए गए हैं इन आरोपों की विभागीय जांच कराई गई और इनको निराधार पाया गया। इन तीन कर्मचारियों के मामलों को कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद के रूप में लिया गया और इनको सनहोते के लिए ले लिया गया और इस समय ये मामले श्रमिक तंत्र अथवा औद्योगिक अधिकरण के पास न्याय निर्णय के लिए पड़े हैं। निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा अभी की जा रही है।

अप्रैल, 1977 से, बैंक नोट प्रेस के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध खरीदारी आदि के मामलों में कदाचारों और अनियमितताओं की शिकायतें मिली हैं। भ्रमण में विलम्ब के सम्बन्ध में की गई कुछ गुप्तनाम शिकायतों की विभागीय जांच कराई गई परन्तु उनमें कुछ सार नहीं पाया गया। खरीद दारी आदि में अनियमितताओं आदि से सम्बन्धित कुछ अन्य शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है। इस अवस्था में इन शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में बिस्तार से कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा।

James Raj Committee Report on Public Sector Banks

950. SHRI P. K. KODIVAN : SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the James Raj Committee on the Public Sector Banks has submitted an Interim Report to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations thereof;

(c) Government's decision thereon; and

(d) what benefits will be borrowers get in the light of the recommendations of the said Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The James Raj Committee, which was appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to study the functioning of Public Sector Banks, submitted its Final Report to the Reserve Bank in April, 1978.

(b) to (d). The recommendations contained in the Report are under examination in the Reserve Bank.

Rupceisation of sterling tea companies

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

(a) whether the examination of the cases of rupceisation of Sterling tea companies has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the progress so far made and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Indianisation proposals of 21 sterling tea plantation companies, including outright sale in two cases, have so far been approved. The number of cases of sterling tea plantation companies still to be settled is 35. Of these, 27 cases are in an advanced stage of consideration and will be finalised shortly. The remaining 28 cases are also expected to be completed within the next few months.

Merger of D.A. with basic pay of Central Government Employees

932. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:**

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

SHRI V. G. HANDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the talks between the representatives of the Government and the Central Government employees in the Joint Consultative Machinery failed on the question of merger of whole or part of the D.A. with basic pay as payable to these employees upto the price index level of 272 as contemplated in the Third Pay Commission Report;

(b) if so, the details of the differences that remained unresolved; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to come to a settlement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A demand had been made by the Staff Side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery for the merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees upto the index average level of 272 with pay at least for retirement benefits. This was recently discussed with the Staff Side of the Standing Committee of the National Council but no agreement could be reached. The demand will now be referred to Arbitration.

Aid from Sweden

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

(a) whether Sweden has recently agreed to extend a grant of Rs. 50.37 crores (Skr. 270 million) in aid of India;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) whether Governments have also agreed to write off all debts due from India; if so, the total extent of the write off?

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

(b) The entire amount of assistance is on a grant basis. A part of this assistance amounting to Skr. 100 million (Rs. 18.66 crores) is tied to imports from Sweden, while of the balance, Skr. 65 million (Rs. 12.12 crores) is for Technical Assistance, and the remainder is for imports from any country of the world.

(c) The Government of Sweden has agreed to cancel all debts on development credits outstanding as on 30th June, 1978. All financial obligation on the part of Government of India as regards repayment of principal and payment of interest and service charges under the past development credits shall stand extinguished. The Swedish Government shall convey to the Indian Government before 1st October, 1978 the total amount of the financial obligations thus waived. However, the tentative estimate of the debts that have been cancelled is Rs. 100.74 crores (Skr. 540 million).

Enquiry into escape of Dr. Dharama Teja

954. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry is being made into the circumstances of escape of Dr. Dharama Teja by the Air India Planes illegally; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) An enquiry is being made by the Indian Tax Department. Dr. Dharama Teja did not travel by an Air India plane.

(b) The result will be known after the case is enquired into.

Escape of Dr. Dharm Teja on Air Ticket from abroad

955. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Dharm Teja managed to get an air ticket from abroad endorsed on American Air bus and left on his own passport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he was to pay a huge income tax amount to Government; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the reaction of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) It is understood that Dr. Teja had obtained an air ticket issued by M/s Iberian Airways. This ticket was subsequently endorsed by M/s Air India in favour of M/s PAN AM.

Dr. Teja was in possession of a valid passport on the date of his departure from India;

(b) Income-tax arrears due from Dr. Teja as on 31-3-1977 amounted to Rs. 4.87 crores.

(c) Dr. Teja left India without obtaining a tax clearance certificate. Accordingly the Income-tax Department has issued a show cause notice under Section 230(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, to the carrier, namely M/s Pan American World Airways for carrying Dr. Teja without a tax clearance certificate. Show cause notice under Section 230(2) of the I.T. Act, 1961 has also been issued to M/s

Air India as it had endorsed the ticket in favour of M/s PAN AM.

Import of Edible Oils by STC

956. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the import of edible oils during 1976 and 1977;

(b) what are the details regarding import of edible oils during the year 1977-78; and

(c) whether State Trading Corporation of India which had been earlier asked to import has again been asked to import edible oils and if so, the details regarding the quantity of each edible oil being imported during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Import of edible oils by the STC is given below:—

Year (Jan.- December)	Quantity (in M. Ts.)
1976	1,76,343
1977	5,77,956

(b) The various types of oils imported by STC during 1977-78 are as follows:

Oil	Quantity (in M. Ts.)
Soyabean oil	3,83,570
Rapeseed oil	1,02,848
Palm oil	64,024
Groundnut oil	17,310
TOTAL	5,67,752

(c) The STC has been and continues to be the agency to import edible oils on Government account, both for supply to vanaspati industry and direct consumption. The STC would import requisite quantities of edible oils during the current financial year also to ensure free availability of this essential commodity.

Loans granted to Goldsmiths for Rehabilitation

957. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to write off the balance of loans granted to the goldsmiths for their rehabilitation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A decision has been taken by the Government of India to order general write off of the outstanding amounts of rehabilitation loans granted to State/Union Territory Governments for relending to goldsmiths. This decision has been taken in view of the inability to repay the loans by the goldsmiths and difficulties expressed by some of the State Governments in effecting recoveries.

The Government of India have already issued instructions on 21-6-1978 to State/Union Territory Governments to issue orders for general write off of outstanding balance of rehabilitation loans due from goldsmiths. The Government of India will in turn write off outstanding balances of the loans advanced to the State/Union Territory Governments for this purpose.

The relief measure now ordered by the Government of India would cost the exchequer about Rs. 57 crores and the measures is expected to benefit a large number of goldsmiths.

Public feelings over Bhoothalingam Committee Report

958. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of public feelings over Bhoothalingam report ;

(b) if so, whether Government will shelve the report ; and

(c) if not, whether they agree with the demand of trade unions to scrap that report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The Government is aware of the reaction of various sections of the public to the report.

(b) and (c) . The report is under examination.

Export-Import Policy

959. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new export-import policy that was announced in May last, underwent many changes between its announcement and final publication for the public;

(b) if so, what were the changes ;

(c) whether these changes meant any substantial change in the policy as announced ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir. The total number of amendments carried out within 15 days of the announcement of Import-Export Policy for 1978-79 on 3rd April, 1978 was only 17. Of these all except three, were either for correcting printing errors or inadvertent omissions. The other three relating to export of yarn, knitwear (woollen and mixed) and footwear amendments, in the nature of clarifications only. None of these amendments amounted to a basic change in the Import-Export Policy in force from 3rd April, 1978. (The Import-Export Policy for 1978-79 was announced on 3rd April, 1978).

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

Auctioned Gold for Self employed Goldsmiths.

960. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the gold auctions held so far ;

(b) whether they helped in bringing down the prices of gold and stopping smuggling in gold ; and

(c) steps taken to see that the auctioned gold reaches the self-employed goldsmiths in different parts of the country for making ornaments etc.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) :

(a) Details of the six gold auctions so far held are furnished in the table below :

S. No.	Date of auction	No. of bids accepted	Quantity (in kgs.)	Average price (Rs. per 10 gms.)	Total value of accepted bids. (Rs. in crores)
1	3-5-78	229	492.6	633	3.12
2	16-5-78	659	1559.4	635	10.07
3	31-5-78	602	1220.4	636	7.91
4	14-6-78	1002	1504.9	644	9.69
5	28-6-78	1193	1618.9	646	10.47
6	12-7-78	1100	1520.44	645	9.2

(b) Reduction in the price of gold or pegging the price of gold at a particular level is not the objective of the Government's gold sales policy. The objective is to check smuggling by making available some supplies of gold through legal channel.

The sale has discouraged large scale gold smuggling into the country. The gold prices in India have also shown some tendency to fall since the commencement of gold sales operations in spite of the rising trend in international prices.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to ensure that gold sold by the Reserve Bank of India also reaches self-employed goldsmiths:

(i) The Government has imposed a ban on 2-6-78 on the sale of gold purchase from Reserve Bank of India auctions by one dealer to other licensed dealers. However, such gold can be sold only to certified goldsmiths upto 100 grammes at a time for making ornaments etc. or may be used by the licensed dealers themselves in the making etc. of ornaments.

(ii) Certified goldsmiths not exceeding five in number are permitted to submit joint bids in the Reserve Bank of India auctions.

(iii) A scheme for the sale of gold at fixed price to gold smiths at selected centres in the country, in between Reserve Bank of India auctions, is under the consideration of the Government.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

961. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange reserves as on 30th June, 1978.

(b) their breakup under various heads, such as, private remittances, tourism, income from investments abroad, etc., and

(c) whether there is any proposal to use our foreign exchange reserves to bring down inflation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) India's foreign exchange reserves as on 30th June, 1978 amounted to Rs. 4518.48 crores.

(b) The details of India's external transactions which could provide information under various heads such as private remittances, tourism, income from investments abroad, etc. would become available only with the compilation of balance of payments data by the Reserve Bank of India. So far these data are available only upto end June, 1976 and have been published in March, 1978 issue of Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

(c) The Government, with a view to containing inflationary pressures in the economy, has been pursuing an active policy of utilising a part of the foreign exchange reserves to facilitate selective imports of items of mass consumption like

vegetable oils, pulses, raw cotton and other textile fibres etc. which are in short supply, and to augment domestic availability through imports to meet critical shortages which emerged in certain vital items like aluminium, Cement, coking coal etc.

Procurement of Pulses and Edible Oils

962. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI S. S. SOMANI :
SHRI D. B. PATIL :

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

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to procure as part of the public distribution system with buffer stocks of pulses;

(b) whether some procurement had also been done in edible oils ;

(c) what are the details regarding the import of edible oils through private parties and the State Trading Corporation; and

(d) what arrangements have been made regarding the distribution of pulses, edible oils and vanaspathi to make them easily available to the common people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) Regarding pulses, import possibilities are negligible. In a situation of tight supply position, buffer stocking out of internal supplies would not be possible, and it would further push up the prices. In view of this, NAFED and NCCF have been asked to enter the market in a discreet way and build up some stocks of pulses as part of their commercial operations. Between them, they have built a stock of about 42,000 tonnes of rabi pulses.

(b) Government have arranged for the import of requisite quantities of edible oils to bridge the gap between supply and demand. NAFED has on Government account, built up a stock of about 13,000 tonnes of groundnut oil from out of internal procurement.

(c) Import of edible oils upto 3-7-1978 at Bombay port on private trader's account during the oil year was 4,32,077

tonnes. STC had imported 5,67,752 tonnes of oils during 1977-78.

(d) Distribution of refined rapeseed oil at a retail price of Rs. 7/- per kg. through licensed fair price shops is already under implementation. Vanaspathi is freely available at fair prices. In regard to pulses, the stocks built up by NAFED and NCCF are distributed through co-operatives and State Civil Supplies Corporations.

Memorandum from Goldsmiths Association

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

(a) whether a delegation of Goldsmiths Association has submitted memorandum to Government suggesting that Gold should be made available to the goldsmiths and to the common people at 'proper price' and smuggling in gold should be brought down by selling gold ;

(b) whether the Goldsmiths Sangh has also opposed the sale of gold by tenders system and demanded that the gold should be sold to goldsmiths and to the people through the creation of suitable machinery; and

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

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

(c) The main demand of the Goldsmiths' Associations is that gold should be sold to them at fixed price from various centres in the country. The following steps have been taken by the Government to meet the demand of the goldsmiths.

(i) By an Order issued by the Gold Control Administration, dated 2-6-78, a ban has been imposed on inter-deal sales in R.B.I. gold. Dealers who purchase gold in R.B.I. auctions can sell such gold only to certified goldsmiths upto 100 grammes at a time or convert such gold themselves into ornaments for sale.

(ii) Groups of goldsmiths not exceeding five in number have been permitted to submit combined bids in the fortnightly auctions conducted by the R.B.I.

(iii) Co-operative Societies of goldsmiths holding valid licences under the Gold Control Act have been made eligible to participate in the auction.

(iv) A scheme for the sale of gold in small quantities to goldsmiths at fixed prices in between the R. B. I. auctions from selected centres in the country, is under the consideration of the Government,

Commission made payable to M/s. Hinduja Brothers

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that in relation to a loan obtained from Iran for the Kudremukh Project, a huge commission amounting to nearly two million dollars was made payable to M/s Hinduja Brothers or companies and concerns associated with or controlled by them ;

(b) whether the said Hinduja Brothers have opened an account in Iran in the joint names of Ashoka Trading Company belonging to one of the family members of the erstwhile Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's family ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said Hinduja Brothers are having a concern called Ashoka Trading Company in U.K. to which funds were transferred from Iran and from which account a sum of Rs. 2 crores was withdrawn in pound sterling and paid to Saniy Gandhi in the first quarter of 1977 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government have no information on these matters.

Sale and Purchase of foreign assets

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he received an intimation from a Member of Parliament stating that there are lot of mal-practices in the sale and purchase of foreign assets in the matter of dilution of equities for compliance with FERA.

(b) whether it was suggested that all the equities which are being offered by foreign companies for sale should only be purchased by Government and after that these may either be retained by the Government or sold to the highest bidders in India which will prevent blackmarket in foreign exchange and also use of black money;

(c) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid malpractices have intensified very recently ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. A reply was sent to the Hon'ble Member explaining the policy being followed with regard to the mode of dis-investment/dilution of foreign shareholding under the FERA (copy attached) and pointing out that there is hardly any scope under this policy for the alleged malpractice. In view of this, it was also pointed out that the Government do not see the need for making purchases of all the foreign shareholding and auctioning it later nor would it be a desirable or practicable proposition.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

A Note on the policy followed with regard to the dilution of foreign shareholding under FERA

According to the directives given to foreign companies operating in India under FERA they have to dilute their non-resident shareholding to 74% or 51% or 40% depending on the nature and character of their activities. Foreign branches operating in India will have to convert themselves into Indian companies in which the foreign shareholding should not exceed the stipulated level.

2. The dilution of the foreign shareholding is brought about either by disinvestment of the foreign shareholding or by fresh issue of shares to Indian residents or by a suitable mixture of both depending on the circumstances of each case.

3. The policy followed with regard to the mode of dis-investment/dilution of foreign shareholding is as follows:

(1) Public issue:

The first preference is for the placement of the shares (whether they arise out of dis-investment of the foreign shareholding or by fresh issue or by a mixture of both) on the market for subscription by the public through a prospectus. In the case of foreign branches converting themselves into Indian companies, the Indianisation is necessarily to be brought about by the issue of the shares of the Indian company to the public. The placement of shares on the market for public subscription is also insisted upon in the case of companies which are today not listed on the Stock Exchange, but which will become listed companies as a result of the public subscription.

(2) Rights issue :

If the foreign companies concerned are already listed on the Stock Exchange and

their Indian shareholding is already widely dispersed, the shares are offered to the existing Indian resident shareholders of the company as a "rights issue." The scope for making a suitable reservation of shares for allotment to the public financial institutions is also considered together with a rights issue.

(3) *Mixture of public and rights issue :*

If the shares being offered are of a sufficiently large magnitude, or if the company is to be listed on the Stock Exchange, then a suitable mixture of rights and public issue is prescribed.

(4) *Reservation for employees :*

In all cases, a reasonable reservation of shares is made for the employees of the company or of the group of companies, subject to the stipulations that allotment per individual will not exceed 200 shares (of Rs. 10/- each) and the shares will not be transferable for a period of 2 years.

(5) *Sale through the Stock Exchange :*

If the number of shares is small, the sale is permitted through the Stock Exchange within a stipulated ceiling price.

(6) *Sale to other major shareholder :*

If the company consists of only two or few shareholders, and the transaction involves the transfer of the shareholding to the Indian promoter of the companies, then the transaction is permitted as it does not involve sale to any outside party and/or change in the management of the company. Such approvals under FERA are, however, subject to any further approvals that may be required under the Companies Act/MRTP Act in the ordinary course.

(7) *Allotment to business associates :*

If the company so desires, a very small allotment of the shares is made for the business associates of the company, subject to the stipulations that allotment in an individual case will not exceed 200 shares and the shares will not be transferable for a period of 2 years.

4. Thus, the disinvestment/dilution of foreign shareholding is brought about by offer of shares to the public through prospectus, rights issue to the existing Indian

resident shareholders and firm allotment to the public financial institutions, employees and business associates, except in those cases where the transaction involves the disinvestment of the foreign shareholding to the Indian promoter/partner within the company. The sale of foreign shareholding, especially of substantial or controlling block of shareholding to an outside party through private arrangement is not permitted.

Accident claims preferred against G.I.C. disposed of by Tribunals

966. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of cases registered and disposed of during 1975-77 in the motor accident claim preferred against General Insurance Corporation by Tribunals in different States and towns in India;

(b) the number of cases pending as on 31st December, 1977;

(c) the number of cases registered and disposed of during the said period by the Alipore Tribunal, Calcutta;

(d) the number of claims pending in Alipore Tribunal, Calcutta as on 31st December, 1977; and

(e) Whether Government propose to expedite disposal of claims?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). The information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(d) Number of pending claims is 1513.

(e) While Insurance Companies make all out efforts to settle the claims expeditiously, some time is taken in gathering the information relating to accidents for the purpose of determining the legal liability of the insured and the amount of claim payable under the insurance policy. In the case of motor accidents involving third parties, large number of claimants do not accept settlement offered by the insurance companies and preferred to seek awards from the Motor Accidents Claim Tribunals set up under the Motor Vehicles Act and this process necessarily takes time. However, the insurance companies render very possible assistance to the Tribunals in expediting the disposal of claims.

Inspection of First National City Bank's Record by Reserve Bank Inspectors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank Inspectors have recently inspected the first National City Bank's records and have unearthed many unauthorised details initiated by the Bank which has violated Exchange Control regulations, Export Subsidy Rules, accounting procedure and also misused huge funds issued in the name of 'expenses'; and

(b) if so, fullest details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported in this connection that they are investigating a complaint from the First National City Bank Employees Association that the City Bank has been evading income-tax issuing fictitious fixed deposit receipt, etc. These investigations are in progress.

The Reserve Bank are expected to take appropriate action in the light of its findings.

Appointment of Top Officials in Public Sector Undertakings

968. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : SHRI BHAGAT RAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appointments of top officials in the public sector undertakings are made in consultation with their administrative Ministries; and

(b) if so, whether there have been any violations of the procedure ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The appointments to the posts of part-time Chairmen, full-time Chairmen, Managing Directors and full-time Directors on the Boards of Directors of Central Government Companies are made by Government in the concerned administrative Ministry. In deciding the matter, Government obtains the recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

(b) Does not arise.

Assessment of wealth-Tax and Income-tax of Shri Ved Prakash and Shrimati Krishna Rani of Messrs Himco Laboratories, Sonapat

969. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred question 6752 on the 14th April, 1978 regarding the Capital investment of M/s HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat. (Haryana) and state:

(a) whether Shri Ved Prakash, (shown at serial No. 2) has been assessed to wealth tax, if so, since when;

(b) what has been the year-wise value of his wealth and the amount of tax paid by him year-wise upto date;

(c) whether Smt. Krishna Rani (shown at serial No. 1) has been paying wealth-tax or income-tax, if so, since when;

(d) what has been the year-wise assessment of both these taxes on her upto date; and

(e) what has been the year-wise value of wealth disclosed by her for the purpose of assessment of wealth-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLA) : (a) Shri Ved Prakash has not been assessed to wealth-tax.

(b) Not applicable in view of what has been stated in (a) above.

(c) Smt. Krishna Rani has been paying both income-tax and wealth-tax since assessment year 1968-69.

(d) Year-wise assessments of income-tax and wealth-tax are as under : —

Assessment Year	Income assessed	Tax	Wealth assessed	Tax
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1968-69	18,810	2224	1,30,270	151
1969-70	15,500	1567	1,52,140	261
1970-71	16,080	1491	1,70,620	353
1971-72	15,740	1672	1,17,200	172
1972-73	17,130	1886	1,41,640	1416
1973-74	15,430	1467	62,700	..
1974-75	16,370	1831	1,24,700	1247
1975-76	27,400	5159	1,51,800	1518
1976-77 } 1977-78 }	Not assessed as yet.			

(c) The wealth disclosed in the wealth-tax returns is as under :—

Assessment year	Wealth returned.
1968-69	1,33,365/-
1969-70	1,53,675/--
1970-71	1,65,465/-
1971-72	1,17,195/-
1972-73	1,41,640/-
1973-74	62,660/-
1974-75	1,24,700/-
1975-76	1,51,800/-
1976-77 } 1977-78 }	Returns not yet filed though notices under sec. 14(a) calling upon to file the same were served on 13-12-1976 and 7-10-1977.

मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के लिए पर्याप्त विमान सेवा

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

(क) क्या अंतरिक विमान उड़ानों को बढ़ाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या विमान सेवाओं की दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान अत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन राज्यों की प्रगति में बाधा का एक कारण वहाँ अपर्याप्त विमान सेवा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुंडरीतल कौशिक) : (क) देशीय मार्ग जाल पर वर्तमान विमान यातायात की आवश्यकताएँ काफी पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी की जा रही हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). किसी भी स्थान/क्षेत्र के लिए विमान सेवाएँ सामान्यतया ऐसे स्थानों की विमान यातायात सम्भावनाओं का भंडाखा लगाने के बाद ही शुरू की जाती हैं ।

अफीम उत्पादकों की समस्याएं

971. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ओपियम प्रोडर एसोसियेशन, प्रतापगढ़ (राजस्थान) तथा ओपियम प्रोडर्स एसोसियेशन मनासा जिला मधेरी (मध्य प्रदेश) की ओर से अफीम उत्पादकों को हो रही विभिन्न कठिनाइयों के बारे में जापन दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें क्या मुख्य मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रसन्न) : (क) सरकार को अफीम उत्पादक सब, मनासा (म० प्र०) से दिनांक 10-10-77 का एक जापन और अफीम उत्पादक कृषक संघ, प्रतापगढ़ (राजस्थान) से भी दिनांक 28-4-78 का एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). दोनों जापनों में उठाये गये प्रश्न और सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही नीचे दी गई है :—

उठाया गया प्रश्न

की गयी कार्यवाही

1. काश्तकारों द्वारा दी जाने वाली अफीम का खरीद मूल्य 300 रु० प्रति कि०ग्रा० किया जाना चाहिए।

2. जिन काश्तकारों की फसल पादप रोगों और दैवी प्रकोपों के कारण बरबाद हो गयी हो उनके सम्बन्ध में लाइसेंस देने संबंधी सिद्धान्तों में ढील दी जानी चाहिए।

3. नये काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस जारी करने की कार्यविधि सरल बनायी जानी चाहिए।

4. काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस देते समय काश्तकारों के पिछले कार्य निष्पादन को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए।

सरकार ने फसल मौसम 1977-78 के लिये अफीम की खण्ड-दर आधारित कीमत को, फसल मौसम 1976-77 में अदा की गयी कीमत से, लगभग 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया है।

फसल मौसम 1977-78 के लिए लाइसेंस देने संबंधी सिद्धान्तों में उन काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस जारी करने की आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गयी थी, जिनकी फसल, फसल मौसम 1976-77 में क्षतिग्रस्त हो गयी थी।

जिस तरीका से नये काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस जारी किये जाने चाहिए, उसके बारे में कोई निश्चित मुसाम नहीं दिये गये हैं। लेकिन विद्यमान कार्यविधि संतोषजनक ढंग से चल रही प्रतीत होती है।

काश्तकारों को उनके पिछले कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं और पिछले फसल मौसम में उनके द्वारा दी गयी अफीम की मात्रा, लाइसेंस की पात्रता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण संगत कारक है।

उठाया गया प्रश्न

की गयी कार्यवाही

5. अफीम का अंतिम वर्गीकरण काश्तकारों की मौजूदगी में किया जाना चाहिए।
वर्तमान में अफीम का अंतिम वर्गीकरण काश्तकारों की मौजूदगी में तौल केन्द्रों पर किया जाता है। काश्तकार को अफीम के 90 प्रतिशत मूल्य का भुगतान तत्काल कर दिया जाता है। और बाकी रकम का भुगतान कारखाने में अंतिम वर्गीकरण के बाद किया जाता है। परीक्षण—मुविधाओं, की व्यवस्था, जिनमें बहुत सारे उपकरणों की जरूरत होती है, सभी तौल केन्द्रों पर नहीं की जा सकती है और न ही परीक्षण के समय किसान से अफीम कारखाने में जाकर मौजूद रहने की आशा ही की जा सकती है।
6. काश्तकारों को भुगतान नकद की बजाय मुआव की जांच की जा रही है।
चैक से किया जाना चाहिए।
7. अफीम लंबरदारों का काम ग्राम पंचायतों को मुआव की जांच की जा रही है।
सौंपा जाना चाहिये।
8. अफीम की काश्त के लाइसेंस एक समिति द्वारा जारी किये जाने चाहिए जिसमें संबंधित विधायक और कृषकों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हों।
मुआव की जांच की जा रही है।
9. पोस्ट की भूसी पर नियंत्रण, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाना चाहिए।
10. अफीम पर विक्रय/खरीद कर की दरें तीनों अफीम उत्पादक-राज्यों में सामान होनी चाहिए।

ये दोनों प्रश्न राज्य सरकार से संबंधित हैं।

Memorandum Regarding Replacement of Gold Auction system

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

(a) whether Bombay Bullion Association in a memorandum to the Government suggested the replacement of the present system of auction of gold; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Bombay Bullion Association in their representation dated 3rd July, 1978 while welcoming the Government's gold sales policy, have suggested certain improvements in the existing scheme for the sale of gold and recommended certain further steps under the Gold (Control) Act for the success of the scheme and attainment of the Government's policy objectives.

(b) On the basis of review of results of the auctions so far conducted and experience gained, changes are made in the methods of sales. A scheme for the sale of gold at a fixed price to goldsmiths at selected centres in the country, in between R.B. I. auctions, is also contemplated.

Boycott of Gold Auction by Goldsmiths of Bombay

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

(a) whether the goldsmiths of Bombay boycotted the fourth gold auction; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A section of the goldsmiths of Bombay staged a demonstration before the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay on 14-6-78 when the 4th auction of the gold

was being held. The representatives of the Association met the Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India and submitted a memorandum. The main demand contained in the memorandum was for direct sale of gold to goldsmiths at fixed prices.

Government has taken the following steps to meet the demand of goldsmiths :—

(i) By an Order issued by the Gold Control Administrator dated 2-6-78, a ban has been imposed on inter-dealer transactions in R.B.I. gold. Dealers who purchase gold in R.B.I., auctions can sell such gold only to certified goldsmiths upto 100 grammes at a time or themselves convert such gold into ornaments for sale.

(ii) Groups of goldsmiths not exceeding five in number have been permitted to submit combined bids in the fortnightly auctions conducted by the Reserve Bank of India.

(iii) Co-operative societies of goldsmiths holding valid licences under the Gold Control Act, have been made eligible to participate in the auctions.

(iv) A scheme for the sale of gold in small quantities to goldsmiths at fixed prices in between the R.B.I. auctions, from selected centres in the country, is under the consideration of the Government.

Submission of report on wages, incomes and prices

974. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA :
SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :
SHRI C. R. MAHATA :
SHRI AMARROY PRADHAN :
SHRI UGRASEN :
SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI :
SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study group on wages, incomes and prices headed by Shri Bhoothalingam has submitted its reports;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) The detailed list of recommendations is at Appendix C of the Report, which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Report is under examination.

Purchase of Bidi Tobacco by Co-operatives and Bidi Manufacturers

975. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :**
SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA :

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

(a) whether some co-operatives and bidi manufacturers have approached the Government to grant some credit for the purchase of bidi tobacco in order to relieve the distress of tobacco growers ;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to purchase bidi tobacco to help the farmers ?

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

(a) During the discussions held with the representatives of growers of bidi tobacco, co-operatives and other agencies purchasing bidi tobacco and bidi manufacturers during May-June, 1978, it was indicated that availability of credit was acting as constraint in larger purchases of bidi tobacco.

(b) The Government is prepared to assist in relieving credit problems if any, of such co-operative or state units who intend to purchase additional quantities of tobacco, over and above their normal

purchases, direct from the tobacco growers. The underlying idea is that these agencies may purchase tobacco according to their own commercial judgement and at prices higher than those to be given by National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED) under its purchase operation indicated in reply to part (c) below, which it has undertaken to relieve the distress of the growers.

(c) NAFED have already been asked to buy 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco, including bidi tobacco, to help the farmers.

Accommodation and Tariff Rates for Janata Hotel at Delhi

976. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of accommodation tariff etc. of the Janata Hotel being built in Delhi;

(b) whether there are proposals to have such Janata Hotels in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) The 1250-bed Janata Hotel (Ashoka Yatri Niwas) in New Delhi, which is expected to be commissioned in phases during 1980-81, will consist of 505 double bedded rooms and 60 four bedded family rooms with attached toilets. In addition, there will be a restaurant-cum-coffee shop, a speciality restaurant, a shopping arcade, tourist information offices and a recreation room. The initial tariff for the standard room and special categories will be so adjusted as to give an average tariff of Rs. 18/- per bed per day.

(b) and (c). Apart from Delhi, the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages the construction of Janata Hotels in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The allocations for each of these hotels will be made after detailed schemes in respect of each unit are finalised, dependent on resources available.

UNDP Assistance to India

977. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The quantum of UNDP assistance to India during 1972-76 cycle together with the details of projects and aid ; and

(b) the tentative UNDP assistance proposals for 1977-81 cycle ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) : The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had approved an Indicative planning Figures of \$ 50 million for the first five year cycle 1973-1976. Out of this an amount of \$ 39 million was spent upto the end of 1976 on UNDP-assisted projects in sectors such as agriculture, irrigation and power, industry and minerals, transport and communications, education, scientific research, electronics, foreign trade, labour welfare and craftsmanship.

The unspent balance of \$ 11 million has been carried over and added to the Indicative Planning Figures of \$ 97 million approved for India for the second five year cycle 1977-1981. Thus the total UNDP assistance that is available for the five year period 1977-1981 is \$ 108 million. As against this amount of \$ 108 million, approved commitments on on-going projects amount to \$ 68 million and projects envisaging UNDP input of \$ 13 million are pending approval with UNDP. This leaves a balance of \$ 27 million for fresh programming for the period 1977-1981 for which projects are being identified.

चाय, मिठाई और चीनी से बनाई जाने वाली अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

978. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि गत वर्ष की तुलना में चाय वर्ष के दौरान चीनी के मूल्यों में भारी कमी हुई है तथापि मिठाइयों, चाय और चीनी से बनाई जाने वाली अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने और मिठाई, चाय आदि के मूल्य नीचे लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार बोसल) : (क) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों

द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार गत एक वर्ष के दौरान मिठाई और चाय के मूल्यों में भ्रामती पर कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, हालांकि कुछ स्थानों पर सुजी, मीठा, दूध, ची, दालों, चाय-पत्ती और शुष्क मेवों जैसी कुछ अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के कारण उनके मूल्यों में थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) चाय और मिठाई तथा चीनी से बनी अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। उनके मूल्यों को उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा कर ही संयत रखा जा सकता है।

ब्रिटिश एयर वेज द्वारा विमान किराया घटाये जाने पर भारतीय विमान सेवाओं पर कुप्रभाव

979. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ब्रिटिश एयरवेज ने अपने किराये की दर घटा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका भारतीय विमान सेवाओं पर कैसा प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ग) इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पलाल कौशिक) : (क) ब्रिटिश एयरवेज ने हाल ही में एक तरफ यूके, पोलैण्ड, फ्रांस, इटली, बेल्जियम तथा जेकोस्लोवाकिया और दूसरी तरफ भारत के बीच भ्रमण किराये (एक्सकॉर्शन फेयर) लागू किये हैं।

(ख) एयर इंडिया ने भी बीसे ही एनजिन फेयर वाला कर दिये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सोने का मूल्य कम करने के लिए सोने की बिस्की

980. श्री धनन्तराम जाधवबाब :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नीलाम से सोना बेचने का निर्णय इसलिए लिया गया था कि सोने की तस्करी रुक जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पहला नीलाम किस तारीख को हुआ, और उस तारीख को बम्बई के खुले बाजार में प्रति 10 ग्राम सोने का विक्रय मूल्य क्या था और नीलाम से बेचे गये प्रति 10 ग्राम सोने का औसत मूल्य क्या रहा और कितना सोना नीलाम किया गया ;

(ग) ऐसे नीलाम रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इच्छित तारीखों को किये गये और इन तारीखों को प्रति 10 ग्राम सोने का विक्रय मूल्य क्या था और बैंक ने खरीददारों को प्रति 10 ग्राम सोना कितने औसत मूल्य पर बेचा; और

(घ) यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सोने के मूल्य नहीं गिरे हैं क्या सोने के मूल्य में गिरावट लाने के लिए सोना बेचने का कोई ढंग सरकार के विचारधीन है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० देवेन) :

(क) सरकार की तरफ से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नीलामियों के माध्यम से सोना बेचने का फैसला सरकार द्वारा एक वार्षिक उपाय के रूप में किया गया जिससे विदेश से भारत में होने वाले सोने के तस्करी आयात की बुराई को रोकने के निमित्त निवारक उपायों को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा सके।

(ख) तथा (ग). इसका ज्वारा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्र० सं०	नीलामों की तारीख	बम्बई में सोने का मूल्य (र० 10 ग्राम)	औसत मूल्य जिस पर सोना बेचा गया (र० 10 ग्राम)	बेचे गये सोने की मात्रा (किलोग्राम में)
1	2	3	4	5
1	3-5-78	690	633	492.6
2	16-5-78	700	635	1559.4
3	31-5-78	666	636	1220.4
4	14-6-78	685	644	1501.9
5	28-6-78	673	646	1618.9
6	12-7-78	680	645	1520.4

(ब) : सोने के मूल्य में कमी लागू जबवा किसी विनोद स्तर पर सोने के मूल्य को स्थिर करना सरकार की स्वर्ण-बिक्री-नीति का लक्ष्य नहीं है। देश में जहाँ सोने का भण्डार पहले ही बहुत बड़ा है और सोने की मांग इतनी ज्यादा है कि सरकारी भण्डार से सोना निकाले जाने से सोने की कीमत पर कोई ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ सकता है।

सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति के बावजूद भी, सोना बेचने की कार्यवाही के शुरू होने के समय से भारत में सोने के मूल्यों में भी कमी आने की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दी है।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि नीलामियों के परिणामों की समीक्षा तथा प्राप्त किये गये अनुभव के आधार पर बिक्री के तरीकों में समय-समय पर परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की जाने वाली नीलामियों की अवधि के बीच में देश में जुने हुए देशों पर स्वर्णकारों को निर्धारित मूल्य पर सोने को बिक्री करने की एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

निर्यात में कमी

981. श्री धनन्तराय जायसवाल : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सह-कारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के पहले नौ महीनों के दौरान निर्यात में हुई 27.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की तुलना में गत वित्तीय वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान निर्यात में केवल 8.2 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में निर्यात की गई प्रत्येक वस्तु की बुक-यूबक मात्रा और कीमत कितनी-कितनी थी; और

(ग) निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की कीमत में कमी के क्या कारण हैं और उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी निर्यात की मात्रा में कमी हुई है और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

(क) जी हाँ, पहले नौ महीनों अर्थात् अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान निर्यातों की वृद्धि दर 8.7 प्रतिशत थी। अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1976 के दौरान 30 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई थी।

(ख) एक सांख्यिकीय सारणी सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [संख्यालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल टी 2435/78] जिसमें की 1976-77 तथा विगत वर्ष की उसी अवधि की तुलना में 1977-78 के पहले 8 महीनों के सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख मर्दों के निर्यात की मात्रा तथा मूल्य दिये गये हैं।

(ग) 1977-78 के दौरान निर्यात की वृद्धि इन बहुत से कारणों की वजह से घटी रही यथा, विकसित देशों में संरक्षण-वाद की ओर बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्तियाँ, विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में मंदो की स्थिति कायम रहना, निम्न इकाई मूल्य प्राप्ति, डालर के मूल्य में उठाव बढ़ाव तथा कतिपय साम्रज्य की वस्तुओं के मामले में घरेलू आवश्यकताओं के हित में अपने निर्यातों को विनियमित करने की सरकार की सुविचारित नीति।

उपरोक्त किसी न किसी कारण की वजह से जिन प्रमुख मर्दों को उनके निर्यातों के मूल्य में भारी गिरावट उठानी पड़ी उनमें

ये शामिल हैं; चीनी, तेल/तिलहन खली, सूरी वस्त्र, लोहा तथा इस्पात, चमड़ा तथा चमड़े से बना सामान, धातुक, कच्ची रई, सीमेंट तथा चांदी। प्रायः इन सभी मर्दों की मात्रा में गिरावट आई है। इन मर्दों के सम्बन्ध में मात्रा सम्बन्धी आंकड़े उपरोक्त सारणी में दर्शाए गए हैं।

एयर इंडिया द्वारा मनोरंजन पर किये जाने वाले व्यय में निम्नलिखित

982. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एयर इंडिया द्वारा मनोरंजन पर किये जाने वाले व्यय में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसी अनुपात में संगठन के लाभ में कमी हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में अलग-अलग एयर इंडिया द्वारा मनोरंजन पर कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 में इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय में मितव्ययता लाने के लिए सरकार कोई उपाय करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम जोशी) : (क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान एयर इंडिया को लाभ-प्रदता में वृद्धि हो रही है, हालांकि प्रचारार्थ आतिथ्य सरकार पर होने वाले व्यय की मात्रा में भी कुछ वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान एयर इंडिया द्वारा प्रचारार्थ आतिथ्य सरकार पर किया गया व्यय क्रमशः 1.32 करोड़

रुपये, 1.60 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1.85 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

(ग) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में किफायत करने के उपाय कर रही है। घाटा है 1978-79 के दौरान यह व्यय 1977-78 के दौरान हुए ऐसे व्यय से कम होगा।

निर्यात कर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता

983. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : श्री राघवजी :

क्या आर्थिक, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहायिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत सी वस्तुओं के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उनके निर्यातकों को सरकार आर्थिक सहायता की छूट देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में अलग-अलग यह आर्थिक सहायता की राशि क्या थी और वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए इसकी अनुमानित राशि क्या है ;

(ग) वे कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं हैं जिन पर विगत वित्तीय वर्ष में आर्थिक सहायता छूट दी गई और प्रत्येक में कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनाई है जो इस प्रश्न पर विचार करे कि निर्यातित वस्तुओं पर दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता-छूट बढ़ाई जावे और यदि हां, तो कमेटी का गठन कब हुआ, उसकी सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

आर्थिक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहायिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(बी आरिफ बेग) : (क) नकद मुद्रावजा इमदाद विशिष्ट उत्पादों के निर्माण पर दी जाती है।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 में नकद मुद्रावजा इमदाद के रूप में वितरित कुल रकम तथा 1978-79 के लिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए की गई बजट व्यवस्था नीचे दी जाती है :—

1976-77	226.62 करोड़ रु०
1977-78	311.28 करोड़ रु०
	(अस्थाई)
1978-79	233.00 करोड़ रु०
	(बजट व्यवस्था)

(ग) मोटे तौर पर उत्पादों की जिन श्रेणियों के लिए 1977-78 में नकद मुद्रावजा इमदाद दी गई और दिसम्बर, 1977 तक जितनी रकम वितरित की गई, वह संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(घ) नकद मुद्रावजा इमदाद दरों की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए एक स्थायी अन्तः मंत्रालय समिति है। इस समिति का गठन जून 1974 में किया गया था। जब और जैसे आवश्यक समझा जाता है, समिति की बैठक होती है और कतिपय निर्धारित कसौटियों के आधार पर नकद मुद्रावजा इमदाद की दरों के बारे में विशिष्ट निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

विवरण

विभिन्न उत्पाद समूहों पर 1977-78 (अप्रैल 77 से दिसम्बर 77 तक) के दौरान वितरित नकद मुद्रावजा इमदाद (मदवार धाँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)।

(करोड़ रु० में)

क्रमांक	उत्पाद समूह का नाम	जितनी नकद मुद्रावजा इमदाद का भुगतान किया गया।
1.	इंजीनियरी माल	81.63
2.	रसायन तथा सहोत्पाद	20.40
3.	प्लास्टिक माल	2.11
4.	खेल-कूद का सामान	1.72
5.	वस्त्र, सिले सिलाई परिधान, होजरी तथा निटबियर	61.89
6.	खाद्य पदार्थ	10.00
7.	मछली तथा मछली उत्पाद	0.44
8.	पटसन से निर्मित वस्तुएं	13.01
9.	तैयार चमड़ा तथा चमड़े से निर्मित वस्तुएं	17.03
10.	हस्तकिल्प की वस्तुएं	5.77
11.	मुक्त व्यापार जॉन-सप्लायर्स तथा परिवहन उपकरण	0.05
12.	कपूर उत्पाद	0.54
13.	तेल रहित घाम की गिरी	0.08
	योग	214.67

Recovery of Penalty imposed by Central Board of Excise & Customs on M/s Mohan Meakin Breweries of Mohan Nagar (U.P.)

984. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a penalty of Rs. 1 crore was imposed recently by the Central Board of Excise & Customs on M/s Mohan Meakin Breweries of Mohan Nagar in U.P. for the production of Carbon Dioxide ; and

(b) if so, whether the said amount has since been realised by the Government and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) A penalty of Rs. 1 crore was, *inter-alia*, imposed by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur upon M/s Mohan Meakins Breweries of Mohan Nagar in Uttar Pradesh for production of Carbon Dioxide Gas in contravention of the provisions of Central Excise Rules.

(b) That recovery of the amount has been stayed by the Delhi High Court until the disposal of the appeal of the party by the Central Board of Excise & Customs .

Proposals to simplify and Rationalise the scheme for giving incentives and facilities to exporters

985. SHRI MUKHITAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

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

(a) the costs and benefits of the existing framework in incentives and facilities to exporters ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to review the scheme in order to simplify and rationalise it ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) To increase the competitiveness of Indian exports in International markets cash compensatory support is given for product

promotion, commodity development, export credit development, export development, organisations and market development. Total expenditure incurred under Marketing Development Assistance during 1977-78 was Rs. 324.60 crores (Provisional).

(b) and (c). Perhaps the reference is to the recommendations of the Alexander Committee on this subject. These are under consideration. A copy of the Alexander Committee report is available in the Library of Parliament.

Janata fair price shops in rural areas

986. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether schemes for Janata fair price shops in the rural areas have been completed and such shops started working; and

(b) state-wise break-up of the number of such janata fair price shops opened in the rural areas by now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). There are already about 1.85 lakhs fair price shops in the rural areas. Their State-wise break-up is given in the statement enclosed. In the Scheme of Production-cum- Distribution of essential articles of mass consumption, which is under consideration by the Government, it is proposed that every village or a group of villages having a population of 2,000 and above will have a fair price shop, plans for which will have to be worked out by the State Government after finalisation of the Scheme.

Statement

State-wise break up of number of Fair Price Shops in the rural areas

State	Number of Fair Price Shops
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	17671
2. Assam . . .	12618
3. Bihar . . .	20869
4. Gujarat . . .	6598
5. Haryana . . .	3536
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	2518
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	901
8. Karnataka . . .	11081
9. Kerala . . .	10011
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	12973
11. Maharashtra . . .	21108
12. Manipur . . .	402
13. Meghalaya . . .	1171
14. Nagaland . . .	60
15. Orissa . . .	7433
16. Punjab . . .	10167
17. Rajasthan . . .	7339
18. Sikkim . . .	12
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	6003
20. Tripura . . .	752
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	18889
22. West Bengal . . .	12311
Total (States) . . .	184243

UNION TERRITORIES

23. A. & N. Islands . . .	135
24. Arunachal Pradesh . .	98
25. Chandigarh . . .	28
26. D & N Haveli . . .	24
27. Delhi . . .	314

1	2	3
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . .		303
29. Lakshadweep . . .		21
30. Mizoram . . .		197
31. Pondicherry . . .		92
Total (U. Ts.) . . .		1212
TOTAL All India . . .		185455

Money supply in the current Financial Year

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the money supply in the current financial year has been rising at a faster rate than that of the previous year ;

(b) if so, give the details thereof ;

(c) what are the reasons for increase of money supply and what steps Government propose to take to check the same ; and

(d) what is the impact of the money supply over the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) . Yes Sir. During the current financial year so far (i.e., March 31 to June 23, 1978), money supply with the public recorded a faster growth of Rs. 1391 crores or 7.7 per cent as compared with an increase of Rs. 346 crores or 2.2 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. The enclosed table gives the growth of money supply and sources of change in money supply during the current financial year so far compared with the corresponding period of last year.

(c) As may be seen from the enclosed table, the faster expansion of money supply during the current financial year so far has been due to a marked declaration in the growth of non-monetary liabilities of banking sector, which is contractionary factor in money supply, and a relatively larger increase in bank credit to commercial sector principally due to larger food procurement advances. In view of the considerable expansion in

money supply, the Reserve Bank of India made the following changes in credit policy in May 1978:

(i) refinance would become available to banks in respect of food credit in excess of Rs. 2,000 crores instead of Rs. 1,500 crores earlier.

(ii) Banks' entitlement of refinance at Bank rate to the extent of one per cent of their demand and time liabilities as on last Friday of March 1977 has been withdrawn. However, temporary accommodation will be provided under discretionary or standby arrangements.

(iii) banks have been directed to deposit with the Reserve bank in terms of rupees the equivalent of one-half

of the net aggregate amount accruing after June 1, 1978 to each bank under Non-resident (External) Rupee Accounts Scheme foreign Currency. (Non-resident) Accounts Scheme.

(d) In Indian conditions, there appears to be no direct relationship, in the short run, between expansion of money supply and prices, though it cannot be denied that a higher order of expansion in money supply will have a lagged effect on prices. On the other hand, the price situation seems to depend mainly on the availability of essential commodities. However, the Government is keeping a close watch on the situation.

Statement

Analysis of Variations in Money Supply

		(Rs. crores)	
		Variations during the financial year	
		1977-78 (Mar. 31 to June 24)	1978-79 (Mar 31 to June 23)
A.	Money Supply with the Public (a + b)	+ 346 (+ 2.2)	+ 1391 (+ 7.7)
	(a) Currency with the Public	+ 425 (+ 5.4)	+ 754 (+ 8.7)
	(b) Deposit money	- 79 (- 1.0)	+ 637 (+ 6.8)
B.	Sources of change in Money Supply		
1.	Net Bank credit to Government	+ 1189 [+ 10.6]	+ 951 (+ 7.3)
	(a) RBI's net credit to Government	+ 711	+ 708
	(b) Other banks' credit to Govt. commercial sector	487	243
2.	Bank credit to Commercial Sector ??	135 (+ 0.7)	+ 780 (+ 3.7)
	(a) RBI's credit commercial sector	- 37	+ 34
	(b) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	+ 192	+ 746
3.	Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector	+ 692 (+ 26.3)	+ 125 (+ 2.8)
4.	Govt's currency liabilities to the public	+ 15 (+ 2.6)	(- 9) (- 1.5)
Minus			
5.	Non-monetary liabilities to of banking sector (a+b+c)	+ 1683 (+ 9.8)	+ 456 (+ 2.2)
	(a) Time deposits with banks	+ 977 (+ 8.3)	+ 566 (+ 3.9)
	(b) Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	+ 705	- 454
	(c) Other net non-monetary liabilities of banks	+ 3	+ 344

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage variations.

Investment made by LIC and Nationalised Banks on Social Schemes

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

(a) What is the total investment made by Life Insurance Corporation and nationalised Banks in the last 15 months on social schemes like roads, housing and water in each state ;

(b) how much total investment has been made by LIC and nationalised Banks in the last 15 months ; and

(c) give the names of the different heads under which the investment has been made under these two agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). The available information is given below :—

Life Insurance Corporation of India

(In lakhs of Rs.)

(A) Mortgage Schemes

Total investment of LIC in mortgage schemes during the period 1-4-77 to 31-3-78 ; 1,189

Investment in Socially Oriented Schemes (own your home/apartment schemes, housing schemes for employees/agents of L. I. C. housing schemes for employees of Public Sector Undertakings and township schemes) included in above 858

NOTE :—Information for period after 31-3-78 not available

(B) Other Schemes.

Total of the other investments of LIC during the period 1-4-77 to 30-6-78 81,949

Investments in social schemes (included in above)

Bonds & shares of State Financial Corporations 1,309

Bonds of State Electricity Boards 4,367

Debentures of Central Cooperative Land Development Banks ; 2,285

Loans to State Governments for Social Housing Schemes 2,135

Loans to Municipalities & Zila Parishads etc., for water supply & Sewerage schemes 3,105

Loans to State Electricity Boards 10,966

Loans to Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies 4,670

Loans to Industrial Estates ; 68

Loans to Sugar Cooperative Societies 736

29,841

Nationalised Banks

Public Sector Banks are Commercial Organisations and extend credit facilities to commercially viable projects. A considerable amount of the credit provided by banks, though not strictly falling within the definition of investment in social schemes, serves the definite social purpose of improving the living standards of the weaker sections of the community.

2. The provision of funds by banks for housing, road transport schemes and industrial estates is usually in the form of bonds and debentures of bodies such as State Housing Boards, Municipal Corporations, State Road Transport Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations and the quantum of investments in these bodies is subject to limit of market borrowing permitted by the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India. Information regarding the investment of the banks in such securities as on 31-3-1978 is not yet available. The total amount of loans disbursed during the last two years by banks to various agencies concerned with the construction of housing accommodation is Rs.253 lakhs and housing loans disbursed to individuals during the same period were Rs. 903 lakhs.

3. The public sector banks are also extending larger credit to small borrowers in the neglected sector. The total amount of the banks' advances to agriculture and other neglected sectors (including small scale industry, business and trade, and transport) stood at about Rs. 9,146 crores

as on 30-6-77. The banks are also implementing schemes of differential rate of interest for the neglected sector under which interest at 4 per annum is charged. On 31-12-77 the outstanding advances under such schemes involving about 14 lakhs borrowed accounts totalled about Rs. 68 crores.

D. A. Out of Government Employees During Emergency

989. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 1108 on 14th May, 1978 regarding restoration of DA out forced on the employees during emergency and state :

(a) whether Government propose to restore 1/2 per cent D.A. cut ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The question of restoration of higher D. A. rates which had been adopted in the case of the first nine instalments of D. A., raised by the Staff Side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery, was discussed with the Staff Side of the Standing Committee of the National Council, but no agreement could be reached. The issue will now be referred to Arbitration.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण की नई नीति

990. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री बाबू कालबाते :

श्री जयन सिंह ठाकुर :

श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रोजाना काम आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं और जन-साधारण के उपयोग की औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के वितरण की कोई नई नीति बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वीकार क्या है ;

और

(ग) नई नीति कब लागू की जायेगी ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग) : मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों, संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा योजना आयोग के परामर्श से मंत्रिमंडल के विचार के लिए ग्राम खपत की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और वितरण के लिए एक योजना बनाई है ।

Import of Gold for Export of Jewellery

991. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN :

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

(a) whether there is any package scheme under the consideration of Government for permitting gold imports at international price against export of jewellery ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has not yet been finalised and notified.

Pakistan's Partition Debt to India

992. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5048 on 31st March, 1978 regarding loan payable by Pakistan according to partition agreement and state ;

(a) whether any fresh efforts have been made during the last three months to settle the issue of Pakistan's partition debt to India to the tune of Rs. 300 crores and interest thereon ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exemption of Income from Irrigation Water

993. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have exempted income from irrigation water under Income Tax Act Sec. 80(F)

(b) whether such exemption has been granted to the cooperative societies ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for refusing the exemption to Panchgansa Sahakari Pani Purwatha Mandali Ltd. Vadhage, Nisave, Dumala, District Kolhapur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Representation from Cigar Units for exemption from Excise Duty

994. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from cigar units situated in the backward areas for seeking exemption from excise duty ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this matter ; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISHAGRAWAL) :

(a) Yes, Sir ; representations have been received from cigar manufacturers in various parts of the country.

(b) and (c). The matter was examined. Hand made branded bids are paying duty at the rate of Rs. 2-10 per 1000. Cigarettes are also subjected to high rates of duty. In this context it was considered that branded cigars and cheroots should also bear some duty. Till 28-2-1978, cigars

and cheroots attracted duty only if their value was Rs. 50 or above per 100. The structure of tax was modified into a slab system, with graded rates of duty, as part of the 1978 Budget. There does not appear to be a case for relief for cigars at this stage.

Extension of Santa Cruz Airport

995. SHRI S.S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the cost of the new extension of the Santa Cruz International airport ;

(b) for what capacity of passenger handling it has been designed ;

(c) what is the average time taken for a passenger to get into customs checking from the time he gets off the aircraft ; and

(d) is it true that Santa Cruz airport handling of passengers and luggage is about the worst in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Government has approved the construction of the first module of the new international passenger and cargo terminal complex at Bombay airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 crores. The construction work of this module is already in progress and has been designed to handle during peak hours traffic of 1400 passengers (arriving/departing).

(c) About 40 minutes.

(d) The passenger/baggage handling at the existing terminal building is badly affected at Bombay airport during peak hours, but there has been no breakdown of the facilities. The new terminal complex referred to above is being constructed to improve the situation.

Loans given by Financial Institutions to Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

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

(a) how many loans have been given by L.I.C., I.C.I.C.I., I.F.C.I. and other Government Financial Institutions to Synthetics & Chemicals Limited from time to time during the last three years ;

(b) is Government fully satisfied that the affairs of Synthetics & Chemicals Limited are free from doubts on the basis of which

the Government has been sanctioning loans; and

(c) for what purpose these loans have been given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c).

Of the all-India public financial institutions, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) have sanctioned and disbursed loans to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited during the last three years, details of which are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Institution	Month & year of sanction		Amount of Loan		Purpose
			Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1. I.C.I.C.I.	February, 1976	FE	10.22	7.16	Import of equipment for Research and Development Project.
	July, 1976	RL	30.00	30.00	Manufacture of Nitrile Rubber.
	January, 1978	FE	6.30	..	Research and Development Project.
	TOTAL		46.52	37.16	
2. I.F.C.I.	August, 1976	RL	30.00	20.00	Manufacture of Nitrile Rubber.

F.E. : Foreign currency. R.L. : Rupee Loan.

According to the ICICI and the IFCI the performance of the company in the matter of payment of its dues has been satisfactory.

Drive to increase foreign trade with Developing Countries

997. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Singapore on May 30, 1978, he had announced that India would launch a major drive to increase foreign trade not only in exports but also in imports, particularly with developing countries for mutual benefit;

(b) the steps that he proposes to take to increase foreign trade; and

(c) what new items he would like to include in the list of export items of India?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the series of steps already in operation to promote exports, the Government have considerably liberalised the country's import policy which will not only facilitate import from various countries but also strengthen the export production base which ultimately would help increase exports.

(c) It is not practicable to identify specifically new items of exports as such. However, certain dynamic areas have been identified which include engineering goods, ready-made garments, leather manufacture, gems & jewellery and other handicrafts and technology-intensive products, for example, export of consultancy and engineering services and project exports, etc.

Purchase of Air Buses

998. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) How many Air Buses Government intend to purchase over and above the existing Air Buses in the country;

(b) do the Government intend to replace other commercial planes by Air Buses in due course; and

(c) what is the price of one Air Bus when it arrives in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) Two Airbus aircraft have been purchased by Indian Airlines recently in May/June, 1978. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the number of additional Airbus or other aircraft to be purchased in future

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The approximate cost of an airbus aircraft is Rs. 24.17 crores.

Retired Government Officers Employed beyond Sixty in Public Sector Undertakings

999. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION will be pleased to state:

(b) The particulars of the four persons are as under :—

	Age	Since when appointed	Present term expires on	Organisation
(1)	60 years 2 months	10-11-76	9-11-78	IFFCO
(2)	62 years 7 months	11-7-73	31-12-78	IFFCO
(3)	60 years 11 months	25-10-71	August, 79	IFFCO
(4)	60 years 3 months	April, 76	31-10-78	NCCF

The officer at serial No. (4) has, after the completion of 60 years, been engaged as part-time Adviser at a fixed monthly remuneration without the benefits given to other employees, except TA and DA.

(c) and (d). The officers were engaged prior to the assumption of office by the new Government. However instructions are being issued so that this practice is discouraged.

Working of Trade Development Authority, Indian Council of Arbitration and Export Promotion Council

(a) the number of retired Government Officers employed beyond 60 in each of the public sector undertakings under its administrative control viz. NCDC, NCUI, IFFCO, NCCF and NAFED as Advisers, Senior Consultants and Consultants;

(b) their present age, and since how long they have been serving in their present assignments;

(c) whether it is not in violation of the Janata Government's expressed policy of providing maximum employment to the educated youth; and

(d) if the reply to (c) is affirmative, whether Government will issue a directive to the management to discontinue the practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Four; three in IFFCO and one in NCCF. IFFCO and NCCF are not public sector undertakings but are cooperative societies.

1000. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members on the Indian Council of Arbitration and the number of Government Officials among them and the names of the Ministries in which they are working and on which posts;

(b) the number of cases in respect of which it has given award in the case of traders engaged in international trade during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Central Government have certain arrangements for conducting

enquiry into the working of Trade Development Authority, Indian Council of Arbitration and Export Promotion Council from time to time and the benefits to the Government from these councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The number of members of the Indian Council of Arbitration is 305, made up of 13 Foundation Members, 27 Ordinary Members, 159 Associate Members and 106 Individual Members.

Five Government officials representing Government of India, in the membership of the Council are:

1. Shri N. K. Bhardwaj,
Executive Director,
Trade Development Authority,
Bank of Baroda Bldg.,
Parliament Street, New Delhi-1.
2. Dr. D. N. Saxena,
Director-General,
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade,
Ashok Bhavan, 23-Nehru Place,
New Delhi-24.
3. Shri V. V. Vaze,
Jt. Secretary & Legal Adviser,
Ministry of Law, Justice & Company
Affairs,
Department of Legal Affairs,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi-1.
4. Dr. R. K. Dixit,
Director (L & T),
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.
5. Shri K. C. Sodhia,
Director,
Ministry of Finance (EAD),
North Block,
New Delhi.

(b) The number of cases referred for arbitration and award given in the last three years are:

	Cases Referred	Award given
1976	Nil	2 (referred in 1975)
1977	4	2
1978	8	—(pending for decision)

The Council also receives complaints for conciliation both from Indian parties against foreign parties and vice-versa for non-performance of contracts or non-compliance with arbitration awards. Dur-

ing the last three years 61 such complaints were received.

(c) Arrangements exist for looking into the working of the Trade Development Authority, Indian Council of Arbitration and Export Promotion Councils. Steering Committee of the Trade Development Authority which functions as a body to review and monitor all the activities of the organisation, meets regularly once in three months at least and its minutes are submitted to the Ministry. Commerce Secretary is the Chairman of the Steering Committee. Monthly monitoring and evaluation reports are also sent to the Ministry reviewing all activities and programmes. The Indian Council of Arbitration and Export Promotion Councils are also submitting periodic monitoring and evaluation reports to the Ministry reviewing all activities and programmes. The Indian Councils of Arbitration was set up under the Societies' Registration Act. Its main object is to promote arbitration as a means of settling commercial disputes and to popularise arbitration among the traders particularly those engage in international trade by collecting and disseminating information on legal and procedural aspects to be observed in India and in other countries in this regard. In the light of this, assessment of performance is made.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Shri S. Ghosh, Deputy Secretary, I.A.S., has been suspended by the Janata Government.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, you must give a written notice.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: He has deposed as a witness in the Kissa Kursi Ka case.

MR. SPEAKER: You must give notice. Please see Rule 376.
(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: (Interruptions) pressurising him and asking him to speak against his conscience. He could not do in the interest of (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, it cannot be done. No, no.
(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is a contempt of court.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, you must give notice.

Do not record.

**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): On 19th instant when I was trying to raise the issue of the death of late....

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you a statement on that under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got something else. I have already written to your goodself.

MR. SPEAKER: What else?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is regarding purchase of third level aircraft. Rs. 2 crores are now going into the pocket of a certain set of people.

MR. SPEAKER: That has not yet been allowed. It is under consideration.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I have sent series of matters to you for raising under 377. For example one matter is in regard to the intermediaries who have collected lot of money in the Kudremukh Project. A statement has been made by Shri George Fernandes. That is a very important subject which you have not...

MR. SPEAKER: Twice over I have tried to contact you. I wanted to discuss certain matters with you. But you have not given me the pleasure of discussing with you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Today I will be available.

12.03 hrs.

RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkil): I have given two notices under 222. One is regarding Shri Charan Singh's statement. The other is in regard to Shri Patil. You are calling explanation from them. I do not know why is this much delay in getting explanation from Shri Charan Singh as well as from Shri Patil? Shri Patil is sitting there.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way parliamentary work is done. "He is sitting there, call him."

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): You will remember, Sir on this very matter I, yesterday, wrote a letter to you and I invited your attention to this rather serious lapse.

Being a Member of the Committee of Privileges, I did not think proper on 1642 L.S.—8.

my part to raise an issue of privilege here. But I have sought your permission to make a statement for seeking clarification because the Minister of State for Home Affairs gave one reply to me in the morning and a totally different reply came from the Minister of steel the same afternoon. So, I want a clarification. It is a very serious matter. What is your guidance?

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into the matter. I have called for the comments of the Minister concerned.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't understand what is the idea of calling for comments because in the debate there is clear evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: I am examining the record. Copies of the records have been placed before me. As you know, it is a well-established convention in the House that whenever any privilege notice is given against any sitting member, his comments are called for. I do not want to deviate from this well-established convention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written to you objecting to the admission of the Call Attention Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: We will come to that. We cannot have two rounds. Please wait.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I submit to you that you were well within the rules? You are absolutely right when you say that when privilege motions are tabled against sitting members, you seek their comments.

But, Sir, this is not a question like that.

This is not based on what happened elsewhere or what he said somewhere. This is based purely on an answer given by a Minister to the Parliament—to which he is accountable; and a subsequent intervention by a Member of the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday you said all these.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In this case I want a ruling from you. You have to take cognisance of what they said, which form part of the proceedings of the House. You cannot go beyond, nor can they. So, it is purely a question of interpretation. I still feel, we have made a *prima facie* case.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider that also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
I want a ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider and give the ruling. There are certain matters I must go into.

12.06 hrs.

RE. WRONG REPORTING OF PROCEEDINGS BY THE TIMES OF INDIA

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, on the 19th, you remember, there were certain points of Order. Interruptions and all that. And, I was requesting you that you should give a ruling on the Point of Order.

Sir, I have gone through the proceedings where you have made certain observations. This is at page 1995. It reads like this:—

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said something. There were interruptions. Then you say this:

"MR. SPEAKER: I cannot be dictated by anybody. In the case of an adjournment motion, it is upto the speaker to reject it. I am in possession of full facts."

Then, Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu again, who says:

"SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give the facts." Then you say this, Sir:

"MR. SPEAKER: You cannot dictate to the Speaker. There should be an orderly House. I am on the ground that investigation is still going on."

Then, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu again who says:

"SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not acting impartially."

And then you say, Sir:

"MR. SPEAKER: Everybody thinks, when it goes against him, the Speaker is not impartial...."

Now, this thing was going on. And then, Sir, at one stage, you said:—

"Do not record anything."

Then, certain things have been expunged.

Then again, Sir, you said this:

"MR. SPEAKER: Let me make it plain to the Hon. Members that no threat will deter me. I have said that I will certainly go according to the rules, according to my interpretation, subject to any resolution in the House. Therefore, there is no use making a threat. I am selecting Calling Attention Notices."

Now, Sir, unfortunately, what happened was this:

Normally I do not take any exception to what appears in the newspapers. They are free to write what they like,—whether it is favourable or otherwise, it is perfectly all right.

But, Sir, it was really very unkind on the part of the Correspondent of the Times of India to say like this. The next day, on the 20th, in the issue dated the 20th, of the *Times of India*, their Special Correspondent, reporting on this, said:

"At one stage, the Speaker, Mr. K. S. Hegde, had to remind Mr. Sathe that he should refrain from making threats in the House."

Sir, I have read out this to you. You had never said like this. (a) I had not given any threat. (b) You had no occasion to remind me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a matter of goodwill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, this is really incorrect. I do not want to bring a privilege motion on this though it is a case of clear breach of privilege—misreporting and making an aspersion against a member. You were also wrongly reported.

I hope you will make an observation that the Times of India should correct itself and the Special Correspondent. I will be satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you are right. I think the reporting is wrong and the paper should correct itself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are not magicians, the gentlemen sitting upstairs. We, ten of us, go on talking at the same time, to spot the right person and reflect in the report is a difficult thing. (Interruptions) Therefore, it happens. I just consider that it is an impossible thing. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Satish Agrawal.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1977 ALONGWITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1977, along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2200/78].

TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT) RULES 1978, NEWSPRINT CONTROL AMENDMENT ORDER, 1975 AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE NOTIFICATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 858 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2414/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Newprint Control Amendment Order, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 622(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1975, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2415/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND RUBBER (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Tea (Registration of Dealers and Declaration of Stocks) Second Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 345(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1978.

(ii) The Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Second Amendment Order, 1978 published in Notification No. S.O. 409 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2416/78].

(2) A copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 553 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2417/78].

FIRST REPORT OF VIMADALAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AND MEMORANDUM ON ACTION TAKEN ON THE REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 :—

(i) First Report of the Vimadlal Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the allegations against Shri J. Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Memorandum of the action taken by the Central Government on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2418/78].

GENERAL INSURANCE THIRD & SECOND AMENDMENT SCHEMES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 :—

(1) The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate

*The Report was previously laid on the Table on the 28th April, 1978.

[Shri Zulfikarullah]

Staff) Third Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 1410 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1978.

(2) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Second Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 414 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2419/78].

12.11 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, I have written to you that I object to the admission of a calling attention on the reported construction of Karakoram Highway by Pakistan and China....

Under rule 197(2), each Member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask question.

Rule 41(2) states:

"right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions, namely:—

(xix) it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;"

@ @

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Why should he say 'anti-Chinese and anti-Pakistani lobby'? (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He should be prevented from using this.

MR. SPEAKER: Every Member has a right to raise a point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. GOPAL: He should not be allowed to make....(Interruptions) @ @

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has asked me a question. In reply I say we are friends of China.

SHRI K. GOPAL: We are not enemies of China. That is the only difference. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I am on my legs. A member has the right to be anti-Chinese or Pro-Chinese. I shall hear him and decide according to the rules. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): He is referring to the anti-Chinese lobby. (Interruptions). I take strong exception to this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned either with the pro-Chinese or anti-Chinese lobby. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Any implication in Mr. Bosu's statement with any aspersion on any Member directly or indirectly saying that they are anti-Chinese lobby will be expunged.
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Deme Sadar): Sir, why do you presume that we will ask any question against any country which is derogatory to that country. A

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to agree with you. There is a passage in the statement;

"You will agree the anti-Chinese, anti-Pakistani lobby in the country are using this matter as a lever in unleashing an anti-Chinese and anti-Pakistani hatred campaign in the country."

By implication we are saying that Members are anti-Chinese or anti-Pakistani.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in March the eminent leader of China, Mr. Wang pin nan has rendered considerable goodwill service between the two countries. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, is visiting China in October this year. There are trade talks going on between the two countries which are expected to materialise very soon. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, under which Rule you have allowed him.

MR. SPEAKER: He says it violates Rule 41(2).

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara): He cannot make a speech. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under the circumstances, I request you to be good enough to withhold permission for raising this item as mentioned in the list of business for today.

@ @ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says that under Rule 41(2) item (ix), the Calling Attention is inadmissible.
(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is bringing in all extraneous matters.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you that I am expunging it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir,

SHRI A.C. GEORGE (Mukanda puram) : Sir, now you dictate your ruling. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, when their turn comes, you allow them with all the latitude. When our turn comes.....(Interruptions). Sir, there cannot be two sets of rules.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : You have put the item on the order paper. If every item on the order paper is liable to be questioned as to its admissibility, then everybody is going to resort to that. Then no work in the House will be done.

MR. SPEAKER : You did it yesterday.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : No, Sir. I did not. I never challenged anything that you have put on the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday I put the question on the question Paper.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : We walked out, that is all. The point is: If an item on the Order Paper after you admit it—you can decide in either way, I am not taking a stiff position about it—is challenged, it has got dangerous implication which has already started manifesting. Any order, any ruling given, anything admitted on the Order List, immediately is being challenged on a point of order. If that is to happen, the House will not be able to be run. That is the difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I thought yesterday also.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : This should not be allowed. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gopal, remember what you did yesterday. Kindly remember what you did yesterday. You cannot have one rule for one day and another for the next....(Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Yesterday you did not uphold our position. The point is that the Calling Attention comes under rule 197 Chapter XVI. He is challenging it. It is entirely wrong.
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I would like to quote from May's latest edition on Parliamentary Practice. Kindly see page 329. It is clearly stated here:—

"7(2) Questions are not admissible which seek information about the internal affairs of foreign countries or an independent Commonwealth country".

MR. SPEAKER : That is well accepted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Now, I will quote Shakhder and Kaul....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Have you got any doubt about its admissibility, Sir ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I quote Shakhder and Kaul :—

"Questions relating to the administration of and matters concerning a foreign State about which the Government of India have no executive authority are not admitted."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is well known.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If the thing is so well known, why are you unnecessarily allowing him ? I can understand, Sir, if he wants.....(Interruptions). Sir, you should not oblige him.

MR. SPEAKER : I have understood your point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under Rule 197(2), each Member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker ask a question. Under Rule 41(2) it is stated :

"right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions namely :—

(ix) states it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country".

MR. SPEAKER : I have followed your point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : **

Highway (CA)

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Sir, when you call their names, they will also put the questions. (Interruption).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Cira-yinkil) : Shri I have a point of order under rule 356....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ravi, please read rule 376. You are objecting to that. It is well established by this House, by several Speakers that there cannot be a point of order on a point of order. By this time of one year, I am rather familiar with the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you are not regulating the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I am regulating the House. I see no substance in the point of order. The point of order is rejected. No point of order can be raised on a matter listed in the list of business.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CONSTRUCTION OF KARAKORAM HIGHWAY BY PAKISTAN AND CHINA IN PAKISTAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“Reported construction of Karakoram Highway by Pakistan and China in the Pakistan occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir.”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : Sir, as the House is aware, a road called “Karakoram Highway”, linking Pakistan with China, and passing through Pakistan occupied Kashmir, was inaugurated on the 18th June, 1978 by Pakistan's Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq and Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao at Thakot. Plans for this road were mooted some time around 1963, soon after China and Pakistan entered into an agreement in accordance with which 2100 square miles of Indian territory in Jammu & Kashmir, under Pakistan's illegal occupation, was handed over to China. Construction of the portion of the road between Gilgit and Mor Khun was undertaken in accordance with an agreement reached in 1966 and was completed in 1969. The portion of the Highway from Mor Khun to Khunjerab has been built following an agreement between the two countries

which was signed on 21-10-1969. The road became fully operational on 18th June 1978.

According to reports, the 800 kilometer long Highway starts from Havelian Rail-Head 60 miles north of Islamabad, and follows the general course of the River Indus from Thakot to Gilgit. From Gilgit onwards, it runs along the Gilgit, Hunza and Khunjerab rivers upto the Khunjerab Pass which is 15,800 feet above sea level. Beyond Khunjerab Pass this Highway is connected with the Chinese road network in Western Tibet which links with Kashgar in the Sinkiang Province. The elevation of this Highway varies from 2000 to about 15,000 feet.

The Government received confirmed news about the construction of the road in June 1969. A strong protest was accordingly lodged on 25th June, 1969 with both Pakistan and China. To Pakistan, we pointed out that the whole of Jammu & Kashmir was part of Indian territory and neither Pakistan nor China had any *locustandi* in Kashmir, and, therefore, whatever action the two countries were taking singly or jointly against this territory of India was wholly illegal. In our protest note to the Chinese Government, we questioned their undertaking construction of a road in a territory lawfully belonging to India.

Neither Pakistan nor China formally replied to our protests. However, an official spokesman of Pakistan Foreign Office stated on 11th July, 1969 that India's complaint was based on premises which were not acceptable to them. The question was raised in the Parliament and a statement was made by the then Minister of External Affairs on July 23, 1969.

When we came across press reports, stating that the Highway was inaugurated on 18th June, 1978, the Chinese Ambassador and Pakistan CDA in New Delhi were called to the Ministry of External Affairs and apprised of our position on the illegal construction of the road in a territory which is an integral part of India. It was made clear to the two envoys that India cannot acquiesce in the legal implications of the construction of this road.

In reply, the Government of Pakistan have stated that consistent with their position on Jammu & Kashmir, they could not accept the validity of our protests. As regards China, while there has been no response so far from Peking, the Chinese Ambassador referred to his country's position in response to India's protest against the conclusion of the Agreement between China and Pakistan on 2nd March, 1963, ceding 2100 square miles of Indian territory in the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. He recalled that the Chinese Government had stated at that

time that the boundary agreement was a "provisional" one and hence the construction of the road would have no bearing on the status of Kashmir. It may be pertinent to recall that this agreement does include a provision according to which the boundary question is open to re-negotiation. I may mention here that the Karakoram Highway does not pass through the territory in Kashmir ceded by Pakistan to China.

Apart from the illegality of the construction of this Highway, this development also has serious strategic implications for this region. While we are fully alive to these implications, I would like to express the hope that these neighbours of ours, with both of whom we are trying to normalise our relations, would see to it that this communication link is not used in a manner that runs counter to the search for good neighbourliness and stability in this area.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : I rise on a point of order. In your consideration, is it a matter of urgent public importance ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Urgency means what ? Urgency means, it has recently happened.

MR. SPEAKER : Otherwise, I would not have admitted it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : You might consider it in that way. But I say that there is something fishy.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have considered that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : At the time when Indira Gandhi was ruling the whole thing started. Why were they silent then ? Why did they not raise it then ?
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is why the question is allowed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : You sometimes do it in your own way. What do you mean by urgency ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can't do it in your way.
(Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : It was started in 1969 and now it is 1978.

Eight years have passed. Wonderful judgement.

SHI SAUGATA ROY : I am rather surprised at the controversy over this very simple call attention motion being allowed, because I was under the impression that Members of Indian Parliament always behave like Members of Indian Parliament.**

MR. SPEAKER : No. That is not allowed.. Expunged.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : That is expunged ! I had hoped that Members of Indian Parliament would behave like Members of Indian Parliament. Apart from that, I know that there are certain people in the country who have very strong views about China and in a particular party which is represented in Parliament**

MR. SPEAKER : No. That is not allowed.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara) : What is your objection ?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : I did not mention any party. I said, "in a particular party".

MR. SPEAKER : When I have expunged that remark....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.**
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing. The immediate implication is that the Members who put that belong to that party. That is not allowed. Mr Saugata Roy, please go on. Let us not get into unnecessary controversies. This is a very important matter.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : In spite of the objections raised by some Members....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal) : On a point of order. The question of expunction depends upon certain norms and regulations. It is governed by Rule 380. Expunction is ordered only when it is unparliamentary and so only such words are to be expunged. Here, the hon. Member said nothing unparliamentary. So, Sir, ...

MR. SPEAKER : I have ordered the expunction because the observations implied that the people who raised objection..

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is only on that basis that I have expunged that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : No. The hon. Member did not say so. That is different. "In a political party there is a strong Chinese lobby"—that is what he said.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, I have ruled it out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : This relates to the territorial integrity of India and it reminds me of this. In 1962, when the Chinese invaded India, there was a certain political party which supported the aggression of the Chinese and said that India was the aggressor and not the Chinese. I am glad that the External Affairs Minister has recognised the serious strategic implication of this road in this region, because the region in which this road is built is in the strategic area near the tri-junction of India, Soviet Union and Afghanistan. This road will allow both Pakistan and China to move their troops right up to the tri-junction if they so desire. While recognising the serious implication, I am really doubtful as to whether the Government displayed the vigil that was required of it in this matter, because as you know, in the past our consistent position has been that neither Pakistan nor China has any legal right to build a road in that region. On 16th June of this year in the Indian newspapers the report appeared that Keng Piao, Vice Premier of China was going to Islamabad with a 40 member strong delegation for the formal inauguration of the Karakoram highway due to be held on the next day. That was on 16th June 78. 16th June passed. On 18th June, it was reported that the highway has been inaugurated. On 22nd June it was reported that the Chinese Vice Minister, Fang Chi, expressed China's firm support to Pakistan's struggle to safeguard her national independence and State sovereignty against foreign interference and subversion. But when did we give our protest note? The Foreign Secretary, Shri Jagat Mehta, on 27-6-78 called the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Chen Chao Yuan and the Acting Head of Pakistan Mission, Mr. Shahid M. Amin on 28-6-78 to assert the Indian position that the construction of the highway was illegal. My question is, what was the External Affairs Ministry doing for these 10 days. When

the report appeared that the highway was inaugurated no protest came from the Indian Foreign Ministry immediately. We waited for 10 days to lodge our protest. It may also be remembered that that was the time when the internecine warfare within the Janata Party was at its height and Mr. Raj Narain's daily statements were coming in the papers. Possibly the ministry was too caught up in that to lodge our rightful protest against this most important development in the Karakoram region.

Secondly, the Minister has correctly stated that with both our neighbours, we are trying to normalise our relations. I entirely appreciate the Minister's desire to normalise our relations with both Pakistan and China, but that effort at normalisation of relations should not be for the purpose of personal image-building nor should it be at the cost of Indian territorial integrity and Indian interest, because the Minister in his statement has cleverly avoided saying one thing, namely, that Keng Piao, when he landed at Islamabad was welcomed by Pakistan's Chief Martial Law Administrator, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, said apart from other things, "We fully support the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir." The External Affairs Minister's statement does not make any reference to this insidious statement by the Chinese Vice-Premier.

Sir, the External Affairs Minister has taken particular interest in normalising the relations with Pakistan for which he has received due appreciation from the country. We have concluded the Salal Project agreement even if it had not been so good for the interests of the country. He himself flew down to Islamabad. Our whole question is that on this plea we see that after the coup in Afghanistan, a new effort is being made to open the Chinese-Pakistani axis, reopen the question of Kashmir, and the question of Kashmir has been reopened at the Islamic Summit by Pakistan. I would like the External Affairs Minister to take note of this, and that is why on this very important issue, I would like to ask the Minister (a) why there was this time lag of 12 days between the reports appearing in the Indian press about the arrival of Keng Piao in Islamabad and the actual lodging of our protest note, and (b) whether, in view of the fact that Chinese have made references, without any right, about the territorial integrity of Jammu and Kashmir, the External Affairs Minister is going to cancel his proposed visit to China as a protest.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir I entirely agree with the hon. Member that Members of Parliament should behave

as Members of Indian Parliament, but that behaviour should be there for all 95 days.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :
Not for one day.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Not for one day. There has been no undue delay in summoning the envoys of China and Pakistan. We wanted to take action simultaneously. We had to inform our High Commissioner in Pakistan and Our Ambassador in Peking. Protests may be lodged there also.

AN HON. MEMBER : When ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
I can not tell the exact date.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : At appropriate time,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
At appropriate time. The Railway Minister has come to my rescue. (Interruptions) That explains the delay. All political parties have their problems. The Janata Party is no exception. But we have never allowed party considerations to come in the way, or internal disputes in the party to come in the way of dealing with national and international issues.

SHRI K. GOPAL : Then, why did you cancel the trip to Geneva ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
I wanted my colleague to go to Geneva. I am so accommodative.

My friend asked why there is no reference to the Chinese statement that the people of Jammu and Kashmir should be given right of self-determination.

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not arise.
(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAI GUPTA : The main problem is about Kashmir and the agreement of China with Pakistan. These are national issues.

(Interruption)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am prepared to state India's position. The position is well-known. Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and there is no question of giving the right of self-determination to a part of the country. But to say that I have deliberately avoided saying something will not be fair.
(Interruptions)

So far as the question regarding my visit to Peking is concerned, whether that visit will be cancelled or not, the hon. Member made a suggestion. But I am not inclined to agree with that suggestion.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
(Rajgarh) : Out of the statement of the hon. Minister of External Affairs, three main issues arise. First is about the legality of the road; second the logistics i.e. the strategic position of the road, and the third issue is our Government's policy of having friendship with all our neighbouring countries.

As far as the first issue is concerned, since 1962 and then again in March 1969... I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how many times written protests were given. It has always been an oral dialogue.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
No, No.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Except in 1969, where the word 'Note' is mentioned i.e. "Note was sent." It is a legal note ? I would like to know whether our legal position with regard to this road maintained by sending a written protest; and whether our Government will consider — if not now, at some appropriate time — lodging a written, legal protest against it.

With regard to the second point, viz. about logistics of the road, it is a road with which goes all round the old established traditional Silk Route. And, therefore, when our hon. Minister goes to China, will he get an assurance that this road, will not be used in such a manner or fashion that it will endanger the security of our country ?

MR. SPEAKER : The rule says 'a question'. There are two from you.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Thirdly, since the Janata Government came to power, they are following a positive policy of genuine non-alignment. That policy has given some results. With regard to both these countries, it has given good results. But there are certain recent events. One, which I have just now mentioned, is about the issue of self-determination. The second is that there is a pronouncement by Chinese Deputy Prime Minister that they are considering putting Pakistan on nuclear parity with India. The third is the Asiatic Islamic Conference which was recently held, where a resolution on plebiscite in Kashmir was passed. In view of this, could we hope that the Minister of External Affairs, with all his dynamism, charisma and diplomatic personality — when he goes to China in October — will

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

bring about some sort of rapprochement, so that we can go ahead with our genuine non-alignment policy, so as to bring about a genuine neutrality also?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

It will not be correct to say that the Government of India has not lodged written protests. On 10th June, 1962, a note was given by the Ministry of External Affairs to the Embassy of China in New Delhi regarding Sino-Pak boundary negotiations. And I have a long list of dates on which written notes and protests were submitted. Let us not think that if we say something orally, it is less important than what is given in writing. But written protests have also been given.

So far as the question of the use of this road is concerned, I have already stated—and perhaps the hon. Member was not attentive.....

MR. SPEAKER : The question was: when you go to China, will you take up this question and see that this road is not used.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If I go to China I will take up many problems, including this (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : In international matters, might is right—in actual practice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I am really surprised that the hon. External Affairs Minister, who has been so proudly proclaiming that since he took over this important portfolio India's relations have been improving with all our neighbours and with everyone around, I find that while he is living in this happy illusion of improving relations, there is a systematic erosion of our interests, our national interests, with our neighbours. Any person who has the slightest vestige of patriotism left in his veins will feel shocked at this in road into Indian territory by this road.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are responsible for this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I find some persons, even today, are trying to defend the construction of this road. Kindly see the last para of the statement of the hon. Minister. It reads :

“.....this development also has serious strategic implications for this region. While we are fully alive to these implications, I would like to express the hope that these neighbours of ours with both of whom we are trying

to normalise our relations, would see to it that this communication link is not used in a manner that runs counter to the search for good neighbourliness and stability in this area.”

Now what is this, Mr. Vajpayee : You are giving up your case in this manner. Although you have said earlier in protestation that this is an illegal road, that they have no right to have this road, this land does not belong to them and it is none of the business of Pakistan to make a gift of it for the construction of a road to China, having said all this, in the last paragraph you have given up everything. Sir, you have been a Judge and you know how a lawyer can, by one such sentence, give up even a good case. You have given up your case. This is the biggest tragedy. If you go to China tomorrow, you will be caught by your own sentence. They will tell you “don't worry, Mr. Vajpayee, we will use this road only for peaceful purposes, to promote good neighbourliness”. Then will you come back satisfied? I am really shocked at the attitude of the Government.

When the Prime Minister went to Washington, a more serious thing has emerged. According to a report dated 11th June from Washington, sent by the Special Correspondent of *New York Times*, the well-known columnist, Mr. David Binder :

“Prime Minister, Morarji R. Desai of India, indicated in an interview broadcast today, that his Government was prepared to accept Chinese seizure of 14,000 sq. miles of disputed territory between 1957 and 1962 and to acknowledge the present boundaries formally to normalise relations with China.”

Is this the price you are going to pay?

I will recall your words, Mr. Vajpayee when you were on this side, what protestations you were making about even an inch of territory. They were your words. Are you suggesting that merely because you have gone to that side now, you agree that this is your policy that the entire 14,000 sq. miles occupied by China are going to be surrendered, compromised and gifted away for friendly neighbourly relations for a smile from Hua?

I can understand those persons who were trying to normalise their relations with masters, because they got a rebuff when they sent a message of condolence on the death of Mao and that was rejected and returned to them. I can understand their trying to be good boys and to make up

their relations, but why should you as a Government do this in the name of normalisation of relations ?

There is another aspect. Yesterday's *Times of India* refers to Loy Henderson's secret negotiations about having an independent Kashmir. So, there is a triple alliance. China and USA having come together, now with Pakistan, they are trying to pressurise the Government of India in the name of normalisation to acquiesce in this. Is this your concept of genuine non-alignment, to give up India interest, give away territory ? Is this what you are trying to do ?

AN HON. MEMBER : We are hearing another voice. Somebody else is speaking.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Mr. Sathe is speaking in two voices.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I hope there is no bugging here now.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANORE (Pondicherry) : I protest at his remark. It was the exclusive right of the previous Government, not of this Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You do not know, your phone is being tapped.

MR. SPEAKER : There have been enough doubts, let us go to the subject.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have asked two questions of the External Affairs Minister about the policy of the Government of India. In terms of your statement, are you going to concede and compound the illegality by accepting the normal use of that road as you say in your statement ? Are you going to surrender the interests of India in terms of the reported statement of the Prime Minister ? These are my two questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : Please tell them that this road was not built in a day.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : My friend, Mr. Sathe has reminded me of what I used to say when I was in the opposition. Should I remind him what he used to say when he was here on the treasury benches

((Interruptions))

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You were saying the same thing which I said today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This road was not been built in a day. But it does not mean that we are going to

compromise with the illegality of the road. ((Interruptions)).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What is the meaning of the last para of your statement ? Otherwise, delete it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am not prepared to delete anything. This statement has been made after careful consideration. You may or may not agree; that is your view. ((Interruptions)). Let not the opposition accuse us of betraying the interest of the country. ((Interruptions)) You are responsible for giving one-third of Kashmir to Pakistan. You did not have the courage to say anything at that time. Now, you are accusing us. ((Interruptions)).

MR. SPEAKER : You are going out of the scope of the question. ((Interruptions)).

The House stands adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteenth of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

REPORTED CONSTRUCTION OF KARAKORAM
HIGHWAY BY PAKISTAN AND CHINA IN
PAKISTAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY OF JAMMU
AND KASHMIR

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee to reply now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : On a point of order, Sir... ((Interruptions))

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhe pura) : We are always under points of order... ((Interruptions)).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I bring to your kind attention rule 197 ? It says :

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date;"

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

When Mr. Sathe called the attention of the Minister of External Affairs.....

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : Mr. Sathe did not call the attention.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Over and above the statement the Minister of External Affairs made a remark which is not warranted. He has made such a derogatory remark.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. There is absolutely no point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He made a remark that one-third of Kashmir was given to Pakistan.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you go on like that, it will go off the record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He should withdraw that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will not withdraw anything. Mr. Sathe has asked a question and he is replying. You cannot get up on a point of order and go on giving your opinion. Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He is entitled to make only a brief statement under the rule. He should withdraw that. Kindly go through the proceedings. You call him to order and see that the proceedings are properly regulated....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please; take your seat. There is no point of order. Just because you do not like an answer, it is not a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Do you allow such statements ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I allow Mr. Vajpayee to reply to Mr. Sathe now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is not in conformity with the rule pertaining to the Call Attention. You give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already given the ruling. There is no point of order. Mr. Sathe has asked a question and he is replying to it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I strongly protest against the manner in which the Minister of External Affairs has made that statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am sorry, if I retaliated in a stronger language. I did not mean that any part of India had been handed over to Pakistan

because the stand of the previous Government and the present Government on the question of Kashmir is the same. But when insinuations are made....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : You made an allegation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I do not want to go into that question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You go through the record. You made an allegation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You accused the Government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : You made an allegation that it was handed over by the previous Government to the other Government. If it was really handed over, then you are confirming the position that Pakistan is *de jure* in possession of that. If it was handed over—that was the allegation that you had made. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What I meant was that you ordered the ceasefire without complete liberation of Jammu and Kashmir.

(Interruptions).

No, it does not mean that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well, he has corrected himself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I do not understand why should there be so much of excitement on a question on which the whole House stands united.

AN HON. MEMBER : Except Mr. Bosu.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The process of normalisation.....

(Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : He must be careful in choosing his words.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It applies to both sides.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : You made that accusation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The process of normalisation of relations with Pakistan as well as China was initiated by the former Government and we have accelerated the process.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) :
We are not against that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Now, Mr. Sathe has put an interpretation on the last sentence of my statement which is not correct, which is unwarranted. We have challenged the legality. We say that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, including that area which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan. If and when that area comes back to India.....
(Interruption)

No question of coming back; comes back to India. India will be in a position to use this road.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Obvious.
(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : They cannot take the road away.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Are you disputing this statement also ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Mr. Minister, why do you give a suggestion as to how to use this road ? Please read this sentence again,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
I have read the sentence. It has been put after a good deal of thought.

SHRI K. GOPAL : By whom ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
That of course by me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
I hope so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
I run the External Affairs Ministry. There is a world of difference, Mr. Unnikrishnan. I would not like to go into detail. I will not be here for a minute if I do not formulate the policy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am sorry, the impression in the country today is that the Prime Minister makes the foreign policy Mr. Jagat Mehta implements it and you only translate it in Hindi.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Thank you very much. The foreign policy is not formulated or implemented by any particular Minister. It is the collective responsibility. But I would not like to go into that question.

Mr. Sathe also referred to the story by Mr. David Binder in the *New York Times* about the interview given by the Prime Minister to the NBC in the 'Meet the

Press' Programme. In this case also the correspondent put his own interpretation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He has quoted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
He has not.

In this case also the correspondent put his own interpretation to what the Prime Minister had said. An official denial was issued the same day

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Where ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
In New York as well as in New Delhi. It was widely published. It was made clear.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why are you misleading ? In quotes, he says :

"Questioned on NEC-TV's 'Meet the Press' Programme, Mr. Desai said..."

In quotes, he says :

"...All depends on China. But we are determined not to go to war on that issue. We do not want to take back the area which, we say, they have taken from us by force. We do not take by war, we have sufficient..."

What does this mean ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Where is the position that India is prepared to hand over that territory to China ? The only statement that the Prime Minister made was that India would not go to war in order to recover that territory. But our claim stands, Mr. Sathe.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं हिन्दी में बोलना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि सठे सहज की समझ में मेरी धारणा नहीं आती और मेरी समझ में उनकी बात नहीं आती। भाषा का सबाल नहीं है, भाषा का सबाल है।

What the official spokesman said that day, I would like to quote :

"What the Prime Minister said in the interview was that India would not go to war with China on the boundary issue or try to take by force the Indian territory occupied by China and that the boundary issue could be resolved between the two countries by friendly negotiations."

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

There is no question of surrendering Indian territory. We have not compromised our stand. The Prime Minister the other day made the position clear in this very House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Declaration of peaceful intentions ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Which you share, I hope.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (विलीन सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत की विदेश नीति की सराहना केवल हमारे देश में ही नहीं, सारे संसार में हो रही है, खास तौर पर पिछले 15 महीने की। यह केवल मैं नहीं कहता, देश का बच्चा बच्चा इसको मानता है, केवल हमारे देश के दो व्यक्ति हैं जो इस चीज को नहीं मानते, एक मिसेज इन्दिरा गांधी हैं और दूसरे मि. साठे हैं।

मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि पिछले 15 महीनों में हमारी नीति, विशेषतः पड़ोसी देशों के साथ नार्मलाइजेशन और फ्रेंडशिप करने की रही है, उसके अन्दर न तो हमने अपने राष्ट्रीय हित को खोया है और न उनके राष्ट्रीय हित खोये हैं। किसी की कास्ट पर भी नार्मलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ। हमारी फ्रेंडशिप आपस में बातचीत करके हुई है।

मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि 15 महीने पहले, जनता पार्टी के आने से पहले जो एरिया आफ टेंशन था, कोल्ड वार आइदर विद नेपाल, और विद बंगला देश, और विद पाकिस्तान, ईवन विद चाइना, वह कम हुआ है और आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता हम नार्मलाइजेशन पर जा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सड़क आज नहीं बनी है। 1969 में इसी सड़क के बारे में जो कालिग एटेंशन आया था, वह मेरा ही था, और सोभाव्य से आज भी मेरा ही कालिग एटेंशन है। इस साल से यह सड़क बन रही है, मगर इस सरकार ने कुछ भी कार्यवाही नहीं की।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : "इस सरकार" ने नहीं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा मतलब पहली सरकार से है—मेरी उंगली उधर है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ मित्रता और नार्मलाइजेशन चाह रहे हैं, तो चीन के वाइस-प्रीमियर ने काश्मीर में प्लेबिसाइट का समर्थन करके, और जिया ने काश्मीर के सबाल को उठा कर, इस प्रानेस को एक खबरेस्त सेट बैक दिया है। यह फ्रेंडली रिलेशन और नार्मलाइजेशन पर एक तरह का ब्लो है। जल्द ही इस बात की है कि जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं, ये दोनों देश उसको रेसिप्रोकेट करेंगे। लेकिन यह सड़क, या इस तरह की कोई और कार्यवाही, नार्मलाइजेशन की प्रानेस में फिट इन नहीं करती है।

पहली सरकार ने हमारे देश के लिए दो समस्याएँ खड़ी की थीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि तीस साल में जो सबसे बड़ा आघात इस देश के मान और प्रतिष्ठा पर पहली सरकार ने किया, वह यही था कि उसने काश्मीर का एक तिहाई हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को लेने दिया। दूसरे, उसने इस देश की हजारों मील जमीन चीन को दे दी, और उसको लेने के लिए उसने कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की, सिवाय इसके कि यहाँ एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि हम उस जमीन को वापस लेने के लिए कमिटिड हैं। उस समय जो प्रधान मंत्री थे, वह चले गये। उनके बाद दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री आये, और वे भी चले गये। लेकिन इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

पिछली सरकार भी इस बात को मानती और कहती थी कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के पास हमारे देश की जो जमीन है, उसको वापस लेने के लिए हम सड़कें तो नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन आपस में बातचीत करके उस मामले को तय करेंगे। यही बात जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भी मानी है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो एशोरेंस चाहता हूँ। वह ट्रेड डेपेंडेंस और जर्नलिस्ट बर्हा भोज रहे हैं

और कई अन्य बातों में भी प्राधान प्रदान कर रहे हैं। शायद वह स्वयं भी वहाँ जायें और वहाँ के मंत्री भी वहाँ आयें। यह अच्छी बात है। मुझे उस पर कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह एगोरेंस चाहता हूँ—मुझे तो विश्वास है, मुझे कोई संदेह नहीं है, लेकिन इस देश को उनसे यह एगोरेंस चाहिए—कि चीन के पास भारत का जो भी हिस्सा है, उसकी एक इंच भी भूमि के बारे में कोई सोदा नहीं किया जाएगा, और काश्मीर का—हमारे देश का—जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के पास है, उसके बारे में भी कोई सोदा नहीं किया जायेगा। जैसा मिमला पैकट में भुट्टो और इन्दिरा गांधी का संकेत समझौता हुआ था, जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के पास है, वह हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं, और जो हिस्सा हमारे पास है, वह हमारे पास रहे, वैसे नहीं होना चाहिए। देश इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। इन्दिरा गांधी कर सकती हैं।

श्री अश्वल साठे : इन्दिरा गांधी ने नहीं किया। यह बात मोरारजी भाई को मालूम नहीं है, भुट्टो को भी मालूम नहीं है। सिर्फ बाजपेयीजी को मालूम है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं विदेश मंत्री से ये दो एगोरेंस चाहता हूँ कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के पास हमारा जो हिस्सा है, उसकी एक इंच भूमि भी उनको नहीं दी जाएगी।

प्लेबिसाइट के बारे में तो आपने भाषाबासन दे ही दिया है कि प्लेबिसाइट को आप कभी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते।

एक चीज और भी कही कि चीन के साथ दोस्ती चाहते हैं। ठीक है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिल्क रूट है जहाँ से पहले तिब्बत से देहली हमारे लद्दाख में उसे बेचने के लिए आते थे। आज हम उनसे दोस्ती चाहते

हैं। जवाहर लाल नेहरू के साथ भी दोस्ती थी. . . (अव्यवधान)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : This silk route is from Sinkiang to Pakistan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY ROYU : This is the first time that we are hearing of this Tibet silk route.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इसे सिल्क रूट ही कहते हैं, यह आपको मानना चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि सिल्क रूट से कल को यह टैंक रूट भी हो सकता है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने भी विश्वास किया था चाइना के ऊपर और इस विश्वास में मात खाई थी। चीनी हिन्दी भाई भाई बरके उस मात में क्या हुआ यह हम जानते हैं। आप दोस्ती करिए, मैं उसका समर्थन हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह जानता हूँ कि 800 किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़क साढ़े पन्द्रह हजार फुट की ऊँचाई पर बनने वाली दुनिया में यह शायद दूसरी सड़क है जो इतनी ऊँचाई पर बनी है। दस साल में कितने खर्च हुए इस पर लगे होंगे, यह फिर किसी मतलब के नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए इसमें खतरनाक चीजें भी हो सकती हैं। दोस्ती रखते हुए भी दोस्तों के साथ सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत है। हम ठीक तरह से सावधानी नहीं बरतेंगे तो जो पहले हमारा हाल हुआ वही हो सकता है। मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा, वह इस बात के लिए सदन को विश्वास दिलायें कि दोस्ती करते हुए भी वह सतर्क रहेंगे और देश की सुरक्षा में किसी तरह की कोताही नहीं की जाएगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान सरकार की ओर से पहले भी भाषाबासन दिया जा चुका है और मैं उसे दोहराने के लिए संभार हूँ कि भारत की जो भूमि चीन के कब्जे में है, उसे शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से वापस प्राप्त करने के लिए हम प्रयत्नशील

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

हैं। मैं नहीं समझता ऐसा कोई आश्वासन मांगने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सरेंडर नहीं करेंगे।

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ऐसा तो किसी को सोचना भी नहीं चाहिए कि जमीन का सौदा कर के शांति खरीदेंगे। शांति खरीदी नहीं जाती है, शांति अपने बल पर कायम रहती है.... (अवधान)... न दिया तो फिर हम आप की सलाह से अपनी नीति बनायेंगे।

इस ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना का लाभ लेकर सदन के सदस्यों ने अपनी भावनाएँ प्रकट की हैं और उन भावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार की नीति का निर्धारण और क्रियान्वयन होगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने आखिर का सबाल पूछा था कि सरकार काशम रहेगी, चीन ने जो इतनी बड़ी सड़क बना डाली है, ऐसा न हो कि 1962 वाली कहानी रिपीट हो, उसके लिए क्या आप की मगीनरी तैयार है दोस्ती रखते हुए भी? इसका मैं कैटेगरीकल जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हम चीकस है, सावधान हैं। पुरानी घटनाओं से हमने पाठ पढ़े हैं और भविष्य में उनकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो यह देखने के लिए और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हम कटिबद्ध हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ravindra Varma.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : I have got an important point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is it?

DR. KARAN SINGH : On this I have something.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On calling attention. I cannot allow.

You know the procedure in the House. There is a ballot....

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am rising on a point of order.

I never unnecessarily rise in this House. I say something important.

In the course of his observations.... (interruptions)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : His name is not there. He cannot participate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mandal, I have told him that he cannot ask an additional question or clarification.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am not asking a question.

In the morning the Speaker, in his wisdom, said in the course of this debate :

"In international affairs might is right."

Now, my humble submission is this : are we to understand that he said this in a lighter vein because, coming from the Speaker of the Indian Parliament, in this context, if this goes on record that in international affairs, might is right, it can, at some future date, be interpreted as a seal of approval upon the aggressors. I would like to bring this point. I would submit that these remarks....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He must have said it in a lighter vein.

Let us not make much of it.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Let him clarify. Let these remarks be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. He must have said this in a lighter vein. Let us not make much of it.

Mr. Ravindra Varma.

14.27hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th July, 1978, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried

over from the Order Paper of today.

a. Consideration and passing of the following Bills :—

- (a) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
- (b) The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Bill, 1978.
- (c) The Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1978.
- (d) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendments) Bill, 1978.
- (e) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1978.
- (f) The Visa-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore) : I have given a notice

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your notice is not here.

Only Mr. Vayalar Ravi has given.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Please just see. There is my signature.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil). The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has announced the business of the House for next week. At the same time I stand to demand a discussion on the correspondence made between the Prime Minister and the former Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh. It is because what happened between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister is not a private matter at all. It is a matter of national concern and a matter which affects the entire government and the country also. So, my party is very clear in our mind to that would like to know what happened between the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. Without knowing what happened, we cannot discuss. That is why it is necessary that this correspondence must be placed on the Table of the House to enable this House to discuss the matter and the country should know what happened between them. I repeat it is not a private matter. You cannot claim any privilege of secrecy and there is no cabinet secrecy involved because it is a matter of public importance and not a matter of security at all. It may be a matter of security of their party but not one of national security.

Therefore, it should be placed on the Table of the House so that we can discuss it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : (Amedabad) : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has already told us that all the Bills listed for this week and remaining unfinished will be taken over to next week plus many others which he has just now out.

I am sorry to find that the outline for next week does not contain two Bills which this House and the country at large are awaiting for along time. I am referring to the Anti-defection Bill and the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill.

Talking about the Anti-defection Bill I want at least to have an assurance from the Minister that this particular Bill important as it is, is going to be introduced because we want proper consideration to be given to this Bill. requires, you will agree with me, a reasonable time for study and thought before we can come to our opinions and conclusions about it. What is more interesting and, unfortunately, more strange and also objectionable, if I may put it, that way, is the fact that the contents of the draft Bill which according to the press reports, was approved by the Cabinet, were released to the press on the very eve of the Monsoon Session of Parliament. I am talking of the Anti Defection Bill. We as Members of Parliament have been denied the opportunity of knowing what the Bill is about.

Press Reports have come, Editorial Comments have come, Radio and Public discussions and views have come, all of which I welcome. But here is the strange fact that the Cabinet decision comes out in the press. The contents of the Bill come in the press. But this Parliament which was about to meet in the matter of days is not given a chance to see the Bill because it is not introduced. I think it is highly objectionable and I would like the Minister to tell the House that he will take steps early to introduce the Bill next week so that we can have enough time to study and pass it as early as possible in this Session.

About Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill, I can understand that such a Bill will require a lot of time. Even the previous Government took more than several years. They went on promising. Janata Government too goes on promising, but they have got only one year and four months upto this day. I can also understand that this Bill requires careful consi-

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

deration on various aspects. But the Minister will agree with me that the Comprehensive Industrial Bill is important from three angles. One is from the point of view of industrial unrest that takes place in this country purely because of the chaotic conditions that obtain in regard to industrial disputes and Industrial Acts. Secondly, also there is a lot of injustice done to the workers and there is exploitation of the workers by the capitalists and the factory owners. That must go and that can only go when the Bill comes. Lastly, integration of different laws on this subject also requires a new comprehensive Bill by the Government. I think, the Minister will bring forward this Bill, if not next week, by the early next month. But Anti-Defection Bill must come next week.

श्री सुवन चन्द काकड़ा (उज्जैन) :

उद्घाटन जी, इस समय जो देश में उद्योगों में हड़तालें करवाई जा रही हैं, उन से देश के अन्दर अस्थिरता फैल रही है और इस कारण काफ़ी उत्पादन की क्षति हो रही है। कुछ युनियनों चाकू-खुरे और लाठी के बल पर हड़ताल करवा रही हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह जो अस्थिरता फैल रही है, उस को समाप्त किया जा सके। मुझे इस बात को भी कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी कई उद्योगों में पैसा देकर हड़ताल करवा रही हैं और ऐसा कई जगहों पर हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे ऐसा विधेयक शीघ्र ही संसद के सामने लावें जिस से इन तरह की हड़तालों गैर-कानूनी करार दी जाएं और देश में उद्योगों के अन्दर अस्थिरता दूर हो।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन मजदूरों को मिले और यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि दिल्ली में जो काम करने वाला है उस की तन्काह ज्यादा हो और राज्यों में जो वही काम करने वाला है, उस को कम मिले। एक ऐसा विधेयक भी सरकार को लाना चाहिए कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन हो। इस प्रकार के विधेयक सरकार शीघ्र लावे और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में तदन को आश्वासन दें।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : We are surprised to find that in the business for the next week i.e. starting from 24th there is no scope for any discussion on the Report of Wages, prices and Incomes.

The Government spokesmen have come out supporting the Boothalingam Committee Report. This House should be given an opportunity to discuss the Boothalingam Committee Report and sufficient time should be allotted.

In my notice I have also mentioned that there should be a full fledged discussion on the affairs of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. There has been a great controversy on the resignation of Shri Swaminathan of the I.C.A.R.

The Director of Potato Research Institute is misbehaving with women. The whole organisation is seething with corruption and I demand that a full fledged discussion should take place.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I would not like to take the time of the House to answer in detail all the points that have been raised. But I do not want any loss

Member to feel that the observations which he has made or the suggestions which he has made are being ignored by the Government. My hon. friend, Mr. Ravi made a point relating to some subjects that are being raised in the House in more than one fashion. We did not think it necessary to include them in the coming week for discussion. My good friend Prof. Mavalankar raised two very important questions about the anti-Defection Bill and the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. I am tempted to remark that it is easier to face Prof. Mavalankar's bowling in the opening weeks of a session than it is to face fast bowling in the opening overs of a cricket match. As the session goes on, it becomes difficult to answer him and say, it may come up next week. But in the first week, I can certainly answer that it may come next week or the next. The two subjects he referred to are very important. I entirely agree with him that these are matters about which the House must get adequate notice. I would like to say that as far as the Anti-Defection Bill is concerned there is no question of the House being kept in the dark. As soon as possible, this Bill will be introduced, and if it is possible we will try to do it next week.

Regarding the Industrial Relations Bill, I agree with hon. Members that it is necessary to have a comprehensive legislation like this to deal with industrial relations, to see that the workers get their legitimate rights. I hope this Bill will come up before the House very soon.

Shri Kachwai referred to illegal strikes. These are matters which will be covered by the legislation on Industrial Relations.

Shri Saugata Roy raised two points: One is about the Bhoothalingam Committee report. I do not know how my hon. friend can say that 'the Table of the House should not be sullied with this Report' and at the same time say that 'this report should be discussed'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
(Badagara) : We Will make our submissions.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) : We have given notice of a Resolution that it must be rejected.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: However

I would like to say that this matter was brought up in the meeting of the B.A.C. which was held on Wednesday and the B.A.C. did not include a discussion on this in the coming week. But certainly if it is taken up again in the B.A.C. it can be considered. So far as the Government is concerned. Government will have no objection to a debate on the report.

14.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SETTING UP OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : Article 338 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who is charged with the duty to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and to report to the President upon the working of these safeguards at prescribed intervals. In pursuance thereto, a Special Officer, commonly known as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is appointed by the President from time to time. Considering the magnitude of the problem, Government are of the view that these matters should appropriately be entrusted to a high level Commission consisting of persons of eminence and status in public life.

Government have accordingly decided to set up a Commission for this purpose which shall consist of a Chairman and not more than four other Members, including the Special Officer appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution. The term of office of the Chairman and the Members of the Commission will not ordinarily exceed three years.

The Headquarters of the Commission will be located at New Delhi.

The functions of the proposed Commission will broadly correspond with the

[Shri Damik Lal Mandal]

functions at present entrusted to the Special Officer under Article 338 of the constitution and will be as follows :—

- (f) To investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. This would, *inter-alia*, include a review of the manner in which reservation stipulated in public services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are, in practice, implemented.
- (ii) To study the implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, with particular reference to the objective of removal of untouchability and invidious discrimination arising therefrom within a period of five years.
- (iii) To ascertain the socio-economic and other relevant circumstances accounting for the commission of offences against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes with a view to ensuring the removal of impediments in the laws in force and to recommend appropriate remedial measures including measures to ensure prompt investigation of the offences.
- (iv) To inquire into individual complaints regarding denial of any safeguards provided to any person claiming to belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

The Commission will devise its own procedure in the discharge of its functions. All the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India will furnish such information and documents and provide such assistance as may be required by the Commission from time to time. The Government of India trust that the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and others concerned will extend their fullest cooperation and assistance to the Commission.

The Commission will submit an Annual Report to the President detailing its activities and recommendations. This will, however, not preclude the Commission from submitting Reports to the Government at any time they consider necessary on matters within their scope of work. The Annual Report together with a memorandum outlining the action taken on the recommendations and explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of recommendations, if any, in so far as it relates to the Central Government will be laid before each House of Parliament.

To give a statutory position to the Commission, Government have already decided to amend Article 338 of the Constitution and a Bill to this effect is being introduced in the present session of the Parliament.

Government have also taken a decision to appoint Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, a Member of the other House of Parliament as Chairman of the Commission. The other Members of the Commission will be—

1. Shri Shishir Kumar, present Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
2. Shri A. Jayaraman, a former Member of the Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu.
3. Shri Thakur Singh Negi, Member of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha.
4. Shri S. K. Mallick, a retired Indian Civil Service Officer from Assam-Meghalaya.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : Sir, on a point of clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After the statement, there is no question of asking for a clarification.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : This is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can give a motion for discussing this statement. That is a different matter. You can discuss it.

Chaudhury Brahm Perkash.

14' 41 hrs.

MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

Extension of time for Presentation of Report of Joint Committee

CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH (Outer Delhi) : Sir, I move the following :—

“That this House do extend upto the last day of the next Session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do extend upto the last day of the next Session,

the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cooperative Societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State."

The motion was adopted.

13-42 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Nineteenth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : I move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th July, 1978."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The questions is:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th July, 1978".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore) : I gave a motion disagreeing with this.

14-44 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Reported shortage of coal in Saushtia and Gujarat

श्री बर्षासिंह भाई पटेल : (पोरबन्दर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्न प्रबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय के बारे में एक संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें।

कोयले के अभाव या तीव्र कमी से सौराष्ट्र गुजरात के छोटे-बड़े उद्योग बन्द हो जाने की स्थिति में पड़ चुके हैं और उनके

बन्द हो जाने की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय रेलवे, ऊर्जा और उद्योग मंत्रालयों को टेलेक्स से संदेश भेजा है। इसके बारे में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत है।

सौराष्ट्र और गुजरात के छोटे बड़े उद्योग वालों की बैठक गांधीनगर के सचिवालय में गुजरात के उद्योग मंत्री की उपस्थिति में 13 जुलाई, 1978 को हुई थी। इस बैठक में व्यापार और उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधियों ने कहा है कि अप्रैल से जून, 1978 तक एलाट किए कोयला में से सिर्फ 40 प्रतिशत कोयला मिला है। प्रति माह 3500 कोयले के बैगनों की जरूरत के सामने 2400 बैगनों को एलाट किए हैं।

ऐसी परिस्थिति में सौराष्ट्र और गुजरात के सिरैमिक, कपड़ा मिल्स, वनस्पति, केमीकल्स, इंजीनियरिंग, रुफिंग टाइल्स, स्माल स्केल वगैरह इंडस्ट्रीज बंद हो जाने की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का रेलवे, ऊर्जा और उद्योग मंत्रालय सौराष्ट्र गुजरात के इन उद्योगों के व्यापार की सुरक्षा करने के लिए शीघ्र कोयला मिले। ऐसा प्रबन्ध करे ऐसी नम्र मेरी प्रार्थना है।

(ii) SHORTAGE OF COAL IN THERMAL POWER STATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, the thermal power stations in Maharashtra which were getting coal supplies from the Western Coal Fields of Coal India Ltd., have reached a precarious situation now. Upto 1st July 1977 they used to have comfortable levels of stock ranging between 15 to 60 days requirements. But since July 1977 the tempo of movement slackened and since April 1978 it has much worsened due to deteriorating production by the Western Coal Fields, and now the position is:

- (1) Power Station, Khaperkheda is left with 1 day stock.
- (2) Power Station, Koradi is left with no ground stock.
- (3) Power Station, Paras is left with 3 days stock.

[Shri S. R. Damral]

- (4) Power Station, Bhusawal is left with 4 days stock.
- (5) Power Station, Parli is left with 12 days stock.
- (6) Power Station, Ballarsha is left with 10 days stock.
- (7) Power Station, Nasik is left with 5 days stock.

What are the reasons for the falling production at the Western Coal Fields? The hon. Minister of Energy should immediately find out. The *ad hoc* arrangements made for supply of coal from Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh, or linking some Thermal Power Stations with Singrauli Coal Fields in U.P. are also not working satisfactorily on account of movement difficulties. If coal is diverted from these places to Maharashtra, that will affect supplies to the thermal stations located in those States. Therefore the hon. Minister should ensure that Western Coal Fields improve their production so that Maharashtra Power Stations will get their usual coal supplies. I hope the will kindly take note of this and take urgent steps in this matter.

(iii) DEATH OF FORMER LT. GOVERNOR OF DELHI, SHRI. KISHAN CHAND

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, although 13 days have passed the present Government have failed to complete proper investigation in the matter of unearthing the truth about the death of late Kishan Chand, former Lt. Governor of Delhi. The Additional Commissioner of Police, (C.I.D.) Incharge of the Crime Branch Investigating this case said yesterday only:

"We took up the investigation only today." It may be mentioned here that according to the counsel of one of the persons who have been prosecuted, late Kishan Chand was considered to be a most vital prosecution witness against Mrs. Indira Gandhi and now with the death of Kishan Chand the case has been considerably weakened. And, that was the intention of persons who have been prosecuted.

In the meanwhile persons who have claimed that Kishan Chand's death was not suicide, they received threatening telephone calls. Mr. Bhim Singh who heads a non-official investigating committee of lawyers in a letter to Prime Minister said that telephone calls were received warning committee members from taking any initiatives.

Mr. Sitaram Bhardwaj, who has received said that some villagers living near the well had told him about a car going up to the well on the day of Kishan

Chand's death also received telephone call warning him to keep quiet about the case. He has also written to Prime Minister asking the protection. There are reasons to believe that there is a foul-play in the whole thing and to destroy the evidence that could prove the point. It is now a known fact that most of the evidences that were available from the site of well had been destroyed. Only yesterday it was found that some kind of mobile-oil has been splashed near the well from where Kishan Chand is alleged to have jumped to death. The wooden logs which were floating over the water surface have been removed. There has been no watch over the well.

It is opined that since it is a concern to many people who are directly or indirectly involved in political turmoils of the country the matter should be handled promptly and with utmost care.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your submission is over. You should not read the portion which has not been allowed.

(iv) REPORTED AGITATION BY ALL INDIA JUNIOR ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, the All India Junior Engineers Association has been launching agitation since last few days. In New Delhi before Nirman Bhavan, 3 Junior Engineers are on indefinite fast. Today is the sixth day of the fast. It is surprising that the Minister for Works and Housing is not even desirous to meet the striking employees. It is not only inhuman but anti-people also. In Calcutta, the Junior Engineers' Association are on fast before Nizam Palace. The demands of the JEAs are: (1) to regularise all *ad hoc* promoters working for a couple of years (2) to scarp the direct recruit to A.E.; (3) 80% by departmental promotion and 20% by holding Examination. The demands are so genuine that one sympathetic outlook was necessary. After all stagnation is not our aim in any cadre post.

I am much distressed about the unconcerned attitude of Shri Sikandar Bakht, Works and Housing Minister in this matter. I like to appeal to all sections in this August House to support this cause of the striking Junior Engineers and also request the Minister of Works and Housing to come out with open mind and to talk with the Association to save the life of the striking Junior Engineers.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I hope the hon. Member will

at least correct his statement in the matter of meeting with the Junior Engineers.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: He met us yesterday. Today he is to meet the striking Junior Engineers which he has not done so far.

(v) REPORTED ASSAULT ON ASIAN IMMIGRANTS IN LONDON

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (सीकर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कुछ दिनों से एशियाई समुदाय के लोगों पर लन्दन में जातीय द्वेष के कारण निरन्तर आक्रमण हो रहे हैं। लन्दन में लगभग 10 लाख एशियाई वासी रह रहे हैं, जिनमें भारतीय, पाकिस्तानी एवं बंगलादेश के मूल प्रवासी हैं। जातीय द्वेष एवं हिंसा के वातावरण से इन लोगों में पूर्ण असुरक्षा की भावना व्याप्त है। अभी हाल ही में एक बंगला प्रवासी की हत्या भी हुई है। अनेक आप्रवासी समुदायों ने शिकायत की है कि पुलिस उनकी शिकायतों पर गौर नहीं कर रही है। इंडियन वर्क्स एसोसियेशन, साउथमाल, फेडरेशन आफ पाकिस्तानी आर्गेनाइजेशन व फेडरेशन आफ बंगला देश आर्गेनाइजेशन के आह्वान पर 17 जुलाई को आप्रवासी एशियाईयों ने वहाँ पर एक आम हड़ताल कर उनके साथ हो रहे अन्याय का विरोध किया है।

भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह ब्रिटिश सरकार से वार्ता कटे, पाकिस्तान व बंगलादेश की सरकारों को सम्मिलित कर वहाँ के आप्रवासी एशियाईयों में सुरक्षा की भावना उत्पन्न करावे जिससे यह लोग सम्मान से जीवन-यापन कर सकें।

14.50 hrs.

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION), BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now continue with the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The Minister has just now given notice of an amendment to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House namely:—

- (1) Shri P. Anbalagao
- (2) Shri Manoranjan Bhakta
- (3) Shri Samar Guha
- (4) Shri Dinesh Joarder
- (5) Shri B. P. Kadam
- (6) Dr. Karan Singh
- (7) Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
- (8) Shri M. V. Krishnappa
- (9) Shri B. P. Mandal
- (10) Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur
- (11) Shri R. K. Mhalgi
- (12) Shri Govind Ram Miri
- (13) Shri Nathuni Rani
- (14) Shri R. N. Rakesh
- (15) Shri Ram Kinkar
- (16) Shri Ram Murti
- (17) Shri Vasant Sathe
- (18) Shri Chairman Bhai H. Shukla
- (19) Shri A. Sunna Sahib
- (20) Shri Sikandar Bakht

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and commu-

[Shri Sikandar Bakht]

locate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (52)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh may continue his speech. I think you can talk on this motion also.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Yesterday I pointed out the concept of this earth as a single unit as it is now beginning to be recognised. Again I had said that this dramatic photograph taken of the earth from the moon showed earth as it really was, a fragile spaceship. The dramatic manifestation of this idea, I said, was part of our ancient culture that there was harmony between man and nature. Man's intervention in environment has steadily increased over the last few years. From the beginning if history man has intervened in the environment. Science and technology have certainly given tremendous power to man, power which has been used for beneficent purposes. The ravages of nature have in many ways been contained and the standards of living have been raised. But the expanding rate of growth of this intervention in the last fifty years has been very disturbing. Although many countries have become affluent societies, they have also simultaneously become effluent societies. In the United States there are many rivers and lakes which are virtually dying. No fish can live in those lakes because of pollution levels. In Tokyo people go round in gas mask for their daily work; when they go to offices they have to wear a mask because the air is simply not fit to breathe. Oceans are really considered to be source of life; even oceans have become polluted. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has had occasion to be acquainted with the work of men like Thor Heyerdahl who crossed the Pacific on a raft of Jacques Cousteau of the Ocean Society. They say that even oceans are now very badly polluted. After all they had been the source of life on this planet. There are a number of cities where air and water pollution had reached dangerous levels. I do not want to go into many statistics or many references, particularly because the matter is going to be referred to a Joint Committee. But I should like to say that water or air pollution is not confined to any one country. When the ocean gets polluted as a result of effluents, other nations also suffer. When air gets polluted in one part of the world, it does not follow national barriers or geographical limitations; it spreads over the whole globe, as a result of which we get bad

effects. It is a mistake to consider that pollution problem is only a problem of affluence; it is not true. Even in a country like ours, pollution level have greatly increased. We have succeeded in doing what was considered to be almost impossible, that is, polluting the Ganga

गंगा का जल परम पवित्र माना जाता था; लेकिन हमन उसको भी दूषित कर दिया है।

It is really an alarming thing. Every day new steps are being taken. For instance, the Mathura refinery is very advantageous but it is likely to pollute Taj Mahal.

As a former Health Minister I can speak with some knowledge that the diseases caused by pollution in this country, by water pollution, are: hepatitis, cholera, dysentery, and so on and malaria breeding; respiratory diseases are caused as a result of air pollution. In many industrial cities, air pollution is a major health hazard to the people. Levels that may be tolerated by populations in the west with higher nutritional inputs may not be tolerated by people in our country where generally nutritional inputs are low.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, it is a very serious health hazard. There are several factors. Industrialisation is one of the major factors for pollution; uncontrolled wastes are being thrown into the air; then urbanisation; slums are growing up and where people are hoarded in these unsanitary conditions, it is a vicious circle. The more the people, the more the pollution and the more the health of those people is affected.

Deforestation has taken a terrible toll. I have been the Chairman of the Indian Wild Life Board for many years and I can tell you, the ruthless manner in which the forests have been cut in this country in the last thirty years is one of the greatest tragedies. I have myself seen a combination—I do not want to mention the State—of corrupt politicians and rapacious bureaucrats has denuded hundreds and hundreds of miles of forests, as a result of which today, our wild life is in danger. Not only that—I see my successor as the Chairman of Indian Wild Life Board, Shri H. M. Patel is sitting here—no doubt, he will hear me out—terrible ravages have taken place.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): He himself needs protection.

Dr. KARAN SINGH: The forests are

not only for animals, the greenery is required, is necessary for human population also. Over-population everywhere is creating increasing pressure. Even in a city like Delhi—Delhi is a city which is very beautiful, one of the most beautiful capitals anywhere in the world and we are proud of it, as Members of Parliament we all live in Delhi, I happen to live apart from that also, many of us have many years' connections with this great city—I do not know whether you have flown—particularly in the winter months when you fly from Palam, you can see the whole of Delhi lying under a thick blanket of of smog.

This will surprise you, I think. 240 tonnes of nitrogen oxide and 2 tonnes of sulphur dioxide are poured into the atmosphere of Delhi every day by vehicles. And by the Thermal plants, particularly this dreadful monstrosity at Indraprastha, fifty tonnes of fly ash and seventy tonnes of sulphur dioxide are poured into the atmosphere of Delhi every day. This is the position of Delhi, our model city, where we spend hundreds of crores of rupees for improvement. What about the position in Calcutta and Bombay? I was seeing some statistics; in Chempur or some parts of Calcutta, it is literally not fit for human habitation. This is the position that is being developed.

According to the Director of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Kanpur, nine major Indian cities have already reached air pollution levels comparable to the worst cities in the West. There are these vehicles over which there is no control, the thermal power plants and various other things and there is also, I must say again as a former Health Minister, smokers who continue to blow their smoke not only into their own lungs, but into the lungs of hapless non-smokers who may be sitting nearby. There is a category of people known as involuntary smokers. If you are sitting in your room and four people are smoking, you may not smoke, but when you inhale and exhale, that nicotine gets into your lungs also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you a non-smoker?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am a non-smoker. That is why I am complaining that we are willy-nilly put to this. But quite seriously, these are cumulatively a serious matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Smoking is an antidote to that pollution. You will become immune to that.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I had the privilege of being the Deputy Leader

of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and I had some hand in drafting this declaration that was adopted in Stockholm in June 1972. This text was released seven years ago, it is a noble declaration and it is something that needs to be read. I would urge the hon. Members to read this. But I must say that the follow-up of the United Nations Conference in Stockholm has been very disappointing.

On the international sphere the UNEP—United Nations Environmental Programme—was set up with its headquarters in Nairobi. But unfortunately it seems to have lost all its drive. Maurice Strong was the Secretary General of the earlier organisation. After he left, the whole thing has, as far as I can gather, become moribund. In our country, we had set up a National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination. The late Dr. Pitamber Pant was its Chairman. Unfortunately after his death, this important and very valuable monitoring agency that was set up has also become moribund. It is not as if this is the first time we have thought of this. When this National Committee was set up, it was hailed throughout the world as a very progressive measure. At that time, I remember very clearly the Government and the former Prime Minister made many statements with regard to the importance of this. But what happened? After Dr. Pant died, nobody has taken any interest in it and it has become moribund...

The present legislation is welcome, but I have certain important suggestions to make for the consideration of the minister. One is that sound pollution has not been included. Yesterday my friend, Mr. George, made a remark in a lighter vein in regard to sound pollution, particularly the decibel level in this House during the zero hour sometimes goes beyond permissible limits as far as health is concerned. Quite apart from that some labour leaders are here—in industrial organisations, studies have shown that the noise produced by the machines is one of the greatest health hazards and thousands of our workers suffer not only from impairment of hearing but also from certain psychological strains that are produced by constant exposure to sound. This is a very important matter. Luckily we have not so far allowed these supersonic jets in India. But in many western countries where this jet boom has become the order of the day, people are finding it impossible to live. Let it not be forgotten that when sound levels go beyond certain permissible limits, certain very detrimental psychological and psychic effects are produced upon the population. So, I would urge.....

AN HON. MEMBER : What about songs?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Songs—sangeet—are the antidote:

यत्र गायन्ति मद्मस्ता :

तत्र लिप्तामि नारद ।

Where there is music and harmony, people live in harmony. That is why so many vedic hymns pray for concord and harmony. So, apart from water and air pollution, sound pollution also should be integrated into this very bit of legislation so that you get a comprehensive Bill.

The suggestions I have to make are as follows: Firstly, the National Committee on Environmental Planning & Coordination must be revitalised. But please have a full-time Chairman. After Shri Pant, Shri Subramaniam who was Minister, was made Chairman. After that, somebody else who was a member of the Planning Commission was made Chairman. Don't have a part-time Chairman. He will never be able to give enough time to it. This is a full-time, highly specialised, highly technical matter. Secondly, as I said, noise pollution should be also included. Then, many of the existing anti-pollution Acts are not being properly enforced. I studied it in some detail and I have found that there are a number of Acts which are not being properly enforced. These at least should be enforced immediately and effectively. Then, low pollution technology must be developed in our country. We do not have to make the mistakes of the western world of going through high pollution technologies and then getting on to low pollution technology. We can jump over this step and move directly into low pollution technology. May be in the short run the cost may be a little higher, but when you quantify the community aspect of it and when you quantify the damage that can be done over the long run not only to our generation but to generations yet unborn, you will realise that 1 or 2 per cent additional input on low pollution technology will be the best investment you can make for the future. For this, certain research organisations have got to be motivated and if necessary certain incentives have to be given. Whenever any new industrial project is approved or some new technology is approved, the pollution aspects of it must be kept closely in mind.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: They already exist. Nobody takes notice of them.

DR. KARAN SINGH: But they must be enforced. You cannot have, even in this day and age, outmoded industrial procedures. Sometimes we buy technology from abroad. Whenever we buy foreign technology, I would urge, in fact I would demand, that this pollution aspect must be kept in mind. Otherwise what is happening is that the foreign countries are now exporting to us high pollution technology because it is not permissible in their own countries. I read a report that foreign cigarettes are being exported here which are not permissible in their own countries because the tar level and the nicotine level is too high. Just because they cannot sell them there, they are exporting them to the developing countries. In other words, because of rapacity of foreign countries, the poor developing nations, the populations of these nations, are being forced to pay for their rapacity. So, this must not be allowed. We must be absolutely ruthless on these matters.

We must also introduce emission standards as far as automobiles are concerned. It is a crying disgrace the way our buses, the way our public vehicles and private vehicles in this country are putting poisonous fumes into the air. Very often, many of us in Delhi sometimes almost get asphyxiated when we are in a traffic jam and there is a DTC bus next to us. So, something has got to be done and the public sector must set an example. You cannot have public sector organisations going around or public transport companies going around with these outmoded things. Let us make a start on this.

My final point is that we must develop a massive public education campaign on this pollution problem. Mr. Minister, the general public is not aware of what the dangers of pollution are. So, unless in your educational system and in your adult education and your general educational system you are able to impress upon the public the dangers that are there, what is happening is that people are getting poisoned without realising that they are getting poisoned. They are not even aware of the fact that there are dangers there. Therefore, you have got to launch a massive public education campaign. There is a lot of other material also that I have but as the Minister in his wisdom has suggested a Joint Committee, I have only one reservation on that. Having had some experience of Joint Committees when I was on the other side of the House, I do not think that this Committee should only be a way

of putting the things off, because once a Joint Select Committee starts working, I must tell you, I am not trying to impute any motives to anybody, it develops an inner momentum and everybody says that we must go off and on here and there. All right, if there is high pollution in Tokyo, let us go to Tokyo to see what it is like; if there is low pollution in San Francisco, let us go and see how they have dealt with the problem. I am also on that Committee, but the point is.....

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I am 100 per cent in agreement with you.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I would urge that if you have a Select Committee, this is a matter of great public importance. We should travel wherever necessary. If the hon. Minister wants to send any of us, we will not decline going, but there should be a time limit. I would urge that by the end of this year we should pass this legislation so that at least the existing population and children still to be born are to some extent safeguarded from pollution.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, pollution has become a world-wide phenomenon. It is growing into gigantic proportions mostly because of industrialisation and man with the advancement of science and technology has become a God himself before he could become a man. God created man and Nature, so that man could live in harmony with Nature; and even in commune with Nature. But in the name of industrialization, man has polluted the whole environment, the result being that life on Earth has become hazardous. While I appreciate this bill, which seeks to prevent and control pollution of the air, I am not in favour of the piecemeal approach to this problem. Pollution of water, of air, of land and noise all go together. Therefore, an integrated approach is required. The Water Pollution (Prevention and Control) Act was passed in 1974, and to it, an amendment was brought in 1977. This bill is seeking to control air pollution. Another bill is to be introduced, as announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, to amend 1974 Act. Therefore, an integrated approach to deal with them is necessary. This piecemeal approach will lead us nowhere. What has happened to the earlier legislations? The Water Pollution Boards are required to be set up in the States. Many States have not set up them up.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : Very few have.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Very few. Therefore, you are coming forward

with this bill. You say that 6 months are not enough, and that your Central Board can have jurisdiction over all States. A Central Board is required, so that it could control pollution of air, water, land and of noise, so that there could be uniform application of certain principles and norms, which the State Governments should be required to follow. That is not being done. Some States have not bothered to look into the legislations passed earlier. Therefore, you are coming forward with another amending bill.

It is difficult for man to live on this planet, because he does not get clean air and atmosphere and pure drinking water; and since noise is there, he cannot even get good sleep. This problem has to be dealt with on a war footing, seriously and in an integrated manner. Mere provision of a set of penalties for contravention, will not do. When an industrial unit is being set up, the site selection committee should consist of a member of the Central Anti-Pollution Board, so that an industrial unit which is set up, is located at a place far off from urban and congested areas; and thus, the pollution which is bound to be there, could be minimized.

There is an agitation against the establishment of a refinery at Mathura. So also there is an agitation at Bombay against the proposed fertilizer unit there. These are all highly crowded cities. If you have industrial units there, it will add to the pollution problem. In Bombay, it is said that every day, 60,000 to 90,000 gallons of human waste is dumped into the sea everyday. The sea is there to absorb it; otherwise, what an amount of pollution would be there! We should first see that pollution is eliminated; and as industrialization is also necessary—and we cannot do without it—we should see that pollution is controlled, or minimized. These are aspects which have to be gone into. The State and Central boards should consist of members who are to serve there permanently, or for a certain period of time. Part-time members will not be able to do much. This problem has been there for years; and not much serious attention has been paid by the Government, much less by people themselves. Many people do not know the hazards. In big cities and industrial areas like Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad, industries have been there; and the cities have grown up subsequently. Therefore in the heart of the cities we find industries, which are responsible for this pollution. In Orissa, we have a chlorine gas plant on the coast, in my constituency. That gas goes up by the chimney and the entire

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

vegetation—trees and paddy plants—gets completely burnt, i.e. vegetation within a radius of 4 to 5 kms.

Recently, the Committee of Petitions of Rajya Sabha went there as a petition was presented by the villagers that many of them have contracted TB. But the industrial unit managed to get a certificate from the State Government that all the restrictions imposed by them have been observed faithfully and, that therefore, there is no pollution. But I have myself seen that when the effluents are let in to the river, the fish die. When people go that way, they cannot even breathe the air, because it is so pungent and it burns in their nostrils. I have myself felt it. The State Government, which is in charge of the implementation of the Act—of course, it has not set up the Board—has given a certificate that all the restrictions imposed by it have been carried out. The industrial unit took the stand before the Committee that the conditions imposed by the State Government have been fulfilled. But the fact is that there is pollution. So, merely imposing a penalty will not do. You have to cancel the licence till such time as the restrictions imposed by the Committee are fulfilled. Otherwise, it will be difficult for people to live. Already, the life of the community is becoming hazardous and people are not able to live.

Only the other day there was an accident to a truck which was carrying chlorine gas cylinders. It caught fire and many people nearby also got burnt. These things have to be prevented. There is one Orient Paper Mills in Orissa, which is letting out effluent into the river. So, the people cannot drink that water. They have to treat the effluent before it is discharged into the river or the sea, but it is not being done. But the industries have their own way to get the certificate from the officers of the Government.

As Dr. Karan Singh has said, in order to solve this problem, to contain pollution, there should be legislative measures, institutional measures and scientific and technological measures. By science and technology, I mean the elimination of pollution, checking or mitigating pollution so that while we want the industries to grow in a particular area in the larger interest of the country and the economy, we should also see that pollution is mitigated to the maximum extent so that the life of the community is not put in jeopardy.

Coming to institutional or administrative methods, Government have to be watchful. It is not enough if the officer once in four months visit the factories. The

State Governments have to ensure that the factories treat their effluents or the gas that goes out of their chimney. Even the automobiles contribute their share to the pollution. In Delhi some years ago the exhaust of the buses used to be on the top to avoid pollution, but now it is gone. If you travel in a car and if the bus ahead of you stops because of a traffic jam and starts again, you are finished; you are completely engulfed by smoke and you cannot even breathe. Therefore, scientific and technological developments to minimise the pollution by the effluents and gases of the atmosphere have to be introduced in our country and enforced very strictly and sincerely so that pollution is minimised to the lowest limit so that society can survive.

The present piecemeal approach should be given up. Let the Government bring a comprehensive Bill to control pollution. In U.K. in 1974 an Act was passed, called the Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, which deals with the pollution of water, air, land, noise and even radio activity. Why not we have such an Act? We passed an Act in 1974 and we amended it in 1977. Now Government have come forward with another amendment to that Act.

This is a Bill to deal with pollution of air. You have not touched pollution of land, the garbage that is thrown on the streets. That is also responsible for pollution of the air. You have also not touched noise. All these have to be taken together because one pollution leads to another pollution, and the whole atmosphere is contaminated. So, an integrated approach is required. For heaven's sake don't go on with this piecemeal approach. We are going to the Select Committee, but we are only dealing with water and air pollution. What about pollution of the land? That is equally serious. Garbage is thrown on the streets, the wind spreads it throughout the streets. That is also causing pollution. There is also DDT pollution. The municipality, while burning the garbage, does not burn it properly.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) Where do they burn it? You go and see the heaps of garbage.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Gases emanate from it and there is pollution.

Then, go to the Yamuna. I read yesterday that the Delhi Administration is going to spend Rs. 48 crores for prevention of the pollution of the Yamuna over a period. It is a good thing. Such things have to be done where cities

Committee Report

are located on the banks of rivers and where the effluents are thrown into the rivers. This pollution has to be tackled very carefully and sincerely, so that this problem is minimised so enable the people to live comfortably and lead healthy lives.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that a United Nations Conference was held in Stockholm in 1972, and that on the basis of that this Bill has been introduced. But that Conference was on human environment and air pollution is only a part of it. We have enacted a Bill for preventing the pollution of water, and now it is to prevent, pollution of air. So, my first point is that a comprehensive Bill should be brought so that steps can be taken to keep the environment clean.

There is a notion in our country that only industrially advanced countries have the problem of air and water pollution. But in our country also industries have developed in a haphazard way and mainly in the cities. The percentage of the rural population has decreased during the last 50 years. In 1921 the urban population was only 11 per cent, but by 1972 it has gone up to 20 per cent. The industries are concentrated in the cities and hence the problem of air pollution has increased to a great extent.

Regarding Calcutta, today's *Times of India* says :

"As much as 671 tonnes of pollutants are emitted each day into the air (this includes gaseous wastes from industries, domestic sources, power generating units and automobiles). Not surprisingly, one out of every four students in Calcutta suffers from tuberculosis."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He may continue later. We have to go to the non-official business.

Now we take up Private Members Business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

श्री राम बिलास वासवान (हाजीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

"कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के बीचों-बीच प्रतिवेदन से, जो 19 जुलाई, 1978 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th July, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Preamble and article, etc.)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduced† the Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 7A)

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21-7-78.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री श्रीप्रकाश स्वामी]

अधिनियम, 1951 का धीर संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951".

The motion was adopted.

श्री श्री प्रकाश स्वामी : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

15.31 hrs.

TRADE UNIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2, 4, ETC.)

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1926".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I introduce the Bill.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENTS OF SECTIONS 8, 9, ETC.)

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING SCHEME BILL*

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training to all able-bodied citizens in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training to all able-bodied citizens in the country".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL*

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 71)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (CHITTOOR) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : I introduce the Bill.

MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' PENSION BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension by the Central Government to the marginal farmers and agricultural workers after their completing 70 years of age.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is;

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension by the Central Government to the marginal farmers and agricultural workers after their completing 70 years of age".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : I introduce the Bill.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 53)

SHRI R. D. GATTANI (Jodhpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. D. GATTANI : I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

EXPLORATION AND UTILIZATION OF UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for better utilization of the underground water resources for irrigation purposes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for better utilization of the underground water resources for irrigation purposes".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I introduce the Bill.

SMALL FARMERS ASSISTANCE BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 4 and 6).

SHRI R. D. GATTANI (Jodhpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954".

The motion was adopted...

SHRI R. D. GATTANI : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-7-78.

† Introduce with the recommendation of the President.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of section 18 FB).

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951"

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I introduce the Bill.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*.

(Amendment of section 5)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I would like to raise objection to the introduction of the Bill on the ground that a number of Commissions of Inquiry are going on in this country and are pending. Therefore, the introduction of this Bill is infructuous. I hope, Mr. Jethmalani will understand it and not move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 1aB etc.)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I introduce the Bill.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES SUPPORTING PRICE BILL.*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixing of remunerative support price for sugarcane, pulses and other agricultural commodities.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixing of a remunerative support price for sugarcane, pulses and other agricultural commodities."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL.—Contd.

(Insertion of new articles 23A, 23B, 23C)

By Shri Y. P. Shastri.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y. P. Shastri on the 5th May, 1978, namely :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration"

Before I call Dr. Ramji Singh to continue his speech, there are certain amendments for circulation.

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK (Kharajpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon" (1)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by January 27, 1979." (2)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the last day of the next session of Lok Sabha." (3)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Ramji Singh to continue his speech.

श्री हुकम सेव नारायण बाबू (मधुबनी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का भाषण समाप्त हो गया था और मुझे पुकार लिया गया था। मैंने अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ भी कर दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Was it the position that you were called ?

श्री हुकम सेव नारायण बाबू : मैंने प्रारम्भ भी कर दिया था और मुझे कहा गया था कि मेरा भाषण जारी रहेगा।

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur) : I did not finish.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The record shows that Dr. Ramji Singh is still on his legs.

Dr. Ramji Singh to continue.

डा० रामजी सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काम के अधिकार के बारे में जो बिल शास्त्री जी ने उपस्थित किया है, वह सभी लोगों के द्वारा स्वागत योग्य है। महारत्ना तिलक ने कहा था : "कीडम इव धावर बरैराइट"। आज हमें यह भी कहना चाहिए कि काम का अधिकार भी हमारा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के यूनिवर्सल डिक्लेरेशन ऑफ़ ह्यूमन राइट्स की धारा 23 में भी काम के अधिकार की बात कही गई है :

1642 L. 8.—10c

Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"All of us have the right to work and choose a type of work we deserve. We are entitled to receive equal pay for equal work."

हमारी जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में भी पृष्ठ 17 पर जहाँ "एक गई धर्म-व्यवस्था की रूपरेखा" की चर्चा है, वहाँ यह कहा गया है : "इसलिए जनता पार्टी रोबी-रोटी के मौलिक अधिकार पर जोर देती है"। इसके अतिरिक्त पृष्ठ 27 पर जहाँ "आर्थिक रूपरेखा" की चर्चा है, वहाँ कहा गया है : "रोजगार को बुनियादी अधिकार मान कर भरपूर रोजगार की व्यवस्था"।

इसलिए अगर जनता सरकार काम के अधिकार को स्वीकार नहीं करती है, तो यह एक नैतिक धनुस्त्र, मारल कंट्रेक्ट को भंग करना है, वचन भंग करना है। यह हमारा नैतिक अधिकार तो है ही, लेकिन यह कानूनी अधिकार भी है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 39 में, जहाँ संविधान के निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों का हवाला है, स्पष्ट कहा गया है—:

"The State shall direct, in particular, its policy towards securing—

that the citizens, men and women, equally, have the right to adequate means of livelihood."

धारा 41 में भी कहा गया है—

"The State shall make effective provisions for securing the right to work."

तो इस प्रकार जो संविधान के निर्देशक तत्व में हमें यह काम का अधिकार दिया गया है उसे पूरा न करना संविधान के प्रति झोह है। पिछले समय में जब चर्चा हुई थी कि मौलिक अधिकार अधिक महत्व का है या संविधान के निर्देशक तत्व अधिक महत्व के हैं तो उस समय भी यह बात आई थी कि संविधान के निर्देशक तत्व की भी प्रधानता है।

[डा० राजजी सिंह]

इसलिए वह काम का अधिकार हमारे नैतिक अधिकार में भी है। केवल भारतवर्ष ही वह देश नहीं है जहाँ संविधान में काम के अधिकार की बात कही जा रही है बल्कि दुनिया के बहुत सारे देशों से अपने यहां काम का अधिकार दिया है। रूस के संविधान की धारा 118 से 121 में, यूगोस्लाविया के संविधान की धारा 159, जापान की धारा 27, रूमानिया की धारा 18, जर्मन डेमोक्रेटिक फंटे की धारा 24, चीन की धारा 27, आयरलैंड की धारा 42 से 45 और इसी तरह पश्चिमी जर्मनी, इजरायल आदि में भी यह चीज है। इसलिये यदि हमारी सरकार यह कहती है कि दूसरी किसी जगह ऐसा नहीं है तो यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा। हमने देखा है कि जहाँ काम का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाता है या सचमुच में मजूरों का, बेकारी का भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है वहाँ सरकार शिथिल बन जाती है जिस प्रकार से पिछले तीस वर्षों में यह सरकार शिथिल रही और संविधान में दिए गए निर्देशक तत्वों का पालन नहीं किया। या तो काम देने का अधिकार शामिल किया जावे या संविधान के मौलिक अधिकार में या फिर बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाये जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल की प्रगतिशील सरकार ने दिया है, केरल ने दिया है और महाराष्ट्र ने भी एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम दी है। इसलिए सरकार यदि अपने वचन को निभाना चाहती है तो या तो वह काम के अधिकार को देने वाले संविधान के संशोधन में लागू करे या बेकारी भत्ता दे।

हमारा यह काम का अधिकार प्रजा-तांत्रिक अधिकार है। प्रजातंत्र केवल बाट देने को नहीं कहते हैं। हमने चुनाव घोषणापत्र के पहले ही पृष्ठ ८ लिखा हुआ है कि रोटी और आजादी दो। चाहिए—एक गांधीवादी विकल्प। तो क्या आजादी देने से जनता पार्टी का वायदा पूरा हो गया? इसलिए जब तक हम इस को

संविधान में शामिल नहीं करते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। Man cannot live without bread. यह भी हमें सोचना चाहिए कि काम का अधिकार जब तक नहीं देंगे तब तक प्रजातंत्र पूरा नहीं होगा। आजादी तब तक पूरी नहीं होती है जब तक आर्थिक आजादी पूरी नहीं होती है। इसीलिए हमने देखा है कि जकार्ता से लेकर कैरो तक प्रजातंत्र का दिवाला इसलिए निकल चुका है क्योंकि वहाँ आर्थिक आजादी नहीं थी। आज देश में जो अनुशासनहीनता, घबराहट, निराशा और हताशा है उसका कारण यही है कि मनुष्य और खास कर युवक वर्ग समझता है कि उसके भाग्य के सामने अधिकार की छाया है। इसलिए जब तक उन्हें काम का अधिकार नहीं मिलेगा तब तक सचमुच में सम्पत्ति संग्रह करने की होड़ चलती रहेगी और लोगों के सामने बहुत तरह के भ्रम फैलते रहेंगे।

25.43 hrs.

[Dr. SUSHILA NAVAR in the chair]

सभापति मद्दोदया, आप तो महिला हैं, आप जानती हैं, यह काम का अधिकार हमारा धार्मिक अधिकार भी है। देवी भारगवत पुराण के सप्तम स्कन्ध में बताया है कि महर्षि विश्वामित्र का जब भूख लगी थी तो बाँदल के यहां मांस और कुत्ते का जूठा खा कर उन्होंने अपने प्राण बचाए थे। इसलिए धर्म भी कहता है कि प्राण की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि प्राण का हक दें, जीवन का हक दें तो जीवन का हक भी देना होगा। तो यह हमारा कानूनी अधिकार तो है ही, धार्मिक अधिकार भी है। स्वामी विवेकानंद ने इसीलिए स्पष्ट कहा है—

"The crying need of the East is not want of religion but want of bread."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : Madan Chairman, I fully agree with the propositions made by Mr. Y. P. Shastri for providing employment to all citizens, free education to children and monetary assistance to the old and sick.

people within the framework of the Constitution as a compulsory one, not only as a Directive Principle but as a Fundamental Right. If the State fails in this, the State will be failing in its duty to its citizens, and the citizen will have the right to go to court..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya, I have just been told that Mr. A. Saitambji has to leave at 4 O' Clock. You have already started. I am sorry. If you do not mind, he may speak now, and then.. I will call you....

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Next to him, I will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allright. Mr. Bhattacharya, you may continue.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYA: I have seen the Statement of Objects and Reasons given by Mr. Shastri with which, I think, the whole House.....

जीविनायक प्रसाद बाबू (सहरसा):
समापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। एक माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन रोज हमको बुला लिया गया था, हमने भावजन गुरु किया था, वे इस बात का घोष पर भी कहने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन आपके रिकार्ड में यह बात नहीं है तो फिर मेम्बर सत्य है या आपका रिकार्ड सत्य है—यह मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ? मेम्बर इस बात को आप पर कहने के लिये तैयार हैं कि हमको चेयर ने बुला लिया था, हमने गुरु किया था और तब चेयर ने एडजर्न किया था लेकिन आपके रिकार्ड में यह बात नहीं है फिर कौन सी बात सच हो सकती है?

समापति महोदय: रिकार्ड में जो लिखा है उनके मुताबिक उस दिन जो बंधु बोल रहे थे उनको बुलाया गया है, डिप्टी स्पीकर ने सोच समझ कर यह किया है। अभी मैंने बिजन के एक भाई को बुलाया है और उसी बोच में मुझे बताया गया कि घन्ना डी एम के के मेम्बर बार बजे जाने वाले हैं, उनको प्लेन पकड़ना है तो मैंने कोशिश की उन्हें समय देने की लेकिन अभी उनको इतना टाइम है कि वे इनको बाद बोल सकते हैं इसलिए अभी अट्टरकार्य जो अपना भाषण समाप्त करेंगे उसके बाद दूसरे बंधु बोलेंगे। आप को भी बुलाया जाएगा। (अवबोध)

Mr. Bhattacharya, please continue.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYA: The Bill has asked for provision of these items, namely, right to employment, free education to children upto the age of 14 years and monetary assistance to the sick and disabled persons as a Fundamental Right, and if the Government fails to provide any of these items, the citizen can go to the court and take the help of the judiciary to force the Government, so that he may be provided with a job, the child may be given free education and the disabled and sick men may be given monetary benefit. I do not know what can be the objection on the part of the Government to accept the Bill as such or to assure the House that they will change the Constitution on the basis of the idea that has been given here.

If you compare the unemployment figure, the educated unemployed, with what it was in 1973, you will find that the position is like this: it was, in thousands, 3901.6 in 1973 and 5104.1 in the year 1976. So, it has almost doubled within three years. This is the only record in the live register that is maintained by the Employment Exchange at different centres. Thousands and lakhs of rural people do not have the opportunity or they do not go to the Employment Exchange to register their names. So, the unemployment figure is growing like anything.

It is stated here, and Mr. Shastri wants that this should be included in Art. 41 as a Fundamental Right: If the Government considers that it is not possible for them to provide employment to the unemployed, then some monetary assistance or some allowance should be given to these unemployment persons. In West Bengal, and perhaps in some other States like Kerala and Punjab, unemployed persons whose names have been there for the last five years will get at least Rs. 50/- per month and, in return, they will have to devote some time for social work once a week: that is the only obligation. If this is possible for the States, who do not have large resources at their disposal, why does not the Centre come forward with a proposal so that the unemployed people may think that the new Government that has come is at least trying to see that, even if they cannot provide jobs to the unemployed, they will not let them starve, and that is the reason that Government is giving them unemployment allowance. If this can be given in other countries, why cannot it be given in our country? In socialist countries there is no unemployment problem, but in western countries and capitalist countries where this problem exists—in England and other countries in Europe—they are giving unemployment allowance to unemployed persons. So, this is something which is a must and for which a serious attempt must be made by the Government so that the people may think that this Government

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

high has now come and which had given an assurance to the people that they will do good to the people, will really see that at least an attempt is made to provide jobs or if they fail, the unemployed persons will at least be assured of some amount which will be treated as unemployment benefit. So, this is my first contention.

My second point is that it is a shame on our part that, even after 30 years of independence, more than 70% of the people are illiterate. They cannot write and they cannot even sign their names. That is the situation. Assurances were several times given on the Floor of this House that effective steps will be taken so that illiteracy may be removed, but up till now, I have not found that either the previous Government or the present Janata Government have taken serious steps in this matter so that our children may not remain illiterate.

The figures that have been collected by me from the census report, 1971 indicate that the literate population was to the extent of 16 crores and odd, whereas the number of literate persons was 38 crores and odd. This is a very serious matter and there should be serious attempts on the part of the Government to remove this illiteracy. At least, the children should have the opportunity to get some education. Some people would say that we have provided for free education upto primary level all over the country. That will not do. We know, in the rural areas, a person will not allow his son to go to the school, he would like him to work in the field or do some other work as his helping hand, or in the urban areas, he would like him to work in a tea shop as a 'boy' and earn something for the family. You will, thus, find, that economic development and literacy go side by side. If you do not take steps to improve the economic situation, the provision of free education upto the primary stage will not help. It would only be a lip service. I would, therefore, insist and urge upon the Government that they must take some effective steps in this matter.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the disabled persons who have nobody to depend upon. I have seen so many persons who remain on the charity of their neighbours or they have to beg. Why should you allow our people to beg? I have travelled in some of the socialist countries and have not seen even a single beggar there. Why this difference? It is only because of the socio-economic differences between our country and those

counties. I would say that the Government at the Centre must come forward to help such disabled persons. Such disabled persons who are old, cannot work and have nobody to support them must be helped with some money with which they can pass their last days in peace. This is my plea with the Minister who is concerned with this matter.

In the end, I fully support the Bill and I think, there is no bar in providing these items in Article 41 of the Constitution as a fundamental right so that the people will know that our Constitution is perfect. Not only lip service is given, not only pious wishes are expressed, not only assurances are given, but effective steps have been taken to see that it is a constitutional right of the citizens of India to get all these benefits. With these words, I extend my full support to this Bill.

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Madam Chairman, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill of Shri Y. P. Shastri, and without fear of any contradiction I am sure that I can comment the effort of Shri Shastri in bringing forth this legislative proposal of national importance.

Shri Shastri has suggested three amendments to Articles 23 and 24 of the Constitution, which the House should unhesitatingly approve of. He wants that Right to Work should become a fundamental right. It should become justifiable. During the past three decades, as a free nation, we have not been able to solve the problem of unemployment. The scourge of unemployment has spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. The elected representatives of the people, the moment they come to power, assure the people that they would solve the problem of unemployment in the country within a specified period. The former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, proclaimed from the house-top that she would eradicate poverty and eliminate unemployment from the country but even with Emergency powers she could not meet with success in her efforts. Our present Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, has assured the nation that within ten years he would provide full employment in the country. The number of unemployed on the live registers of Employment Exchanges is about one crore of people. You will agree with me that many lakhs of people do not have facilities to register

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

themselves with the Employment Exchange and their number may run into a few crores. Nothing is more shameful for a free country that her citizens should remain unemployed for years.

16:00 hrs.

As my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharya, pointed out, that the Government at the Centre, is callous towards this problem in the absence of Right to Work being a basic right. If Right to Work becomes basic and fundamental right, then the Government would be compelled to gear all its programmes for fulfilling this basic right to the people. I plead with the hon. Minister of Law that he should unreservedly accept this plea and make the Right to Work a fundamental right as is there in many socialist countries of the world.

The hon. Prime Minister says that he will provide job opportunities to all in the course of ten years. Till then, how are these people to live? Should they starve? Should they take to beggary? Should they start stealing? The State Governments of Kerala, Punjab, Bengal and Maharashtra are implementing schemes of unemployment allowance. The Central Government should not only encourage their endeavours but also Supplement their efforts in this matter. The Central Government should financially assist the States for implementing such schemes of unemployment allowance.

Shri Shastri has also recommended pension to the disabled people above 60 years. As early as 1967, the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu implemented a similar scheme. Even now it is working very well. The Central Government should formulate such a scheme, on the lines of Tamil Nadu Scheme, for implementation throughout the country. The other State Government can exert their efforts in this direction by emulating the Tamil Nadu scheme.

Shri Shastri wants free education to children upto 14 years. We have constitutional sanction for free and compulsory primary education. In many States, even today this laudable objective has not yet been achieved. In Tamil Nadu, Shri Kamaraj, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, made education free upto secondary school leaving certificate level. In 1967, the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu made it free upto Pre-University Stage. If the D.M.K. Government had not been dismissed in January, 1976, it would have made education free upto Graduate level. Unless the people of the Country become educated, democracy cannot take deep

roots in the country. This should be done throughout the country.

If monetary assistance is given to the unemployed and also to the disabled, the financial Commitment comes to the order of Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 150 crores respectively. The Government of India can say where will the money come from. Only recently the Government of India raised two market loans—Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 250 crores and these two loans were subscribed in full within a day. Such market loans for this specific purpose can be floated by the Central Government. I do not say that the unemployment allowance should be free. It can be given as loan and later recovered after the people get jobs. To give an example the Community Association to which Shri Kamaraj belonged assisted financially the young aspirants of the community who want to continue with higher studies. After completing their education and getting jobs, this loan is recovered from them in easy instalments. If a small Community Association can render such assistance, is it impossible for the Government to extend this help to the unemployed? The Central Government can recover this money after they get jobs and it can be deducted at source by the employers, like the Employees' Provident Fund, E.S.I. Fund etc.

Our Prime Minister sends letters to the Chief Ministers for implementing vigorously the Family Planning programmes. The Central Government send many directives to the States. But I do not remember a single occasion in which the Prime Minister has requested the State Government as to what they want for creating more job opportunities, not only at the State level but also at the Central level, at all-India level.

The D.M.K. Government of Tamil Nadu implemented effectively the Beggar Rehabilitation Programme. It will be worthwhile for the Central Government to draw up such a scheme for implementing it throughout the country. 50 % of the unemployment problem can be solved if the beggars are rehabilitated. In each District there must be a Centre of activities for the beggars so that they can become useful to the society, they can become productive units, instead of sponging on the society.

In conclusion, I would plead with the Government that the legislative proposal of Shri Y. P. Shastri for amending the Constitution to incorporate Right to Work as a Fundamental Right, to render financial assistance to the unemployed and to the disabled of above 60 years and

[Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi]

to make education free and compulsory to children upto the age of 14, should be accepted without any hesitation.

Thanking you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this important Bill, I conclude my speech.

श्री सुकमदेव नारयण वायव (मधुबनी):
समाप्ति जो माननीय यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री का विधेयक था या हुआ है और सरकार की ओर से जो जवाब दिया जाएगा वह हम लोग पहले से जानते हैं। यह बतायेंगे कि निधि का अभाव है, ऐसा नहीं है अभी हम नहीं कर सकते। तो सरकार की तरफ से जो मजदूरी बतायी जायेगी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मजदूरी को तो चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र बनाने समय ही जनता पार्टी को सोचना चाहिए था। वायदा करके वायदा खिन्ना की करना इससे बड़ा अपराध दुनिया में कुछ नहीं है। आपने वायदा किया था अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में और उसमें आपने यह स्पष्ट लिखा है पृष्ठ 16 पर कि: "मौलिक अधिकारों की सूची में से व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को रद्द करेगी और उसके स्थान पर रोटी की अधिकार का समावेश करेगी। आपने साफ़ साफ़ कहा जनता पार्टी को सरकार बनेगी तो यह बिलुप्त स्पष्ट रूप से ऐसा किया जाएगा और फिर आपने जो भागे काम के बारे में लिखा है उसमें आपने स्पष्ट उपबंध किया है कि काम के अधिकार को हम इसमें सम्मिलित करेंगे। तो जब ऐसा चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में लिख दिया और संयोग से शास्त्री जी इस विधेयक को लाये हैं हीन लगे न फिटकरी रंग बोझा आये तो सरकार का काम जब शास्त्री जी ने कर दिया है अतः आपको इसका मान लेना चाहिये। सो काम-रोजगार दफ्तर में जितने लोगों के नाम लिखे हुए हैं, उनके अलावा जो गांव में अल्पवृद्ध, कम-पढ़े और अज्ञ-पंडित लोग हैं, उन लोगों का रोजगार दफ्तर से कोई मतलब नहीं, वह बहाल जाते ही नहीं। इस हिसाब से करीब करीब 12 करोड़ आदमी इस देश में बेकार हैं,

बाहेर पूर्ण बेकार हों या अर्ध बेकार हों, लेकिन बेकार है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को रोजगार के अधिकार को सम्मिलित करना चाहिए और वायदे को पूरा करना चाहिए।

बेरोजगारी और भूखमरी के पेट से ही देश में अपराध, अराजकता, अराक अनुशासनहीनता, अरिजहीनता आदि चीजें निकलती हैं। जहाँ लोग भूख से मरते रहेंगे, वहाँ काम नहीं चल सकता है। किसी बड़े राजनिति शास्त्र के पंडित ने कहा है कि भूखमरी और लोकतंत्र एक साथ जिंदा रह ही नहीं सकते। जहाँ लोगों में भूखमरी हो वहाँ लोकतंत्र की और नैतिकता की बात करना बुद्धिमान कि न करोति पाप्म—अर्थात् भूखा इन्सान कीनता पाप नहीं कर सकता, यह शास्त्र प्रसिद्ध है। ऐसी स्थिति में आपको इसे निश्चित रूप से शामिल करना चाहिए।

आप कहेंगे कि हम रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। अगर पैसा जुटाना चाहें तो वह भी सरकार संकल्प से एक मिनट में जुटा लेगी, कोई ज्यादा कुछ करना नहीं है। सरकार बेरोजगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना चाहें तो कर सकते हैं, लेकिन संकल्प का सवाल है।

दुख होता है जब कभी भा बेरोजगारी भत्ते का माँग तो गई तो एक बार प्रधानमंत्री ने कह दिया कि यह तो भीख देने के बराबर है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब यह भीख देने के बराबर है तो चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में जो वायदा किया गया था, उसके अन्तर्गत जनता पार्टी को साफ़ कहना चाहिए कि, उस समय हमका बोट चला था इसलिए वायदा कर दिया अब बोट का काम खरम हो गया तो—

कुछ बड़े खर्चवादी, उल्टा भई चलाही। भई जनता से कोई मतलब नहीं, यह सीक कह देनी चाहिए, नहीं तो वायदे के खिलाफ

एक स्टैटमेंट देना भी सबसे बड़ा नीजवानों का काम है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसा तो तुरन्त आयेगा आप प्रमवती धीर खर्च पर सीमा बांध दें। इससे करोड़-करोड़ देश में लगभग 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये सालाना बचत होगी। असबनी धीर खर्च पर प्रतिबंध लगाने से, दूसरी सीमा बांधने से, जो 2 हजार करोड़ की बचत होगी उससे बेरोजगार को बेरोजगार बना देने का काम हो सकता है।

सरकारी सेवा में जो 58 धीर 60 वर्ष का उम्र तक सेवा अवधि है उसको कम कर के 20 वर्ष कर दिया जाये। 20 वर्ष तक सरकारी सेवा में रहने के बाद पेंशन दे दें तब कहीं रोजगार का काम खाली होगा धीर नीजवानों को रोजगार मिलेगा। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि मुट्ठी भर आदमी बरसों तक सरकारी पैसे पर धाराम करते रहे धीर बाल-बच्चों का रोजगार चला रहे धीर देश के करोड़ों आदमी फटे हास रहे। जब ऐसा करेंगे तभी नीजवानों को रोजी मिल सकती है।

नौकरी में जाने की उम्र जो 25, धीर 26 बरस रखी है, उसको बढ़ाकर 3 बरस करना चाहिए। भारत का राष्ट्रपति होने के लिये 35 बरस सीमा रखी जाये, धीर नौकरी पाने के लिए 25 बरस रखते हैं। दोनों के लिए एक ही देश में दो कानून नहीं चलने चाहिए।

अभी भूत राजा सन्तान, शिक्षा पाये एक समान हम जेग यह नापा लगाते रहे हैं। तो चाहे राष्ट्रपति हो या देश का भिन्नमया, दोनों के लिए देश में एक कानून होना चाहिए।

श्री. बक. श्री. चाहस कि सेवा-मुक्ति के बहस जो यज्ञ-मात्रे, तो उन्हें किसी भी सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी संस्थान में नियुक्त न किया

जाये। सरकारी सेवा से पेंशन पाने के बाद 10, 5 हजार आदमी ऐसे होते हैं जो प्राइवेट कम्पनी में या सरकारी कमीशन वगैरों में जगह पा लेते हैं। पढ़ा लिखा नीजवान देश में भटकता फिरता रहता है। बड़ा-बड़ा जो होता है उसको पेंशन देकर भी कहीं न कहीं काम मिल जाता है। होना यह चाहिये कि जो सरकारी नौकरी से हटे उसको सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी किसी संस्थान में काम न मिले।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैजा जुटाया जा सकता है। फिजूल खर्ची को रोककर। ससंद से ऐसा कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये कि जो सांसद, विधायक, मन्त्री धीर सरकारी अधिकारियों के बेतन-भत्तों में धीर सुविधाओं में खर्च होता है उसे कम किया जाये। इस देश के सांसदों को कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं रहता कि उनको वोट देने वाला इस देश में प्रतिदिन 20 पैसे पर गुजारा करे धीर हम लोगों को 150 रुपये प्रतिदिन मिलता रहे। यह भी सबसे बड़ा अपराध है। इसलिये जनता के जो वोट देने वाले मानिक हैं धीर जनता के नौकरों में एक रिश्ता कायम होना चाहिये। मैं यही कहूंगा कि फिजूलखर्ची रोकने के लिये संसद-सदस्यों, विधायकों, मन्त्रियों धीर सरकारी अधिकारियों के बेतन भत्तों धीर सुविधाओं में कटौती करिये।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि पैसा बचा कर, देश के करोड़ों नीजवानों को रोजगार दिया जाये, वना देश में अपराजकता धीर आतंक की स्थिति को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है—हमारे लाख कानून बनाने से भी वह रकने वाली नहीं है।

श्री श्री० श्री० मंडल (मुजपूरा)
सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री

[श्री बी० पी० मन्जल]

को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत प्राथमिक विषय की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। जिस देश में बे-रोजगारी में भी अधिक लोग बेरोजगार हों, उस देश में सरकार का कोई धर्म या मतलब नहीं रह जाता है। बाहिर लोग सरकार क्यों बनाते हैं? इस लिए कि उन्हें रोखी-रोटी मिले। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, जो अब जनता पार्टी में मर्ज हो गई है, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के वक्त में बराबर यह नारा लगाती थी कि रोखी-रोटी कपड़ा दो, नहीं तो नहीं छोड़ दो। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि गवर्नमेंट में आने के बाद हम खुद उस की तरफ मुखातिब नहीं हो रहे हैं, उस के बारे में सीरियस नहीं हो रहे हैं, और उस पर झल करने के लिए हमारा कोई भी ठोस कदम नहीं उठ रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी का कहना है कि वस बरस में लोगों को रोजगार मिल जायेगा। लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरह इन्दिरा गांधी बराबर कहा करती थीं कि मुझे वस बरस का मौका दे दो, तो मैं देश की गरीबी को दूर कर दूंगी, और वस बरस का मौका लोगों ने उन्हें दिया, अगर उन्होंने गरीबी को दूर नहीं किया, तो उन्हीं को लोगों ने दूर कर दिया।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, इस कांस्टीट्यूशन जिस के द्वारा कांस्टीट्यूशन के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल में भी नहीं रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध करने की बात को फ़ॉर्मेटल राइट्स में इनक्यूड करना चाहते हैं। अगर हम इस विषय में वास्तव में सिनसिबर हैं, तो यह करना सर्वथा जरूरी है। अगर वह व्यवस्था फ़ॉर्मेटल राइट्स में इनक्यूड हो जाती है, तो नागरिक को अधिकार हुआ कि अगर सरकार उसे काम न दिलाये, तो वह कोई भी आ कर म्याग नाम सकता है।

इस बारे में संसद की बात बड़ी आश्चर्य की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही सरकार विवाधित हो जाये, भले ही हमारी सब चीजें बिक जायें, लेकिन हमारा पहला काम होना चाहिए लोगों को रोजगार और रोखी-रोटी देना। इस के बग़ैर गवर्नमेंट का कोई मतलब हो नहीं होता है। मैं शास्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस ओर गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

मैं विधि मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वह इस बारे में सोच-समझ कर ध्यान दें। वह ऐसा न कहें कि इस बिल को वापस ले लिया जाये, बग़ैर। अब सारे उत्तर भारत में जनता ने एक एक सीट हमें दी है—और दक्षिण में भी बहुत कुछ—तो उसके बदले में हम उसको क्या दे रहे हैं? न तो हम लोगों की रोखी-रोटी का इन्तजाम कर सके, न कपड़े का और न शिला का इन्तजाम कर सके। इस लिए मैं कहूंगा कि काम के अधिकार को फ़ॉर्मेटल राइट्स में इनक्यूड करना और उसे अस्टिग्विबल बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार को चाहिए कि वह अविलम्ब, बिना हीले-हुवाले और बहानेबाजी के, इस को मान ले।

उसी तरह शास्त्री जी ने शिला को कम्पलसरी करने की बात बड़ी है। बेशे तो शिला किलने ही राज्यों में बसबी बसा ठक की कर दी गई है, हमारे बिहार में मैट्रिकुलेशन ठक शिला की कर दी गई है। लेकिन की करने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है अब ठक इस को कम्पलसरी नहीं किया जायेगा। हमारे संविधान न था कि वस वर्ष के अन्दर हम इस देश में शिला को कम्पलसरी और की करेंगे। तीस वर्ष गुजर गए लेकिन कुछ हुआ ही नहीं और साथ ही हमने यहाँ सिट्टेट जावनी कुल 33 परसेंट बढ़ी है। जर्म की बात है। मैं विदेशों में जाता हूँ, देखता हूँ कि सेंटरमेंट जावनी वहाँ बढ़े रि.वे है और हमारे वहाँ वही रि.वे है। तो अब ठक हम की और कम्पलसरी एम्प्लेज नहीं

करने सब तक इस देश में हम खिला की समस्या को भी हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब अनता व्यवहार में रहेगी, अपने अधिकार को नहीं आयेगी तो अनतत्व भी एक मज्जी रहेगा। अहाँ तक अनतत्व की सफलता की बात है उस के लिए भी जरूरी है कि रोडी-रोटी लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए। मैं ने एक अग्रह पड़ा था, इन्क रसेल ने फिलासाफिक से मैं कहा था कि एक भूखे आदमी की भोज पर एक तरफ एक गेट में खाना रख दो और एक तरफ बैकट बाक्स रख दो तो नेचुरली जब वह दो तीन दिन का भूखा रहेगा तो बैकट बाक्स की तरफ देखेगा भी नहीं और पहले खाना शुरू करेगा। उधर जायेगा ही नहीं, भूख उस को परेशान करेगी, खाना शुरू करेगा, यह नेचुरल है। इसलिए अगर अनतत्व को हम बरकरार रखना चाहते हैं अपने देश में तो जरूरी है कि हम इस को अनिवार्य करें और इस को कांस्टीट्यूशनल राइट्स में इनकलुड करें। इस विधेयक को साने के लिए मैं शास्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अपने यहां बहुत सारे काम हमें करने हैं। हम वर्ष कण्डोल की बात करते हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है, करें। लेकिन उस में भी सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। हमारे यहां बहुत सारी जमीन जिस पर कि कृषि होनी चाहिए ऐसी पड़ी है जिस पर सिंचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, कोई नहर नहीं है, पानी नहीं है। बहुत ज्यादा जमीन बंजर पड़ी है जिस को हम बेहतर कर के खेती के लायक बना सकते हैं। इस तरह जो हमारे बीछे हुए जोम हैं उन को हम कम रेंवे और उन से काम लेने तो देश की भी तरक्की होगी और हमारा उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा।

इन्कस्ट्री के बारे में भी कहते हैं कि अपने यहां इन्कस्ट्री बहुत कम है। मैं बिहार को मानता हूँ, बिहार में सब से ज्यादा बिजली के प्रोडक्शन है लेकिन बिहार सब से गरीब

राज्य है। सहरसा बिना जहाँ से मैं जाता हूँ वहाँ एक भी इन्कस्ट्री नहीं है जब कि जूट उत्पादन में वेस्ट बंगाल के बाँध पूनिया और सहरसा की पोलीसन जाती है। लेकिन एक भी जूट की मिल वहाँ नहीं है। इस किस्म के रोजगार देने के बहुत से साधन हमारे यहां हैं, बहुत सी एरिआ हैं जिस के अगर इन्कस्ट्री बना कर रोजगार दे सकते हैं। खेती में बहुत से लोगों को लगा कर उन्हें रोजगार दे सकते हैं। गवर्नमेंट के पास बिल पावर हो तो बहुत कुछ काम हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर सिर्फ लिप सिम्पली इन्विशरी जी की तरह करते रहेंगे, लोगों को सेमन जूस खिलाते रहेंगे, मीठी मीठी बातें करते रहेंगे तो देश के साथ जुलूम करेंगे। मैं कुछ के साथ कहता हूँ कि जितना समय हमारी सरकार का अभी तक बीत गया, उस में अगर हम आपस में लड़ाई सगड़ा कम करते और अनता के कार्य को प्रायः बढ़ाये में ध्यान रखते तो बहुत कुछ कर सकते थे। दस वर्ष में प्रान्स्प्लायमेंट दूर करने का हमारा टारगेट है जिसमें एक साल, तीन महीने बीत चुके हैं। हमें हार्टसचिन करनी चाहिए कि हमने एक बड़ा इस प्रान्स्प्लायमेंट दूर किया है या नहीं। हमने नहीं किया है। मैं कहता हूँ उसकी तरफ हमारा कोई ध्यान नहीं है। अभी तक हमारा ध्यान गांधी के विकास की ओर ही है। महात्मा गांधी का कहना था कि असल भारत गांधी में रहता है। संकड़ में 80 आदमी गांधी में ही रहते हैं। प्रायः ही मैंने मेट्रोपोलिटन रेलवे बिल देखा, घरों वपर कसकता, बम्बई, मद्रास, दिल्ली में खर्च किये जायेंगे लेकिन गांधी में जहाँ पर एक पक्की सड़क की भी सुविधा नहीं है उधर देखना भी नहीं है। तो यह जो हमारा इण्डिकोण है वह वाकिय नहीं है, इमानदारी का इण्डिकोण नहीं है। लेकिन इसी इण्डिकोण के साथ देखा जा रहा है, हम दिल्ली में कनाडा प्लेस को सजाते हैं, बम्बई में चीनाड़ी को सजाते हैं वरन्तु गांधी की ओर देखते भी

[श्री बी० पी० मण्डल]

नहीं है। इसलिए एम्पलायमेंट को जस्टि-
सिएबल बनाने और फम्बामेंटल राइट में उसको
इनक्लूड करने के सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी का
जो विषयक है उसका मैं तहेबिल से समर्थन
करता हूँ और माननीय मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध
करता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे कुछ सोचें,
जल्दबाजी में इसको रेड साइट न दिखावें
बल्कि इसको ग्रीन सिगनल दें। इन्हीं शब्दों
के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

श्री रामदास सिंह (मिरिडौह) : सभा -
पति महोदय, माननीय यमूना प्रसाद शास्त्री
जी ने जो संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक यहाँ पर
प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए
खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इतने संविधान (संशोधन)
विधेयक अभी तक पास हुए हैं लेकिन जब राइट
टु वर्क का प्रश्न आता है तब पता नहीं क्यों
हम इतना डर जाते हैं जिसके कारण आज तक
इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार नहीं किया
गया। यह बात सत्य है कि हमारे देश में
जो बेकार हैं उनकी संख्या 6-7 करोड़
होगी परन्तु साथ ही इस देश में ऐसे भी लोग
हैं जिनको साल में 4-6 महीने रोजगार
मिलता है और बाकी समय बेकार रहते
हैं, अगर इनको भी जोड़ लिया जाए तो
बेकार लोगों की संख्या 10-12 करोड़
हो जाती है। इन बेकार लोगों से काम लेने
और काम के बदले काम देने की गारंटी की जब
बात आती है तो सरकार इससे मुकर जाती है—
पहले की सरकारें भी और आज भी सरकार
भी क्या खूब अपनाती है उसको देखना है।
शास्त्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं उस पर अगर
गम्भीरता से सोचा जाए तो वास्तव में जो इसकी
नतीजें निकलेंगे वह बहुत अच्छे होंगे, उससे देश
में समृद्धि आएगी। इसके अलावा अगर आप
प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की काम की गारंटी नहीं देते
हैं तो, फिर देश में कभी भी शांति नहीं रह
सकती है। धातु तक इतनी प्लानिंग हुई,
कभी बैंग पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च होते हैं,
कभी बिजली का जादू है दो करोड़ों वर्ष

किए जाते हैं, कभी एक देश से दूसरे देश में
सहाराई हो जाती है तो उस पर भी खर्चा किया
जाता है और उसके लिए खपता आ जाता है।
यहाँ तक कि चुनावों का टाइन आता है
तो उस समय भी खपता आ जाता है लेकिन
जहाँ तक रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की बात
है जबकि रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने से देश
में उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, वहाँ पर धन की कमी
बताकर इसको टाल दिया जाता है। यह बात
सत्य है कि चाहे आर्थिक या राजनीतिक, कोई
भी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाए, समाज में
छोटे बड़े का जो एक सामाजिक अभिमान
है उसका मुख्य कारण धर्म ही है। आज जब
हमारे पास करने के लिए काम ही न हो तो
फिर क्या कर सकते हैं। तब डकैती, चोरी,
लूट पाट छोड़कर उनके लिए और क्या काम
हो सकता है और इस तरह की बहुत सी
घटनाएँ घटती हैं जो कि बड़ी दर्दनाक होती
हैं। इसलिए आज इस तरह के काइम्स बहुत
ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं और इनके पीछे बेकारी
ही मुख्य कारण है। ऐसे अपराधों की संख्या
बहुत कम है जबकि दूसरी वजह से लोग
ये कुकर्म करते हैं। अधिकतर लोग विवश
हो कर इस तरह के कुकर्म करने के लिए
तैयार हो जाते हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत ही
गम्भीर विषय है और इस पर काबू पाना
बहुत जरूरी है। पिछले समय को भी अगर
हम लें तो 1971 में जो चुनाव लड़ा गया था
या जनता पार्टी ने जो पिछला चुनाव
लड़ा है, उसमें नारा यही था कि हम गरीबी
और बेकारी को दूर करेंगे। मूल्यों में समानता
की बात, मूल्यों में स्थिरता की बातें भी उठाई
जाती थीं हैं। जब हम बेकारी और गरीबी
को दूर करने का नारा देते हैं, तो सारा देश
एक तरह की आशा बांध कर हमारी तरफ
देखता है और जब हम वहाँ पर आ जाते
हैं तो फिर अपनी मजबूरी बताते हैं। इसलिए
यहाँ जो बिल आया है कि सबके लिए रोज़ की
व्यवस्था की जाए, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और
इसके अन्तर्गत हम सबके लिए रोज़ की व्यवस्था

इस विधेयक में जो यह दूसरी बात है कि अगर आपको बेकारी न दी जाए, तो बेकारी भत्ते की व्यवस्था की जाए, यह इस उद्देश्य से रखा गया है कि सरकार जागरूक रहे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि बेकारी भत्ता देने की जरूरत न हो।

तीसरी बात इसमें जो है वह अनिवार्य शिक्षा की है। अनिवार्य शिक्षा की जहाँ तक बात है, मैं आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो शिक्षा की प्रणाली है, वह बहुत दूषित है। जब एक व्यक्ति की शिक्षा पूरी हो जाती है तब भी वह बेरोजगार हो रहता है। यह अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है। अधिभित लोगों की इतनी बड़ी समस्या नहीं रहती है जितनी कि शिक्षित लोगों की रहती है, जब वे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद बाहर भाते हैं। आज हमारे देश में जिस तरह की शिक्षा की जरूरत है, उस तरह की शिक्षा आप दें जिससे शिक्षित लोग अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर रोजगार पा सकें या अपना काम कर सकें। शिक्षा के धनुषानों पर बहुत के समय मैंने थोड़ा सा इसका जिक्र किया था और वह यह था कि 11 वर्ष या 12 वर्ष तक जो कि मैट्रिकुलेशन स्टेन्डर्ड की पढ़ाई है, उसमें साधारणतया भाषा के ज्ञान की शिक्षा आप दें लेकिन बाद में जिस तरह की हमारे देश की जरूरत है हम पासीटीक्लीकल की ट्रेनिंग विद्यार्थियों को दें या टेक्नीकल कीजों की ट्रेनिंग उनको दें। जब वे 18 वर्ष के हो जायें और शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लें, तो वे ऐसी स्थिति में आ जायें कि अपना रोजगार अपने आप खड़ा कर सकें और उससे अपने घरबार का पालन पोषण कर सकें। इस तरह की शिक्षा की प्रणाली की आज हमें जरूरत है। यह नहीं कि हमने भी शिक्षा कर दी और उससे उनको कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। ऐसी शिक्षा से कुछ नहीं हो पाता है। ऐसे व्यक्ति जो साधनहीन हैं जिनके परिवार में नहीं है उसके लिए खाने,

कपड़े और दवा आदि की व्यवस्था हो और 14 वर्ष तक उनको यह मिलना चाहिए ताकि उनका स्वास्थ्य ठीक भी रहे और साथ-साथ उनको शिक्षा भी मिल सके। यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है उसको सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए और शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाकर उसे सार्थक बनाना चाहिए।

चौथी बात जो इस विधेयक में है वह यह है कि जो बेकार हो गये हैं यानी जो इनर्सीड हो गये हैं चाहे वे बीमारी के कारण हों या किसी और कारण से हों, उन के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था की जाए पेंशन के रूप में। कुछ राज्यों ने तो इस को शुरू भी किया है। इन तमाम मुद्दों को देखते हुए अगर हम देश में प्रगति करना चाहते हैं और समृद्धि लाना चाहते हैं तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हर व्यक्ति के हाथ में काम हो क्योंकि खाली मन शैतान का घर होता है। अगर हमारे देश में लोगों के पास काम नहीं होगा, तो हमेशा इसी तरह की खुराफात चलती रहेंगी। हमारे कुछ सदस्यों ने धारा 39 और धारा 41 के बारे में भी अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखे लेकिन मैं बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में सब सदस्यों से अपील करता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक आया है कि सब के लिए काम की व्यवस्था की जाए और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो बेरोजगारों को भत्ता दिया जाए, इस विधेयक को किसी भी हालत में वापस नहीं होना चाहिए और अगर इस को वापस करने के लिए कहा जाता है तो उसका मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का संक्षेप समर्पण करता हूँ और सभी साधियों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस को संभर रूप में देख कर इस का समर्थन करें। बहुत से राज्यों ने इस बात को मान लिया है। अगर कुछ राज्यों ने ऐसा किया है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर

[श्री रामबाबू सिंह]

से और इस को पास होना चाहिए और कानून बनाना चाहिए। इन सबों के साथ मैं फिर वास्तवी श्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Madam, Chairman, I want to start by congratulating very warmly our distinguished colleague, Shri Shastriji for having taken some initiative in bringing forward this very useful Bill for promoting public opinion on these valuable matters.

We know Shastriji as one of the most seasoned socialists and sincere workers and leaders of our country, particularly of Madhyapradesh and himself being disabled unfortunately for some time he has never dodged his responsibilities and we are grateful to him for having brought forward this Bill.

Now you will see that he has rightly said—I will quote only two sentences from the statement of objects and reasons—"enough of lip sympathy has been showered", I think we must go now beyond that stage of lip sympathy and we must give something in the shape of concrete proposals so that the Government and the Parliament can tell the down-trodden people, the afflicted people that we mean business with them.

He has also said in his statements—I like that statement of his—I quote—"Employment has become everyone's birthright in Swaraj." I am talking today on 22nd July and a few days later, on 1st August, we will remember Lokamanya Tilak. He said : "Swaraj is my birthright, I will have it." That Swaraj has come, and how shall we now elaborate the great Lokamanya Tilak's definition. Today, Shastriji has given us a good definition, that is, "Employment has become everyone's birthright in Swaraj". So far so good. I also understand his anxiety to convert Articles 41 and 45 into justiciable and fundamental rights.

But having said that, may I say a word or two by way of caution ? It is right to say that certain things are good, laudable and noble, and we must go ahead in those directions. But the question is, how far the State can do it. It is no use, as Mandalji said just now "let us all become insolvent and poor, but go on distributing allowance!" What is the point in distributing allowances or doles and then becoming insolvent ? We do not want to become insolvent for merely having the pleasure of giving allowances or doles to all. That kind of extremist point of view or too much of an enthusiastic point of view will not lead us anywhere as

responsible and sincere people trying to do something in this country. We all know—the Law Minister knows more than I do—that these directive principles have become pious aspirations. But they should not remain pious aspirations as though in the Bhagwad Gita or the Constitution for all times to come. They must be implemented—if not overnight, at least gradually, but definitely and surely. I think that is what Shastriji wants to say when he brings forward this Bill. That must be done. The welfare state was never achieved overnight nor was it achieved abruptly. In England we know how Fabian socialism came through years and decades ; in fact, the entire chapter of Directive Principles of State Policy has been taken more or less by the inspiration of Fabian socialism. Do it gradually, but when you do it, do it well. In fact, Madam Chairman, you know that the motto of the Fabian society, which is running for many years and for many decades now, has been very interesting. With a symbol of tortoise, the motto of Fabian society says—I quote—"when I strike, I strike hard." That means, You go steadily but surely. Shastriji's complaint and my complaint is that we are not even going steadily, much less surely, We are not going anywhere. We remain stuck up ; in 1978 we are practically where we were in 1950. Therefore, my point or demand is not to achieve everything what Shastriji wants to achieve in the matter of years or months but we must at least go in that direction as fast as we can. I do not want to take the time of the House by referring to Lord William Beveridge of England, by quoting what he said in 1944 when he gave a report on full employment. But the point to be remembered is that these are all matters to be done gradually, but surely in the right direction.

Now, I will come to the concluding part of Shastriji's Bill. What does he want ? He wants three things, right to employment, attached with it, unemployment insurance or dole. Now I want to say with all respect to Shastriji and to all other colleagues who have said this, that it is not possible, it has never been possible for any country in the world so far to give unemployment insurance or dole while it is tackling unemployment. The point to be remembered is that unemployment insurance or dole has been given in the developed countries of the West and economically advanced countries of the world only after they have achieved full employment or near full employment conditions.

The idea of unemployment insurance or dole scheme should be there only after achieving full employment or nearly full

employment, and then only the State should look after such a minority—those who are left without employment. But while tackling the problem of unemployment in such a vast country of massive numbers, Shastriji himself mentioned in his Financial Memorandum that 9.70 million are unemployed. Probably that was the figure for 7th October 1977 when the Bill was printed. Within 8 or 9 months the number has gone up surely. It has become 10 million perhaps. So, the point is, when we are tackling the problem of unemployment, how can you also side by side go on giving unemployment insurance or dole? That was done by the Western countries and advanced countries only after achieving full employment. I think we should never forget this valid and fundamental point. And therefore, what we should tell the Government and ourselves is to carry on with the work of promoting employment as fast as we can, as meaningfully as we can and as effectively as we can and do it as early as possible so that when that level is achieved or fuller level is achieved or fuller employment is achieved, then whoever are in minority, i.e., those without employment, they may be given the necessary unemployment insurance or dole. I hope I have made myself clear on that point.

About education, his second demand, that children should get a right to education. I agree with him. In fact although it may not be possible to do it in this Bill, I am of the opinion that higher or university education must be made free to those who qualify for it. of, course, education must be free, compulsory and universal up to the age of 14. That is already laid down in the Constitution. But I want to emphasise the word 'free' by saying that it must be quality education, not just free education. Many times free education means useless education. Our children may not go to municipal schools, our children go to private schools. When I say 'our' I mean the elitist classes who come to Parliament, public life and all the rest of it. But a large number of people send their children, they have to send their children only to municipal schools and other schools like panchayat schools. Why? Because that is free, but it is not quality. That is why Lohiaji was right Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said that when the President's son or daughter, Prime Minister's son or daughter, and the poorest man's son or daughter go to the same school and get the same quality of education, that will be the day when education will have become real and valuable. Otherwise, it is 'free' means cheap but useless and without quality. We do not want that kind of thing to happen. But as I was saying, I want to promote the idea of university education also becoming

free to our 'quality' boys and girls. I am now saying that university education must be only for those who are competent, who are qualified, I am only talking in the academic sense. But when they are academically qualified, if they are economically poor, the State must look after the education, the tuition, books and living expenses of those poor students, whether they are boys or girls, if they are talented and intellectually equipped for the job.

Finally, Madam Chairman, Shastriji wants, and I am quoting 23 (c) where he says, that "State shall provide monetary assistance to every citizen who has completed the age of 60 years, or remain sick etc." I entirely agree with that. If I have a choice, I would say to Shastriji that I agree with him on 23(c) totally, 23(b) partially, 23(a) only in terms of hopes and ideals, not in terms of practical considerations, as that is not possible. But on 23(c) when I say I agree with him, Madam Chairman, the point is when you look at the Budget of our country, not only the Budget, but the expenditure of our country, and see how money is not only spent, but mispent, wasted on luxuries and on projects which have no meaning, on bogus kind of ideas, why should we spend crores of rupees on those status symbols? Instead, those crores must be diverted to living human beings of this country who are old, who are sick, who are disabled, but who have nonetheless a right to live honourably and in a dignified way in this country. Therefore, that money, although it may be a large amount, can still be saved not by creating more money, but by getting rid of the uselessly spent money and then utilising it by transferring it to helping the poor and the disabled.

With these words, Madam Chairman, I want to Conclude, but also refer to what one of our friends said about election promises. Let us not give wild election promises when we go to the next election—whenever that election be, I hope it is not too early, but whenever it is, we are all ready, whether it is early or late—because the point is that we should not be very liberal and too generous in giving election promises only for forgetting ourselves, but the people will not forget, even though we will forget, and that is the dishonesty and deception which we must not allow to be practised.

With these words, I want to say that I support Shastriji in his laudable objectives. His Financial Memorandum itself says that it is a very difficult proposition to put into practice—Rs. 600 crores minimum annually. But at least it is a good Bill because it does stand for strengthening

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

public opinion and it arouses this Government's urgent attention and pleads for prompt implementation on the right lines. From that angle I warmly support and endorse the initiative that he has taken.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बजुराहो): माननीय सभापति महोदय, शास्त्री जी ने श्री संविधान संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और उन्हें बधाई भी देता हूँ। आप देखें कि देश को जो हालत है, गरीबी, असमानता, बेकारी, भूखमरी, इसको कैसे बदल सकते हैं इस पर हमें विचार करना ही है। केवल बातें करते रहें और कोई कदम न बढ़ायें तो हमें सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए बुद्ध निश्चय करना पड़ेगा, ऐसा कानून बनाना पड़ेगा जिसके तहत हम उस दिशा में चलें और उसे पूरा करें। शास्त्री जी ने अनुच्छेद 23 के पश्चात् 23 (ए), 23 (बी), 23 (सी) बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है—काम का अधिकार, निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार, बीमार, असमर्थ व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता जो 60 वर्ष की आयु पूरा कर चुके हैं बीमार रहते हैं या स्थाई रूप के असमर्थ हैं उनको सहारा देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का इसमें प्रावधान है। जो बातें इसमें रखी गई हैं वह बही हैं जिनको हम कहते हैं। अगर हमें गरीबी, बेकारी मिटानी है तो हम इसी आधार को ले कर मिटा सकते हैं। हमने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में भी इस बात को कहा है कि मौलिक अधिकार में सम्पत्ति के अधिकार भी समाप्त कर के रोटी रोजी का समावेश करना पड़ेगा। आगे यह भी कहा है कि जो आर्थिक रूप रेखा है उसमें कहा गया है रोजगार को बुनियादी अधिकार मान कर भरपूर रोटी रोजगार की व्यवस्था करेंगे। यानी हमने इन बातों को माना है, तो हमें उसको पूरा करना तभी सार्थक होगा जब उसके लिए कोई कानून बनायेंगे। तो जो शास्त्री जी ने मार्ग दर्शन किया है हमें उसको मानना

चाहिए और उस पर ध्यान करना चाहिए। किसनी बेकारी बढ़ी हुई देहात में, गहर की गलियों में। जो गरीब आदमी हैं उनके पास साधन नहीं हैं। बी छाल लाखों की तादाद में स्कूलों से निकलते हैं रोजी की तलाश में उनका जीवन अनिश्चित है, भविष्य अंधकारमय है। अतः उनका जीवन उज्ज्वल बनाने के लिए जरूरी है कि हम उनको एक ऐसी गारण्टी दें, ऐसा अधिकार दें जिससे वह बेकार न फिर सकें और जैसे ही शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लें उनको काम दें। इसी तरह चाहे कम पढ़े लिखे हो या अनपढ़ हों उनको भी हम काम दे सकें।

उद्योग मंत्री जी ने बोधना की है कि हम उद्योग खोलेंगे। उससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। इस तरह से जब हम बचनबद्ध होंगे तभी लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं। इस लिए काम का अधिकार बहुत जरूरी है। लोकतंत्र तभी सफल हो सकता है, भ्रमन नैन तभी कायम रह सकता है जब शांति कायम कर सकें, और शांति तब होती है जब हमारे साधन ठीक हों। समानता और सामाजिक न्याय की बात करते हैं, तो यह तभी कर सकते हैं जब असमानता मिटे। 30 वर्ष से बराबर कह रहे हैं कि असमानता भी मिटाना है, लोगों को काम देना है। अतः समय आ गया है कि जो बचनबद्ध हैं हमें उस और जाना चाहिए और जब तक उस दिशा में कदम नहीं बढ़ाते तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए हमें कानून बना कर के जो गरीब हैं, जो पढ़े लिखे हैं, उनको काम का अधिकार देना जरूरी है।

छात्रों में बेहद असंतोष है जिसे हम लाठी, गोली और जेल से दूर नहीं कर सकते। हम उन्हें काम दे कर ही संतुष्ट कर सकते हैं। सम्पत्ति का भी वह बड़-बड़े आदमियों को हो सकता है जिसके पास सम्पत्ति है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो साधनहीन हैं, उनके

वास भी सम्पन्न जाये। सम्पत्ति उन्हें सभी मिल सकती है, जब उन्हें काम मिले।

हम देखते हैं कि धारण की बात कितनी चलती है, कितना इस बारे में विवाद होता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि धरम काम की गारण्टी मिल जाये तो यह झगड़ा अपने-आप समाप्त हो जायेगा।

भाषा का विवाद है। अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे लोग क्यों हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं? वह इसलिए करते हैं कि अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी चल जायेगी तो हम अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखों को कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। ऐसा ही हिन्दी वाले लोग कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी क्योंकि ज्यादा चल रही है, इसलिए हमको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। धारण और भाषा के विवाद अपने-आप समाप्त हो जायेंगे अगर हम उन लोगों को काम की गारण्टी दे सकें।

इसी तरह से हम अण्टाबार को भी मिटा सकते हैं। आप देखें समाज के आदमी क्यों इस संसद में पढ़ते हैं। रोजाना मजदूरों में चोरी, डकैती, अपहरण और लूटमार की खबरें निकलती रहती हैं, आखिर ये सब क्यों होते हैं? करोड़ों रुपया शासन का इस पर खर्च होता है। यह सब इसलिए है क्योंकि कुछ लोग बिना साधन के हैं और मजदूरन वह गलत काम करते हैं। अगर काम मिल जाये, कुछ गारण्टी मिल जाये तो वह गलत काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस तरह से देश में अण्डा शासन चल सकता है और लोकतंत्र ठीक से काम कर सकता है।

शिक्षा के मामले में भी आप देखेंगे कि गरीब के बेटे भी पढ़ना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनके पास साधन नहीं है। कई लड़के साधन न होने की वजह से पढ़ नहीं सकते।

इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे हर एक को अनिवार्य रूप से शिक्षा लेनी पड़े और कोई यह न कह सके कि हमारे पास साधन नहीं थे, इसलिए नहीं पढ़ सके।

जो बूढ़, असमर्थ और बीमार होते हैं, जिनके पास कोई साधन नहीं होते हैं, उनका जीवन नारकीय और परेशानी का होता है। सरकार को इसकी गारण्टी लेनी चाहिए कि उनको वित्तीय सहायता दे चाहे वह अंध हो या बूढ़ा हो। सर्वप्रथम साधनहीनों को सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। हम अण्डे समाज की कल्पना कर रहे हैं, समाज में समानता से रह सकें, किसी को दुःख न हो, लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम ऐसे कानून बनायें जिससे सब सुविधाएँ लोगों को मिल सकें। शासन ऐसा समझता है कि हम कानून बना देंगे तो काम-याबी कैसे करेंगे? जैसे श्री मावलकरजी ने कहा कि हम बजट को देखते हैं तो यह बिल्कुल वैसा ही लगता है जैसा पिछले 30 वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। जिस तरह से उस समय अनाप-मानाप खर्च होते थे उसी तरह से अब भी हो रहे हैं। हमें इस तरह के खर्चों को बन्द करना पड़ेगा, मजबूती से अपने बजट को बनाना होगा। साथ ही हमें इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा कि हमें गरीबी, बेकारी मिटानी है, गरीबों को ऊपर उठाना है, बूढ़ों को सहायता देनी है। इस सब के लिए व्यवस्था कर के अगर हम लोगों को इसकी गारण्टी दें तो मैं कहता हूँ कि देश का बातावरण बदल जायेगा। अगर आपने इस संशोधन विधेयक को पास कर लिया तो मैं कहता हूँ कि आप जनता सरकार की जड़ें बहुत मजबूत कर लेंगे और प्रजातंत्र को बहुत मजबूत बना देंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शास्त्रीजी के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और सदन के

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

माननीय सदस्यों व बिधि मंत्री से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इस संशोधन विधेयक को पास करवाये और जो मैंने संशोधन रखा है कि इस बिल को जनमत जानने के लिए भेजा जाये, उसे भी पास करें।

श्री हरिकेंस बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
समापित महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

आज हमारे देश के सामने यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है कि हमारे देश के नीजवान अपनी शिक्षा समाप्त करने के बाद बेरोजगार रहते हैं। यह समस्या केवल शिक्षित लोगों के बीच में ही नहीं है, बल्कि ऐसे लोगों के बीच में भी है, जो या तो कम पढ़े हैं, या बिल्कुल पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। इस समस्या की तरफ हमारे देश की सरकारों ने समय-समय पर जो ध्यान दिया है, और इसे सुलझाने के लिए जो कार्य किया है, वह हमेशा ही नाकाफी रहा है। जब तक हम बहुत सजबूती और बड़े दूढ़ निश्चय के साथ कोई कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, तब तक इस समस्या का व्यापक स्तर पर समाधान सम्भव नहीं होगा।

हमेशा यह सवाल उठता रहा है कि हमारे संविधान में फण्डामेंटल राइट्स और डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ़ स्टेट पालिसी के बीच किस तरह समन्वय स्थापित किया जाये। डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ़ स्टेट पालिसी में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें लिखी हुई हैं, जो व्यक्ति के जीवन से सीधा सम्बन्ध रखता है। मगर कभी कभी फण्डामेंटल राइट्स के कारण एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है कि सरकार या हमारी व्यवस्था जनता को सही ढंग से वे सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं कर पाती है, जिन का डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में उल्लेख किया गया है। इस और से समिति का अधिकार, राइट टु

प्रॉपर्टी, बटकर रास्ते में रोड़े के रूप में आया है।

हम उन दिनों को भी याद करना चाहते हैं, जब इस देश में बलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था और राजाओं के प्रिंसी पर्स को समाप्त किया गया था। हमें वह स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि जब वह कदम उठाया गया था, तो देश की जनता ने उसका स्वागत किया था। लेकिन फण्डामेंटल राइट्स की वजह से ये दोनों मामले कोर्ट में गये और वहाँ पर कुछ दिनों तक इस प्रकार से उलझ गये कि सरकार को पालियामेंट के माध्यम से कुछ कानून बनाने पड़े।

आज ऐसे बहुत से कार्य हैं, जिन को अगर सरकार करना चाहे, तो फण्डामेंटल राइट्स, और विशेषकर राइट टु प्रॉपर्टी, रास्ते में आयेगे। मैं बिधि मंत्री का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस कान्ट्राडिक्शन की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जब तक इस कान्ट्राडिक्शन को समाप्त नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक सरकार इस देश में बेरोजगारी और सरीबी को खत्म नहीं कर पायेगी, और जनता की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए जिन सरकारी सुविधायों को आवश्यकता है, वह उन्हें प्रदान नहीं कर पायेगी।

आज देश में बेरोजगारी के कारण अराजकता फैल रही है। बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज जो बर्कतियाँ हो रही हैं, ट्रेन लूटी जा रही हैं, लोगों के घर लूटे जा रहे हैं, उन का विवेक्षण करने पर यह पाया जाता है कि पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार नीजवान इन अपराधों में भाग ले रहे हैं। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। अगर हम बेरोजगारी को समाप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो देश में बढ़ती हुई अराजकता और हिंसा को समाप्त करना हमारे लिए मुश्किल होगा।

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टों में यही बात कही गई थी, जो शास्त्री जी ने इस विधेयक के द्वारा यहाँ लाने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इलैक्शन जीतने के बाद हमारा ध्यान उधर नहीं गया है। हमारा ध्यान उधर जाना चाहिए, ताकि हम देश के बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दे सकें और देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा कर सकें, जिस में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति यह अनुभव करे कि उसको अपने व्यक्तित्व के विकास के लिए समान अवसर उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो मैं बहुत साफ़ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम आज की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को भी कायम रखने में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देने का प्रश्न है, कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इसे स्वीकार किया है, जब कि अन्य राज्य सरकारें इसे स्वीकार नहीं कर सकतीं। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार और इसे स्वीकार न करने वाली राज्य सरकारों के सामने ऐसी कौन सी कठिनाई है, जो उन राज्य सरकारों के सामने नहीं है, जिन्होंने इसे स्वीकार किया है। हम विशेष रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बात का अनुरोध करना चाहेंगे कि वह बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देने के सवाल पर गंभीरता से विचार करे और इस दिशा में कोई पाश्चिमि बेसीमान ले ताकि लोगों की कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो सकें।

17:00 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHERJWALKAR in the Chair]

हमेशा ही पूंजी, धाय और खर्च पर सीमा निर्धारित किए जाने की बात इस सदन में कही गई है। आज भी मैं इस बात की दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पूंजी, धाय और खर्च की सीमा निर्धारित की जाय तो वह बड़ी मात्रा में पूंजी सरकार के हाथ में

धा सकती है जिसका प्रयोग कर हम इस देश में कृषि का विकास कर सकते हैं, छोटे उद्योगों का विकास कर सकते हैं, बड़े उद्योगों का विकास कर सकते हैं और देश के नौजवानों की, शिक्षित लोगों को उस में रोजगार दे कर देश की बेरोजगारी को दूर कर सकते हैं।

छठा पंच वर्षीय योजना में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में काफी योजनाएँ बनाई गई थीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना को ठीक ढंग से लागू किया गया तो देश में बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने में काफी सहायता मिलेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill was 2 hours and now it is practically over. How much time the House would like to give to this Bill ?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवाँ) : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। इस में हमारे बोधनायक को कार्यान्वित करने का सवाल है जिस में सारा सदन दिलचस्पी रखता है। मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि इस में छः घण्टे का समय बढ़ाया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am in the hands of the House. But I think 45 minutes will be enough so that the other hon. Member may also get the chance to start his Bill.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : केवल 45 मिनट कीमत् ? इस पर धमती बहुत लोग बोलने वाले हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time on this Bill by 45 minutes. ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों का भी प्रस्ताव दिन धाएँ उस दिन भी यह बर्बाद चलने चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : सदन की राय यही है कि 45 मिनट का समय इस के लिए बढ़ाया जाय।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, बहुत लोग बोलने वाले हैं, 45 मिनट का समय बहुत कम है। अभी इस के ऊपर चर्चा दूसरे दिन भी चलनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : दो घंटा चर्चा इस पर हो चुकी है।

श्री हरिकेश बहुल : मैं बहुत बोड़े में ही अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं कह रहा था कि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप को जिस को कि हमारे इस माननीय सदन ने पास कर दिया है, उस को अगर सही ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया जाय तो देश में बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने में काफी सहायता मिलेगी। लेकिन यह जान मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस पंच वर्षीय योजना का ठीक ढंग से कार्यान्वयन तब तक नहीं हो सकता, जब तक कि देश की सरकार भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिए कड़े कदम नहीं उठाती, नौकरशाही के ऊपर ठीक नियंत्रण नहीं स्थापित किया जाता और बड़ों हुई आबादी को रोकने का प्रयास नहीं होता। अगर हम इस समस्या की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते तो छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना ठीक ढंग से लागू नहीं हो सकेगी। और हमें जो धागा है उस की उलटिधियों की बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी। नतीजा यह होगा कि देश में मुनः निराशा का आना-सरण फैलेगा।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जो कार्य करने में सुसम है, उसे

कार्य करने का अधिकार देने के लिए संविधान में जो संशोधन माननीय शास्त्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है उस का मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उसे स्वीकार करें।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I congratulate Shri Y.P. Shastri for having brought forward this Bill to focus our attention to a major problem, a curse on our nation, that is, of unemployment. He has already given the object of the Bill :

"The Bill seeks to give legal effect to what is contained in articles 41 and 45 and make these rights justiciable and Fundamental Rights."

I need not just elaborate on the magnitude of this unemployment problem in the country. This has been there for the last so many years. The live register of Employment Exchanges does not really reflect the unemployment position in the country.

Most of the Employment Exchanges are situated in certain district headquarters. Only those people who are adjacent to those districts, the lower middle-class and the upper middle-class unemployed people care to register themselves in those Employment Exchanges. The real magnitude of the unemployment problem is beyond the number of unemployed people registered in the live register of the Employment Exchanges. In the rural areas, most of the people do not care to go to register themselves in the Employment Exchanges. The unemployment position is very acute in the rural areas. There are also educated unemployed people, like doctors, engineers and others who are rotting in the streets for just a day's bread. It has become such a problem that it has created enough headache for our society.

Apart from unemployment, there is under-employment and partial employment. In villages, most of the agricultural workers and such type of workers have got only seasonal employment in a year. They have employment for about 3 months in a year and for the remaining 9 months, they are unemployed. That is also really a problem connected with unemployment problem for which some remedy has to be found.

What is the position of unemployment in the country? If you go through the statistics of the last 30 years, as every year passes, the unemployment problem:

gets accentuated. With so many promises, with so many policies, with so many plans and with so many economic measures, we could not even touch the fringe of the problem. Those who are in power have to think of some radical economic and political measures.

There are some States where there is no unemployment at all. If you take the socialist countries, like, China, Russia, Yugoslavia and such other countries, they can very well be proud of saying that there is no unemployment at all. But even if you take some advanced capitalist countries, like America, the unemployment problem is a regular curse on them. So, the problem of unemployment can only be solved if you take some fundamental and radical economic and political measures. Unless you tackle that problem holdly, it will be only a pious wish to get it solved within 5 or 10 years. Even in the Janata Party manifesto, there is a mention of it. Apart from their manifesto, there have been declarations made by prominent leaders of the Cabinet and a target of 10 years has been fixed for the eradication of unemployment. My only wish is, God save us.

The problem of unemployment has all along been there for the last 30 years and it has been accentuated year by year. It has become a social problem. It creates so many other problems, unrest in the family, unrest in the society and all sorts of tendencies. The people resort to all sorts of methods and create a law and order problem. It has become a crucial social problem. This problem of unemployment has got such a magnitude that it has got a vital bearing on the overall economic and political situation in the country.

With all these things, the question is, how to tackle this problem of unemployment.

As I have mentioned, there is, apart from this unemployment, partial unemployment. Then there are certain industries which run in a particular season and the rest of the season the workers who are working there remain idle, unemployed. So, this unemployment, as it is, apart from the live register unemployment in the Employment Exchanges, if you take the number of unemployed and under-employed it will run into millions and all that.

I want to emphasise one point with the limited time at my disposal. Now almost all the organisations, trade unions as well as youth organisations, are clamouring for perhaps some remedy for this unemployment problem. Perhaps there might be

some difference of opinion on this question and some hon. Members have also expressed their differences on the question of giving doles, unemployment doles. This question has been there for the last 30 years and almost all the unemployed and under employed people are clamouring, agitating and thinking in terms of getting employment. They have found no remedy for this problem. At least, they are now demanding some unemployment doles. It can be done. I shall just cite one example. As far as the Kerala Government is concerned, it has inaugurated a scheme there by all those people who have remained unemployed for the last 3-4 years on the live registers of Employment Exchanges will get a dole of Rs. 400 in one year. Also there is a scheme similar to that or similar to some extent or with some variation in Bengal. But that scheme by itself does not give unemployment dole only but by giving dole to unemployed people, they are made to work in the national reconstruction jobs in the rural areas and in so many other lift irrigation projects, or some sort of projects or some other work and all those things.

As far as this scheme is concerned, in the present context, there is nothing immoral or unjustified for unemployed people to demand this kind of dole, unemployment dole. If the Government could provide for enough money for this scheme or provide for enough finance in the Budget, I think the situation can be eased. I only request the Government that they should follow that scheme here and then not only unemployed people should be given unemployment dole but they can be organised as an army of unemployed people who would be engaged in construction work connected with the national work and so on. This is how we can, for the time being, ease the situation and find out solution of this problem. I still hold the view that the ultimate solution of this problem lies elsewhere. Unless you alter the social and economic structure of the country, you cannot solve this problem. Unless you throw away the private monopoly and the other sections of the people who wield power and in whose hands the means of production are, you cannot solve it.

So, I request the Government to try to solve this problem as much as possible because the spirit of the Bill is very good and they should take into account the aspirations and sentiments of the people. With these words, I have done.

श्री राज बिशन बल्लभ (हाजीपुर):
सभापति महोदय, शास्त्री जी जिस विषय पर यह बिल लाए हैं, उस विषय के संबंध

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

में आज से चार-पांच दिन केअन मेरे एक प्रश्न के जबाब में सरकार ने स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि सरकार के पास 'राइट टू जॉब' के बारे में कोई चीज विचाराधीन नहीं है और बेकारों को भत्ता देने के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार ने कहा था कि वह इस पर विचार करने नहीं जा रही है। तो इससे स्पष्ट है कि सरकार ने अपनी मान्यता जाहिर कर दी है।

हमारे एक साथी ने बताया कि एक नरु से जो हमारा स्तम्भ है, जो हमारी पार्टी का नाति है, जो हमारा मैनीफेस्टो है, जिस चुनाव घोषणापत्र को ले कर हम चुनाव में गये और जिस चुनाव को हम ने जीता, उसने स्पष्ट रूप से हम ने कहा था कि हम नौजवानों को रोजगार पाने का अधिकार देंगे, आज उसी चुनाव घोषणापत्र की इस बात को हम डेढ़ साल के बाद ठूकरा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आप समझ सकते हैं कि हम लोग किस तबत से आते हैं। जो बड़े बड़े नेता हैं, उन के नजदीक जाने से नौजवान लोग हिचकिचाते होंगे और जो मंत्री लोग हैं उन के पास जाने के लिए उन को टाइम पहले लेना होता, लेकिन हम जो लोग हैं, हमारे पास वे नौजवान लोग बेघड़क पहुंच जाते हैं और हम से प्रश्न करते हैं कि हमारे लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं बड़े अदब से आप के माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की जानकारी में शायद यह हो या न हो, लेकिन मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि यदि इस देश में आज सब से ज्यादा निराश कोई वर्ग है, तो वह युवा वर्ग है। यही कारण है कि जब जब देश में कोई क्रान्ति आई है या जब भी किसी काम में आगे आने की बात आयी है तब तब यह नौजवान तबका ही आगे आया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं दो बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम दस साल में बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करेंगे। मेरे क्षेत्र के बगल में जार्ज साहब का क्षेत्र है, जार्ज साहब ने वहां कक्षा किंगडमर बिहार में एक साल में दस लाख लो को रोजगार दिया जाएगा। वहां अब तक दस सौ लोगों को भी रोजगार नहीं मिला। जनता सरकार को घाये सोलह महीने बीत गये हैं, क्या मैं सरकार से पूछूँ कि उसने इस अवधि में 1/10 अनुपस्थान मेट को खत्म किया है? नहीं किया है। इससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जब दस साल बीत जाएंगे तो उस समय फिर सरकार कह देगी कि हमें दस साल और दे दीजिए इसकी खत्म करने के लिए। इसका तो कोई अन्त नहीं है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह तो एक आदर्श की दुनिया में प्रयत्न करना है। देश में बेकारों की फौज खड़ी होती जा रही है और हम जनता को भ्रम में डालते जा रहे हैं। उसको कह रहे हैं कि ठहर आओ, हम यह करने वाले हैं।

इस बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार पर इसके लिए कहीं न कहीं धन अवश्य लगना चाहिए। सरकार को एक टाइप बाऊण्ड कार्यक्रम, समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस समस्या को हल करना चाहिए। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करती है तो जैसा कि हमने अपने घोषणापत्र में कहा है कि हम बेकारों को रोजगार पाने का अधिकार देंगे, वह अधिकार हमें बेकारों को देना चाहिए। अगर बेरोजगारों को रोजगार पाने का अधिकार होगा तो सरकार पर यह एक बंधन हो जाएगा और उसे लोगों के रोजगार की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

जब सरकार से पूछा जाता है कि बेकारों की संख्या का बंध कैसे पता लगायी है तो सरकार कहती है कि हम एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज में दर्ज नामों से पता लगाते हैं कि कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि मोटा-मोटा हिसाब लगा कर चलना चाहिए। इस देश की 60 करोड़ जनसंख्या है। पाँच-पाँच व्यक्तियों के 12 करोड़ परिवार हैं। हर परिवार के पीछे एक आदमी निश्चित तौर पर बेकार है। इस तरह मोटे तौर पर इस देश में 12 करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं। मैं इसी सदन में पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि इसको दूर करने के दो तरीके हैं। पहला तो यह है कि आप बेकारों को काम दीजिए। अगर आप उन्हें रोजगार नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उन्हें बेकारी भत्ता दीजिए। धीरे धीरे आप उन्हें बेकारी का भत्ता भी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आपने नौकरी पाने की प्राप्ति सीमा लगायी हुई है उसे हटाइये। यह मैंने तीन बार इस सदन में कहा है। जब व्यक्ति 25वें साल में होता है तो वह साल उसके लिए बड़ा प्राण लेने वाला साल होता है। जिस दिन वह एज बार हो जाता है उस दिन वह बोर बन जाता है या डाकू बन जाता है। कोई एण्टी सोशल एलीमेंट की कटेगरी में आ जाता है। अगर यह भी वह नहीं कर पाता है तो उसके सामने फाका करने के सिवाय कुछ नहीं रह जाता है। इसलिए सरकार के लिए यही सब से अन्तिम रिमेडी है। जब तक सरकार किसी बंधन में नहीं बंधेगी, जब तक अपने ऊपर यह उत्तरदायित्व नहीं लेगी कि वह सबों को रोजगार पाने का अधिकार दे तब तक सरकार की किसी भी एजेंसी पर जिम्मेदारी नाम की कोई चीज नहीं होगी।

मेरे पास एक लिस्ट है जिसमें ऐसे देशों—रूस, लीबिया, जापान, बेकोस्लोवाकिया, बल्गारिया, बंगलादेश—का नाम है जहाँ

राइट टू जॉब है। इन देशों के अलावा 28 देश ऐसे हैं जहाँ लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिलता है।

मैं कहता हूँ कि हमने अपने बोधना पत्र में लोगों को रोजगार पाने का अधिकार देने का वायदा किया हुआ है, फिर भी आप यह अधिकार क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। मैं आपको याद दिलाता हूँ कि आपके जो ये तर्क लोग थे, उनमें से एक ने कहा था कि कितने बड़े बड़े नगर हैं, महानगर हैं, इनमें जितनी भी सम्पत्ति है, उस सम्पत्ति का 75 प्रतिशत भाग ब्लेक मनी में है। आप इस ब्लेक मनी को क्यों नहीं निकालते हैं? आप इसे निकालिये और उसकी कंस्ट्रिक्टिव वर्क में लगाइये। ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। बात यह है कि सरकार का इरादा या सरकार की नीयत नहीं है। अगर सरकार का इरादा या नीयत पक्की हो जाए तो सारा काम बन जाएगा। हेयर रेयर इज ए विल, वेयर इज ए बे। जहाँ चाहत है वहाँ राहत है। जब हमारी नीयत या इरादा न हो तो हमें सब काम पहाड़ नजर आएंगे और हमारे पास बहुत से बहाने भी हो जाते हैं।

अन्वोदय की बात आप करते हैं। अन्वोदय की बात आप तभी कर सकते हैं जबकि सभी को नौकरी पाने का अधिकार आप प्रदान करें। इसमें लिए जरूरी है कि आप प्रत्येक परिवार को एक इकाई मान कर लें। बारह करोड़ परिवार देश में होंगे। इस प्रकार से बारह करोड़ इकाइयाँ हुईं। हर परिवार में आप एक एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था करें। हम ने सब बेकारों को दस साल में काम देने का सन्ध निश्चित किया है। सोलह महीने तो निकल गये हैं। बाकी

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

जो अवधि बची है उस में आप देखें कि प्रत्येक परिवार में से एक को अवश्य रोजगार मिले। अगर इस हिसाब से आप काम करेंगे तब दस साल के बाद आप कह सकेंगे कि हमने काम किया है और अपना बाधा पूरा किया है।

बेकार दो प्रकार के हैं। कोई व्यक्ति का बेटा बेकार नहीं होता है, आई ए एस का बेटा ना किसी पंजीरित का बेटा बेकार नहीं रहता है। बेकार रहता है गरीब का बेटा। वह मैट्रिक पास करता है, आई ए एस करता है और पास करने के बाद रोजगार दफ्तरों के चक्कर काटता फिरता है, दफ्तरों में इन्टर-उबर दीड़ता फिरता है लेकिन उसको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। इस तरह से उसकी आयु पच्चीस साल हो जाती है और वह नौकरी पाने का अधिकारी नहीं रह जाता है। वह बेकारी की आग में झुलस कर मर जाता है। बेकार रहता है उसका बेटा जिसके पास पांच बीघा, दो बीघा और तीन बीघा जमीन है और जो साल में तीन महीने कमाता है और नी महीने खाली बैठा रहता है। वह नी महीने स्वयं भी बेकार रहता है। उनके लिए आप कुछ व्यवस्था करें।

जहां तक कम्पलसरी एडल्ट एजुकेशन का सम्बन्ध है और बच्चों को शिक्षा देने का सम्बन्ध है आप कानून ही न बनायें बल्कि यह भी देखें कि कानून के मुताबिक उस पर अमल भी हो रहा है या नहीं, उसका पालन भी हो रहा है या नहीं। आप बच्चों को कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन देने की बात करते हैं। लेकिन आप यह भी देखें कि उस बच्चे के पेट में कम से कम नास्ता भी जाता है या नहीं, उसके पेट में धन है या नहीं। नाश्ते का भी आप प्रबन्ध करें। ये दोनों चीजें साइड बाई साइड चलनी चाहिए। यदि आप अनिर्वाह शिक्षा

का प्रावधान करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उस के पड़ लिखने के बाद उसको रोजगार की बारण्टी देते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब से बड़ा और सब से ज्यादा सराहनीय कदम होगा। यदि जनता पार्टी इसको कर देती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी इशू पर जनता पार्टी की सरकार दस बरस तो क्या पचास बरस तक चाल कर सकती है। आप यह न समझें कि जनता आपको देख नहीं रही है। आपने दस साल की लाइन खींची है। लेकिन जनता सोलह महीने में ही ऊब सी गई है। आप देखें कि बेकार नौजवानों की कतारें अभी से इकट्ठा होनी शुरू हो गई है और इनबलाब जिन्दाबाद के नारे उन्होंने लगाने शुरू कर दिए हैं, हम लोगों को घेरना शुरू कर दिया है। इस वक़्त आप अभी से सावधान हो जाएं।

यह जो बिल आया है इसको आप पास करें। राइट टू जॉब वाला बात को आप बिना किसी हिचक के मान लें। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो राजधारी लोग और विरोधी पक्ष के लोग दोनों आपकी प्रशंसा करेंगे और आपको धन्यवाद देंगे। सभी इसको पास करना चाहते हैं। आप भी इसमें योगदान करें और इसको पास करें। जनता पार्टी को तब नौजवान दुआ देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और सन्तोष करता हूँ।

*SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat) I Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no hesitation in commending the legislative efforts of my hon. friend Shri Y.P. Shastri in a matter of such basic concern for the people of the country. I am sure that the Government would also view this Private Member's Bill in that spirit and accept it in toto.

In 1952 we gave to ourselves the Constitution—the Constitution of the people, by the people and for the people. Constitutionality is the touchstone of the Constitution. During the past three decades of our free existence the nation

has grown but the desired unity in thought and action has not yet come about. A private Member's Bill, however important it may be, is not allowed to become an act. The Government of India should have on their own brought such a legislation. I plead with the Government that they should have no reservation in accepting the basic issues raised in this Bill by Shri Y. P. Shastri.

On August 15, 1947, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru proclaimed that India has woken up when the world is in deep slumber. The guiding principles for the free Government of India were eradication of poverty and elimination of illiteracy from the country. No doubt the country has made strides. Yet the twin problem of unemployment and illiteracy continue to haunt the nation. About a crore of people are registered as unemployed on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in the country. If you take into account those who are not able to get themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges and also those who are under-employed throughout the country, the figure will assume alarming proportions of several crores.

I will illustrate the magnitude of the unemployment by quoting my own experience. You are aware that the M.P.s have been authorised to sign the Pass-Port Applications. I need not say that Kerala occupies a pre-eminent position in the country in having cent percent literacy. As the Sun rises in the morning, I find every day thousands of youngsters thronging my house in Palghat for getting their Pass-Port applications signed. They are all job-seekers outside the country. Throughout Kerala the number of young unemployed seeking jobs outside the country may run into several lakhs. I am personally aware of the agony of such educated youngsters who do not find employment within the country.

The Kerala Government has launched a scheme of financial assistance to the unemployed youngsters. Those who are on the registers of Employment Exchanges from 1975, without getting employment, are given financial assistance. Their services are also utilised in the national reconstruction programmes till they get regular jobs. Within the meagre resources available to the State, the Kerala Government have come to the succour of the suffering youngsters who are unemployed.

Shri Shastri has given the figure of Rs. 400 crores for implementing such a scheme of financial assistance throughout the country. The amount is within the reach of the Central Government. As has been suggested, this assistance can be treated as loans and after the youngsters

get jobs this can be recovered in easy instalments. The Janata Government, which profess to reflect the aspirations and ambitions of the people of the country and which swear not infrequently to establish a record of achievement in the matter of meeting the primary needs of the people, must not hesitate to accept the suggestions of my hon. friend Shri Shastri who belongs to the Janata Party.

A small State like Kerala has made education free upto the collegiate level. The very fact that Shri Shastri has brought forward this Bill suggesting that education should be free to the children upto the age of 14, shows that in many parts of the country education is still not free upto the age of 14. Education is the basic primary requisite of democracy. The edifice of parliamentary education cannot be built on the quicksand of illiteracy. Similarly the superstructure of democracy cannot be based on the quicksand of unemployment. I would like to emphasise that we want to leave a free country for posterity then we must with in a stipulated period eradicate illiteracy and eliminate unemployment from the country. Both should get constitutional support; they must form part of the constitutional efforts of the Government.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The hon. Member from Kerala is speaking so very well in Tamil. If only he can speak a little less loud, we can hear the translation better; at the moment we hear only his voice.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB : We have adult literacy programmes for the past thirty years. Yet we find that 70 per cent of our population continues to be illiterate. This clearly shows lack of concerted efforts to eradicate illiteracy from the country. The hon. Minister, Shri Shanti Bhushan, is a lawyer and I am also a lawyer. We have been for years and years about providing free legal aid to the poor. Even the two words 'legal' and 'aid' have not yet come nearer. We have not been able to implement this throughout the country. It is not very difficult to take shelter under some sort of excuses. I have quoted this as an example. The twin problem of unemployment and illiteracy is as elusive as an eel. I would like to point out that our ancient Indian culture must not only be kept unsullied but it must be magnified, dignified, glorified, enhanced and sublimated. If this is to be done, employment opportunities must be created in all sectors of economy. I would only appeal to the Janata Government that if desires are created among the people then the

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

Government must endeavour effectively to fulfil those desires.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he must unhesitatingly make Right to work as a Fundamental Right, it becomes all the more important if the Government is going to fulfil its commitment of removing the Right to Property as a fundamental right, in this background I would suggest provision of financial assistance to the unemployed and the disabled over 60 years and also make education free and compulsory to the children upto 14 years.

With these words I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) :
सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री शास्त्री जी को मैं इसलिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने यह बिल लाकर समूचे सदन का और देश का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा है।

इस बिल में तीन बातें कही गई हैं। एक तो काम दो, नहीं तो दाम दो, दूसरे अनिवार्य शिक्षा और इस देश से निरक्षरता का उन्मूलन और तीसरे इन्होंने कहा है कि जो 60 बरस से ऊपर के लोग हैं और जिन्हें कोई भी देखने वाला नहीं है, उन सब को पेंशन मिलनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, यह तीनों बातें बहुत आवश्यक हैं जैसा कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। इस देश को बिगत 30, 31 साल की हकूमत ने एक तरह से पड़ली बना कर रख छोड़ा था। इस देश में अगर मोटे-मोटे हिसाब लगाये जायें 12-13 करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। दूसरी तरफ 30 साल की आबादी के बाव भी हम में से 30 प्रतिशत लोग ही ए बी सी डी या क, ख, ग, घ पाये हैं, 70 प्रतिशत आदमी निरक्षर हैं, भंगूठा छाप हैं।

यद्यपि इस देश में एक आदमी पर 6, 7 कट्ठा जमीन पड़ती है फिर भी इस देश में जितनी खेती वाली जमीन है, उस में से लगभग एक-बौथाई जमीन घसी भी बेकार परती पड़ी हुई है। हमको चाहिये कि जो बेकार, भ्रमपड़ नौजवान हैं उनको इकट्ठा करके इस काम में लगाया जाये ताकि परती जमीन पर खेती भी की जा सकती है और उनको काम भी मिल सकता है। इतनी परती जमीन तथा व्यापक निरक्षरता के बावजूद भी आज हमारे यहां सब से ज्यादा बेकारी है। 60, 65 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे पड़ चुके हैं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने ठीक ही कहा है कि जो हमारा मैं निफैस्टो है, उसमें हमने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि हमारी हुकूमत होगी तो हम यहां के सभी बेरोजगार लोगों को काम का अधिकार देंगे नहीं तो बेकारी का भत्ता देंगे। एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है हमारे न्याय मंत्री तो सरकारी काम में नये हो सकते हैं लेकिन जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं वह तो बिगत 30 सालों से हुकूमत की गद्दी पर थे। जब चुनाव फीनिफैस्टो बन रहा था तो वे भी उसको बनाने वालों में थे। आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि इतना पैसा कहां से आयेगा या हम बेकारी का भत्ता देकर लोगों को भिखारी नहीं बना देंगे। जब वह मीनिफैस्टो तैयार कर रहे थे उस समय लिखा था काम देंगे या बेकारी भत्ता देंगे। क्या चुनाव घोषणा पत्र बनाते समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने यह नहीं सोचा था?

आज देश में 16, 17 महीने हमारी हुकूमत की हो गये हैं। दस साला बेकारी मिटाने की योजना के अनुसार कम से कम डेढ़ करोड़ बेकारों को काम मिल जाना चाहिये था। देश का नौजवान जिसने स्कूल की पढ़ाई छोड़कर, कालेज की पढ़ाई छोड़कर जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत को लाने का काम किया था, उसने आज हम लोगों से पूछना शुरू किया है कि हम उन लोगों के लिये क्या

कहा रहें हैं ? क्या सरकार सबन को बता सकती है कि बेरोजगारी मिटाने का समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

हम दिल्ली में एक साल से रहते हैं। हमको यह बेशक बरसज्जा होती है कि सिर्फ सहरसा जिले में कैसे कम दो ठाँव ही नौजवानों जिनको हम जानते हैं, जिन में से कोई इंटर-मीडिएट है, कोई मैट्रिक है, कोई बी० ए० पास है—, दिल्ली में पाँच रुपये रोज पर हम लोगों के बँगलों के धाने की दूब की काटते हैं, बागबानी करते हैं। यह हालत है हमारे देश में गरीबी और बेकारी की !

श्रीमती बड़कटकी यहां बैठी हुई हैं। कानून मंत्री, शिक्षा मंत्री और युधि मंत्री को बैठ कर एक प्लान बनाना चाहिए कि कैसे हम बेकारी को दूर करेंगे और लोगों को काम देंगे। धरंगर से तीनों बैठ कर इस काम को करने की प्रतिज्ञा और सपन से लेंगे, तो इस देश के करोड़ों निरक्षर और पड़े लिखे बेरोजगार लोगों की काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। जब बी० ए० पास नौजवान सहरसा जिले से यहां आकर हमारे बंगलों की दूब काट सकता है तो क्यों शिक्षा मंत्री उनें पचास, सौ रुपये देकर साक्षरता अभियान में नहीं लगा सकते हैं ? लगा सकते हैं। इसके लिये दृढ़ इच्छा, लगन और योजना चाहिये।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि मंत्री महोदय एक बंटा सुन्ध या काम किसी मुहल्ले या भूमियों के टॉले में जाकर, जहाँ निरक्षर लोग रहते हैं, एक स्कूल में निरक्षरता को मिटाने का काम करें। जब मुस्लिम कमाल पागा ने टर्की में निरक्षरता को मिटाने का अभियान चलाया, तो वह और उनकी बीबी भी जाकर स्कूल में पढ़ाते थे। इसी तरह क्या हमारे कानून मंत्री भी एक बंटा नहीं निकाल सकते

हैं ? वह दिल्ली के निरक्षर लोगों के मुहल्ले में एक स्कूल चलायें। एक स्कूल श्रीमती बड़कटकी भी चलायें, हम सब चलायें। इस तरह नौजवान लोगों को प्रेरित कर काम पर लगाया जा सकता है और इस देश की बेकारी को मिटाया जा सकता है। परती जमीन को खेती लायक बनाने के लिये शायद के धनपड़ बेरोजगार नौजवानों की धूमि सेना संगठित की जा सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I must congratulate Shastriji. I was also associated for some time with the socialist struggle.

There are persons in the Janata Party with progressive ideas.

The programmes and policies of any political party are based on the political will of the people of the country. We have passed through thirty years after independence but still the Constitution is an obstacle to the progressive thoughts and progressive ideas for giving jobs to the jobless people in this country. It is not worth taking up the Constitution very seriously. Not that I would like to say that that it should be mutilated. We must make the Constitution a living organ which should reflect the real spirit of the people of this country.

A simple measure which he has proposed is to see that this right should be enforceable. It is only adumbrated as a Directive Principle—to create a welfare society. Unless it has any sanction of the law, it cannot be implemented, because whichever Government comes, it may preach rather than practice. Therefore, I would quote—to-day it is a very explosive situation so far as jobs in this country are concerned, so far as employment position in this country is concerned.

I do not want to categorise the nature of employment. But every citizen has got every right to live peacefully. At least he must have work to do. But nature is plenty and man can exploit the nature. It is not that man power is wanted. The man power should be utilised and it should be employed in various programmes. But unfortunately in whatever the Government does, the will of the people is not being exercised fully.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Today, Mr. Shastri's ideas are not being fully taken up at their party level,—to force the Government to enforce these rights, which should be included in the Constitution.

My hon. friend Mr. Shanti Bhushan may not agree and his party may not agree. Mr. Morarji Desai may not agree, and the Janata Government may also collapse. This is the situation. Here I would like to quote one thing. (Interruptions) I am not blaming you only, I am blaming my own party. I am blaming every political party which functions in this country, because, they do not understand the realities of the situation. I know what the Janata Government is doing. It is my request that these unemployed people should be given all help and facilities, to get employment. But what is being done. The hon. Prime Minister Shri Morarji Bhai says: 'Oh, yes, we will eradicate unemployment by making programmes'—but, he is not going to accept such legislations which will lead to laziness in the country. I do not understand this. There is no rhyme or reason in the argument advanced by Shri Morarji Bhai.

It is high time that I quote a passage here which is revealing.

"In the final analysis, the country's prestige is not what the world thinks of us, but how our people think of us.

Where then is the prestige of India, if the people have no true pride in their country.

Where is the prestige of the country, if the rulers find prestige in false glamour, in the words of the White Man or the World Bank.

The country's prestige will have to be built from the furthest corner of India, where Gandhiji's *Last Man* struggles homeless, starving, naked, shivering in the cold, dying in the heat, thinking, this is his lot, because it is his Karma."

Why should you oppose any progressive policies which are brought in. I do not think the hon. Minister will agree. I welcome the suggestion made the other day in the Janata Party by Mr. Shastri. Any right thinking person should agree to it. It has been stated that they want to eradicate destitution within 10 years. But 2 years have already elapsed. Nothing has been done. What they do is, they proceed with enquiries and appoint commissions of inquiries and all that. That is all. They are playing with the sufferings of the people. They have not

understood the realities of the situation, this explosive situation of unemployment. (Interruptions). Therefore I request them about this. (Interruption) Even I may come to that side one day, because, I know, the entire Government is collapsing now. There is no hope. This Government is incapable of making any necessary Constitutional change in this respect.

I welcome this Bill which Mr. Shastri has brought. Mr. Shastri is a respected colleague of ours who has fought for the freedom of our country. It is known to everybody that what we face today is a very serious, explosive situation. I do hope that he will take up this matter in his party, and persuade the Government to bring in an appropriate piece of legislation to amend the constitution in this respect. But I know, they may not do it. They will try to put it off on some pretext or the other.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hear them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I shall be the first person to welcome this. If the Government is very serious and progressive in nature, I hope the Minister will concede such a right to be adumbrated in our Constitution and make it enforceable throughout the country, I shall be the first person to support this Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hobangabad) : Many members want to speak. I have a motion for circulation. I have not spoken at all.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tejpur) : Kindly extend the time by two hours. We all want to speak on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am completely in the hands of the House. Earlier it was thought that it might be extended by one hour.

If the House desires to extend this by some more time, how can I have objection to it. I think you should be a little practical because the Private Members' time is already very short and it will be there again on the next Friday. I think you should be satisfied with one hour, I believe.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : What is your ruling in the matter of quorum. I have raised that there is no quorum—we are twenty short of the minimum required.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : We all agree that we want more time. we may go beyond one hour. Let us extend it by one hour and if the House wants, the Law Minister at this stage, may intervene rather than reply.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH :
The Member-in-charge will reply.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : Then he will be followed by other speakers. This is what happened last time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think we cannot force him. If he wants, he can intervene at this stage. Otherwise, he has a right to reply.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : He can intervene at this stage and we can have a discussion.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : Since hon. Members are very keen to speak I would also be very keen to hear them on such an important measure. Unemployment in this country is the most important problem which is being faced by this country. Obviously, I would like to have the benefits of the advice of the hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for consideration of this Bill by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : By two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the suggestion of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

अब तब संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लार्ड साहू) : जब माननीय सदस्यगण दो घंटे का समय बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है—समय बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend consideration of the Bill by two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the time is extended by two hours. Now I can call the other speakers.

Shri Kalyan Jain.

श्री कल्याण जैन (इन्दौर) : सभापति महोदय, चुनाव की घोषणा होने के बाद

जनता पार्टी ने मुझे जनता पार्टी का उम्मीदवार बनाया और मेरे साथ जनता पार्टी के समर्थन में इन्दौर शहर में श्री मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी की एक विशाल जनसभा हुई जिसमें सवा लाख लोग मौजूद थे। पांच लाख की आबादी वाले शहर में मीटिंग में सवा लाख लोग आए उस मीटिंग में बाजपेयी जी ने घोषणा की कि हम जब सत्ता में आ जायेंगे तो व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति का जो मौलिक अधिकार है उसको समाप्त कर देंगे और उसके एवज में रोजी रोटी का जो मौलिक अधिकार है वह लोगों को दिया जाएगा। मुझे दुःख है कि 15 महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी कार्यक्रम जनता पार्टी की सरकार की ओर से नहीं आया। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। अगर सरकार कहती है, अगर प्रधान मंत्री भी मोरारजी देसाई कहते हैं कि यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है तो मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं उनको सुझाव देता हूँ और बताता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है। अगर इसके बाद भी समस्या का हल नहीं किया जाता है तो मैं मांग करूँगा, इस सदन में जनता पार्टी का सदस्य होने के नाते, कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई को प्रधान मंत्री पद से इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए। आज देश में करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं। एक ओर यह बेकार लोग हैं और दूसरी ओर लाखों लोग ऐयाशी का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। जब तक इसको राष्ट्रीय समस्या नहीं माना जाएगा और शास्त्री जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसको मंजूर नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक यह सरकार कोई काम नहीं कर सकेगी। जैसे ही यह विधेयक पास हो जाएगा, सरकार को चारों ओर सोचने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा कि आज ओर खर्च का सम्बन्ध क्या हो, कृषि की नीति क्या हो, भूमि सुधार किस प्रकार से लागू किए जायें, सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति क्या हो—इन तमाम चीजों पर सोचने

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

के लिए सरकार को मजबूर होना पड़ेगा।

सभापति जी, इन्दौर की सभा में श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा था, जनता पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र में भी कहा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के भ्रष्टराज्य का अनुपात 1:20 होगा। जब एक घाव की काम से कम घाव 20 पैसे और 40 पैसे है। तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा घाव कितनी होनी चाहिये? यदि घाव 20 गुना भी लें तो बार रुपये रोज से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये। इतना नहीं तो कम से कम इतना तो किया जा सकता है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को दो हजार रुपये महीने से ज्यादा खर्च करने की छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। किसी भी व्यक्ति को दो हजार रुपये महीने से ज्यादा तनखाह नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। आज हिन्दुस्तान में पांच लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन पर प्रतिमाह 5 से 10 हजार रुपये महीने तक खर्च होता है—यह हमारे देश को शोभा नहीं देता है। इस लिये जरूरी है कि जनता पार्टी इस पर रोक लगाये। अगर जनता पार्टी ऐसा नहीं करती है तो इस का मतलब है कि जनता पार्टी ने कुछ नहीं किया और जनता पार्टी का सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे दुःख होता है कि 15 महीनों के भ्रष्टराज्य हम ने बोली दी है, लेकिन रोटी के मामले में जनता पार्टी ने कोई भी क्रान्तिकारी कदम या क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम लागू नहीं किया है।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, राष्ट्र निर्माण करने के लिये जनता पार्टी की सरकार को एक संकल्प लेना चाहिये और इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करना चाहिये। इस विधेयक के स्वीकार हो जाने से इस देश में ऐंठ का जीवन व्यतीत नहीं हो सकेगा। जिन की इन्कम ज्यादा है, उन की सम्पत्ति का प्रकाशन किया जा सकता है, जिन के पास 5 लाख या उस से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति है उस का सार्वजनिक प्रकाशन हो सकता है, जिन के पास

उस से भी ज्यादा सम्पत्ति है, यदि उस को छुट नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम उस में जो इस्तीमाल है, उस को तो छुट कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से घरबो रूपा, इन्कम कर सकते हैं। हमारे कानून में भी जो नुसै मासूम नहीं इस बात को समझते हैं यह नहीं समझते हैं, यदि न समझते हों तो मैं उन को सबझाने की कोशिश कर सकता हूँ। जिन के पास पांच लाख से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति है उन का सार्वजनिक प्रकाशन हो और उस प्रकाशन के बाद जिन के पास उस अनुपात से ज्यादा पाई जाय उस की जांच की जाय और जांच के बाद ज्यादा सम्पत्ति को जब्त कर लिया जाय इसी तरह से जो 10 हजार रुपये साल से ज्यादा इन्कम टैक्स देते हैं उन की सम्पत्ति का भी प्रकाशन होना चाहिये और साथ साथ जांच होनी चाहिये। आज हिन्दुस्तान के भ्रष्टराज्य दस करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं, जिन के लिये बेकारी भत्ते की बात की जा रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि घाव 100 रु० या 200 रु० महीना उन को नहीं दे सकते हैं, लेकिन इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार तो कर सकते हैं कि हम रोजगार के मौलिक अधिकार को मानते हैं। यदि एक दम उन को नहीं दिया जा सकता है तो बेरोजगारी भत्ते के माध्यम से 100 रुपये या 200 रुपये साल में उन को दे सकते हैं। यदि घाव ऐसा करते हैं तो इस पर 500 करोड़ से 1000 करोड़ रुपये तक घाव को खर्च करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इस का एक बहुत बड़ा परिणाम यह निकलेगा कि जिस दिन से घाव इस सिद्धान्त की मान लेंगे उसी दिन से सरकार के सोचने की विचार धारा में एक दम परिवर्तन आ जायगा। घाव सोचने पर मजबूर हो जायेंगे कि हम किस तरह से ऐसे उद्योग खोले जायें जिस में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके और जो रुपया घाव को खर्च की सीमा निश्चित करने के बाद मिलेगा, उस से बेरोजगारों को काम मिलेगा।

युसें कुछ हुआ जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने बेरोजगारों भत्ते की मांग

को अस्वीकार करते हुए कहा कि मैं बेरोजगारों की डोज नहीं बांटूंगा, बेरोजगारों को भिखारियों के समान भीख नहीं बांटूंगा। इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है। सभापति जी, जिस जनता पार्टी ने बाइटा किया था कि हम काम देंगे और यदि काम न दे सके, तो बेकारी भत्ता देंगे, उस के प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह से बोलते हैं—यह ठीक बात नहीं है। इस लिये मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से अपने तमाम साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस का विकल्प देने को तैयार हूँ—यदि सरकार इस सिद्धान्त को मानने को तैयार हो जाय, तब तो इस विधेयक की जो भावना है वह पूरी हो सकती है, लेकिन यदि सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती है तो हम संसद सदस्यों को श्री मोरारजी देसाई के नेतृत्व से इस्तीफा देने की मांग करनी चाहिये और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी या जार्ज फरनान्डीज या शान्ति भूषण जी या किसी दूसरे को प्रधान मंत्री बनाना चाहिये। बिना नेतृत्व में परिवर्तन किये काम नहीं चलेगा। श्री मोरारजी देसाई का हम ने तीस साल में काम देखा है, वे कम्बर्बेटिव हैं, यदि हम इस देश में आर्थिक परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तो अब तक हम ने इस देश के अन्दर बोली दी है, रोटी नहीं दे सकेंगे। जिस मुल्क में रोटी नहीं मिलती है, तो रोटी के अभाव में वह गोली भी छीन ली जाती है, वहाँ ताना-शाही प्रभूति पैदा हो जाती है। इस लिये आप जनता पार्टी का दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है हमें इस पार्टी के अन्दर ही इस को ठुंका चाहिये। यदि यह नेतृत्व इस काम को नहीं कर सकता है, तो इस नेतृत्व को खत्म कर के दूसरे नेतृत्व को आगे लाना चाहिये। ताकि हम यह महसूस कर सकें कि वास्तव में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पार्टी के शासन ने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को रोटी और बोली दोनों दी हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री जी ने जो विधेयक रखा है, उस का

तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि आप जो पब्लिक स्कूल चल रहे हैं वे खत्म हों और प्राथमिक शिक्षा सब के लिए एक-समान हो और मोहल्ला स्कूल हों, जैसा मायबंकर जी ने भी कहा और हमारे लोहिया जी हमेशा इस बात को कहा करते थे कि राष्ट्रपति जी का जो बच्चा हो और हरिजन का जो बच्चा हो, वे एक ही स्कूल के अन्दर शिक्षा लेने जाएं। मुझे दुःख है कि हमारे डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र कहते हैं कि हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। हम पब्लिक स्कूल समाप्त नहीं कर सकते। हमारी मंत्राणी महोदया, श्रीमती बड़कटकी जी, यहाँ पर बैठी हुई हैं। मैं उन से कहूंगा कि आप इन स्कूलों में शिक्षा देने की इजाजत मत दें और अगर शिक्षा देने की इजाजत देती भी हैं तो कम से कम आप यह तो कर ही सकती हैं कि उन को मान्यता न दें इन को परीक्षा लेने की इजाजत न दें। जिस दिन आप यह कर देंगी मंत्रीजी जी कि जो स्कूल हमारे नियमों के विपरीत हैं उनको हम मान्यता नहीं देंगे, उन को परीक्षा कंडक्ट करने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे उस दिन यह समस्या हल हो जाएगी। आप प्राथमिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य करें। शायद मंत्राणी जी समझ नहीं रही हैं मैं फिर समझा हूँ मंत्री महोदय इस बात को नहीं समझ सकते हैं और संविधान का बहाना लगा कर इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म नहीं करते हैं—कि इन स्कूलों को परीक्षा लेने की इजाजत मत दीजिए। जो स्कूल 25 रुपये और 50 रुपये महीना फीस लेते हैं, उन को आप परीक्षा लेने की सुविधा न दीजिए और उन को मान्यता खत्म कर दीजिए, यही मेरा उन से कहना है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा को आप अनिवार्य करें, पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म करें और बिना रोजगार बने लोगों को कुछ सुविधा दें। यहाँ मेरे निवेदन हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः शास्त्री जी के विधेयक का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : Mr. Chairman, this Bill is of such an important nature, as is evidenced from the fact, that so many of my colleagues on the right, left and centre have spoken so that there is very little left for me to say, and I do not wish to repeat any of the points which my colleagues have made so effectively and forcefully. But still I would like to focus the attention of the House on certain aspects of this problem. The alarming feature of our body politic in recent years has been the mounting unemployment in our country. I do not want to tire the House with facts and figures in detail, but it is sufficient for me to quote that during the one year, period, from January 1977 to January 1978, there was an increase of about 12 per cent in the figures given by the Employment Exchanges, that is, the people without jobs, workless people in search of jobs. Those figures have been registered in the Employment Exchanges only. Outside, there may be many more millions, we do not know. In one year, there was an increase of 12 per cent. The figure of January 1978 was about 11 millions. It is well over one crore, and behind every jobless person, every job seeker, we can

visualise at least four or five persons. It means that there are at least about 50 million people. It means that there are about fifty million people who are hungry, without food, without jobs, without clothes, may be without shelter. There is a Shloka in Sanskrit :

दुःखितः किं न करोति पावबन्
क्षीणा नरा निष्कृष्यान्वसति ।

It means : what sin or crime will not a hungry man commit? Hungry people, impoverished people, poor people, jobless people become ruthless.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can continue next time.

28.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 24, 1968/Sravana 2, 1900 (Saka)