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Friday, March 2, 1979

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Phalguna 11, 1900 (Saka)

# **Lok Sabha Debates**

(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## CONTENTS

No. 10, Friday, March 2, 1979/Phalguna 11, 1900 (Saka)

Columns

Obituary Reference : . . . . .	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos : 162, 163, 165, 167 to 170, 172 and 176 . . . . .	2—27
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 164, 166, 171, 173 to 175 and 177 to 181 . . . . .	27—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1601 to 1619, 1621 to 1655, 1657 to 1666, 1668 to 1691, 1693 to 1722 and 1724 to 1800 . . . . .	38—215
Papers laid on the Table . . . . .	215—18
Public Accounts Committee—	
Statements . . . . .	218
Business of the House . . . . .	218—21
Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1976-77—	
Statement presented . . . . .	221
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1978-79—	
Statement presented . . . . .	221
Matters under Rules 377—	
(i) Purchase of transport aircraft G-222 manufactured by Aeritalia :	
Shri Mallikarjun . . . . .	221—23
(ii) Need for proper identification of Bangladesh nationals coming to Assam :	
Shri Ahmed Hussain . . . . .	223—25
(iii) Reported agitation by the employees of Shipping Corporation of India for redressal of their grievances :	
Shri Samar Mukherjee . . . . .	225—27
(iv) Reported non-availability of envelopes in Post Offices .	
Dr. Ramji Singh . . . . .	227—28

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



**Special Courts Bill—**

Clauses 2 to 12 and 1 . . . . .	228—90
---------------------------------	--------

**Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—**

Twenty-eight Report . . . . .	290-91
-------------------------------	--------

**Resolution re. Remunerative prices to the growers of commercial crops—*withdrawn***

291—302
---------

Shri Surjit Singh Barnala . . . . .	292—97, 300—302
-------------------------------------	--------------------

Shrimati Aidiya P. Rangnekar . . . . .	297—300
--	---------

**Resolution re. Wage Negotiations of Public Sector Undertakings—*withdrawn***

302—31
--------

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya . . . . .	302—308, 328—31
-----------------------------------	--------------------

Dr. Ramji Singh . . . . .	309—12
---------------------------	--------

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . .	312—16
---------------------------------	--------

Shri K.A. Rajan . . . . .	316—22
---------------------------	--------

Shri Ugrasen . . . . .	322—25
------------------------	--------

Shri Satish Agarwal . . . . .	325—28
-------------------------------	--------

Resolution re. Ban on cow slaughter . . . . .	331—39
---	--------

**Half-an-hour Discussion—**

Provision of employment during the next ten years . . . . .	339—54
---	--------

Prof. Samar Guha . . . . .	340—43
----------------------------	--------

Shri Morarji Desai . . . . .	343—47, 350—54
------------------------------	-------------------

Dr. Ramji Singh . . . . .	347—48
---------------------------	--------

Shri Eduardo Faleiro . . . . .	348—349
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Friday, March 2, 1979/Phalguna 11,  
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

#### Obituary Reference

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Dr. Jairamdas Daulatram, who was a Member of the Constituent Assembly from 1946 to 1950. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1927 to 1929.

A veteran parliamentarian, Dr. Jairamdas Daulatram served as Minister of Food and Agriculture in the Government of India from 1948 to 1950. An able administrator, he held the high office of the Governor of Bihar from 1947 to 1948 and of Governor of Assam from 1950 to 1956.

He was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1959 to 1976.

He joined the Home Rule movement of 1915, non-cooperation movement of 1921, civil disobedience movement of 1930 to 1934, and the Quit India Movement of 1942 and suffered imprisonment several times.

He was a dedicated Gandhian and participated activity in the social service programmes organised by Gandhiji.

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Dr. Jairamdas Daulatram passed away at New Delhi on 28 February, 1979 at the age of 87.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Loans to rural applicants by Nationalised Banks in Maharashtra

\*162. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that many of the nationalised banks in Maharashtra do not advance loans to the rural applicants residing beyond 15 miles radius of their branch headquarters; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the credit requirements of poor farmers and weaker sections situated in the interior parts, especially in a district like Dhule in Maharashtra with its headquarters about 75 to 100 miles away from the poor Adivasis residing at the foot-hills of Satpuda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Reserve Bank had issued guidelines to commercial banks in 1970 indicating that each bank branch should broadly

serve an area within a radius of 10 miles, in order to ensure that it could process and supervise loans effectively. The Reserve Bank has made it clear that the limit of 10 miles was only indicative of the area which a typical branch with one Field Officer or Assistant could serve. There had been no restriction on a branch extending loans beyond the radius of 10 miles if it was confident of being able to supervise the credit.

(b) In areas deficit in banking facilities, such as Dhule District, additional bank branches are planned to be set up during the next three years to meet the credit requirements of the rural and semi-urban areas. In addition, the credit requirements of these areas are met through the agencies of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and large sized multipurpose societies established to cater to the needs of the tribal people.

**SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL:** Is it a fact that branches of most of the nationalised banks are situated at taluks and if the radius of ten miles is taken into consideration, only one-third of the villages are covered in that particular taluk. And most of the villages, that is about 2/3rds, are beyond the radius of 10 miles. So, in that case every branch cannot deal with the remaining 2/3rds of the villages and the farmers are residing in those villages. So, pending the opening of new branches, will the Government of India ask through the Reserve Bank of India the nationalised banks to consider the proposals if they are forwarded in clusters so that supervision also would be easy? And therefore, I would like to ask whether these proposals will be considered.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Sir, as I have already stated, it becomes a problem so far as the rural district is concerned and there is a requirement for extending the credit facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas and there is no restriction whatsoever with regard to the 10 miles radius formula,

but the Central Bank has been directed to do all that. That is the lead bank in that district and the State Government has asked us to open 38 branches in Dhule district, and I can assure the hon. Member that these branches will be open within the stipulated period of 3 years in Dhule district and that would cover the whole area and the problem will be solved.

**SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, by the time of three years these branches will be opened and after that these branches will start functioning. In the meantime will the Government of India advise the nationalised banks through the Reserve Bank of India to consider some societies, that is, A class credit societies and the branches of Maharashtra Land Development Bank which advance loans through these societies and branches of the banks?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** They are already advancing loans and those Adivasi tribal areas cooperative societies are also advancing loans. I have got all those figures. But if there be any other problem with regard to meeting the immediate requirements of that particular district, I am prepared to discuss the matter with the hon. Member and see to it that the bank comes forward with regard to meeting the requirements of the particular district.

**SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:** It is a matter for gratification that the hon. Finance Minister is very keen on granting facilities to the rural areas. Now, Sir, it is stated that within 10 miles radius credit is allowed to be given to the rural areas, but we find that the limitation is fixed that the banks should advance only to the limit of 10 per cent. Out of whatever they give by way of loans only 10 per cent is provided and a ceiling is fixed and the banks are not permitted to give loans beyond 10 per cent. Is it true? If it is so, will the Government be pleased to see that instructions are given to the banks in this matter?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I am not aware of any such restrictions having been imposed by the Reserve Bank that only 10 per cent advance should be given. The Government has issued directions and guidelines to all the bank branches that the deposit and credit ratio in the rural and semi-urban areas should also be increased and must be maintained at about 60:40.

**SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:** From my own experience I find. . .

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** If you give notice, I will look into it.

श्री सत्यनारायण राज बालकर : पन्नाह किलोमीटर के अन्दर बैंक फाइनेंस कर सकते हैं उस से ऊपर नहीं ऐसा मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है। अभी भी बहुत से क्षेत्र ग्रामीण इलाकों में हैं जो इस कारण से प्रभावित रह जाते हैं और अगर उन को पन्नाह के ऊपर भी फाइनेंस करने की इजाजत दी जाए तो वहाँ भी इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सब प्रांचिज को तुरन्त क्या इस प्रकार की इन्स्ट्रक्शंस सरकार की ओर से दी जाएगी कि वे वहाँ तो पन्नाह किलोमीटर के बाहर भी जा कर फाइनेंस कर सकती हैं।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : 15 किलोमीटर के बाहर या 10 किलोमीटर के बाहर भी लोगों को इस प्रकार का कर्जा दिया जाये इस संबंध में बैंकों पर निर्भर करता है कि वह अगर सुपरवाइजर का सकते हैं तो कर्जा दिया जाय। कोई पाबन्दी रिजर्व बैंक ने ऐसी नहीं लगाई है कि 10 या 15 किलोमीटर के बाहर न दिया जाये। ऐसे बहुत सारे क्लेस हैं जहाँ सेंट्रल बैंक और बाकी बैंक 10, 15 किलोमीटर के बाहर भी कर्जा देते हैं बस उन्हें कि बीरोवर्स को कंट्रोल और सुपरवाइज करना उनके विषय सम्भव हो।

**SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHIRME:** The hon. Minister has said that the Reserve Bank has given a clear-cut instruction that the banks should finance the rural areas beyond 10 or 15 kms. also. It is very easy to say that it should be done. Practically it is not happening. I come from a place where it is really difficult to find even a single village near the headquarters of the district. My question is, whether in such areas the Government will ask the Reserve Bank to issue instructions to the nationalised banks to cater to the needs of the

people in rural areas and whether the Government will ask the Reserve Bank to direct the nationalised banks to finance the rural areas beyond 15 kms. also.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** As I have already stated, the instructions have already been issued that the banks should not be rigid about 10 or 15 kms. area. If there are clusters of villages or groups of people who are available and who can supervised well, the banks can extend the credit facility and there is no restriction whatsoever and so far as the paucity of the credit facilities in the rural areas are concerned the Government is already undertaking that particular proposal and we are going to have nearly 4,500 branches to cover the entire rural and semi-urban areas.

**SHRI V. G. HANDE:** In a meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee of the Western Region held in Pune on 13th January 1979, it was recommended that within three years by which time the expansion programme would be over; meanwhile, it would be advisable to distribute all the villages in the districts among the existing branches of the nationalised banks. Will this recommendation be implemented and will the Government give directions accordingly?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I will look into the recommendations of the Regional Consultative Committee and then see what can be done in this behalf.

### Indianisation of Pharmaceutical Companies

\*163. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many pharmaceutical companies have Indianised since Foreign Exchange Regulation Act came into force; and

(b) list of pharmaceutical companies which have not Indianised as required by Foreign Exchange Regulation Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) There are at present 31 drug companies having more than 40 per cent foreign interest and are, therefore, subject to FERA. Of these, 7 companies are pure formulators, and have therefore been directed to bring down their foreign interest to 40 per cent by July, 1979. The cases of the remaining 24 companies are under consideration for determining the permissible level of foreign equity.

SHRI SARAT KAR: May I know from the Minister the details of the basis of consideration? Why only seven companies have been directed to bring down their foreign interest to 40 per cent by the deadline, July 1979 and why in the case of the rest 24 companies, a majority of the companies, it is being delayed?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In view of the drug Policy announced by the Government of India sometime in March 1978, it was decided that the pure formulators, the companies which are manufacturing only formulations and not bulk drugs and the companies manufacturing bulk drugs but whose manufacture does not involve high technology—the seven companies are formulators—would be Indianised, and for them the deadline is July 1979. So far as the rest 24 companies are concerned, there is a Committee which has to decide what is the high technology which is involved in the manufacture of bulk drugs in those companies and once that Committee submits its reports and sends the matter to the FERA Committee, then a decision will be taken as to what should be the level, whether it should be 74 per cent or 51 per cent. All those matters will be decided later on.

SHRI SARAT KAR: Now, I would like to know whether the FERA has

brought any change in the qualitative and quantitative production and also in regard to the price of the drugs manufactured by those companies? Secondly, whether they can supply life saving drugs and some other essential drugs at a much lower price to the rural masses? These drugs should also reach the common man.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: As far as the indianisation of the drug companies is concerned, I think it has got nothing to do with regard to the standard price policy of the drug companies. So far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, we have got a Committee under FERA which simply process those recommendations which go to them. They process them and see to it that something is done in this regard.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The hon. Minister has said that under FERA all these companies will bring down to 40 per cent equity share. It is not only the case of pharmaceutical companies but with other companies also. The question of 40 per cent is rather deceptive. Apart from the Indian equity, foreign shareholders should be asked to part with their equity to Indians, because unless you ask them to part with the foreign equity shares to Indian shareholders, the purpose will not be served. Suppose the foreign equity is Rs. 6.0 out of the total investment of Rs. 10, and the Indian equity is Rs. 4.0. They will ask you to increase the Indian equity to the level of foreign equity share. This should not be done. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has asked the foreign companies to bring down the foreign equity to the level of 40 per cent instead of raising the Indian equity.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: There are two modes or three modes of Indianising these companies. One is disinvestment. Whatever is the equity at the present moment, they disinvest it and sell it to Indians. The other is

a fresh issue, that is, whatever is invested, you have a fresh issue. The third is a mixture of the both. In this particular case, if the hon. Member wants to know, I can tell about the dilution of both the formulators. Now, take M/s. Carter Wallace and Co. It is a fresh issue. It has already been diluted, even before the FERA directive was issued. The second company is the Indian Schering Ltd. It is also a fresh issue. This is also being finalised and a scheme will be submitted. The third one is The Anglo-French Drug Co. It is a mixture of fresh issue and there is decentralisation. The fourth one is Abbot Labs (India) Private Ltd. It is also a fresh issue. Like that, it is a fresh issue. Sometimes those particular matters are taken into consideration as to what is possible in the best interest of the country.

डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकते हैं कि विदेशी कंपनियों के द्वारा जो यहाँ दवाएँ तैयार होती हैं, कुल मिला कर उन को कितने पैसे बाहर जाते हैं ? जब इसने पैसे बाहर जाते हैं तो बास तीर से साफ़ कुन के बारे में आप इस के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में किसी वास्तविक नीति पर क्या विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कर्नाल ब्रजकाल : कितने पैसे इन दवा कंपनियों के बाहर जाते हैं, इसका सवाल इस में नहीं उठता, बल्कि कि कितने मेरे पास नहीं हैं । जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष मार्च, 1978 में श्री नमुना की द्वारा एक कम पालिसी इस सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी उस का एनालिसिस किया था, उस के अन्तर्गत हम कोविन कर रहे हैं कि इन कंपनियों का इन्डियनाइजेशन किया जाये ।

According to the guidelines issued, we are expediting the matter as early as possible:

#### Remunerative Price for Rubber Growers

\*165. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Rubber growers and manufacturers was convened by his Ministry recently;

(b) if so, whether any decision was taken on the question of fixing a re-

munerative price for the rubber growers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held on the 9th January, 1979.

(b) and (c). It was agreed in the meeting that the minimum price would be announced soon, after taking into account the various data made available, thereby ensuring a fair return to the growers.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: The answer given by the hon. Minister is very evasive so far as the part (b) and (c) of my question is concerned. We hear that the Government wanted to declare a price much below the price in the international market from where we have to buy natural rubber. Will the Minister assure the House that the natural rubber growers will be given a fair price which is comparable to the London market?

श्री कुमर कुमार गोयल : श्रीमन्, टैरिफ कमिशन की रिक्मेंडेशन के आधार पर सितम्बर, 1970 में कार एम ए-1 के तहत के लिए 520 रुपये पर-क्विटस की कीमत तय हुई थी । उस के बाद 5-8-77 को दोबारा मिनिमम प्राइस 655 रुपये पर-क्विटस तय हुई थी, जिस की वैलिडिटी मार्च, 1978 तक थी । अप्रैल, 1978 में जब दोबारा मिनिमम प्राइस को रिव्हाइज करने पर विचार हुआ, तो मार्केट प्राइस बालरेडी काफी ऊँची थी । उस समय यह विचार किया गया कि यह प्राइस टाइम नहीं है कि रबर की मिनिमम प्राइस को कन्सिडर किया जाये । रबर की मिनिमम प्राइस तय की जाये, यह मन्तव्य के एक्टिव कन्सिडरेशन में है । मैं माननीय सदस्य और सदन को यह विचारित कियाना चाहता हूँ कि जो रबर की रैन्जिनेटिव प्राइस मिले । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, और जो रबर के इन्स्ट्रुट्स को दृष्टि में रखते हुए बहुत जल्दी इस बारे में निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Has the hon. Minister received a petition signed by the Members of Parliament belonging to the rubber growing States that the minimum remunerative fair price should be fixed at Rs. 10/- per

Kg.? If so, will the Government respect the wishes of the representatives of the people?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, Government has received the memorandum from the hon. Members of Parliament and also from the various rubber growers and through Associations and they have demanded a price of Rs. 1000 per quintal, that is Rs. 10 per Kg. as was indicated by my hon. Member. So far as the support price is concerned, I can assure the House that the Government shall take into consideration the interests of the growers on priority basis. Sir, today, the production of rubber is not adequate for the requirement of rubber industry and we shall be happy to attain self-reliance in the production of rubber and it is in this context I can assure the hon. Members that while deciding this support price and also the whole scheme, we shall take care that the growers get more incentives.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: About 80 per cent of the rubber produced come from my State, that is, the State of Kerala. The remunerative price may be fixed as early as possible because the economy of the State is very much affected. The fluctuations in price of rubber product will affect the economy of our State. Will the hon. Minister come forward to fix the remunerative price as early as possible?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have said, we would like to give all possible incentives to the growers for further production. It cannot happen unless and until the price is remunerative. Besides, I am discussing with the Chief Minister of Kerala because 80 per cent rubber produced comes from Kerala State and also with other Chief Ministers as to whether we can introduce a scheme like monopoly purchase scheme in regard to cotton in Maharashtra, for the rubber producers all over the country. It can take guaran-

tee, it can give guarantee to all producers and it will also take care of the rubber industry. It is all under discussion.

#### Inordinate delays in Arrivals and Departure of I.A. Planes

167. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are inordinate delays in the arrival and departure of Indian Airlines' planes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An unusually large number of delays had occurred in January, 1979 to the scheduled services of Indian Airlines. Out of 7753 take-offs during January 1979, 554 take-offs were delayed due to reasons which can be deemed to be "controllable" such as Engineering snags. 594 take-offs were delayed during the same period due to reasons over which the Corporation had no control—weather—to mention only one. This together represented an on-time performance of 85.2 per cent. However, there were some "consequential delays" which are inherent in the pattern of operations of Indian Airlines. These accounted for as many as 3958 take-offs being delayed during January 1979. Thus, during January 1979 out of a total of 7753 take-offs, as many as 5106 take-offs were delayed. The overall on-time performance, therefore, during January 1979 was as low as 34.2 per cent as against 50.1 per cent in January 1978. One of the major factors which has been responsible for this large number of delays during January 1979 has been the adverse weather condition. Besides, Indian Airlines had lost one Boeing 737 aircraft on the 17th December, 1978 but had endeavoured to maintain their

earlier schedule of operations, with one aircraft short in their fleet. Every effort is being made both by Government and by the Corporation to effect improvement and observe punctuality. I had series of discussions with the management and Associations concerned in this regard. There has been some slight improvement in the on-time performance and the position is likely to improve further in the months to come.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** I wish he had placed the statement on the Table. In view of the fact that you are not maintaining your schedules with the present strength because you said that after the loss of one aircraft in Hyderabad, you have to keep up the schedule with the present strength, whether you propose to re-schedule the timings even at the cost of not running the flights in some sectors?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not to Madras.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** Re-scheduling of the flights is not going to help to maintain the original schedule after losing that one aircraft. The re-scheduling could have been necessary because of the bad weather condition. As the winter has passed, I think, now the re-scheduling is not necessary at present.

So far as the question of curtailing some of the flights because of the loss of one aircraft in Hyderabad, is concerned, that is still under consideration of the Corporation. If necessary, we shall have to do that.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** Among the reasons he has enumerated, he has not given the main reason, namely, delay in the security checks in all the international airports in the morning hours. . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** That cannot be helped.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** He said it is beyond the control of the Corporation but the International Airport Authority is under his Ministry. Especially

from Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Hyderabad that is one of the reasons. Therefore, I would like to know whether he would improve the system here? He said that because of weather condition, these delays are there. Will he think of starting these flights during winter months in other places like Bombay and Madras instead of Delhi and Calcutta?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** I said that the weather condition is one of the main reasons for the delay. There are other reasons. One is because of security checks which are conducted due to hijacking problem in this country, these delays are there.

The other reason is late arrival of the passengers. Sometimes, they do not turn up and then their baggage has got to be off loaded. These are some of the reasons which contribute to the increase in the delay of the flights.

So far as re-scheduling is concerned, the winter is far ahead. Next year we will see what conditions prevail then and then we shall decide.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** The Minister has read out a very detailed answer. It should have been better in the form of a statement. All the same, he has not given even in the detailed statement, a detailed answer! I want to ask pointedly whether it is not a fact that a number of delays took place because of certain types of agitations by the ground staff particularly the engineering division who went on work to rule. I do not know what it means. Working to rule only means working to delay! Whether certain Indian Airlines flights from Gulf areas came at a particular time and the engineering staff refused to touch the plane until after 6, 7, 8, or 9 hours on the plea that the aircraft must become completely cold after it has become hot and then they would start examining. I would like to know whether these factors are not contributing to the delays? If so, whether he will assure that all such possible delays which are within the control of the Government



are eliminated as early as possible and as amicably as possible?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** All my effort is to see that the controllable delays at least are minimised to the maximum possible extent. So far as this agitation and work to rule is concerned, that is one of the reasons for delay in the flights. We are trying to have a better liaison. As I have stated, I had a talk with the management, with the various associations and unions, I think the situation will improve in future.

**जी एच. एल. पटवारी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक साल से देख रहा हूँ कि जिस प्लेन में माननीय मंत्री जी जाते हैं, वीरा करते हैं या जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष जाते हैं, वीरा करने हैं, वह प्लेन खास तौर पर हमारे घुमाव में तीन, चार या पांच घंटे तक लेट होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्लेन के लेट होने के पीछे कोई यंत्रिक कारण ही हैं या हमारी सरकार के खिलाफ कर्मचारियों का कोई हाथ है ?

**जी युवशीलम कौशिक :** यहां पर प्रश्न केवल किसी एक विशेष महाज का नहीं है। सामान्य तौर पर जो विमान हो रहा है वह इंजीनियरिंग कारण से या दूसरे कारणों से होता है जिस का विवरण मैंने सदन को दिया है।

**SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** May I know, Sir, through you, from the Minister as to why in his statement the delay that is due to the civil aviation workers with whom the air staff was in collusion in delaying the flights was not given in the statement? It has been suppressed. It is the hon. Member, Mr. Mavalankar who is keen has found it out, but why the Minister has not given it earlier in his statement? I want to know the reasons.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** There is no question of suppression of any facts, but had I given all the reasons that would have just lengthened the statement. Anyway, it is a Starred Question and I hope that the Members will bear in mind that I will answer other queries and supplementaries.

राज्य वित्तिय निगम द्वारा गत वर्ष जोखिम रिके की रकम की घोषणा

\* 168. जी डी० अमरत :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण बोडैय :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यपार निगम ने गत वर्ष रबड़ का आयात किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वह बटिया किसम का था जिसे निर्यातकों और उपभोक्ताओं ने लेने से इनकार कर दिया था; और

(ग) इस आयात के लिये कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी कृष्ण कुमार गोखल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथा (ग) - रबड़ की क्वालिटी तथा बिनिफिट-यां निर्धारित स्तर की न होने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। जांच-पड़ताल के बाद यह पाया गया कि कुल 15,000 मे० टन में से 250 मे० टन की बोड़ी याबा समुद्री यात्रा के दौरान वर्षों के पानी से बरबाद हो गई। विशेषतः तकनीकी राय के अनुसार यह रबड़ भी छुटाने के बाद काम में लाई जा सकती है।

**SHRI D. AMAT:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is contemplating any plan during the Sixth Plan for the rubber plantation to do away with the dependence on the imported rubber? If so, which are the areas where rubber plantation is being implemented and what is the actual production in terms of tonnes?

**जी कृष्ण कुमार गोखल :** जैसा कि माननीय सचिव ने कहा है, भारत सरकार की नहीं चाहती कि रबड़ को इम्पोर्ट करके औद्योगिक विमानों की मीट किया जाये और इसीलिए रबड़ बोर्ड इस सारी प्रक्रिया को सम्भरता से देख रहा है और उसने तब किया है कि बहुत ही ज़्यादा के अनुसार अधिक से अधिक एरिया की, जहाँ रबड़ पैदा किया जा सके, इसके प्रचार कर दिया जाये।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Sir, with regard to handling the essential commodities like import of rubber and export of tobacco, the SPC is being made instrument and the GTC has to

ensure the quality control over the goods that are being exported and imported. Sir, in this matter the hon. Minister has come with a specious plea that it is due to some rain it has been damaged. May I know to what extent the STC Officers have exercised control over the quality so that the fair name of the country is being maintained in foreign countries? There are several complaints with regard to the failure of the STC in ensuring quality control with regard to export as well as import of commodities.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोवल : जो इम्पोर्ट किया गया है, वह कुल 14,750 टन है, इस के अग्रेस्ट 13,431 टन 20 फरवरी तक कम्प्यूमेंट द्वारा लिफ्ट किया जा चुका है। जिस रबड़ के बारे में शिकायत आ रही है, वह मुम्बिल से 250 टन है। जिस के बारे में यह शिकायत आ रही है कि वह खराब हुआ है और जैसा मैंने बतलाया है कि वह समुद्री यात्रा में भीग जाने के कारण खराब हुआ है। लेकिन इस के लिये भी एक्सपोर्ट्स के द्वारा कहा गया है कि वह सुखाने जाने के बाद कम में आने योग्य है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस रबड़ के लिए भी उन्होंने मैम्बुकीनचरस के द्वारा, जिन्होंने इसकी कम्प्लेंट की थी, इस को दिये जाने की मांग की है, वे इस को स्वयं लेना चाहते हैं।

जहां तक इस में सावधानी बरतने का सवाल है, रबड़ के बारे में जो कांटेक्ट हुआ था, उस एजीमेन्ट के अनुसार प्रोसिपेन्ट स्ट्रेज पर क्वालिटी के बारे में इंस्पेक्शन किया जा सकता था, वह इंस्पेक्शन किया गया था और उस के अनुसार रबड़ को ठीक पाया गया था। इस के अलावा रबड़ के यहाँ आने के बाद "रबड़ रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, कोटावम" के एक्सपर्ट्स ने सर्टिफाई किया है कि जो रबड़ इम्पोर्ट हुआ है, वह ठीक है और जिस प्रकार का किया जाना था, उसी प्रकार का है। इसलिए जहाँ तक सावधानी का सवाल है, पूरी सावधानी रखी गई है कि जिस प्रकार के रबड़ के लिए कांटेक्ट हुआ था, उसी प्रकार का रबड़ देश में आये और देश में आने के बाद भी हमारे रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ने उस का इंस्पेक्शन किया है। इसलिए एस० टी० सी० जब भी कोई चीज इम्पोर्ट या एक्सपोर्ट करता है, उसकी क्वालिटी के बारे में पूरी परख की जाती है।

श्री श्रीमन् प्रकाश त्वाणी : अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि समुद्री जहाज से आने के कारण उस रबड़ की क्वालिटी में अंतर पड़ गया है, कुछ खराब हुआ है, लेकिन

यह भी कह रहे हैं कि उसकी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। दूसरी तरफ वह यह स्टेटमेंट भी दे रहे हैं कि जैसी क्वालिटी इम्पोर्ट की गई है, वैसी ही है—उन के दोनों बयानों में कन्ट्राडिक्शन है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि—जब एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा वह रबड़ इम्पोर्ट किया गया है, तो क्या जहाज में जो रबड़ आता है, सब खराब हो जाता है? यदि ऐसा नहीं है तो एस० टी० सी० ने उस जहाज में उस की सुरक्षा का प्रीकेशन क्यों नहीं लिया, इस का उत्तरदायित्व उन आफिसरों पर है जिन्होंने प्रीकेशन नहीं लिया। इस रबड़ का खिमियाबा कौन देगा, क्या जहाजी कम्पनी देगी? जो रबड़ खराब हुआ है, वह कितने मूल्य का है?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोवल : जैसा मैंने थारम्भ में ही अपने उत्तर में बतलाया था 14750 टन में से 250 टन के बारे में यह शिकायत है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप बतला चुके हैं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोवल : मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—यह इतनी कम मात्रा है जिस के आधार पर यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि यह मैगलीजेंट है....

श्री श्रीमन् प्रकाश त्वाणी : थोड़ा खराब हो ना ज्यादा खराब हो, थोड़ी तो थोड़ी है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोवल : ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी सावधानी के तौर पर इस 250 टन के लिए नोटिस दे दिया गया है कि इस का कम्प्लेक्शन हो।

#### Report of Gold Sales Review Panel

\*169 SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received the report of the Gold Sales review panel;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the report;

(c) whether Government have examined them; and

(d) if not, when the same is likely to be received?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** (a) The report of the Committee which was appointed to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make suitable recommendations, has not yet been received.

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

(d) The report is likely to be received early.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** At the time of introduction of the Gold auction, the House was told that the Government is having two purposes for introducing this viz., to prevent smuggling of gold into the country and to control the gold prices in the country. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is now satisfied that these two objectives have been achieved and so they have stopped it.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** The question relates to the Report of the Gold Sales Review Committee, as to when it has been received. It has not been received. This question does not arise. So far as the total gold sales policy is concerned, it does not come in here. But even so, for the information of the Hon. Member, I may mention that the objective in initiating gold sales last year was never to bring down the prices of gold. It was to meet the deficiency, reduce smuggling and reduce domestic prices. But that is not the subject of the question. The question here is with regard to the Report, whether Government has received the Report. How are gold sales connected with this question?

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** With regard to gold sales, there was half-an-hour discussion which was raised and, at that time also, the Hon. Minister assured us that the Report will be made available as early as possible. Now again, in the answer also, he says that it will be made available soon. We do not know the definition of 'soon': so I want to know how soon it will be.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** The gold sales were suspended last year sometime in September 1978 and the Committee was appointed in November, hardly four months ago. The Committee is going to meet on the 3rd March, i.e. tomorrow. So, how can I say?

But we have directed the Committee to review the whole position and submit a report as soon as possible.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** During the debate on the Finance Bill last year, I positively and very strongly and bitterly criticised the gold sales and even went to the extent of saying that posterity will call the Minister the prodigal son of India. He said that the object was two-fold: one was to control the prices of gold in the market and the second was to control smuggling in gold. Now, Government on their own not on the recommendation of the Committee—have withdrawn gold sales. Therefore, the point that arises is whether the Government have come to the conclusion that the price of gold has been controlled and that smuggling has been controlled and, it is for that reason that Government withdrew the sales on their own. The Government has referred this question to the Governor of the Reserve Bank for a report on the entire transaction. There were several things connected with the gold sales, and there were allegations also that these were made to benefit a class of people in a particular area in the country. Now, all the question will be dealt with by the Governor of the Reserve Bank when he deals with the matter but, so far as the Government is concerned, it was positively asserted that these two were the objectives. So, when Government on their own decided to withdraw the sales, I would like to ask whether the Government is satisfied that these two objectives have been achieved.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I would submit, with all respect to Mr. Venkataraman, that the question does not arise out of this question at all. He

can ask me why the Committee is delaying the submission of the Report and by what time it will be submitted, etc., but this question does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: You may give notice for this. Now Question No. 170.

समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन

\* 170. श्री हरमोहिन्द बर्मा : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन की प्रणाली को लागू कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुलिकार जस्ताह) : (क) और (ख). केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों का वर्तमान वेतनढांचा तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है। अपनी सिफारिश करते समय आयोग ने 'समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन' के सिद्धान्त को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखा है।

श्री हरमोहिन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन का प्रश्न व्यावहारिक और वैधानिक है और पूरे मुल्क में यह बात मान्य है। मंत्री जी को भी जानकारी होगी कि देश में पांच तरह के कर्मचारी हैं—एक केंद्रीय कर्मचारी, दूसरे राज्य कर्मचारी, तीसरे नगरपालिका कर्मचारी, चौथे जिला परिषद् के कर्मचारी और पांचवें ग्राम स्तर के कर्मचारी। ये पांचों तरह के कर्मचारी एक ही जगह पर रहते हैं लेकिन इन पांचों तरह के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में बहुत अन्तर है, इनके भिन्न भिन्न वेतन हैं। क्या सरकार इस बात को महसूस नहीं करती है कि ये कर्मचारी एक ही जगह पर रहते हैं और एक ही तरह का सामान उन्हें एक ही भाव पर मिलता है तो फिर उनके वेतनों में इतना अन्तर हो? क्या सरकार के लिए इस फर्क को मिटाना संभव नहीं है और नहीं है तो कब तक यह फर्क बसाया रहेगा? क्या मंत्री जी इसके बारे में सही जवाब देंगे ?

श्री बुलिकार जस्ताह : सब स्टेट्स अपने मुसाबियों की तबचाहें मुकर्रर करती हैं। जहां तक सेक्युलर गवर्नमेन्ट का टाल्लुक है, वह अपने मुसाबियों की टाल्लाहें मुकर्रर करती है। पिछले ये कमीशन ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखा था कि सब की काम के बराबर टाल्लाहें ही जाएं। अब अब कभी फिर ये कमीशन बनेगा तो इन बातों पर फिर गौर कर सकता है।

श्री हरमोहिन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह बिल्कुल असामयिक और अभ्यावहारिक है। क्योंकि देश के अन्तर एक ही सरकार है। या तो मंत्री जी कहें कि वित्ती की सरकार बलव है और राज्यों की सरकारें बलव हैं और उनके अन्तर्गत नगरपालिकाएं हमारे अन्तर्गत नहीं जाती हैं। जब सारी जगह एक ही सरकार है और जनता का राज है अगर जनता राज में इस तरह का फर्क होगा तो फिर देश कभी भी तरक्की नहीं कर पायेगा। क्या मंत्री जी इस तरह का फैसला करेंगे कि, नगरपालिका और ग्राम स्तर के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके वेतनों में कोई अन्तर नहीं किया जाएगा? अगर करेंगे तो यह कब तक करेंगे ?

श्री बुलिकार जस्ताह : धनरेबल मेम्बर्स को यह तो मालूम होना चाहिये कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में सेक्युलर, स्टेट्स को बलहवा बलहवा राइट्स मिले हुए हैं। बहरहाल जो उनका सजेसन है उस पर गवर्नमेन्ट जरूर गौर करेगी।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—as he has just stated that the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission that equal pay would be paid for equal work—whether it is also applicable for the women employees, for gents and ladies also. Whether it is still under consideration.

SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH: There is a separate Act for equal work and equal pay for men and women. That is called Equal Remunerative Act of 1976. It was passed in February 1976 and it is being enforced almost all over the country.

श्री कैलाशराय खोंगड़े : सवर साहब, मैं बड़े अवब के साथ आपकी तबचको विलांना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मराठबाड़ा के पांच जिलों में 2 रुपये 56 पैसे, 9 रुपये 56 पैसे महावार कि० प० मुसाबिम की तबचाहें मिलती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 2 रुपये 56 पैसे में और 9 रुपये 56 पैसे में एक इंसान अपना माह्वारी बर्चा बसा सकता है? यह कौन-से फसलके, कौन-सी, बुनियाद और कौन सी संपूर्ण कान्ति के आधार पर आप इन सरकारी मुसाबियों को इतनी तबचाहें दे रहे हैं? क्या यह नाइंसाफी नहीं हो रही है और इसके लिए, मैं वित्त मंत्री साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ, इसका कौन जिम्मेवार है? इन इंसानों को इंसान के इंसान के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

कम प्रमाण वाली तथा बिल नली (बी ब्लैक सिह) : प्रवेश सरकारी के कर्मचारी, महापालिकाओं के कर्मचारी और स्थानीय स्तर के कर्मचारी के शिक्षा, इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर, सिविल इंजिनियरिंग, आदि के साथ सेक्टर सर्विसेस का कोई संबंध नहीं है। कर्मचारी नहीं कोई अधिकार नहीं उनकी सेलेरी और एम्प्लोयमेंट के मुद्दों पर कुछ बातें तय करने का विवादा यह सवाल नहीं उठता है।

#### खाद्य तेल का आयात

\* 172. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री बाबूदेव बस :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में खाद्य तेल की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विदेशों से इसका आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बाबू वर्ष के दौरान तेल का कितनी मात्रा में आयात करने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोखल) :

(क), की हां।

(ख) बाबू वर्ष के दौरान आयात की जाने वाली वास्तविक मात्रा कई एक कारणों पर निर्भर करेगी, जैसे कि देश के भीतर वास्तविक उत्पादन, वनस्पति उद्योग आदि के निम्ने अपेक्षित खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों के बारे में सापेक्ष स्थिति। विनिर्माताओं के हितों तथा कमी को पूरा करने की उनकी पहल को संरक्षण देने की दृष्टि से खाद्य तेलों का आयात केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : खाद्य तेलों की वास्तविक मांग कितनी है और इसका आप इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं ताकि आवश्यक वास्तविक जो मांग देश के अन्दर है उसकी पूर्ति हो सके ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोखल : बाबू वर्ष के अन्दर खाद्य तेलों की मांग 35.65 लाख टन है जिस के अग्रेस्ट प्रोजेक्शन 24 और 26 लाख टन के बीच में है। जो बीच का गैर है इसको बैलर का आयात करके, जो बी बी एन को खल करके बैलर एन टी सी के माध्यम से, पूरा करने का फैसला किया है। इस में जो हमारे वनस्पति के कारखाने हैं उनकी मांग भी शामिल है, राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा बिल प्रकार के ऑक्सेलेंट डिस्टिलेशन के लिए मांग जाती है वह भी शामिल है और इसके साथ साथ जो देश की रिफाइनरी है उनकी भी जो डेम की

मांग होती है शामिल है और सब प्रकार की मांगों की शामिल करके यह प्लान बनाया गया है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : जो इम्पोर्ट आप तेल कर रहे हैं और जो वहां के स्थानीय उत्पादक हैं उनको भी ध्यान में रखा है उन दोनों में कितना अन्तर है और इम्पोर्ट प्राप्त जो आप निकल कर रहे हैं क्या उसका भी दुष्प्रभाव वहां के उत्पादकों पर पड़ता है, इसका भी आपने एसेसमेंट किया है ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोखल : जो देश में खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन करते हैं उनके अधिकारों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े इसका ध्यान में रख कर ही खाद्य तेलों का आयात एन टी सी के द्वारा रेगुलेट किया गया है और पहले जो बी बी एन में आयात की छूट थी उसको समाप्त किया है। उत्पादकों के हितों पर कुछारापात न हो इसलिए इस को अपनाया गया है।

श्री चतुर्भुज : बड़े, बड़े सेठों, कम्पनियों और किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए आपने बाय, बोर्ड, काफी बोर्ड, एबड बोर्ड की स्थापना कर रखी है लेकिन जो खाद्य तेल किसान उत्पादन करते हैं उनके लिए भी कोई बोर्ड बनाने का प्रश्न विचार कर रहते हैं ताकि इस में भी छोटे किसान लगे हुए हैं उनको पूरा भाव मिल सके और उनके हितों की रक्षा हो सके ? क्या आप इस तरह का कोई बोर्ड बनाएंगे जो मंगफली, सोयाबीन आदि का उत्पादन करने वालों के हितों का ध्यान रख सकें ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोखल : वहां तक किसान के हितों का संबंध है भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी जागरूक है और हर सम्भव प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि किसान के हितों को किसी प्रकार का कुछारापात न हो।

बोर्ड का वहां तक संबंध है अभी यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन नहीं है। और ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री अभी आप इस दृष्टि से किसानों के हितों को देख रही है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि यह वृद्धा प्रश्नर है कि जो तिलहन हैं उनको जो समर्थन मूल्य दिया गया है, वह केवल दिया ही नहीं गया है, बल्कि जो पहले नहीं थे उनको पहले जोषित किया गया है और जो पहले से जोषित थे उनके समर्थन मूल्यों को अग्राधार बढ़ाया गया है। जैसे मस्टर्ड सीड का समर्थन मूल्य 1977-78 में 225 रु० था वह 1978-79 में 245 रु० किया गया है, घाउख नट का 76-77 में 140 रु० था वह 1978-79 में 175 रु० किया गया है, सोयाबीन का 1976-77 में 145 रु० था उसको 1978-79 में 175 रु० किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से समर्थन मूल्य का 1976-77 में 150 रु० समर्थन मूल्य था उसको बढ़ा कर 1978-79 में 175 रु० किया गया है। इस प्रकार से आप देखें कि सरकार किसानों के हितों के प्रति पूरी तरह से जागरूक है।

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** There is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to have one Corporation for edible oils and oil seeds. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:** Our previous experience has been that all the edible oil imported has not arrived in time. The main demand for edible oil comes in the marriage season. May I know what steps the Government is taking to see that these edible oils which are being imported are brought here before the marriage season starts so that unnecessary profiteering does not take place in the country?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Government is well aware of the marriage season and also various festivals in the country. Therefore, it is quite in advance of the starting of the year that the oil plan is prepared for the country. An assessment of the crop is made and an assessment is also made as to what would be the production in the country, what would be the requirements of the country and what is the gap. On that basis, in a planned manner, we are having our imports. That is why you see that the prices of oils in the country have remained stabilised.

**Import of Raw Opium by Multinationals of U.S. and U.K. from India**

\*176. **DR. BIJOY MONDAL:**

**SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:**

**Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:**

(a) whether it is a fact that two multinationals of U.S. and U.K. and few other agencies are importing nearly 25 tonnes of raw opium and its derivatives like morphine and heroin

from India in excess of their actual consumption for circulation and sale in clandestine drug market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the price of this opium in India is Rupees one thousand per kg. and it fetches nearly Rupees 35 thousand in the U.S. drug market;

(c) whether Government propose to check this malpractice and also to smash this racket; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** (a) No, Sir. India exports opium to three firms each in U.S.A. and U.K. for medicinal purposes only and on the basis of import authorisations issued by the respective Government of these countries. The total quantity of opium exported to these two countries in the year 1978 was 457 tonnes. No morphine or heroin was exported from India. Under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the concerned countries are required to limit their imports of opium as well other narcotic drugs to their estimated requirements as approved by the International Narcotics Control Board and also keep strict controls to ensure that these drugs are actually utilised for medicinal purpose only, and are not diverted to illicit channels.

(b) Our present export price of opium is US \$ 6 per unit of anhydrous morphine per kg. of opium (viz., about US \$ 60 per kg. of opium). We are however not aware of price of opium in the illicit drug market in the U.S.A.

(c) and (d). In view of replies to (a) and (b), above, no action is called for on our part.

**DR. BIJOY MONDAL:** We find that in this country and in the international market, illegal transaction in opium is going on on a considerable scale. May I know from the Minister whether there is some illegal involvement of these firms in this illegal dealing?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** According to the present procedures, whatever authorisations the respective Governments have given to these particular firms or dealers, we have allotted this opium. So far as illicit trafficking in drugs is concerned, that is not so much of a problem here in India as it is in the U.S.A., U.K. or other western countries. We are keeping a strict watch on these things and we are working under the International Narcotics Control Board.

This year our production is more than 1,600 tonnes. We have allotted about 1,200 tonnes. The rest is lying with us. According to the Convention and according to the guidelines, this year we have reduced our area of opium cultivation from 64,000 hectares to 57,000 hectares on account of less demand.

**DR. BHOJOY MONDAL:** Is the price paid to the growers of opium adequate in the context of the price in other countries?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** So far as the price paid to the growers is concerned, if I remember aright last year we increased it by 10 per cent, but it is based on the minimum yield that they give to us. Suppose for a hectare, he gives 25 kg. opium, he gets Rs. 130 but if he gives 45 kg. for the same hectare, he gets at the rate of Rs. 200. So, there is a slab system. I think Government has already increased the price to the grower by 10 per cent last year.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Boosting of Exports

\*164. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to launch a drive to

involve the State Governments and their agencies in exports;

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

(c) whether each State Government propose to prepare a position paper on export potential and export oriented production facilities;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to take a follow up action by sending teams to different States for finalizing export plans;

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

(f) what incentives, financial and others, are proposed to be given to States for boosting exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (**SHRI ARIF BEG**): (a) to (f). In November, 1978, a series of meetings were held with the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and other concerned Ministries with a view to assessing the export trends and for seeing how best a massive export drive could be launched. It was felt that a closer co-ordination between the Centre and the State Governments was necessary in our export efforts. Accordingly, a letter was sent to all the State Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors and Chief Commissioners of Union Territories to advise their officials to prepare a 'Position Paper' on the export potential of avrious commodities and products in their State with specific reference to the support required for increasing exports and the removal of difficulties and impediments.

This is also one of the two major issues discussed at a conference of Chief Ministers convened in New Delhi on the 5th of January, 1979. The various State Governments welcomed the approach of the Centre for increasing the involvement of the States in the export effort, and offered to cooperate fully in this regard.



The 'Position Papers' would be the basis of discussions at the official and Ministerial levels for further action. For purpose of effective follow-up, various groups of States/Union Territories have been specifically assigned to senior officers of the Department of Commerce, who will visit the area under their charge for on the spot discussion with the State Government officials and organisations on the possibilities of augmenting exports of commodities and products from that area. They will also identify the bottlenecks, if any, and suggest suitable remedial action.

One governmental agency to be nominated by each State will be given recognition as an Export House and would thus be able to obtain all the facilities available to recognised Export Houses. It has also been decided to grant financial assistance to every State for setting up one Show Room or Export Pavilion to display their products.

#### **Decision on Recommendations of Bhoothalingam Committee**

\*166. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations made by the Bhoothalingam Committee on wages, incomes, and prices; and

(b) if so, details of the decisions taken and the progress made for their implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Study Group of Wages, Incomes and Prices are under the examination of the Government. The Government have, however, taken a decision regarding remuneration and perquisites of managerial personnel. The

Department of Company Affairs have already issued guidelines in this regard. 9 copy of the guidelines is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4010/79)

#### **Supply of Inferior Quality of Tobacco to Bulgaria**

\*171. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very inferior quality of tobacco was supplied to Bulgaria;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bulgarian Government has brought this to the notice of STC and preferred a claim;

(c) whether the STC failed to exercise quality control as tobacco had to be supplied by the STC itself after purchase from a company of the choice of the Bulgarian Government; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take against those officers who are responsible for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). STC had entered into an agreement with M/s. Bulgartabak, Sofia on 20th February, 1978 for the supply of 200 tonnes of tobacco. The contract provided that supplies would be effected by two private parties nominated by the buyer. This tobacco was supplied to M/s. Bulgartabak in March, 1978. The tobacco in question was agmarked. The Bulgarians complained to the STC that the supplies did not correspond in quality to the tobacco accepted at suppliers' godown at Guntur after initial inspection.

(c) and (d). There was preshipment inspection of tobacco by the buyers at the godowns of buyers' nominated suppliers. However, the STC had put



the suppliers on notice. Representatives of the suppliers visited Bulgaria for further discussion, consequent on which it has now been reported that Bulgartabak have since accepted the quality of the tobacco and that there is no claim against the tobacco supplied to them.

**Nominees of IFCI and ICICI on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited**

\*173. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what factors led the I.F.C.I. and I.C.I.C.I. to place its nominees on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited;

(b) have these nominees found irregularities, mismanagement, wastage of money and cheating of shareholders by the management of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited; and

(c) if so, what steps have so far been taken by these nominees to prevent such a situation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) The All India public financial institutions exercise the right to nominate their representatives on the boards of concerns assisted by them, where substantial financial assistance has been sanctioned and/or where the convertibility clause has been incorporated in the loan agreements. Accordingly, the IFCI and ICICI placed its nominees on the Board of Synthetic and Chemicals Limited.

(b) and (c). The nominees of institutions on the Board of the Company have not reported any instance of irregularity, mismanagement, wastage of money etc, from the date of their nomination on the Board. Nevertheless, apart from looking after the interest of the nominating institutions, they continue to take active interest in the work-

ing of the company with a view to ensuring that its operations are conducted on healthy lines and the management does not indulge in any practices which might be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and the financial institutions.

**Proposal of National Cooperative Union of India to take up Distribution of Essential Commodities**

\*174. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Cooperative Union of India is considering to take up distribution of the essential commodities; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and progress so far made in the matter?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सोसायल्टी बुचिआरों का उत्पन्न करने पर चर्चा  
गये व्यक्ति

\*175. श्री चरुण सिंह नदीरिया : क्या  
उन कल्ले बंदी तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) बिदेसों से लौटने वाले भारतीयों को  
श्री चरु सिंह नदीरिया बुचिआरों के उत्पन्न के लिए  
1 जनवरी, 1979 के बाद कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े  
गये; और

(ख) उनसे कितना ब्रास बरान्त किया गया  
तथा बस्त किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय से राज्य बंदी (श्री लालिब बरबाल):

(क) बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास  
और त्रिपुरा बम्बई बंदी पर, जहाँ बंदियों को  
बोझ लिया है के लिए बराबर और बुचिआरों  
का बंदी बना के बंदी की, 1 जनवरी, 1979 से  
23 फरवरी, 1979 के बीच 4,976 बंदियों को

कमजोर हो, जिसमें संवेधानुसार नियम की आवश्यकता है, सम्बोधन करने के लिए पकड़ा गया था।

(ख) उत्तरांचल के इन मामलों में जो माल पकड़ा गया, उसका मूल्य लगभग 170 लाख रुपये था।

संघ प्रवेश के पर्यटक स्पष्ट श्रीरक्षा की वृहद् योजना

\*177. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक : क्या सर्वज्ञ और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ प्रवेश के पर्यटक स्पष्ट श्रीरक्षा की वृहद् योजना इस बीच तैयार कर ली गई है;

(ख) श्रीरक्षा में 14 जनवरी, 1979 को हुई श्रीरक्षा विकास परिषद् की बैठक में किये गये निर्णयों पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस समय पर्यटन विभाग के अधीन पुराने विमान गृह में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने कितनी राशि की और क्या उस पर कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सामान्य पर्यटकों के ठहरने के लिए बजुराहो तथा श्रीरक्षा में बनता होटल बनाने का है; और

(घ) क्या बजुराहो होटल के पास एक विमान पुराने विमान बनाने के सम्बन्धी अनुमानों की अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और उसका निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है?

पर्यटक और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम जोशी) : (क) से (घ) : श्रीरक्षा की महा-योजना राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जा रही है और यह समझा जा रहा है कि सर्वज्ञ प्रगति पथ है।

श्रीरक्षा विकास परिषद् की 14-1-1979 को आयोजित बैठक का कार्यवृत्त केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। परन्तु फिर भी, यह समझा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार ने श्रीरक्षा में विमान गृह के सुधार के लिए 50,000 रुपये स्वीकृत किये हैं और कार्य के बीच ही प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है।

विमानन केन्द्रीय सेंटर के अन्तर्गत बजुराहो में अपना श्रीरक्षा में बनता होटल के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है और यह समझा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार के पास भी श्रीरक्षा के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तब भी, राज्य पर्यटन विकास विभाग बजुराहो में एक बनता-राष्ट्रपति-घर का निर्माण करता है।

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भारत पर्यटन विकास नियम ने 2.40 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर अपने बजुराहो होटल के लिए एक विमान पुराने विमानों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। टेंडर मंगवाए गए हैं और काम शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा।

Reported Decrease in Tourist Traffic to J. and K. State

\*178 SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decrease in the tourist traffic to Jammu and Kashmir State;

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

(c) which are the new areas being developed in the Baramulla District for tourists in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Excepting for the development of facilities for winter sports at Gulmarg, there is no proposal to develop new areas for tourists in the Baramulla District in 1979

बिड़ला तथा गोइन्का औद्योगिक गृहों पर कर की बकाया राशि

\*179. श्री हुसैन बेग नारायण नाथक : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-मंडल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिड़ला तथा गोइन्का औद्योगिक गृहों पर पुनः-पुनः कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है और इन करों की कुल बकाया राशि कितनी है और यह कब से बकाया है; और

(ख) इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलचिन्दर गोहिल) : (क) बिड़ला और 'गोइन्का' औद्योगिक गृहों की

तरफ 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार आय कर की बकाया इस प्रकार थी :—

घराने का नाम	बकाया-कर	वसूली योग्य नहीं बनी मांगें
	(लाख रुपयों में)	
बिड़ला	129.77	197.60
गोइन्का	—	7.43

दोनों औद्योगिक घरानों की कम्पनियों की तरफ अन्य प्रत्यक्ष करों की बकाया के सम्बन्ध में पूरी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित किया जायेगा और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

दोनों औद्योगिक घरानों में से प्रत्येक में उन कम्पनियों को सम्मिलित मानकर सूची बनाई गई है, जिनकी, एकाधिकारी तथा निर्वन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 20 (क) के उपबन्ध लागू होते हैं तथा जो इस अधिनियम की धारा 26 के अधीन पंजीकृत हैं।

कर की बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना, कम्पनियों के विभिन्न समूहों अथवा औद्योगिक घरानों से प्राप्य करों के अनुसार संकलित नहीं की जाती है। प्रत्येक कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में अदा किया जाने वाला कर प्रत्येक कर-निर्धारण वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग निर्धारित किया जाता है। उत्तर में उल्लिखित अलग-अलग कम्पनियों की विभिन्न मांगें, अलग-अलग तारीखों से बाकी पड़ी होंगी और इस लिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा कि पहले बताई गई सभी बकाया रकम किस तारीख से बाकी पड़ी है क्योंकि वे अलग-अलग कम्पनियों के मामले में अलग-अलग तारीख से बकाया होंगी।

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तु-स्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए, कर की बकाया की वसूली के लिए सम्बन्धित आय-कर अधिकारियों द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार समय-समय पर उपयुक्त उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

### Smugglers arrested under cofeposa

\*180. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many smugglers have been arrested under COFEPOSA in the last six months;

(b) the number of persons arrested during the corresponding period in 1977 and 1976;

(c) how many complaints have been received in the last six months about the smugglers;

(d) why no action has been taken in many cases; and

(e) the details of seizure of goods made by Government in the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) During the six-month period 1st August, 1978 to 31st January, 1979, 92 smugglers were detained under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

(b) During the corresponding period in 1977 (i.e. 1st August 1977 to 31st January, 1978) and 1976 (i.e. 1st August, 1976 to 31st January, 1977) 114 and 494 persons respectively were detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

(c) and (d). Between August, 1978 and January, 1979, about 1200 complaints were received about smugglers and smuggling activities. Appropriate follow-up action was taken in all these cases.

(e) During the period August, 1978 to January, 1979, about 26,900 seizures of contraband goods of a total value of Rs. 12.09 crores were effected by Customs authorities in different parts of the country. The main items seized included gold, watches, synthetic fabrics and diamonds.

**Foreign Tourists visited India in 1977-78 and West Bengal**

\*181. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of foreign tourists that visited India last year (1977-78) and how many of them visited West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the number of tourists that visited India during the last five years;

(c) if so, is there any progressive increase of the number of foreign tourists visiting West Bengal for the same period;

(d) if no, what are the reasons for failure of boosting tourism in West Bengal though it has got a higher potentiality for the same;

(e) is the failure due to lack of international flights, lack of good hotel accommodation or proper high ways connecting the various places of interest; and

(f) if so, what are the programmes taken by the Government to develop tourism in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The number of international tourists who visited India during the year 1977-78 was 667,380. Since the Department of Tourism compiles the data of international tourist arrivals on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis, the number of international tourists visiting West Bengal is not computed annually. However, on the basis of sample surveys conducted from time to time, it has been estimated that international tourists visiting Calcutta and Darjeeling in West Bengal numbered 112,787 and 11,412 respectively during 1977-78.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The statistics available for Calcutta show that whereas an estimated number of 85,297 international tourists visited that city in 1973-74 as many as 112,787 visited it in 1977-78. Similarly, the estimated number of international tourists visiting Darjeeling recorded an increase from 9,794 in 1973-74 to 11,412 in 1977-78.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

**Amount sanctioned for tourism Development in States**

1801. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned by Government for Tourism Development in the States and if so, State-wise details for the last five years; and

(b) what is the yardstick Government are applying for sanctioning amount for the above purpose, and if the amount sanctioned to Tamil Nadu is low, when compared to other States what are the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A Statement indicating approximate State-wise expenditure incurred in the Central Sector for tourism schemes from the Second Five Year Plan until March 1978 is attached.

(b) The development of tourist centres in the Central Sector is determined on the basis of their existing or potential attraction for tourists and the yardstick applied for such selection is based on:—

(i) the existing tourist traffic to the place;

(ii) the potential the place holds for attracting both international and domestic tourists;

(iii) its accessibility;

(iv) its development in relation to the existing and/or future travel

pattern or circuit of tourists within the country;

(v) its relation to the overall promotional strategy and the development programme of the Department; and

(vi) the investment that the State Government concerned would make for developing the infrastructure such as roads, water and electric supply, transport facilities etc.

#### Statement

Statement showing approximate expenditure incurred in the Central Sector on Tourism schemes from April 1956 to March, 1978

Sl. No.	State	Amount spent
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79,72,405.00
2.	Assam	36,40,553.00
3.	Bihar	107,59,891.00
4.	Gujarat	24,36,730.00
5.	Haryana	18,03,978.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	56,46,081.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	383,73,516.00
8.	Karnataka	412,95,403.00
9.	Kerala	226,46,371.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60,56,754.00
11.	Maharashtra	418,91,523.00
12.	Orissa	20,79,991.00
13.	Punjab	15,72,500.00
14.	Rajasthan	182,27,370.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	155,69,890.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	234,25,137.00
17.	West Bengal	407,41,791.00
18.	Delhi	688,12,677.00
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	24,30,730.00
20.	Pondicherry	6,24,400.00

#### Indo-German Trade Agreement

1602. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-German Democratic Republic agreement has been signed to boost Indian exports to G.D.R. in December, 1978; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Supervision and Control of B.P.E. in Public Sector Undertakings

1603. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has failed to give direction/supervision and control in right earnest to all the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the remedial action taken or sought to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The main functions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises are the following:

(1) Evaluation of investment proposal;

(2) Top management selection and management development;

(3) Advise on wage and compensation policies;

(4) Act as clearing house of information on important matters of public sector management;

(5) Advise on economy in civil construction;

(6) Evaluation of performance; and

(7) Servicing Parliament.

In the discharge of these responsibilities, the Bureau of Public Enterprises guides the public enterprises in improving managerial efficiency in various areas such as production planning and control, materials management, top management selection and management development, reduction in civil construction costs, appraisal of investment proposals, performance evaluation and compensation policies. The enterprises are under the administrative control of the concerned Ministries who are also assisted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the discharge of their responsibilities in regard to supervision and control of the enterprises under them. While it will not be correct to say that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has failed in its responsibilities, Government review its role and functioning from time to time so as to improve its contribution to the management of public enterprises.

**Verification of Source of Income of  
Smt. Krishna Rani of M/s. HIMCO  
Laboratories, Sonapat**

1604. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 22nd December, 1978, correcting the reply given on 21st July, 1978 to Unstarred Question No. 969, regarding assessment of wealth tax and income tax of Shri Ved Prakash and Smt. Krishna Rani of M/s. HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) and state:

(a) the manner in which her wealth increased in the assessment year 1972-73 as compared to the assessment year 1968-69 by about Rs. 71,500/-;

(b) the sources disclosed by her which led to this increase in her wealth; and

(c) whether any investigation was done by the Income tax Department for verifying the correctness of the said sources; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): The manner in which Smt. Krishna Rani's wealth increased in the assessment year 1972-73 as compared to assessment year 1968-69 by about Rs. 71,500/- as per returns of wealth filed by her is as under:—

	As on 31-3-1968 (Value in rupees)	As on 31-3-1972 (Value in rupees)
1. 1/2 share in S.F. 2/AF, Jhandawalan Extension New Delhi as per Valuation done by Valuer. . . . .	88,850	88,850
2. Plot in New Friends Co-op. Society. . . . .	7,000	Gifted to son in the Financial year 1969- 70. . . . .
3. Shares in Companies. . . . .	14,065	35,100
4. Loan to Smt. Vimlesh Rani. . . . .	11,000	..
5. Loan to Sh. Sashi Parkash and Ravi Parkash. . . . .	..	43,600
6. Intt. due on the loan. . . . .	..	3,461
7. Loan to HUF of Sh. Ved Parkash and sons. . . . .	..	5,725
8. Deposit in B.S.T. . . . .	8,000	..
9. Gold Ornaments. . . . .	4,450	7,000
10. Bank Deposits. . . . .	..	21,395
	<b>1,33,365</b>	<b>2,05,071</b>

(b) The accretion of wealth of Rs. 71,706/- is explained by the income derived by the assessee from rent from property, interest on deposits, dividend from shares and on account of appreciation in the valuation of shares as per details given below:—

	Rs.
1. Mistake of short-totalling in the value of shares on 31-3-1968	200
2. Appreciation in the value of old shares . . . . .	11,084
3. Net amount available for investment out of income as per assessment year 1969-70 to assessment year 1972-73:—	
	Rs.
(i) Assessment Year . . . . . 1969-70	16,322
(ii) Assessment Year . . . . . 1970-71	6,788
(iii) Assessment Year . . . . . 1971-72	17,133
(iv) Assessment Year . . . . . 1972-73	19,167
<b>Add</b>	
Statutory deduction allowed in the assessment years 1969-70 to 1972-73 while computing property income . . . . .	12,936
	<b>83,630</b>

(c) The W.T.O. was satisfied with the correctness of the sources as per (b) above.

in respect of calendar year 1973 onwards given below, there has been a continuous rise from year to year in the foreign exchange remittance upto 1978:—

#### Remittances from Abroad

1605. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp fall in remittances from abroad for the last six months in a row;

(b) if so, month-wise details regarding the trend in the remittances from abroad and the broad analysis of the review made by Government for the position for the period ending upto December, 1978 and the prospects for the quarter ending March, 1979; and

(c) details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). As will be observed from the figures of quick estimates of foreign exchange remittances (gross non-export receipts)

Year	Rupees in crores
1973 . . . . .	396.11
1974 . . . . .	569.31
1975 . . . . .	1053.78
1976 . . . . .	1514.86
1977 . . . . .	1908.34
1978 . . . . .	2218.75

While there has been a relative decline in the figures of non-export receipts during the period August—December, 1978, receipts during January, 1979 have shown an upward trend. An analysis of the statistics would reveal that there have been periods of rise and fall in the inward remittances which could be due to the fact that certain types of remittances are seasonal or periodical.

**Interest Rate on Amount Received from Reserve Bank of India**

1606. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the National Cooperative Land Development Bank Federation has demanded to decrease the interest rate on the amount received from the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether he is also aware about the demand of the Federation to establish National Cooperative Land Development Bank and to end discrimination between these banks and other commercial banks; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government towards these demands of the Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir. Land Development Banks do not get any funds directly from Reserve Bank of India. Funds are made available to them by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation by way of refinancing.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of any such demand. Government have adopted the policy of maximum institutionalisation of agricultural credit with a multi-agency approach. In pursuance of that approach measures are taken to ensure that commercial banks supplement the efforts of the cooperative institutions including Land Development Banks in advancing credit to agriculture and allied activities.

**Advance Plan assistance to State of Rajasthan**

1607. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned money to the State of

Rajasthan by way of advance plan assistance for repairs of houses damaged by flood last year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure for its distribution as subsidy to the flood affected areas where the houses have been damaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) A sum of Rs. 2.98 crores has been allocated to the Government of Rajasthan as advance Plan assistance for repair and reconstruction of Kacha houses damaged or destroyed in the floods in 1978.

(b) The State Government have intimated that subsidy to the owners of kacha houses fully or partially damaged by floods is being distributed through the Collectors and the Revenue staff on the basis of assessment of the extent of damage by the revenue agencies.

**Facilities at Trivandrum Airport**

1608. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present facilities at the Trivandrum Airport are quite inadequate to meet the huge crowd;

(b) if so, whether Government are planning to extend the terminal building; and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The existing terminal facilities at Trivandrum aerodrome need augmentation to meet the increased traffic requirements. The work on expansion of the terminal building at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 lakhs, is in progress. It is also proposed to construct a new international block which is estimated to cost Rs. 2.14 crores.



### Refund Claims of Income Tax Payees

1609. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have to refund a huge amount to income tax payees as claims for the last number of years;

(b) if so, total amount calculated by Income Tax authorities which has to be refunded to the payees upto the end of December, 1978; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to refund the said amount in shortest possible time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) There were no direct refund claims under section 239 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 pending for more than one year at the end of November, 1978. Informations as at the end of December, 1978 is not yet available.

(b) and (c). In view of the reply to part (a) the questions do not arise.

जुनागढ़ बाणिज्य मंडल, जूनागढ़, द्वारा भेजा गया  
सापन

1610. श्री अर्जुन साई पटेल : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में सोराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ बाणिज्य मंडल, जूनागढ़ ने 8 अगस्त 1978 को वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री को एक आपन भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस आपन का सार क्या है ;

(ग) इस आपन में क्या मुख्य बातें दी गई हैं ;

(घ) उससे कि कितने लोगों को स्वीकार किया गया है और अब तथा इन लोगों को किस तरीके से स्वीकार किया गया है और इन लोगों का अपेक्षाकृत है जिन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इन लोगों को अब उप प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा स्वीकार किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लिकार जगन्नाथ) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) . जूनागढ़ बाणिज्य मंडल ने, जूनागढ़ में प्रत्येक एक रोज-कार्यालय कोलने प्रत्येक विकल्पतः राज कोट में दो रोज कार्यालय कोलने के सम्बन्ध में अपनी मांग को फिर से उठाया है।

(घ) और (ङ) . यह समस्या केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के विचारधीन है और इस पर बहुत ही शीघ्र निर्णय किया जायेगा। ऐसा करने में, इस विषय पर मिले सम्बन्धित को पूरी तरह ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

वर्तन बनाने के प्रसूतीनियम पर विशेष मुक्त का समाप्त किया जाना

1611. श्री मुचराज : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तन बनाने के काम आने वाले प्रसूतीनियम पर विशेष मुक्त समाप्त कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी प्रति टन पर कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या संशोधित मुख्य निर्धारण नीति के अनुसार प्रसूतीनियम की बाणिज्यिक किस्म पर प्रति टन मुख्य में कमी हो गई है, यदि हाँ, तो कितनी कमी हुई है ;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय का यह निर्णय सिंचाई के कामों के लिए प्रयोग किये जाने वाले प्रसूतीनियम टाइलों और प्रसूतीनियम पाइपों पर भी लागू होगा ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्तनों की कीमतों पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ा है और किसानों को कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ खान) : (क) 0.58 मि० मी० और इसके अधिक से कम 1.22 मि० मी० से घनविक्र मोटाई वाले एल्यूमीनियम के बरतों पर लगने वाले 800 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन के विशिष्ट मुक्त को विभाजित 8 दिसम्बर, 1978 की प्रविष्टिपूर्वक सं० 207/78 केन्द्रीय उत्पादन मुक्त द्वारा बाणित के निम्न कक्षा 4 परन्तु कुल राहत 840 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन की है। (800 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन की विशिष्ट दर और विशेष दर और विशेष मुक्त के रूप में उपर्युक्त का 1/5 प्रतिशत) ;

(ब) संशोधित मूल्य निर्धारण नीति में, आर्थिक नियमावली के नामसे में, बाणिज्यिक क्वालिटी के एल्यूमीनियम का कारखानागत प्रीसत मूल्य लगभग 368 रु प्रति मीट्रिक टन कम कर दिया गया है।

(ग) संशोधित मूल्य निर्धारण नीति, और विभाई के प्रयोजनाय प्रयुक्त होने वाले एल्यूमीनियम पत्रियों और पाइपों पर लागू नहीं होता।

(घ) यह बताया जाता है कि एल्यूमीनियम के वर्कों के कुछ प्रमुख नियमावली में वर्कों के मूल्य में लगभग 1.30 प्रति किलोग्राम की कटौती की है। इस बात का पता नहीं कि किसानों को कितना लाभ होगा।

#### Brochure on "Deal on Bonus in Indian Airlines"

1612. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the brochure "Deal on Bonus in Indian Airlines" issued by the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

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

(b) Indian Airlines has since signed a settlement in the matter of productivity linked bonus scheme with the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association on 31st January, 1979. The matter, therefore, stands resolved.

#### Assistance from Coffee Board Construction of ward in the Local Hospital in Wynad

1613. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Edavaka Panchayath in Wynad, Kerala, has sought financial assistance from the Coffee Board for construction of a ward in the local hospital where the population

largely consists of Coffee Plantation workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the decision thereof?

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

(b) The Edavaka Panchayat has made a request for a donation of Rs. 50,000/- for construction of a ward of 10 beds attached to the Government rural dispensary. The request is under consideration of the Coffee Board.

#### Foreign Exchange Reserves

1614. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state what is India's foreign exchange reserves at the end of December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Rs. 4890.35 crores (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights).

सन पेपर मिल्स कंपनी लि०, तिरुनेलवेली द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान

1615. श्री हुकुम चन्द कठवार्य: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सन पेपर मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड, पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 2, चरन महादेवी, तिरुनेलवेली द्वारा उत्पाद-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और आयकर के रूप में कितनी अनराशि भ्रमा की गई और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना होने से लेकर अब तक इस फर्म में वर्ष-वार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और इसके भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और भागीदारों द्वारा अब तक आयकर के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारों के नाम क्या हैं,

जिनमें से भागीदार हैं और उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उन पर कितना धायकर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुलकिवार कल्याण) : (क) जहाँ तक सन पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, तिरुनेलवेली द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष सीमाशुल्क की प्रदायगी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, वह प्रस्तुत नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि किसी भी आयातकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा प्रदाय किये गये सीमाशुल्क का वर्ष-वार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा कोई धाय-कर प्रदाय नहीं किया गया। कम्पनी की अपनी धाय पर कोई धाय कर बकाया नहीं है। किन्तु, धाय-कर अधिनियम की धारा 194-ग के अन्तर्गत कोत पर कर की कटौती नहीं करने के कारण कम्पनी को धाय-कर बाकी धार माना गया है, और इस की वजह से कम्पनी के खिलाफ 6621 रु० की रकम बकाया है।

प्रश्न में मांगी गई धन्य सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि सन पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक पंजीकृत कम्पनी है और, इस तरह, उसके भागीदारों के होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। विधि न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 11-7-1961 है और उसमें लगायी गई पूंजी के वर्ष-वार ब्यौरे नीचे दिये अनुसार हैं :—

निम्नलिखित की समाप्त धर्तृ के लिए तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार	प्रवर्त पूंजी (लाख रुपये में)
30-6-1983	22.45
30-6-1964	24.55
30-6-1965	24.61
30-6-1966	24.62
30-6-1968 तथा	
30-6-1969	24.62
30-6-1970	34.90
30-6-1971	54.11
30-6-1972 से	
30-6-1977 तक	54.12

**Construction of rest houses at Chilka lake sites, Hirakud Dam and Paradeep port sites in Orissa**

1616. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that due to non-availability of residential facilities at Chilka Lake sites, Hirakud Dam sites and Paradeep Port sites in the State of Orissa foreign tourists visiting those places are put to difficulties; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India will kindly consider for constructing rest-houses at those sites?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-  
SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Accommodation facilities at Rambha near Chilka Lake have been provided by the construction of a Tourist Bungalow for the convenience of tourists visiting the area. Expenditure on the scheme was shared by the Central Department of Tourism with the State Government. Since Hirakud Dam and Paradeep Port would essentially be of interest to domestic and local visitors, the construction of rest houses at these sites would fall within the purview of the State Government.

**Maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts by A.G.C.R.**

1617. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Provident Fund Accounts of certain employees were being maintained by AGCR and AGCW&M, though the employees were working in Offices which had their own Pay and Accounts Offices;

(b) whether after the separation of the work relating to Audit and Accounts, the provident fund accounts of

all such employees have been transferred to their respective Pay and Accounts Offices; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so even after the expiry of two years since separation of Audit work from Accounts work?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH):** (a) Information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). On departmentalisation of accounts, the Provident Fund accounts maintained by the A.G.C.R. were taken over on "as is where is" basis and the accounts have already been transferred to the Pay and Accounts Offices concerned in the Ministries/Departments. In the case of A.G., C.W. & M., while most of the accounts consequent on departmentalisation, have also been transferred to the Ministries/Departments, a small number of accounts still remain to be transferred due to non-correlation of the new Account numbers allotted by the Ministries/Departments and the old Account numbers allotted to the subscribers by A.G., C.W. & M. prior to departmentalisation. As a result, the pre-departmentalisation balances in these cases remain unadjusted in the new accounts.

#### **Collaboration agreements between foreign and Indian Capital**

**1618. SHRI RAM KISHAN:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many collaboration agreements between the foreign and Indian Capital existed in 1978;

(b) what is the proportionate size of each of the two capitals (foreign and domestic); and

(c) how much amount the foreign collaboration capital has taken out of India during the past ten years, showing year-wise remittance?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** (a) A statement indicating the approvals given for foreign collaboration for the period from 1957 to 1978 (January–September) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4011§. 79]. While many of the old collaborations would have expired, information regarding the collaborations in operation is not available.

(b) It is estimated that the non-resident equity (including reserves) in the corporate sector in the aggregate may be of the order of 15 per cent.

(c) A statement showing the remittances made by foreign companies for the past ten years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4011/79].

#### **Foreign Exchange Racket**

**1619. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign exchange racket referred to in the news item in Indian Express dated 17th February, 1979 under the caption "Raids reveal Foreign Exchange Racket";

(b) how many such cases under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been registered during the last one year; and

(c) how many persons/firms have been prosecuted under F.E.R.A. and convicted during last one year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** (a) On 7-2-1979 officers of the Directorate of Enforcement searched the business premises of M/s. Exports Unlimited and M/s. Kohli Furnishings, New Delhi and residential premises of their Proprietor as a result of which some documents believed to relate to violation

of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1978 and Indian Currency of Rs. 40,000 were seized. The investigations in the case are in progress.

(b) 3959 enquiries under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 have been registered during the year 1978 by the Directorate of Enforcement, who also conducted 708 searches during the same year.

(c) During the year 1978, the Directorate of Enforcement filed 58 fresh complaints in courts of law for various offences including non-payment of penalty. During the same period, the courts decided 76 cases including cases for which complaints were filed in earlier years. Of these 76 cases decided 57 cases ended in conviction.

**Rubber plantation augmentation plan by Tripura Government**

1621. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Government has prepared a comprehensive plan for doubling the rubber plantation in the State over a period of ten years if so, whether Central Government has approved the same;

(b) what is the present annual production of rubber in Tripura and what is the contemplated rate of growth per year under this plan and the target fixed for rubber plantation in Tripura under the States Sixth Plan; and

(c) the other details of the rubber plantation augmentation plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Delay in customs clearance to passengers at Delhi Airport**

1622. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced a quick smooth customs clearance method to enable passengers arriving at Delhi Airport by international flights to pick up their luggage and go quickly home or to any place according to their liking;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on 1st January, 1979 sixteen year old Sharad who has been in a coma for the last over four years, got cleared by the customs in about an hour's time after his arrival from London at about 3.35 p.m. by an Air India flight which was delayed by about six hours due to bad weather over London; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to adopt soft attitude in such circumstances in view of the nature of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The procedure for clearance of passengers has, from the beginning of this year, been stream-lined and the pace of clearance very much quickened.

(b) and (c). The instance of the 1st of January, refers to a passenger Shri Sharad Sharma who was reported to have been in a coma for a number of years. The facts of the case are that one Commander R. Sharma of the Indian Navy approached the Assistant Collector of Customs on duty for permission to take the military ambulance to the Air India Aircraft i.e. delayed flight AI-122. The permission was promptly given and Shri Sharad Sharma, who was in a coma, was immediately removed from the aircraft and taken to the military hospital. There was no delay in the clearance of this passenger. In fact, Commander R. Sharma who had come to take young

Sharma to military hospital has written to the Collector of Customs, Palam Airport, thanking him for all the assistance rendered in clearing the passenger in the shortest possible time.

**Demonstration by Employees of Indian Airlines, Bombay**

1623. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the two hours walk out and demonstrations by the employees of Indian Airlines, Bombay in protest against the management's attempt to by-pass the Charter of Demands by negotiating discussion with the removed General Secretary from the Airlines Corporations Employees Union, Bombay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Management had discussions on the Charters of Demands with the authorised General Secretary of the Air Corporations Employees' Union, Delhi as advised by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi. Less than 25 per cent of the workmen of the Air Corporations' Employees Union category at Bombay belonging to the opposite faction of the Air Corporations Employees Union resorted to a two hours' walk-out on 21-1-1979 to protest against the wage negotiations held with the authorised General Secretary of the Air Corporations Employees Union, Delhi.

**Concessional finance to farmers at a lower rate of interest**

1624. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has on 26th July, 1976 assured the con-

sideration of the need to provide concessional finance at a lower rate of interest with a longer period of repayment to farmers located in drought-prone areas; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken so far by the Government to implement the said assurance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) In his reply to Supplementaries to Starred Question No. 145 answered on 26-7-1978, the Prime Minister said that for farmers located in drought-prone areas there were different rules and they will be governed by those rules. The rules regarding industries located in backward areas cannot be applied to them. The Prime Minister further agreed to consider whatever the Hon'ble Member had said. This was, however, not conveyed as an assurance for fulfilment.

(b) Does not arise.

**Payment of income tax by officers of TISCO in Dhanbad**

1625. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of TISCO officers paying income tax in Dhanbad and the amount paid in the financial year 1977-78;

(b) whether all assets and amenities taxable have been brought under record by the top officers of the TISCO drawing more than 3000 rupees per month if so, facts in details

(c) whether a top officer of the TISCO has a secret holiday resort and other assets in France but not included in the income tax return; and

(d) whether Government propose to depute the vigilance cell to compute correctly the taxable direct and indirect income of the top Tata officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The number of TISCO Officers paying income tax in Dhanbad is 2204. The amount of income tax paid by TISCO Officers in Dhanbad in the financial year 1977-78 is Rs. 8,09,061.

(b) TISCO generally allows the following amenities to its employees working in Dhanbad collieries—

(i) Residential quarters,

(ii) Conveyance allowance or free use of company's vehicles,

(iii) Gardeners' and Sweepers' allowance. These have been brought to tax in the assessments of the officers under the head 'perquisites'.

(c) The Income tax Department has no information regarding this

(d) No, Sir.

**Enquiry made by Bank of Baroda in regard to loan granted to Barmalt Malting, Gurgaon**

1626. SHR. K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the head office of Bank of Baroda has made the enquiry that loan was granted to Barmalt Malting Gurgaon for the purchase of generator in July, 1977 and the generator has not been installed so far, despite the fact that the company had huge subsidy from Haryana Government; and

(b) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). Bank of Baroda had sanctioned a loan to Barmalt Malting, Gurgaon for the purchase of a generator in 1977. As the company got regular supply of electricity and launched its expansion programme by the time the generator

was installed, it disconnected the generator set for reinstalling it in a suitable position. No overdue instalment or interest is outstanding against the company. The bank has reported that the company has not received any subsidy from the Government of Haryana so far.

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को प्रायः कर से मुक्तता से छूट दिया जाता

1627. श्री मोठा लाल बरेल : : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क). क्या यह सच है कि मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को संविधान के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत प्रायः कर से छूट दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश के सभी भागों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सभी अधिकारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को प्रायः कर से छूट देने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुखीका-रन्ता) : (क) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और कुछ अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अन्य व्यक्तियों को प्रायः कर अभिव्यय 1961 की धारा 10 (26) के अन्तर्गत ऐसे क्षेत्रों में उनकी प्राप्त होने वाली आय पर और ऐसे क्षेत्रों से बाहर राज्यों में अपना प्रतिभूतियों पर आय के जरिए होने वाली आय के सम्बन्ध में प्रायः कर की प्रदायगी से छूट प्राप्त है।

(ख) इस समय सरकार के समक्ष ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Credit facilities given to Gaikwad Mills by Bank of India**

1628. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gaikwad Mills have requested the Bank of India to grant 1.33 crores to save their

six textile units, if so, what are the total liabilities and advances to Gaikwad Mills as on 31st December, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government Director on the Bank's Board is pressurising the Bank to sanction the loan in spite of lack of credit worthiness;

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation Nominee on Board of Directors of Gaikwad Mills has also pressurised the bank to sanction the above loan; and

(d) what are the Reports of the Reserve Bank of India and advances and other credit facilities given to the Gaikwad Mills by the Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) While the Bank of India has sanctioned certain credit facilities to Gaikwad Mills, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers, and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to the individual constituents of the banks is not to be divulged.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The National Textile Corporation does not have any nominee on the Board of Directors of the Gaikwad Mills, and, therefore, the question of its nominee exercising any pressure on the bank does not arise.

(d) Details regarding advances and other credit facilities given to Gaikwad Mills by Bank of India are not to be divulged in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing public sector banks. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that a proposal in regard to this unit received by it under Credit Authorisation Scheme is under examination.

Term of the Chairman Vijaya Bank

1629. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of the present Chairman of Vijaya Bank expired last year;

(b) if so, the consideration which weighed with the Government for granting him extension in spite of the fact that a number of corruption charges were pending against him; and

(c) by what time the new successor is likely to be appointed in his place?

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

(b) In granting approval to the re-appointment of a Chairman of a private sector bank, Reserve Bank take into consideration the progress and performance of the bank under his stewardship, the complaints and allegations against him and his style of functioning and factors such as depositors' interest, age of the incumbent, ability to carry the Board with him and availability of a suitable successor. All these factors were given due consideration in approving the extension to Shri Shetty.

(c) The Reserve Bank have already advised the Board of Directors of the Vijaya Bank to identify and propose the name of a suitable successor to Shri Shetty. The Board is expected to do so before long.

Loan Sanctioned by LIC for Road Transport Industry

1630. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of loan sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for road transport industry during 1977 and 1978;



(b) the State-wise loan applications from the State Transport authorities pending with the LIC for approval during the same period; and

(c) whether private road transport people would also be given loan by the LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). In May, 1978, Government decided that investments of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the socially oriented sector should also cover loans to State Road Transport Corporations. During 1978, the LIC received loan applications from Road Transport Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab (Pepsu Road Transport Corporation), Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. No loans have been sanctioned as the applications are being processed.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Task Force on Agricultural Exports

1631. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Union Government have received the report of the task force on the agricultural exports set up under the Union Agriculture Secretary;

(b) if so, whether the report has been examined by both the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce;

(c) if so, the main recommendations; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main recommendations of Task Force are that a long term export policy should be adopted. Such commodities as are subject to shortages or rise in domestic prices, minimum export targets should be laid down and exports must continue to take place at the minimum level in order to ensure that the market does not diminish for future years. Commodity Boards in respect of Shellac, Pepper and Spices, Meat, Oilseeds, Oil and Oil cakes should be set up so that an integrated view can be taken and planned production programmes with schemes for ensuring fair and remunerative prices to the growers can be ensured. Transport and storage facilities should be improved at Bombay Port and Delhi. Contract cultivation and extension projects for items like onions, potatoes, green vegetables, flowers and certain fruits should be undertaken for the purpose of exports, etc. etc.

(d) After proper consideration of these recommendations decision will be taken thereon.

#### कृषि उत्पादों का निर्यात

1632. श्री राम नरेश कुलवाहा :

श्री प्रमोद प्रकाश स्वामी :

क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सह-कारिता मंत्री यह बताये की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादों में वृद्धि को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उन का निर्यात बढ़ाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और

(ग) वह कब तक किस-किस प्रकार का निर्यात किया जा रहा है ?

व्यापक, वार्षिक वृत्ति तथा बहुवर्षीय मंडातन में राज्य बनी (बी आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). इस उत्पादों की उचित कीमतों पर बराबर बरेनु बांग पूरी करने के समुचित सरकार का विचार है कि उनके उत्पादन की बढ़ती हुई गति को देखते हुए उनका निर्यात बढ़ाया जाए। कुछ महीने के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो देखते हुए उनकी निर्यात नीति में उपयुक्त रूप में संशोधन किया गया है; और अर्थ :-

- (1) धान का निर्यात खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है ;
- (2) जहां तक बासमती के भलावा दूसरे बाबल का सम्बन्ध है, भारतीय खाद्य निगम व राज्य सरकारों के स्टॉक में से निर्यातों की अनुमति है ;
- (3) सीमित मात्रा के गेहूं उत्पादों जैसे रवा, सूजी और मक्का के निर्यातों की अनुमति दी गई है ;
- (4) यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि चीनी फैक्टरियों को भी, राज्य व्यापार निगम में रजिस्ट्रेशन के बाद, निर्यात करने की अनुमति दे दी जाए ;
- (5) नाफेड को हाथ से चुनी तथा छंटी मूंगफली तिल्ली और नाइगरसीड के सीमित मात्रा में निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है ।

(ग) जानकारी "मंडली स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ दि फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया—वोल्यूम-1—एक्सपोर्ट्स एण्ड री-एक्सपोर्ट्स" नामक प्रकाशन में उपलब्ध है । उक्त प्रकाशन की प्रति संसद् भवन के पुस्तकालय में प्राप्त है ।

**झोला वृद्धि रोकने के लिये अनुसंधान और परीक्षण**

1633. श्री राघव जी : क्या सर्वजन और भावर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झोलावृद्धि रोकने के लिए भारत में अनुसंधान और परीक्षण किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ तो उसका ज्वारा क्या है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावित भागे की योजना का ज्वारा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य देशों में भी कोई सफल प्रयोग किये गये हैं ?

सर्वजन और भावर विमानन मंत्री (जी मुन्शी) की प्रतिक्रिया : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यद्यपि झोला वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कई देशों में परीक्षण किये गए हैं, परन्तु इस बारे में सफलता मिलने की सूचना अभी तक केवल यू० एस० एस० आर० तथा दक्षिणी अफ्रीका से ही प्राप्त हुई है ।

#### Proposal to amend Import Entitlement Scheme

1634. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import entitlement scheme is being amended in order to regulate imports of basic drugs;

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

(c) whether expecting a significant improvement in indigenous production, Government are planning to amend the import entitlement scheme in order to regulate imports of basic drugs; and

(d) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The Import Policy is under annual review and it will not be in public interest to give at this stage the details of the changes, if any contemplated.

#### Effect of High tax on Oil Transport Industry

1635. SHRI DHARMA VIR VISISTH:

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Chamber of Commerce represented to Government about the adverse effect of high tax on oil transport industry; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Chamber of Commerce have represented, in their memorandum of 27th January, 1979, to reduce the price of petrol to Rs. 1.38 per litre. As a first step, it has been suggested, the tax on petrol should be reduced by at least one rupee per litre.

(b) Having regard to the increase in prices of crude oil already announced by the OPEC countries and with a view to curb consumption of petroleum products, the Government have increased the excise duty on petrol to Rs. 2750 per kilolitre at 15° C, as a part of the Budget proposals for the year 1979-80.

#### Export of Hides and Skins

1636. **SHRI AHSAN JAFRI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of exports of Hides and Skins during the last five years; and

(b) the names of exporters, countries where these items are being exported?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) Exports of raw hides and skins are banned for export purposes. However, the exports of semi-tanned hides and skins are allowed under quota restrictions exports of which during the last 5 years were as under:—

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
1974-75	101.79
1975-76	134.41
1976-77	137.39
1977-78	115.15
(April-Jan, estimated)	76.18

(b) Some of the major exporters of semi-tanned hides and skins are,

- (i) M/s. M. A. Khizar Hussain, Madras.
- (ii) M/s. T. Abdul Wahid & Co., Madras.
- (iii) M/s. South East Tanning Co., Madras.
- (iv) M/s. Frida Prime Tanning, Madras.
- (v) M/s. Sreenivas & Co., Madras.
- (vi) M/s. A. Rafeeq Ahmed Co., Madras.
- (vii) M/s. National Tannery, Calcutta.
- (viii) M/s. Godwani Brothers, Bombay.
- (ix) M/s. East India Tanning Co., Madras.
- (x) M/s. Savera & Co., Calcutta.
- (xi) M/s. New Bharat Trading Co., Delhi.
- (xii) M/s. Western India Corporation, Bombay.
- (xiii) M/s. B. Shahabuddin & Co., Delhi.

Some of the main importing countries are Belgium, France, Italy, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., West Germany, Hungary, Poland and Japan.

#### Route of Concorde Flights over Indian Territory

1637. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**  
**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:**

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

(a) whether Government have given permission to the Concorde supersonic commercial flights to overfly Indian territory;

(b) if so, the exact route over which these flights will overfly Indian territory;

(c) whether Government are aware of the harmful effect the supersonic flights will cause to human beings, buildings and structures in areas;

(d) is it a fact that the Government of India refused permission earlier; and

(e) if so, for what special reasons the permission has now been given for Concorde flights over Indian territory?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). British Airways have been permitted to fly Concorde supersonic flight skirting Indian mainland by about 32 nautical miles, on a trial basis for a period of two months to begin with, on the condition that operation of these flights beyond 24-3-1979 would be subject to monitoring reports being satisfactory to Indian authorities. The flights began to operate on this route from 25-1-1979 and are continuing. These flights were monitored, and the limit of 32 nautical miles specified by Government is found to be an adequate safeguard.

(d) As a result of the studies made of the two trial flights in 1974-75 of Concorde supersonic aircraft during which sonic boom measurements were made and reaction of the public ascertained, the request for permission for regular flights of British Airways Concorde supersonic aircraft, across the Indian peninsula on its Bahrain-Kuala Lumpur/Singapore sector was not accepted by us.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Indian Machine Tools Production

1638. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of Indian Machine

tools production and services in several countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries as well as amount of foreign exchange earned during the last two years, country-wise; and

(c) whether some new contract orders have also been received recently?

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

(b) A statement is attached

(c) Yes, Sir. Contracts for supply of machine tools of Rs. 6.37 crores have been secured.

#### Statement

	Major Countries Export in Lakh Rupees	
	1976-77	1977-78 (Prov.)
1	2	3
Bangladesh . . .	14.75	--
Indonesia . . .	28.07	--
Malaysia . . .	24.20	19.01
Philippines . . .	27.86	20.83
Singapore . . .	16.85	9.14
Sri Lanka . . .	29.28	33.63
Thailand . . .	12.39	11.57
Iraq . . .	314.06	34.34
Kuwait . . .	18.75	21.75
Saudi Arabia . . .	19.28	30.75
United Arab Emirates	72.07	52.64
Kenya . . .	28.20	50.30
Tanzania . . .	206.51	27.94
Czechoslovakia . . .	35.68	6.82
Germany DR. . .	16.66	24.23
Poland . . .	91.44	85.12

1	2	3
Rumania . . .	28.52	15.62
U.S.S.R. . .	13.85	32.03
France . . .	16.30	11.31
Germany FR. . .	81.61	133.05
Holland . . .	10.48	51.26
U.K. . . .	73.74	73.94
Greece . . .	13.01	..
Switzerland . . .	26.00	3.46
Canada . . .	72.66	41.33
U.S.A. . . .	130.30	133.20
Australia . . .	111.76	80.45
New Zealand . . .	22.07	30.63
TOTAL (including others)	1692.62	1616.00

कई उत्पादों को राहत

1639. श्री यादबेन शर्मा :

श्री नारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री स्वाम लाल कुर्मी :

क्या उस प्रस्ताव मंत्री जीर वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई उत्पादों को राहत देने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का ब्यौर क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार अनुमानतः कितना अतिरिक्त वित्तीय भार वहन करेगी तथा इस प्रस्ताव की क्या विभावित किया जावेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुम्हार-सहाय) : (क) से (ग). कई उत्पादों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए, कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है। अतः, राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से कई विकास कार्यों के लिए, सरकार विभागों को आवधिक सहायता के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान

करती है। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोगिक समय कई वित्त कार्यक्रम वीटि के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के लिए की गई राशि क्रमशः 2.45 करोड़ तथा 4.00 करोड़ रुपये की।

### Abolition of Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax

1640. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the fact that there was a complete strike in Lucknow on 22nd January, 1979 to demand the abolition of sales tax and Central sales tax;

(b) is it also a fact that the former Finance Minister Shri H. M. Patel had stated in a Convention in Delhi that Government will fully compensate the States the losses and annual increase in sales tax on account of abolition of sales tax;

(c) is it also a fact that some of the Chief Ministers have agreed for the proposal to abolish the sales tax; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Central Government in the last three months to abolish the sales tax and the Central sales tax and what is the proposal of the Central Government to abolish the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) It has been reported in some papers that there was complete strike in Lucknow on 22nd January, 1979 in favour of the demand for abolition of sale tax.

(b) to (d). Since sales tax is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, the abolition of sales tax and its replacement by excise duty can be achieved only with the consent of the State Governments. It was, therefore, explained by the former Finance Minister at the convention held in Delhi that the above proposal had been discussed with the State Governments.

The States were assured that not only their present revenue but also normal growth from sales tax would be taken into consideration for raising resources if the arrangement to replace sales tax by excise duty was agreed to by them. Except Delhi Administration, which is a Union Territory, none of the State Governments has shown willingness to accept the proposal so far. This is a matter which has to be pursued with States with patience and perseverance.

#### **Review of Life Insurance Corporation's functioning**

1641. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed from time to time the main aims of Life Insurance Corporation to popularise it among the rural populations;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the rules and regulations are only to safeguard the interest of the organisation rather than its policy holders;

(c) whether it is true that maximum profit of the organisation is based on the lapses of policies; and

(d) if so, why Government are not considering it essential to help the poor policy holders in getting back their lapsed contribution by relaxing the existing rules on humanitarian grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) One of the corporate objectives of the Life Insurance Corporation is to secure greater spread of life insurance business in the rural areas. The LIC has been taking steps to achieve this objective and the progress made in popularising life insurance among the rural population is being reviewed from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In terms of the policy conditions in force prior to 1-1-1976, a policy would secure a paid-up value if premiums under the policy had been paid for at least three years. This condition was modified with effect from 1-1-1976 to provide that a policy would acquire a paid-up value only if premiums under it have been paid for a period of five years, or one-fourth of the original premium paying period under the policy, whichever is less, subject to the condition that the premiums have been paid for a minimum period of three years. The change in the condition was aimed at preventing discontinuance of policies at early durations and was considered to be in the general interest of the policyholders. However, the LIC received representations against the change and on further consideration it has restored, with retrospective effect, the condition for grant of paid up value which was in force immediately prior to 1-1-1976.

#### **Production, Consumption and Export of Tea**

1642. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) for the years 1977 and 1978 separately (in millions of Kgs of Tea):—

(i) what was the approximate estimated total production;

(ii) estimated total exports;

(iii) estimated internal consumptions; and

(iv) surplus left over;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1978 almost all the Common Teas of the Duars and Terai in West Bengal have been sold below cost of production; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the average retail price of tea for internal consumption has not fallen in comparison with the fall of prices in auction sales of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Approximate estimated production, export, internal consumption and surplus left over of Indian Tea during 1977 and 1978 are follows:

(M. Kgs.)

	1978	1977
Production . . .	570.87	560.81
Export . . .	159.62	229.64
Internal Consumption	318.00	300.00
Surplus left over. . .	93.25	31.17

(b) The average price of the common teas as well as cost of production of teas produced in Duars and Terai in W. Bengal are not available. However, the overall average price of Duars and Terai teas sold at Indian auctions during April to December 1978-79 season were Rs. 11.77 per kg. and Rs. 11.03 per kg. respectively.

(c) The average price of North Indian Teas at Indian auctions during April to December, 1978-79 season declined by Rs. 2.80 per Kg. over the corresponding period last year while the retail prices of loose teas at Calcutta as worked out on sample basis showed a decline of Rs. 2.08 per Kg.

#### Export of Jute Goods to Europe

1643. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development in Jute Industry in Europe holds the prospect of higher export of jute goods from India; and

(b) if so, the approximate increase in export is expected in terms and in value during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) India's export of jute goods to West European Countries has shown an increase in recent years. However, it is difficult to quantify exactly the increase in future years as this is linked with a number of uncertain factors. On assumption of prevalence of existing conditions and on present indications, it appears that exports of jute goods to West European countries during 1978-80 may increase by about 10 to 12 per cent over the level achieved during 1977-78.

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम और विदेशी होटलों के बीच तकनीकी जानकारी सम्बन्धी सहयोग

1644. श्री गंगामन सिंह: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय होटलों ने विदेशी होटलों से उन से विशेष और तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई करार किया है अथवा उस का ऐसा करनेका प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम ने ऐसा करार किन-किन होटलों के साथ किया है ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय होटलों में तकनीकी जानकारी का भारी अभाव है और ऐसा करार किन विशेष परिस्थितियों में किया गया है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 में इस प्रयोजन के लिए भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम को कितनी राशि किस रूप में दी जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम चौधरी) : (क) विदेशी होटल-अेगियों के साथ अभी तक 9 सहयोग-करार अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। कोई नया प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने विदेशी होटलों के साथ विशिष्ट और तकनीकी ज्ञान प्राप्त (हारे) करने के लिए कोई करार नहीं किया है।

(ग) और (घ) ज्ञान नहीं बढ़ता।

अपहृत विमान के लिए राहत विमान बनारस भेजा जाता

1645. श्री उपसैन: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस में हाल ही में अपहृत किये गये विमान के लिए जो राहत विमान भेजा गया था उस के साथ जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को न भेजे जाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार विमान अपहरण की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई कानून बना रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ऐसा कानून बना दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री मुखोत्तम जीतिव): (क) हाल ही में बनारस से किसी विमान का अपहरण नहीं किया गया था। इंडियन एयरलाइंस के एक विमान का 20-12-78 को लखनऊ से उड़ान भरने के बाद अपहरण कर लिया गया था और उसे बाराणसी में उतारा गया था। एक जिम्मेदार अधिकारी को बाराणसी भेजे गए एक राहत विमान में भेजा गया था।

(ख) और (ग) विमान पर गैर-कानूनी और पर कब्जा करने का प्रति निवारण करने सम्बन्धी हेतु, अभिसमय के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए संसद के बाह्य अधिवेशन में एक अपहरण विधेयक लाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

#### Raid on Premises of Bengal Lamps

1646. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Central Excise conducted a raid on the premises of Bengal Lamps recently;

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

(c) action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) The officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence had conducted simultaneous searches on the 27th January,

1977 (and not "recently" as stated in the question) at the residential and business premises of Bengal Electric Lamp Works Limited at Calcutta and Bangalore, as also at Kanpur, Delhi and Hyderabad where the Company has branch offices and dealers. Incriminating documents revealing evasion of Central Excise duty on the goods manufactured by the Company were seized.

(c) The cases are under the process of adjudication by the jurisdictional Collectors of Central Excise, Calcutta and Bangalore. The Company has filed a writ petition on 25-9-78 in the Calcutta High Court and obtained an interim injunction restraining the Central Excise Department from taking any steps or proceedings pursuant to the show cause notice issued at Calcutta.

#### Profit made from World Bank Loans given for various Projects in States

1647. SHRI RUDOLPH PONDRI-GUES: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India, acting as a middle man, is making huge profits on World Bank loans given to various projects in the States by way of differential rates of interest and time periods involved; and

(b) if so, the amounts involved over the last year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and credits from the International Development Agency (IDA) are received by Government of India and not by the State Governments. They enter the Central pool of resources available for the entire economy.

The projects in the State sector assisted by the Bank Group from part



of the annual plans of the respective State Governments and budget provision for such projects is made by each State Government in its annual plans. With a view to encouraging the State Governments to come forward with suitable viable projects and to execute them expeditiously, the Government of India had decided to give for the year 1978-79, upto 70 per cent of the aid disbursed by the World Bank, as extra Central assistance for the State plans. This marks a substantial increase as compared to the extra Central assistance amounting to a minimum of 25 per cent which was payable earlier.

The rate of interest charged by the IBRD is determined quarterly. For the quarter beginning January 1, 1979 the interest rate is 7 per cent. Credits received from the IDA carry no interest but only a service charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% per annum Terms and conditions of external assistance received from several bilateral and multilateral sources also differ very considerably. Interest rates on loans sanctioned by the Central Government are prescribed taking into account the overall cost of Central borrowings from various sources, including domestic borrowings. On most of the loans advanced to State Governments interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum is charged with a rebate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for timely repayment and this is a concessional rate. Further, as Plan assistance to State is partly by way of loans and partly by way of grants, the effective rate of interest will be less than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent depending upon the grant component of the assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर

1648. श्री सुकुमा प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा 30 जनवरी, 1979, को भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर की उधार बढ़ाव सीमा को  $2\frac{1}{2}$  प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 5 प्रतिशत करने की घोषणा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और देश के विदेशी और अन्तर्गत व्यापार पर उक्तका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ख) भारतीय रुपये के मुद्दे में स्थिरता बनाये रखने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लाली लक्ष्मण)

(क) और (ख) : हाल के मत बर्षों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बाजार की कलह बात यह रही है कि कई मुख्य मुद्राओं की विदेशी मुद्रा की दरों में बड़े पैमाने पर उतार-चढ़ाव हुए हैं। विनिमय दरों के ऐसे उतार-चढ़ाव वाले संसार में रुपये की विनिमय दर में कुछ बढ़ाव होता अनिवार्य है। भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर और हमारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लेनदेनों तथा भारत के निर्यात-आयात व्यापार को कुछ हद तक स्थिरता प्रदान करने में रिजर्व बैंक की समझता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार 30 जनवरी, 1979 से रुपये के मुद्दे को भारत के व्यापार में मुख्य भागीदारों की मुद्राओं की यन्त्रियकृत रूप से भारत वाली (बास्केट) के अनुरूप पहले के 2.25 प्रतिशत के मार्जिन के सकारण दोनों और 5 प्रतिशत के व्यापक मार्जिन के भीतर रखने का निर्णय किया है।

#### Gap between Production and Consumption of Principal Oilseeds

1649. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the gap between production and consumption of principal oilseeds i.e. groundnut and mustard oilseeds for 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) whether any steps were taken to increase production of these oilseeds during 1977-78, and 1978-79 and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The estimated production of groundnut and mustard oilseeds during 1977-78 was 60.68 and 16.18 lakh tonnes respectively. Official estimates of production of oilseeds during 1978-79 have not so far been finalised; it is, however, expected that the production of these crops would be higher than in 1977-78. No precise study of the consumption levels of these two oilseeds has been made. Oilseeds are required mostly for production of edible oils. The estimated demand

and supply of all the edible oils (in which groundnut and mustard oils account for a major proportion) are indicated below:—

Year	Edible Oil (Lakh tonnes)	
	Demand	Supply
1977-78.	33.42	26.78
1978-79.	35.91	28.03

(b) Important measures under way by Government for increasing the production of oilseeds in the country are briefly as under:—

(i) Raising the productivity per hectare, both in irrigated and unirrigated areas, through rapid spread of improved technology;

(ii) increasing the area under irrigated crops by exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigation projects;

(iii) increasing the area under short duration varieties through inter and mixed cropping;

(iv) strengthening the seed production programme by augmenting the supply of certified seeds;

(v) stepping up the coverage under plant protection measures, including aerial spraying in case of oilseeds over contiguous areas, wherever feasible;

(vi) fixation of support prices and undertaking purchase operations;

(vii) provision of subsidy on the cost of certified seed and for plant protection measures;

(viii) intensification of research efforts; and

(ix) extension of area under non-traditional oilseeds crops, like sunflower and soyabean.

As a result of the adoption of the above measures the production of the

major oilseeds increased to 8932.6 thousand tonnes during 1977-78 from 7834.2 thousand tonnes in 1976-77. The production of oilseeds during 1978-79 is expected to be higher than in 1977-78.

आर्थिक असमानता दूर करने के लिए किए गए प्रयास

1650. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आर्थिक असमानता दूर करने के लिए, जिसका उद्देश्य जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में किया गया है, अब तक क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय और बेतन के बीच अनुपात कम करके 1:20 करने में कुछ प्रगति हुई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी और यदि नहीं तो, इसको किस प्रकार प्राप्त किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार व्यय की सीमा पर रोक लगाने का है, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा पर रोक लगाना उचित होगा और यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चक्रवर्त) :

(क) से (घ) . जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में निहित बुनियादी आर्थिक नीति का उद्देश्य समानता और समृद्धि के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर जनता का कल्याण प्राप्त करना है । घोषणापत्र से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि तथा ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों को, जो उत्पादन रोजगार में वृद्धि के मुख्य स्रोत हैं, प्राथमिकता प्रदान करके गरीबी तथा बेरोजगारी को दूर करना आवश्यक होगा । पूँजी देश की अधिकांश जनता अपने जीविक-यापन के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर करती है तथा यह भी स्पष्ट है कि गरीबी तथा अभाव प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में ही व्याप्त है इसलिए नीति का उद्देश्य देश की प्राचीन सर्वव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना होना चाहिए ।

रखी उद्देश्य से पंचदशवीं आयोजना 1978-83 के प्राप्ति में प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं आयोजना नीति को फिर से नहीं दिखा दी गई है ताकि विकास की ऐसी स्पर्धा को अपनाया जा सके जिससे कि इस वर्षों की अवधि में उपर्युक्त उद्देश्य को प्राप्त किया जा सके।

आयोजना में रोजगार-नीति को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है, जिससे मुख्यतः से कृषि तथा सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों एवं ग्राम और कृषि उद्योगों के माध्यम से जिनमें अतिरिक्त श्रमिकों को खपा लेने की क्षमता है, प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। इस विषय में 1978-79 की वार्षिक आयोजना में इन क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित कुल आयोजना परिचय से में, जिसमें कृषि और बाढ़ नियंत्रण शामिल है, 3137 करोड़ रुपये व्यय का लक्ष्य 27 प्रतिशत घटाने करके मुख्यतः पहले से की जा चुकी है। इसके अतिरिक्त संशोधित न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य राज्य द्वारा जनता के निर्धन वर्ग की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है, जिनमें पीने का साफ पानी, स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी देखभाल, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, प्रारंभिक शिक्षा, गाँवों में सड़कें, ग्रामीण आवासन, भूमिहीनों के लिए गृह-निर्माण के लिए स्थान, शहरी गन्दी बस्तियों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार तथा कम पोषाहार पाने वालों के लिए पोषाहार की व्यवस्था शामिल है। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 4180 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किये गये हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत समाज के गरीब वर्गों की हालत में सुधार होगा तथा उनका जीवनस्तर अपेक्षित स्तर तक बढ़ सकेगा। इस उद्देश्य के लिए 1978-79 की वार्षिक आयोजना में 525 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

जहाँ तक न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम वेतनों के अनुपात का सम्बन्ध है मजदूरी, धातु तथा कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन इस की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह देखा गया है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में यह अनुपात 1 : 9 है जबकि संगठित निजी क्षेत्र में यह अनुपात 1 : 8 है। फिर भी संगठित निजी क्षेत्र में वेतनों तथा परिणामों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शोषाहल दिए जाने की योजना पहले से ही की जा चुकी है।

जैसा कि पहले ही बताया जा चुका है कि सरकार का उद्देश्य हम न्यायपूर्ण समाज की ओर अग्रसर होना है तथा उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अनेक राजकीय

उपाय किए गए हैं। वर्तमान अवकाश करवाये हैं जिसमें धातु-कार, संपत्ति-कार संपदा मुक्त, अनिवार्य योजना योजना धातु शामिल हैं। संयुक्त प्रभाव इस प्रकार का है, जिससे कि धातुकरदाता के पास उपलब्ध उपभोग्य धातु पर स्वतः एक अधिकतम सीमा लागू हो गई है। फिर भी सरकार धातु तथा सम्पत्ति में पाई जाने वाली असमानताओं के प्रति जागरूक है तथा उन्हें कम से कम करने के लिए समय समय पर उचित उपाय किये जाते हैं। भूमि सम्बन्धी सुधारों को तेजी से प्रियान्वित करना, विशेषरूप से भूमि-हीनों में भूमि का फिर से वितरण, एकाधिकार को दूर करना तथा शहरी भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करना, इस नीति के अभिन्न अंग हैं।

### Decline in profitability of nationalised banks

1651. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the profitability of the public sector banks has shown considerable decline;

(b) if so, the extent of decline and the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of contribution of out-dated methods of management towards this undesirable trend; and

(d) the crash remedies evolved to make banks function as dynamic, purposive units for galvanising the economy consistent with avoidance of waste of time, energy and resources in any form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). While the profits of the 22 public sector banks including State Bank and its subsidiaries have increased from Rs. 30.69 crores in 1975 to Rs. 36.47 crores in 1977, profits as percentage of the

total working funds, have shown a slight decline.

(c) and (d). The decline in the percentage of net profits is attributable *inter alia* to progressive expansion of credit to the priority and hitherto neglected sectors involving higher service cost, incidental and operational costs of rural branch expansion and the prevalence of sickness in industry. The profitability aspect of the banks is constantly kept under review by the banks themselves, the Reserve Bank and the Government with a view to improving the working of the banks so as to subserve social objectives.

#### Construction of Janata Hotels and 5-Star Hotels during 1979-80

1652. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) indicate the number of Janata Hotels likely to be built in 1979-80 for tourist and the towns in which these are being built indicating the likely expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(b) is the Government considering the need to expand the present units of Five Star Hotels or to build new Five Star Hotels; if so, how many of these are likely to be built during 1979-80 and the amounts to be incurred on such hotels indicating the places where such hotels are being expanded or built?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Construction has commenced on the first Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) in New Delhi of 1250 beds at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. It will be partially completed and commissioned (650 beds) during 1979-80.

(b) Expansion work on the "Ashok-Akbar" and "Ashok" Hotels in New

Delhi of the India Tourism Development Corporation is in progress and this is expected to be completed during 1979-80 at a cost of Rs. 270 lakhs and Rs. 101 lakhs respectively.

The earlier proposals of the Hotel Corporation of India to put up two 5-star hotels—one at Juhu in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 12.83 crores and another at Srinagar at a cost of Rs. 10.99 crores—have also been approved. Work on these projects is expected to be taken up during 1979-80.

#### Export of mutton

1653. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL:

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

(a) the quantity and value of mutton exported per year during the last two years and the names of the country where it was exported;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to huge quantity of its export there has been considerable increase in its price in the internal market; and

(c) if so, his reaction therein and steps proposed to be taken to bring down its price in the internal market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement showing country-wise exports of Mutton (Fresh and Chilled Meat) during last two years is attached.

(a) and (c). The annual exports of mutton constitute only about one per cent of total estimated production in the country which is hardly likely to have any deleterious effect on prices in the internal market. However, a constant and close watch is already being kept on prices in the internal market and domestic needs are being given priority.

## Statement

## Export of Mutton (Fresh Meat) From India

Quantity in Kgs.  
(Value in Rupees.)

S. No.	Country	1976-77		1977-78	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Abu Dhabi	56,815	6,71,509	..	..
2.	Bahrain	95,986	11,92,123	251,821	30,97,663
3.	Dubai	1653,604	200,98,133	..	..
4.	Iran	..	..	980	4,275
5.	Kuwait	1021,143	120,15,604	1683,339	1,94,01,620
6.	Qatar	26,336	2,21,545	1,554	20,242
7.	Belgium	990	11,400	..	..
8.	Oman	239,147	52,46,664	672,332	1,42,10,738
9.	Saudi Arabia	8,094	1,74,062	7,331	1,07,734
10.	U. S. A.	1,100	13,200	..	..
11.	A Rep. Egypt	10,461	1,32,872	7,200	89,100
12.	U. A. E.	..	..	4,97,764	5,37,26,791
13.	France	..	..	3,080	35,811
14.	Japan	..	..	900	3,970
15.	Uganda	..	..	5,000	63,500
TOTAL		3113,676	397,77,112	6830,101	9,07,65,844

Source : DGCIIS.

विम सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों को दी गई राशि

1654. श्री रामानन्द लिचारी : क्या उप प्रश्न  
को भी सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों को दी गई राशि

(क) गत पाँच वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य को ग्रामिण सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत कितनी कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रत्येक राज्य को उक्त सहायता देने की प्रतिम तारीख क्या थी ?

किस अनुसूची में राज्य को (जो सहायता सहायता) :  
(क) एक विवरण-युक्त सहायता पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रत्येक वितीय वर्ष में, राज्यों को विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये आवंटित ग्रामिण सहायता योजना की राशियों को असावधानी व्यवस्था की गति तथा राज्य सरकारों की अनेकानेक स्थिति के कारण वर, निम्न में की गई थी ; अतः किस की असावधानी राज्य सरकारों से व्यवस्था के विवरणों के अन्तर्गत ही पर प्रत्येक वितीय वर्ष के अन्त में दी गई थी ।

## विवरण

1974-75 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि में राज्यों को दी गई ग्रामिण सहायता योजनागत सहायता

	(करोड़ रुपये)
1. आन्ध्रप्रदेश	82.05
2. असम	21.02
3. बिहार	85.50
4. गुजरात	81.11
5. हरियाणा	53.08
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.97
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	160.81
8. कर्नाटक	72.36
9. केरल	31.19
10. मध्य प्रदेश	36.75
11. महाराष्ट्र	32.10
12. मणिपुर	10.05
13. मेघालय	9.73
14. नागालैंड	11.54
15. ओडिशा	92.42
16. पंजाब	50.15
17. राजस्थान	60.96
18. सिक्किम	0.98
19. तमिलनाडु	155.53
20. त्रिपुरा	7.35
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	232.66
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	36.77
कुल योग	1335.98

राज्यों की 1973-74 में कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई थी।

### आय की सुगमतापूर्वक उपलब्धता के लिए साधारण तरीके

1655. **श्री० सुहासिनीक सिन्हा साहब :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या लघु उद्योगों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये लोगों को सुगमतापूर्वक ऋण देने के उद्देश्य से वर्तमान नियमों की तुलना में अब क्या साधारण तरीके अपनाये जाते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिमहम्मद) :  
विशेषियों, ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को ऋण बढ़ाने के बारे में विशिष्ट उपाय करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में बैंकों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये हैं। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की प्रमुख बातें संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी हैं।

#### विवरण

विशेषियों, ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों की बैंक ऋण के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 को जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की प्रमुख बातें

1. इस उप-क्षेत्र को 25,000/- रुपये तक का ऋण उपकरण वित्त और कार्यकारी पूंजी प्रथम दोनों के लिए एक समेकित सावधिक ऋण के रूप में संभर किया जाना चाहिए। जिस के वापस भुदा करने की अवधि 7 से 10 वर्ष प्रथम अधिक हो।

2. साधारणतः इस वर्ग के लिये मार्जिन पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिये।

3. समेकित सावधिक ऋण के बारे में पिछड़े हुए जिलों में 9½ प्रतिशत की दर से और दूसरे इलाकों में 11 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज रियाज जायेगा।

4. प्रति लघु (टाइनी) क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 11 प्रतिशत होगी। 25,000 रुपये और 1 लाख रुपये के बीच के कार्यकारी पूंजी विषयक ऋण सीमाओं पर बैंक 12½ प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज वसूल कर सकते हैं।

5. 1 लाख रुपये तक के सभी प्रस्ताव 30 दिन की अवधि के भीतर निपटा दिये जाने चाहिये। इस के अलावा बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि 25,000 रुपये तक के ऋण प्रारंभिक कितनी उच्चतर प्राधिकारी को लेके क्वीक संभर कर दिये जाने चाहिये और बैंकिंग प्रणाली में जिला स्तर पर ही वसुलियों के समुचित प्रत्यापन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रशासनिक तंत्र स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये।

### Anomalies in wage structure of class I officers of LIC

1657. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation class I officers have been demonstrating for some time past against anomalies in the LIC wage structure;

(b) whether the Finance Minister has assured on November 28 that a satisfactory solution would be found to the problem of anomalies within two months;

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of the assurance; and

(d) the steps the Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Difference in the DA formulae applicable to Class I officers and Class III and IV employees of LIC is a major factor in the growth of anomalies. The basic solution to this problem has therefore, to be found through a revision in the DA formula applicable to Class III and IV employees.

The wage agreement between the LIC Management and Class III and IV employees having expired in March 1977, negotiations have to be conducted to work out a new wage agreement. Since removal of the anomalies through a wage settlement was expected to take quite sometime, Government decided to grant interim monetary relief ranging between Rs. 75/- and Rs. 250/- p.m. at various pay-levels to officers of the LIC. In addition the officers stagnating at Rs. 2400/- have also been granted relief of Rs. 100/- each. The interim relief so given will be set off against the future revision in the scale of pay and allowances.

Following the grant of interim relief, as mentioned above, Class 1 officers of the LIC have withdrawn their agitation.

### रेपसीड तेल का आयात

1658. श्री बीलत राम सारथ : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 के अंत तक रेपसीड तेल का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया तथा उस का मूल्य कितना था और भाड़े भाड़ के रूप में कितना भुगतान किया गया और किन किन देशों से उस का आयात किया गया; और

(ख) रेपसीड तेल के आयातकर्ताओं की सूची क्या है और प्रत्येक द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया तथा कितना वितरण किया गया ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोवल) : (क) वर्ष 1978 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 37.72 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का 86,000 मीटरी टन रेपसीड तेल आयात किया। यह खरीदबारी लागत-भाड़ा (सी० एण्ड एफ०) आधार पर की गई है और इसलिये भाड़े का भ्रम से निष्कारण नहीं किया गया है।

इस अवधि के दौरान निजी व्यापारियों ने 106.09 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की लगभग 1.89 लाख मी० टन मात्रा बंबई तथा कांडला बन्दरगाहों के माध्यम से आयात की। उन्होंने कितना माल-भाड़ा दिया, इस की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) वर्ष 1978 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा निजी पार्टियां दोनों द्वारा तेल का आयात किया जाता रहा। राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात की गई तेल की मात्रा ऊपर भाग (क) में दिये अनुसार थी। यह आयात की गई तेल की मात्रा परिष्कृत कर के लाइसेंसधुवा निष्पन्न कर की दुकानों/सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को वितरित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को दी गई थी। जहां तक निजी व्यापारियों का संबंध है, रेपसीड तेल के आयात की अनुमति कुले भ्रम लाइसेंस प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत दी गई थी। इस प्रकार अनेक आयातकों ने 1978 के दौरान इस तेल का आयात किया था। उन की वितरण पद्धति की जानकारी नहीं है।

### Implementation of recommendations of Chokshi Committee on Direct Taxes

1659. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a comprehensive Bill in the Parliament to implement the recommendations of the Chokshi Committee on Direct Taxes; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). A few of the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Chokshi Committee have been implemented through the Finance Act, 1978. The other recommendations in the Interim Report, as also some of the recommendations in the Final Report, are in an advanced stage of consideration. A Bill to give effect to such of these recommendations as are found acceptable by the Government is proposed to be introduced as early as possible. The remaining recommendations in the Final Report will also be processed expeditiously and such of these recommendations as are accepted by the Government will be implemented by sponsoring necessary legislation.

दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर तस्करी के माल का बरामद किया जाना

1660. श्री राज नारायण : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 जनवरी, 1979 को दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर बार लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का तस्करी का माल बरामद हुआ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस में कौन कौन से अपराधी पकड़े गये और उन के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ;

(ग) इस प्रकार पकड़े गये माल को सरकार ने कहाँ और कैसे रखा है; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इस माल का किस प्रकार उपयोग करने का है ?

विश्व बैंकालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तत्तोल प्रसन्न):

(क) और (ख): प्राप्त सूचना पर कार्यवाही करते हुए सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने 30-1-79 को दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर चार सूटकेस पकड़े, जो साब नहीं साए गए अवशेष के रूप में घोषित किये गये थे और जो हांगकांग से काबुल के लिये लदान हेतु भेजे गये थे। जांच करते पर इन सूटकेसों में कुल 2.27 लाख रुपये मूल्य की घरेलू वस्तुएँ, वस्तुओं के पुर्जे और साड़ियाँ पाई गई थीं। चूंकि मामला जांच पड़ताल के लिये केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भेज दिया गया है, इसलिये इस अवस्था में और और जिस में अन्तर्देशीय व्यक्तियों के नाम शामिल हैं, जाहिर करना जांच के हित में नहीं होगा।

(ग) और (घ): पकड़ा गया माल सीमा शुल्क विभाग की अधिरक्षण में रखा जाता है। चूंकि पकड़े गये माल की स्वामित्व सरकार को तब तक नहीं मिलता, जब तक उसे जब्त किये जाने का निर्णय नहीं हो जाता, इसलिये इस मामले में पकड़े गये माल का सरकार द्वारा इस अवस्था में हस्तगत किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Condition for World Bank Loan regarding Bio-data of engineers working on the scheme

1661. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that wherever the World Bank loan is given to particular scheme in India the bio-data of our Engineers etc. working on the scheme are required to be sent to the World Bank Authorities;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) is this condition applicable to other countries also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c) No, this is not the normal practice. However, during the course of appraisal of projects by the World Bank, sometimes strengthening of existing administrative arrangements or creation of new administrative set up is necessary for effective and timely completion of the projects. In such cases, the manner in which such strengthening, etc. is

required is identified. While reporting the progress of implementation of the project, the steps taken for filling up the requisite posts are also reported to the World Bank from time to time. In exceptional cases, where consultants are agreed to be employed by Government of India or other project implementing authorities and are to be financed by the World Bank, the Bank is consulted according to the terms of the project agreement, regarding the adequacy of qualifications and experience of the consultants. These are standard requirements of the World Bank which are applicable to various other countries as well.

वे शहर जहाँ हवाई अड्डों पर प्रवेश टिकट उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं

1662. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ हवाई अड्डों पर प्रवेश टिकट उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं;

(ख) ऐसे प्रवेश टिकटों का मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) उन हवाई अड्डों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ भविष्य में ऐसे टिकट उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्रों, अर्थात् दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, तथा मद्रास के अलावा, एयरपोर्ट प्रवेश टिकटें अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, गोहाटी, पटना तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम में भी उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्रों अर्थात्, दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास में एयरपोर्ट प्रवेश टिकट का मूल्य 2.00 रुपये प्रति टिकट है तथा अन्य अन्तर्देशीय विमान क्षेत्रों पर इस का मूल्य एक रुपया प्रति टिकट है।

(ग) बड़ीदा, बागडोगरा तथा अमृतसर में एयरपोर्ट प्रवेश टिकट बातू करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।



**Assistance from voluntary groups to check smuggling**

1663. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the trend noticed by Government with regard to the range and extent of smuggling in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that smuggling has again raised its ugly head with renewed intensity; and

(c) whether Government have considered the advisability of mobilising assistance from voluntary groups of dedicated workers to counter the anti-social menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Assessment reports reaching the Government do not suggest any spurt in smuggling activities. According to these reports smuggling is well contained.

(c) There was no occasion for Government to consider such a suggestion. However, Government would welcome assistance from such voluntary agencies in tackling the menace of smuggling.

**Decline in export earnings from traditional export items**

1664. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export earnings from the traditional export items like cashew, coffee, tea etc. have come down substantially during 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has devised any long term export strategy to boost up the export of these items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The main reasons in the case of tea, coffee and cashew kernels are decline in world prices, and reduced availability of raw cashew nuts.

(c) and (d). Government has adopted a long term stable export policy of strengthening and expanding the production base of selected items, both in industrial and agricultural field, and generating exportable surpluses. Priorities for allocating funds for selected export sectors including tea, coffee and cashew are being considered by the Planning Commission in consultation with Central Ministries and the State Governments. It is only with a strong production base that we can have sustained exports.

**Blacklisting of Garment Exporters**

1665. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several garment exporters have been recently blacklisted;

(b) if so, how many together with their names and addresses;

(c) the reasons for blacklisting them;

(d) the details of malpractices indulged in by each of them; and

(e) whether other penalties, besides the blacklisting, are contemplated against some, if not all of them?

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

(b) to (e). Do not arise. However, a statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

Under the Imports and Exports Statute, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports can only debar a party from receiving import/export facilities and impose fiscal penalty.

The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the recent action taken by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for suspending the registration of 123 exporters of readymade garments under Para 271(3) of the Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures 1978-79.

On the basis of complaints received by Government against the exporters of readymade garments alleging non-utilisation of the export quotas granted to them by the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council in 1978, the registration of 123 registered exporters of readymade garments was suspended on 28-12-1978 for a period of 3 months. All these parties were subsequently asked to explain the reasons for non-utilisation of the export quota granted to them. Replies, wherever received from the firms, are being examined by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi. In some of the cases, suspension orders have already been withdrawn.

#### Chinese offer to buy Tobacco, Sugar and other Goods from India

1666. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether People's Republic of China has offered to buy tobacco, sugar and some other goods from India;

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

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken on the said offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

#### Statement

Tobacco: So far as Government is aware a private firm of Andhra Pradesh has sold about 2000MT of tobacco of various grades to China. State Trading Corporation was also negotiating with the relevant Chinese Organisations for export of tobacco against import of raw silk but this has not materialised so far.

Sugar: A quantity of 71150 MT of sugar was supplied to China during 1978. An offer for supply of additional quantity of sugar during 1979 has also been made by State Trading Corporation through our Embassy and the Chinese reaction is awaited.

As import and export trade with China is neither canalized nor under any trade plan, Government is not in a position to say what all offers have been received by the Indian exporters from the Peoples' Republic of China.

#### Ban on export of Groundnuts

1668. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on the export of groundnuts;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the low prices offered to groundnut growers in Tamil Nadu and other areas;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to make it more lucrative for groundnut growers; and

(e) whether removal of ban on export is considered as a palliative in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Export of HPS groundnuts is canalised through NAFED and a limited quota has been released for exports. Other varieties of groundnuts are not allowed to be exported.

(b) Export of groundnut has been so regulated to conserve the local availability of edible oilseeds.

(c) and (d) Prices of groundnuts in Tamil Nadu and other areas have remained above the minimum support price of Rs. 175/- per quintal for fair average quality of groundnuts in shell.

(e) A limited quantity has already been allowed for export.

#### Coverage of Areas under New Credit Scheme

1669. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKHRA MURTHY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government plans to cover much wider areas of the country under its new credit scheme;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether under the scheme new credit plans have been prepared for every district in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the implemen-

tation of the Lead Bank Scheme which covers all the districts in the country except the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. Intends of this Scheme, designed banks have been given responsibility of providing leadership to all the financial institutions in securing banking developments along the desired lines and their increased involvement in the development of the district economies through planned dispensation of bank credit to the priority sectors. Keeping in view the potential for credit deployment in the rural areas of the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh, the banks were also asked to prepare credit plans for these areas even though initially they were not covered under the Lead Bank Scheme.

The credit plans prepared by the lead banks mainly seek to identify the credit requirements of priority sectors such as agriculture, small industry, artisans and craftsmen and other self-employment ventures. To facilitate proper linkage of the district credit plans with the development plans at the district level, the lead banks have been asked to terminate their current plans by the end of December 1979 and to formulate new credit plans for a 3-year period—1980—82. The banks have been advised to dovetail these plans with the development plans at the district level.

#### Loans Advanced by Centre to different States

1670. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of loans advanced by Centre to different States during last two years; and

(b) the details regarding the mounting indebtedness of the States to the

Centre have and its reasons been analysed in a compensative strategy of Centre State financial relations in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The loans and advances given to States by the Central Government in 1976-77 amounted to about Rs. 1447 crores. In the Central budget 1978-79, the revised estimates of loans and advances to State Governments in 1977-78 amounted to about Rs. 1972 crores.

(b) The position regarding States' indebtedness to the Centre was considered by the 7th Finance Commission. It was estimated by the Commission that Central loans likely to be outstanding against the States at the end of 1978-79 would be around Rs. 13465 crores. The Commission recommended relief in repayment of Central loans by the States estimated at Rs. 2155.80 crores for the years 1979-84. The Central Government has accepted the recommendation of the Commission.

#### Reserve Bank report on currency and Finance

1671. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank report on Currency and Finance points out that during the year ended on 30th June, 1978 sluggishness and uncertainty injured the Indian economy, imports shot up and exports slumped, industrial growth was disappointing, money supply went up and retail prices increased;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to improve the economic and

financial situation during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The Economic Survey 1978-79 which was laid on the Table on 23rd February gives the latest details about the economic situation in the country. The sluggishness that the RBI Report speaks of is in the context of the economic situation that had prevailed before 1977-78. There is ample evidence to show that, taking both public and private sectors together, industrial investment has picked up since 1977-78. This is confirmed also by the latest estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation which show that fixed capital formation in 1977-78 was 10 per cent higher than in 1976-77. For 1978-79 all available evidence indicates that the rate of capital formation and savings will be higher than in 1977-78. Industrial growth rate which was 3.9 per cent in 1977-78 is expected to go up to 8 per cent in 1978-79. The industrial recovery has taken place in all major industries and capacity utilisation has increased substantially throughout the system.

Money supply increase of 14.7 per cent in 1977-78 was lower than 20.3 per cent in 1976-77 and the overall price situation has remained stable. Between December, 1977 and December 1978, the consumer price index registered an increase of only 1.5 per cent whereas the wholesale price index showed a marginal decline.

During 1977-78 imports increased by 19.6 per cent and exports decelerated to 4.5 per cent, resulting in a trade deficit of Rs. 693 crores. Deceleration of exports has been the combined result of some domestic and many unfavourable international factors beyond our control. However, increase in imports has been the result of liberalised import policy. Notwithstanding a slow down in exports, our balance of payment, as judged by the volume of our external resources, remains quite strong.

**Proposed Expenditure in connection with UNIDO Conference**

1672. **SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Ministry in connection with the UNIDO Conference;

(b) the broad heads of the proposed expenditure; and

(c) the *raison d'être* of the proposed expenditure in the face of other crying needs of the economy?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation do not propose to incur any expenditure specifically in connection with the UNIDO Conference. However, with a view to meet partially the accommodation requirements of about 2,500 delegates expected to attend the UNIDO Conference, which accommodation will subsequently be available for tourists visiting New Delhi, the India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry, has taken up the following schemes which will provide 554 additional hotel rooms:—

Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost
(i) Expansion of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi by addition of 104 rooms.	Rs.101.00 lakhs
(ii) Expansion of Akbar Hotel, New Delhi by addition of 150 rooms.	Rs.270.00 lakhs
(iii) Construction of a 300-room 3-Star hotel at Windsor Place, New Delhi.	Rs.500.00 lakhs
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.871.00 lakhs</b>

(c) The additional hotel rooms so created will help to increase the volume of tourist traffic to the country, as also encourage the holding of large international conferences/conventions thereby generating greater employment and more revenue in foreign exchange.

**Reduction in Rates of interest on Agricultural Loans**

1673. **SHRI DAJIBA DESAI:**

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reduce the rates of interest on all the agricultural loans; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal to reduce the rates of interest on all the agricultural loans. However, some of the important steps taken in this direction in the recent past are given below:—

(1) With effect from 1st January, 1978 the commercial banks were advised to charge a rate of interest not exceeding 10.5 per cent on term loans of over three years for minor irrigation and land development and 11 per cent for allied activities. Direct individual loans to small farmers not exceeding Rs. 2500.00 are advanced at interest rate not exceeding 11 per cent.

(2) With effect from 1st March 1978, the Reserve Bank has reduced its refinancing rate to State Cooperative Banks from 2 per cent below

bank rate to 3 per cent below bank rate in case of short-term agricultural advances and from 1.5 per cent below bank rate to 2.5 per cent in case of medium term advances. The benefit accruing to the cooperatives is to be passed on to the ultimate borrowers in the form of lower rates of interest.

(3) The banks have been advised to charge interest at 3 per cent per annum on their short and medium term advances to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Farmers Service Societies with effect from 1st April, 1979 irrespective of the size of loan business of the beneficiary institution. The rates of interest to ultimate borrowers from such societies will, therefore, go down.

**Mechanical/operational snags discovered by I.A. in Boeing Fleet**

1674. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanical or operational snags were discovered by Indian Airlines in regard to their Boeing fleet;

(b) if so, whether Boeing Company was informed to these snags;

(c) if so, whether any repairs were carried out;

(d) what was the view of Civil Aviation authorities on these snags;

(e) whether there was genuine fears about passenger safety; and

(f) if so, what steps have been taken to make the Boeings quite fit?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Mechanical snags, noticed during the operation of all types of aircraft, are reported by the operating crew. These are taken up for rectifi-

cation promptly. The Boeing-737 aircraft is no exception. The manufacturers are always informed of snags of any unusual nature. The manufacturers also keep the operators informed of any defects reported by other operators with suggested rectification/modification action, which is always carried out.

(d) Indian Airlines are operating under approved system of Maintenance, and according to the procedure laid down, they are required to furnish details of major defects observed on their fleet of aircraft during maintenance/operation. Such reports on defects and the rectification action taken thereon by the Operator are examined and analysed and further regulatory action is taken by the Civil Aviation Airworthiness Authorities where warranted.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Popularisation of use of Artificial Jewels**

1675. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold prices in India have been artificially propped up by the demand of holding gold as ornaments in addition to the use of gold as a store of black money;

(b) whether the habit of keeping valuables even by poor people have caused a lot of burglaries and needles work for the police; and

(c) what steps have been taken to intensify a nation-wide drive to popularise the use of artificial jewels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The rise in the price of gold is mainly attributable to the rise in its international price, play of speculative

forces, paucity of stocks and seasonal demand.

(b) There is nothing to show that poor people has a habit of buying gold ornaments now or keeping valuables.

(c) No steps have been taken to popularise use of artificial jewellery. The policy regarding allotment of gold for the manufacture of artificial jewellery is liberal. There is no restriction on dealing in articles having gold content of purity of less than nine carat.

पर्यटक कोशों में जनता होटलों के निर्माण में सरकार को रुई कठिनाइयां

1676. श्री अमन सिंह ठाकुर :

श्री सुभाष झाड़ा :

श्री टी. अनात :

क्या पर्यटन और मायर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में पर्यटक केन्द्रों में जनता होटलों के निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो देश में विभिन्न पर्यटक केन्द्रों में जनता होटलों के निर्माण के लिए गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अनुमति देने के लिए सरकार को हो रही कठिनाइयां क्या हैं?

पर्यटन और मायर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कांशिक) : (क) पर्यटन विषयक पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के अन्तर्गत 4 महानगरों दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में तथा अन्य कुम्भे हुए पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर, जिनका निर्धारण एक सर्वेक्षण कराने के बाद किया जाएगा, साधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर रहते हुए यात्री निवासों (जनता होटलों) के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम है। नई दिल्ली में पहले प्रयोज्य यात्री निवास (जनता होटल) के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है, जो 1980-81 तक विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा हो जाएगा। निधियों के उपलब्ध होने पर बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में जनता होटलों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा।

(ख) ऐसे होटलों के निर्माण के दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तावों (प्रारम्भिक) समितियों को हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जाएगा। इस दायरे के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावों के निर्माण को सुविधाजनक बनाने

की दृष्टि से विभिन्न साधनों के जनता होटलों के डिजाइनों और मादल से-मादल गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में इस कार्य में राशि रखने वाली पाठियों के लिए सीमा ही उपलब्ध किए जाएंगे।

### Export of Raw Jute

1677. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'Experts Suggest Export of Raw Jute' published in the Statesman dated 13th January, 1979; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Appropriate policy for export of raw jute is formulated after taking into consideration all relevant factors including demand and supply position in the market.

### Third Level Airline Operations

1678. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the policy evolved for permitting third level airlines operations in the country; and

(b) the time frame envisaged for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Committee set up to go into the question of Third Level Airline Services has recommended in their report that to begin with, 50 new population centres specified in the Report should be served in the first phase. In selecting the 50 new population centres, the Committee has applied the strict test of

economic viability, and has recommended certain guidelines whereby a strong and viable system of Third Level Air Services could be set up, so as to adequately respond to consumer demand and enable long term market growth as also profitable operations. Other places would follow in the subsequent phases. While deciding the places to be linked by Third Level Operations, the importance of the location for tourists and the industrial and commercial importance of the towns/cities will be kept in view.

(b) The report of the Committee is under examination of the Government and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

#### Selection of Villages in Gujarat for Intensive Agricultural Financing

1679. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the State of Gujarat for intensive Agricultural Financing selected during the current financial year;

(b) whether State Bank of India has evolved any comprehensive de-

velopment plans and prepared bankable schemes for as large a section of village population as possible covering such activities as digging of wells and installation of pumpsets for irrigation, purchase of milch cattle, cattle, gobargas plants, village and cottage industries etc; and

(c) if so, the number and names of the districts that are going to be benefited and the practical steps that have been taken to implement this scheme, districts-wise, in the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The commercial banks have a scheme of 'Village Adoption' for integrated development of the village economy in all its aspects in a phased manner. In the State of Gujarat the number of villages adopted by the commercial banks stood at 2020 as at the end of June 1978 as against 1833 at the end of December, 1977.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Twenty-nine agricultural development schemes have been prepared by the State Bank of India with an aggregate loan outlay of Rs. 19.74 crores covering the following districts in the State of Gujarat:—

Scheme	District
1. Area Development.	Mehsana Banaskantha Baroda Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Broach Surat Bulsar Panchmahals Ahmedabad
2. Dairy	Baroda Sabarkantha Banaskantha Broach Mehsana
3. Minor irrigation.	For all districts except 6 districts in Saurashtra



Scheme	District
4. Energisation of wells. . . . .	Broach Bulsar Baroda Sabarkantha Banskantha Mehsana Gandhinagar.
5. Fishery . . . . .	Bulsar
6. Farm Mechanisation (for purchase of tractors)	All districts
7. Gobar Gas Plant. . . . .	Surat
8. Tobacco cultivation . . . . .	Mehsana
9. Chicory cultivation . . . . .	Mehsana
10. Tribal Development . . . . .	(A State Scheme)

In addition, comprehensive village development plans have also been prepared under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for six districts, namely, Surat, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Gandhinagar, Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad.

**Problems due to import of Additional Quantity of Rubber**

1680. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Government to import an additional quantity of 15,000 tonnes of rubber has run into problems; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**India facing Competition in Japan in Jute Goods from China**

1681. SHRI D. N. TIWARY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether India is facing very hard and keen competition in Japan in jute goods from China;

(b) whether jute and jute products exports in Japan has come down considerably due to this competition;

(c) whether competition is politically motivated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) & (b). Export of jute goods to Japan from

India during the last three years has been as under:

Year	Quantity (in thousand tonnes)
1975-76.	15.7
1976-77.	22.5
1977-78.	21.9

Jute goods, in general, are facing competition from Synthetics and other competitors and in order to withstand such competition, appropriate promotional measures have been taken.

#### Suspension of Shipment of Jute goods from India to Soviet Union

1682. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union which is the biggest buyer of Indian hessian and sacking materials has strongly protested against the total suspension in the shipment of jute goods from India since November, 1978 and indicated its desire to arrange supplies of these materials from other sources; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Concern was expressed by the sole buyer/importer of jute goods in USSR over the non-shipment of jute goods initiated by Government to help the

contract in the context of the strike in the industry. The industrial dispute, since then, has been resolved.

#### Complaints against Banks from Sick Units

1683. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been getting representations from sick units complaining against the banks for their indifferent attitude to nurse the units; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to help these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) Representations from different industrial units including sick units are received by Government from time to time. Some of these representations, among other things, contain allegations regarding indifferent attitude of banks towards sick units.

(b) Such representations are taken up with concerned banks, so as to take appropriate action on merits of each case. When the units are considered potentially viable, suitable nursing programme is also drawn up. Public sector banks have further been advised to set up special cells at their head offices and regional offices to look into problems of sick industrial undertakings.

#### Assistance to Diamond Cutting Units

1684. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the action initiated by Government to help the

50,000 diamond cutting units in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** A number of steps have been taken into the recent period to help the diamond cutting units in the country, which are mostly dependent on export market—

(i) Import duty on rough diamonds has been abolished by Government.

(ii) Specialised machines for manufacturing gem and jewellery articles have been placed under OGL for import purposes.

(iii) Government have set up Hindustan Diamond Company for procurement of imported rough diamonds and distribution to meet the requirements of the export trade.

(iv) Indian Diamond Institute at Surat and Gem Stones Artisans Training School at Jaipur have been set up under the auspices of Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council to train the artisans in modern methods of cutting and polishing diamonds/precious stones.

#### **Residential Accommodation and Transport for Income Tax Officials**

**1685. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to provide residential accommodation to the Income Tax Officials in all the metropolitan cities; if so, the amount sanctioned in the annual budget; and

(b) whether Government are considering to provide transport to Income

Tax Officials in all the metropolitan cities as they live at far off places?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) Yes, Sir. There is a phased programme to provide residential accommodation to Income Tax Employees at a number of places including the metropolitan cities. Although no separate budget provision was made exclusively for Income Tax Employees, provision of Rs. 5 crores was made during the financial year 1978-79 for providing housing facilities to employees working under Revenue Department, including Income Tax Employees.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Shipment of Raw Cashew being withheld by Tanzania**

**1686. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:**

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

(a) whether a shipment of 10,000 tonnes of raw cashew is being withheld by Tanzania against the provisions of Agreement concluded last year between India and Tanzania;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to implement the provisions of the Agreement?

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

(b) and (c). Negotiations are currently held with Tanzanian authorities to facilitate resumption of shipment.

### Rent paid for Offices of Income-tax and Central Excise in Tripura

1687. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rent paid for accommodating offices of Income-tax and Central Excise in Tripura during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the steps taken up-to-date to construct its own building to accommodate these offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a)		Central Excise & Customs	Income Tax
		Rs.	Rs.
1975-76.	.	6108.00	Nil.
1976-77.	.	7500.30	Nil.
1977-78.	.	9265.75	Nil.
April, 78 to June '79	Rent payable Rs. 8670.00, out of which Rs. 4579.00 have been paid.		Nil.

(b) (i) The Income Tax Department has its own Departmental building in Agartala where Income Tax Offices are located.

(ii) The Central Excise and Customs Department has Departmental buildings in Agartala, Mhuarighat, Manu, Dharamanagar and Dhalighat. Efforts are being made to procure land for constructing such other Departmental buildings as may be considered necessary to meet the requirements in Tripura.

### Garment export quota policy

1688. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Exporters Association has protested against the garment export quota policy of Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that it would result in huge losses to small exporters; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the basic objectives of utilisation of textile quotas, long-term development of exports and reasonable unit value realisation, the quota distribution policy for 1979 has been finalised by the Government. In order to help small exporters, allocation under handlooms has been increased further in the present policy. The policy, which is under implementation, is designed to help all sections of export trade, including small exporters.

### News-item captioned - "high-powered hush-up"

1689. SHRI R. L. VERMA:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Blitz of 16th December, 1978 under the caption "high-powered hush-up" in which a number of charges for selling steel in black market have been made against M/s. Jayaramdas Udyog Limited, Bangalore and its sister concern; and

(b) if so, details thereof and action proposed to be taken against the company?

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

(b) The matter is still under investigation. Appropriate action will be taken as called for after the inquiry is completed.

Supply of set of new coins to public

1690. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master of Bombay Mint advertised in the press that a set of New Coins will be supplied to the public against cash payment;

(b) is it also a fact that a sum of Rs. 310 was got deposited in the Bombay Mint for each set of coins;

(c) is it also a fact that the set of Coins supplied by the said Mint was only worth Rs. 62; and

(d) if so, why coins worth Rs. 62 are exchanged for Rs. 310?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The sale price of a 10 coin proof set is Rs. 300 and Rs. 12 are towards packing and despatch charges.

(c) and (d). The face value of a set of proof coins is of course Rs. 62, but they are worth much more. According to international numismatic practice the face value of proof coins does not correlate to their selling price. Proof coins, or collectors' coins as they are popularly called, are exceedingly high quality coins. Each coin is struck individually with specially prepared

blanks and highly polished dies. Such coins are manufactured as per orders received within a specified period, and since they are not struck later, they acquire 'scarcity' value. These proof coins are worth much more than their face value.

वर्ष 1978 में जारी विमानों की बेर से उड़ानें

1691. श्री सुरेश का कुलन : क्या कबड्गे और वायर विमानों से भी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 में भारत में कितने वाणी विमानों की उड़ानें बेर से हुईं ; और

(ख) इन उड़ानों की निश्चित समय-सारणी के अनुसार उड़ानें के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और वायर विमानों से भी (श्री सुरेश का कुलन कोटित) : (क) वर्ष 1978 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइंस की 91,929 उड़ानों में से 39,507 उड़ानें बेर से/रू की गयीं। एयर इंडिया ने 14,342 वाणी उड़ानों का परिचालन किया, जिनमें से 6027 उड़ानें बेर से हुईं।

(ख) कारपोरेशन की यह निरंतर प्रवृत्ति रही है कि जहाँ उड़ान सुरक्षा के उच्चतम मानकों को सुनिश्चित किया जाय वहाँ बेरियों की भी सुव्यवस्था किया जाए। कारपोरेशन द्वारा स्थिति में सुधार करने और समय पासन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गंभीर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए बेरियों का लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है तथा, जहाँ कोई आवश्यक होता है उपचारी कार्यवाही की जाती है। उदात्त, वर्तमान विमान-बेड़े में और अधिक विमान जोड़ दिये जाने पर स्थिति में काफी सुधार होने की सम्भावना है।

पुराण वायर की जादा

1693. श्री दत्त • दत्त • दत्त :

श्री जयलाल शर्मा :

श्री रामकी लाल कुलन :

क्या वाणिज्य, वाणिज्य, पूँजी और कृषि विभागों से भी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुराण वायर की जादा वाणिज्य, वाणिज्य, पूँजी और कृषि विभागों से भी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो सुपर बाजार को अब तक कुल कितना बाटा हुआ है; और

(घ) इसे चेकवे के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रीमान, सामरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल ) :

(क) और (ब). इस समय सुपर बाजार सीमान्त मुद्रा लाभ कमा रहा है। तथापि, सहकारी वर्ष 1976-77 तक संकलित प्रतिम लेखनियों के अनुसार 78 लाख रुपये की संचित हानि होने का अनुमान है। सही स्थिति का पता इसके लब्धांशों की पूरी सेवा परीक्षा होने के बाद ही लगेगा और यह सेवा परीक्षा इस समय की जा रही है।

(ग) सरकार ने सुपर बाजार की प्रबन्ध समिति को पुनर्गठित किया है और सहकारी प्रबन्ध का प्रबन्ध मंडल इसकी बिक्री बढ़ाने, प्रतिरिक्त कुटकर बिक्री क्षेत्र जोड़ने, इसकी प्रशासन व व्यापार विभाजितियों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने और साथ ही इसके कुल वर्ष जिसमें स्थापना व व्याज सम्बन्धी व्यय भी शामिल है, में कमी करने के लिए कदम उठा रहा है।

#### Trade Mark Agreement with Coca Cola Export Corporation Bottlers

1694. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Mark Agreement with Coca Cola Export Corporation Bottlers had to be approved and/or renewed by Government from time to time; and

(b) when the Trade Mark Agreement was approved last and what is its status now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The agreement between the Coca Cola export Corporation and the bottlers of Coca Cola in India for the use of the former's trade marks, did not require prior approval of the Government of India, but the registration with the Registrar of Trade Marks of these bottlers, as registered users of these trade marks, required

the approval of the Government of India. Such registration was initially allowed for a period of seven years and their application for continuation of the registration as users was kept pending till a final decision was taken regarding compliance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. After the company asked to wind up its operations, the Registrar of Trade Marks was informed on 18th August, 1978 of the Government's proposal to refuse the application for continuing registration as users of these trade marks. As required under the provisions of Section 49 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1958, notice was issued by the Registrar to the applicants who asked for a hearing. The hearing was held on 8th December 1978 and a final decision was taken that they should not use the trade mark beyond the date of hearing i.e. 8th December, 1978.

#### Average Capital Central Assistance to States

1695. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASRTIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average per capita Central assistance to each State during the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth plan;

(b) what is the average per capita Central loan to each State during the Fourth and Fifth plan;

(c) the names of States which have expressed their inability to amortise in the Central loan and the amount of loans outstanding against such States at the end of 1977-78 and likely to be by the end of 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) A statement (Statement I) giving the information in respect of Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan is laid on the Table of the House. Statewise allocations of Central assistance for the Sixth Plan have not been finalised so far.

(b) A statement (Statement II) giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have not received any communication from any State Government expressing inability to amortise Central loans.

#### Statement I

(Unstarred Question No. 1695 by Shri Baldev Singh, Jaisrotia in Lok Sabha on 2-3-79)

@Average per capita Central assistance to States during the Fourth and the Fifth plans.

(In Rupees)

Name of the State	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	Fifth Plan (1974-78)
1. Andhra Pradesh	53	80
2. Assam . . .	119	152
3. Bihar . . .	58	73
4. Gujarat . . .	58	94
5. Haryana . . .	78	114
6. Himachal Pradesh*	184	340
7. Jammu and Kashmir.	300	794
8. Karnataka . .	57	80
9. Kerala . . .	80	94
10. Madhya Pradesh	61	74
11. Maharashtra .	47	56
12. Manipur* . .	133	464
13. Meghalaya*	301	515
14. Nagaland . .	649	1047
15. Orissa . . .	71	114
16. Punjab . . .	72	104
17. Rajasthan . .	83	105
18. Sikkim* . . .	..	1493
19. Tamil Nadu . .	48	83
20. Tripura* . . .	100	275
21. Uttar Pradesh .	58	91
22. West Bengal . .	46	57

NOTE : Figures for these States (\*) are only for the periods for which they have been States.

@Includes assistance for hill and tribal areas and externally aided projects. For calculation of per capita figures, 1971 census data have been used.

#### Statement II

(Unstarred Question No. 1695 by Shri Baldev Singh, Jaisrotia in Lok Sabha on 2-3-1979).

@Average per capita Central loan to States during the Fourth and the Fifth Plans.

(In rupees)

Name of the State	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	*Fifth Plan (1974-78)
1. Andhra Pradesh.	37	57
2. Assam . . .	70	87
3. Bihar . . .	40	49
4. Gujarat . . .	41	57
5. Haryana . . .	53	80
6. Himachal Pradesh	128	34
7. Jammu & Kashmir	202	539
8. Karnataka . .	40	53
9. Kerala . . .	56	65
10. Madhya Pradesh	43	47
11. Maharashtra .	33	38
12. Manipur . . .	112	43
13. Meghalaya . .	31	51
14. Nagaland . .	65	105
15. Orissa . . .	50	75
16. Punjab . . .	50	73
17. Rajasthan . .	58	72
18. Sikkim . . .	—	150
19. Tamil Nadu . .	33	57
20. Tripura . . .	88	27
21. Uttar Pradesh .	40	59
22. West Bengal . .	34	39

@For calculation of per capita figures, 1971 census data have been used.

\*The figures for Fifth Plan do not include assistance for N.E.C. schemes as its State-wise break up is not available.

**Construction of Building for Tea Research Centre in Darjeeling**

1696. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of building for the Tea Research Centre in the District of Darjeeling has been unusually delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to start the centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI K. K. GOYAL): (a) and (b). There has been some delay in completion of the building because the progress of construction was hampered by long spells of rainy days at the site and shortage of cement. The need for making some additions and alterations to the original design of the building also caused some delay.

(c) The Centre is already engaged in various types of field trials in the farm attached to it. Work in the laboratory is expected to start by the middle of 1979.

**Improvement of Bhubaneswar Aerodrome for Boeing Landing**

1697. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in improving the conditions of Bhubaneswar aerodrome for the Boeing landing; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The main runway at Bhubaneswar is being resurfaced to improve its riding

quality to make it suitable for limited Boeing 737 operations. The resurfacing is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1979. Moreover, an estimate for Rs. 15 lakhs has been sanctioned for additions and alterations to the terminal building to improve the passenger handling facilities. This work also will commence shortly.

**Enquiry into Skyjacking of Aircraft at Varanasi in December, 1978**

1698. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the enquiry into the Skyjacking of the Boeing Aircraft at Varanasi in December last have been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result and follow up action?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Crime Branch of the Uttar Pradesh C.I.D. has completed the investigations of the case. The accused were charge-sheeted on 17.2.1979 under the relevant sections of the Indian Penal code. The case has been sent to the Court for trial. The accused are still in jail.

**बैंक ग्राहकों की किस्तों को जमा करना**

1699. श्री बन्ना राम साहू : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कुछ ऐसे नियम हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत बैंक ग्राहकों की किस्तों को देन तारीखों से पहले बैंकों में जमा नहीं कराया जा सकता ;



(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश का भूमि विकास बैंक, टैक्टर नल कूप आदि के ऋणों की किस्तों को किसानों से मई अथवा जून में स्वीकार नहीं करता क्योंकि उनकी देय तारीखें अक्तूबर अथवा नवम्बर में पड़ती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार किसानों की इस कठिनाई की दूर करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को अनुदेश जारी करेगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल):

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश भूमि विकास बैंक (दी उत्तरप्रदेश लैण्ड डेवलपमेंट बैंक) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए दी जाने वाली अग्रिम किस्तों को निर्धारित तिथियों के अलावा भी, किसी भी समय स्वीकार करता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

काले धन के प्रचालन को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही

1700. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हाल की बैंक हड़ताल की अवधि के दौरान काले धन का परिचालन पुनः प्रारम्भ हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिचालन को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) से (ग) सरकार के पास इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि हाल के महीनों में काले धन का चलन बढ़ गया है। फिर भी, काले धन के विरुद्ध अभियान बराबर चल रहा है। का नून तथा कर प्रशासन तंत्र दोनों को हाल के महीनों में सुदृढ़ बनाया गया है ताकि काले धन का पता लगाया जा सके और कर अर्थवर्चकों को दण्डित किया जा सके।

National Savings Scheme in Delhi

1701. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Savings Scheme in Delhi is not working properly and has shown

decline in its efforts to increase the savings by the people;

(b) the yearly break-up of three years savings;

(c) is it also a fact that the decline is due to lack of early settlement of commission claims of agents appointed for the purpose; and

(d) what concrete steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA): (a) No, Sir;

(b)

Year		Small Savings Collections	
		Gross	Net*
1976-77	. .	56.84	19.02
1977-78	. .	76.05	26.26
1978-79	(upto Dec. '78)	69.39	2.40

\*Gross deposits minus withdrawals/cashments.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

जनता सरकार द्वारा हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण

1702. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राज्यवार उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ हवाई अड्डे हैं तथा उनके नाम तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के कार्य काल में जनता सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये नये हवाई अड्डे राज्यवार कहाँ कहाँ हैं तथा उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) चार अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्र भारत अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन का प्राधिकरण के नियंत्रण में हैं तथा 85 विमानक्षेत्र नागर विमान विभाग के नियंत्रण में। इन विमानक्षेत्रों की एक राज्यवार सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या (LT-4012/79)

(ब) नगर विमानन विभाग में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान किसी नये विमानक्षेत्र का निर्माण नहीं किया है। तथापि, कुछ विमान क्षेत्रों को बड़े तथा विमानकाय विमानों के परिवहन के लिए उपयुक्त बनाने के लिए उन पर विकास कार्य प्रारम्भ किए जा चुके हैं। 1977-78 के दौरान 7.33 करोड़ रुपए की राशि व्यय की गयी जबकि 1978-79 के बजट में ऐसे निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए 16.59 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

**Punjab Government request for International Airport at Amritsar**

1703. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct an international airport at Amritsar is under active consideration of Government;

(b) whether a request in this regard has been received from the Punjab Government; and

(c) is it a fact that the amount of traffic justifies construction of an international airport at Amritsar for the convenience of people of northern India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Some international air services to Kabul are being operated from Amritsar Aerodrome by Indian Airlines. The Government of Punjab have requested that some of Air-India's flights to London should be diverted through Amritsar. The feasibility of operating a few of Air-India's services from and to Amritsar as also the development of the aerodrome for such services is under examination.

**Smuggled Goods**

1704. SHRI M. KALYANSUNDARAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raids conducted for smuggled goods and confiscated

in different places during the last three months; and

(b) number of persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Between November, 1978 and January, 1979, 4510 searches were carried out in different parts of the country. As a result of these searches, goods of a total value of about Rs. 1.55 crores, which were believed to be smuggled, were seized.

(b) During the same period, 345 persons were placed under arrest in connection with smuggling offences.

**Increase of National and International Tourist Traffic in Jammu and Kashmir**

1705. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that tourist traffic in Jammu and Kashmir both national and international, registered an increase during the last year;

(b) if so, the extent of increase during last year over the previous two years; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof and the steps being taken to promote tourism in the State?

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

(b) A statement indicating the number of domestic and international tourists who visited the State of Jammu & Kashmir during 1976, 1977 and 1978 alongwith percentage increase over the last two years as obtained from the State Government is enclosed (Annexure-I).

(c) Does not arise.

## Statement

Domestic and International Tourist Traffic to Jammu & Kashmir during 1976 to 1978.

	1976	1977	% increase in 1977 over 1976	1978	% increase in 1978 over 1977
1. Kashmir Valley :					
(i) Domestic Tourists.	286,412	387,817	35.4	443,342	14.3
(ii) International Tourists.	38,078	54,223	42.4	59,323	9.4
TOTAL	324,490	442,040	36.2	502,665	18.7
2. Tourist-cum-Pilgrims to Shri Vaish- nodevi ji	703,429	815,517	15.9	881,812	8.1

**Approach made by States to amend  
Recommendations of Seventh Finance  
Commission**

1706. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have approached the Central Government to amend the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission to help accelerate to pace of development of poor and backward States like Orissa; and

(b) whether Government would like to take initiative in respect of these States to enable to catch up with other 'advanced' States within a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The approach of the Seventh Finance Commission has been to ensure that their fiscal transfer scheme leaves as many of the States as possible with surpluses on revenue account which could be ploughed back for fresh development. Thus, the

scheme of devaluation of Central taxes recommended by the Commission leaves, for the five years 1979-84, an estimated surplus of Rs. 13,582 crores with 14 States. For the remaining 8 States, including Orissa, the Commission has recommended payment of grant-in-aid, under Article 275 of the Constitution to fill the gap between non-plan expenditure and receipts on revenue account including their share of central taxes and duties.

2. The Finance Commission is a statutory body and the Union Government have accepted their main recommendations. While taking decisions on the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the Government have taken note of the inter se distribution of resources resulting from the Commission's recommendations. Having regard to the fact that some of the States may not be as favourably placed as others vis-a-vis their developmental requirements, particularly in so far as the minimum needs programme is concerned, Government have decided that modalities will be worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission to see that the States with relatively weak financial resources base are enabled to implement adequately revised minimum needs programme.

**Security Arrangements at Airports**

1707. **SHRI BASANT SINGH KHALSA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether security arrangements at all the airports in the country have been tightened recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Airport/Aerodrom authorities have been instructed to take fool-proof measures to:—

(i) rigorously enforce all anti-hijacking and anti-sabotage checks;

(ii) make through arrangements for searching baggage and frisking passengers by responsible officers;

(iii) exercise effective surveillance over potential hijackers and maintain adequate vigilance all round;

(iv) ensure perfect physical security of airport complex; and

(v) alert airport security units and strengthen existing security measures to the extent necessary.

**Suggestion for earmarking part of Excise Duty Income for investment by Industries**

1708. **SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from the industries urging the Ministry to earmark a part of its excise duty income for investment by industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** (a) and (b). A few pre-Budget representations have been received suggesting that to encourage investment and to increase production and employment, a portion of the excise duty should be earmarked for re-investment as interest-free loan for modernisation and rehabilitation as well as expansion of industries which bear a high burden of indirect taxes.

**चुंगी मुल्क**

1709. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुंगी मुल्क समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में 2 अगस्त, 1978 के धतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2405 के उत्तर में यह बताया था कि उन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव था जिनमें चुंगी मुल्क समाप्त नहीं किया गया है और क्या बातचीत हुई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ख) अन्य राज्यों द्वारा चुंगी समाप्त न किए जाने और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा समाप्त किए जाने से उत्पन्न विषमता को दूर करने और एकस्यता लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीसतीश अग्रसहाय (क) और (ख).) : केन्द्रिय सरकार के इस आशय की घोषणा पिछले वर्ष के बजट भाषण में की गई थी कि वे राज्य सरकारों को चुंगीकर लगाती हैं इसे हटाने के लिए उपयुक्त विधान पेश करें। सभी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को, चुंगीकर समाप्त करने तथा राजस्व के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों के पता लगाने की आवश्यकता के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए लिखा गया था। चुंगीकर समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने तथा वैकल्पिक स्थापना करने के बारे में किसी समझौते पर पहुँचने के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से विचारविमर्श किया गया था। इस विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर इस मामले पर योजना आयोग तथा सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों से परामर्श करके घाटे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

### Purchases of Ancillaries by Public Sector Undertakings

1710. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a policy directing all Central Government Public Sector undertakings to meet their requirements of ancillaries manufactured within that State by the Small Scale and Ancillary Units;

(b) whether Government have seen that this policy is effectively followed by the Public Sector Undertakings established in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether complaints have been received that (i) BHEL, (ii) Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., (iii) Vehicle Factory and (iv) Bhilai Steel Plant, in Madhya Pradesh are not fulfilling their purchases from the Small Scale Units and ancillaries; and

(d) if not, steps taken to fulfil the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Detailed instructions have been issued to all Central Government Public Sector Undertakings to develop and encourage ancillary and small-scale units. These policy guidelines, issued to all Central Government Public Undertakings, including the enterprises located in Madhya Pradesh, emphasize the need to prefer the products of local ancillary units to those of the developed units outside the region.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The enterprises like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, Bhopal, Bhilai Steel Plant, Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Korba, are some of one leading enterprises in so far as making purchases from ancillary/

small-scale units is concerned. The purchases made during 1977-78 are:—

	Purchases (Rs. in lakhs)
BHEL, Bhopal.	313.36
Bhilai Steel Plant,	229.28
Bharat Aluminium Co Ltd., Korba	11.77

The Defence and Ancillaries Association, Jabalpur had represented to the Government regarding the problems faced by them on account of pricing policy followed by the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur. It is, however, noteworthy that the value of purchases made by Jabalpur Vehicle Factory from ancillaries & SSI units have gone up from Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the year 1973-74 to Rs. 110.05 lakhs in the year 1977-78. With a view to sorting out the problems of the local ancillary and SSI units, Government has constituted an Ancillary Development Committee.

### Purchase of Jute by Cooperatives from Growers

1711. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperatives in the country who are purchasing jute direct from the growers;

(b) whether these cooperatives are strong enough to lend adequate support to the Jute Corporation of India;

(c) what was the percentage of jute procurement by the Jute Corporation of India through the cooperatives since its inception; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen these cooperatives?

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

(a) Cooperatives purchasing jute directly from the growers numbered 61 in 1977-78.

(b) While these cooperatives are good enough for the purpose in major jute growing States, in others, they lack requisite capacity to fully support the Jute Corporation of India in the context of its present level of operations.

(c)

Year	Percentage of jute procurement by the JCI through co-operatives since its inception
1972-73 . .	33.5
1973-74 . .	30.6
1974-75 . .	32.2
1975-76 . .	36.3
1976-77 . .	29.4
1977-78 . .	24.2
1978-79 . . (upto 13-2-1979)	24.1

(d) The measures taken to strengthen these cooperatives include assistance provided by the National Co-operative Development Corporation of the order of Rs. 203 lakhs to concerned State Governments for strengthening share capital base of the marketing cooperatives engaged in the procurement of jute, Rs. 95.96 lakhs for setting up of 159 jute baling centres and assistance to 9 cooperatives for acquisition of jute grading equipments. Training programmes for the personnel of jute marketing cooperatives are

also arranged by the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

**Giving of further loans by Financial Institutions to Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.**

1712. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are charges of serious scandles and gross mismanagement prevailing in Synthetics & Chemicals Limited;

(b) if so, whether Government will permit financial institutions to give further loans to this company; and

(c) if so, whether Government are keeping a watch over the affairs of Synthetics & Chemicals Limited to ensure that the interests of financial institutions and minority shareholders are safeguarded?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) to (c). Some allegations have been received in regard to the working of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited. The Department of Company Affairs have reported that they have already ordered a formal investigation into the affairs of the company which will also cover these allegations. All-India term-lending institutions have reported that there is no loan application from the company pending with them. The institutions already have nominee directors on the Board of the Company to watch over its affairs. These nominee directors apart from looking after the interest of the nominating institutions, continue to take active interest in the working of the company so as to ensure that its operations are conducted on healthy lines and the management does not indulge in any practices which might be prejudicial to the interests of the company and the financial institutions.

**M.P.E's approach to U.G.C. to encourage Business Management and Accounting Courses in Colleges**

**1713. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises have approached the University Grants Commission to encourage Business Management and Accounting Courses in colleges and Institutes located in commercial/industrial cities in India; and

(b) if not, whether it intends to encourage on its own opening of such classes in order to tide over the shortage trained managerial personnel in public sector undertakings?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration. In order to meet the requirements of management personnel, in-house training institutions have been set up in some of the public enterprises; Management Trainee Schemes have been formulated and campus recruitment is being resorted to some extent.

**Decision of L.I.C. and G.I.C. to enter Insurance Business in Kenya**

**1714. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India have decided to enter insurance business in Kenya;

(b) what are the details of this arrangement; and

(c) the reasons which prompted the two corporations for doing so?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In September, 1978, Government of Kenya initiated action to the effect that the foreign insurance companies operating in Kenya through branch offices should, if they wanted to continue to transact new insurance business there beyond 31st December, 1978, form a local company with local participation, which was reported at that time to be to the extent of 40 per cent. After careful consideration, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India together with its four subsidiaries (some of them were already transacting insurance business in Kenya) have been allowed to form a local company in Kenya. The total equity capital of K sh. 10 Millions of the above joint venture would be subscribed as under:—

L.I.C.	10 per cent
G.I.C. and its subsidiaries (9 per cent each)	45 per cent
Kenyan Citizens/Cos.	45 per cent

The local company, which has since been formed, would also take over the existing business of the L.I.C. and of the G.I.C.'s subsidiaries which were operating there.

Out of the total of 10 Directors on the Board of the above company, 5 are to be nominees of the L.I.C. and the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries, while the other 5 Directors would represent African interests.

The L.I.C. and G.I.C. and its subsidiaries would be entering into agreement with the local company for management and transfer of business.

**Notified Shops in Metropolitan Cities  
Dealing in Foreign Goods**

1715. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1794 on the 1st December, 1978 regarding notified shops dealing in foreign goods and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the notified shops in the Metropolitan cities dealing in foreign goods charged heavy prices of such goods;

(b) whether the prices of foreign goods are fixed by the Customs Department;

(c) whether it is a fact that these notified shops deal in such foreign goods which are not dealt with even by the Customs Department;

(d) if so, what are the details of the goods which are being dealt with by these notified shops; and

(e) the names of notified shops with their addresses in each Metropolitan city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Reports received by Government do not provide any such indication.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The notified shops deal in such foreign goods as are notified under section 11-B of the Customs Act, 1962. The notified goods are: watches, synthetic yarn and metallised yarn, synthetic fabrics and sarees, alcoholic liquors, cigarettes, cigars, fountain pens and pencils, Cosmetics, safety razors and blades, playing cards, battery-operated toys, turnstiles, and tape-recorders, electric appliances, namely, shavers, hair dryers, mixers liquidisers, automatic toasters and irons and photographic cameras.

(e) The total number of notified shops in each of the four major metropolitan cities, is as below:—

1. Bombay	2000
2. Calcutta	704
3. Delhi	400
4. Madras	298

However, information regarding the names and addresses of notified shops is not readily available.

**Simla on map of third level Air Services**

1716. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 824 on 24th November, 1978 regarding Simla on air map of India and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of a committee considering Simla a candidate centre for third level air services have since been examined by the Government;

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

(c) by when Simla is proposed to be put in air map of India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Report of the Committee on Third Level Air Services is still under examination of the Government.

**H.P. Government suggestions for  
Janata Hotel, Club, House**

1717. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3675 on the 15th December, 1978 regarding allocation of funds for Himachal Pradesh for Tourism in Sixth Plan and state:

(a) whether the schemes/centres suggested by the Himachal Pradesh



Government; namely (1) Janata Hotel at Simla, (2) Expansion of facilities at Hot Springs at Vashishta, (3) Club House building at Manali (4) Solang Nallah, and (5) Govind Sagar Lake have been finalised with the State Government;

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

(c) by when the work on these schemes will start and complete?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) to (c). The position in respect of these five schemes is as follows:—

(i) **Janata Hotel at Simla.**—The Five Year Plan on Tourism 1978—83 envisages the construction of Janata hotels at the four metropolitan cities of New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, as also at other centres to be determined after a survey, and depending upon the resources available. For the present, there is no proposal to construct a Janata hotel at Simla, nor has the State Government sent any detailed proposal regarding this scheme.

(ii) **Expansion of facilities at Hot Water Springs at Vashishta.**—The expansion of facilities relating to the development of hot water spring at Vashishta can be undertaken only if land is made available for which the State Government has been approached. In the meanwhile a hydrographic survey of the hot water spring at Vashishta has been undertaken to determine the flow and quantum of water for planning additional facilities. An expenditure of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been incurred on this survey. The services of a balneological expert under the United Nations Development programme were also availed of for advising on the development of this hot water spring for tourism purposes. The report of the expert is under examination.

(iii) **Club House Building at Manali.**—An expenditure sanction of Rs. 11.62 lakhs has been issued for the construction of a club house building at Manali. It will be constructed by the State Government and is expected to be completed during 1979-80.

(iv) **Solang Nallah.**—No detailed scheme in respect of the development of facilities at Solang Nallah has yet been received from the State Government.

(v) **Govind Sagar Lake.**—Two motor launches costing Rs. 21.04 lakhs have already been handed over to the Himachal Pradesh Government for organising cruises for tourists on the lake. Similarly, a cafeteria constructed on the lake has also been handed over to the State Government for operation.

#### Restoration of Delhi-Chandigarh. Kulu Flight Service

**1718. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 939 on 24th November, 1978 regarding restoration of Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu Air Service and state:

(a) the progress so far made in the Kulu Air Field for regular operation; and

(b) whether the field will be ready by summer 1979?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) and (b). The work of strengthening of the runway is in progress and is expected to be completed by summer of 1979.

वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की गई है।  
कम न्यून

**1719. श्री बका राम शर्मा:** क्या उप मंत्रालय की तब वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि:

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषदों के द्वारा दिल्ली में विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की गई है।  
वित्त मंत्री के जवाब में यह है: 'जी'

(ब) उन बाबात समितियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विदेशों के अनुसार ऋण वापस धरा नहीं किये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिकारजक साहू) : (क) और (ख) : वित्त मंत्रालय तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में किसी भी हाउसिंग सोसाइटी को ऋण स्वीकृत नहीं किया है। किन्तु सूचना मिली है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने, इस बैंक के अपने कर्मचारियों द्वारा निर्मित सहकारी हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों को 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक 1.61 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण प्रदान किये थे। इन सोसाइटियों द्वारा ऋण की कमावगी में कोई बाकीबारी नहीं है।

#### जूट गॉट संघ द्वारा जूट का निर्यात

1720. श्री बहाराम साहब : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जूट उत्पादकों की सहायता करने की दृष्टि से जूट गॉट संघ ने 2 लाख टन जूट का निर्यात करने की अनुमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) कच्चे पटसन के निर्यात के लिए उचित नीति बाजार में सप्लाई तथा मांग सहित सभी सम्बन्ध बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित की जाती है।

#### फाउन्ड्री उपकरणों का निर्यात

1721. श्री दया राम साहब : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन रो कार्टों के दौरान प्रत्येक देश को कितने मुख्य फाउन्ड्री उपकरणों का निर्यात किया गया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में भारतीय फाउन्ड्री के उपकरणों की मांग दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जी हां। इंडीनिवरी नियति संवर्धन परिषद् विदेशी खरीदारों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये बाजार संभाव्यता और उत्पादन विकास का मूल्यांकन करने की दृष्टि से विदेशों में विभिन्न औद्योगिक मेलों में भाग लेती है और सम्भवतः प्राप्त की जाती है। विदेशी खरीदारों को यह विज्ञान के लिये कि उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये भारतीय इलाईबरों के पास कितनी क्षमता है, परिषद् ने उनके प्रतिनिधियों को भी प्रामाणिक किया है।

#### विवरण

(क) उन प्रमुख देशों की सूची जिन्हें ये मर्चे निर्यात की गई तथा साथ ही उनके बेयर नीचे दिये गए हैं।

(लाख रु० में)

वस्तु/देश	1976-77	1977-78
1. सी आई मेलहोल कवर्स		
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका]	194.85	394.47
कनाडा .	55.22	59.13
सऊदी अरब .	69.84	115.68
जुबैत .	43.15	84.07
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	21.84	27.66
कीनिया .	8.26	14.63
कतार] .	8.81	4.76
सिंगापुर .	8.26	19.48
ओमान .	5.23	0.74
तंजानिया .	1.78	10.67
अन्य .	9.66	44.04
योग .	426.90	775.33

#### 2. सी आई, पाइप तथा फिटिंग्स

इराक .	70.95	9.92
मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य	55.02	62.35
हांगकांग] .	83.29	66.04
कीनिया .	24.61	40.68
जुबैत .	342.88	256.89
लीबिया .	—	43.05
नेपाल .	13.61	52.04
कतार .	30.35	42.14
सऊदी अरब .	228.38	466.41
तंजानिया	6.91	40.72

	1976-77	1977-88
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	457.40	382.44
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	53.60	59.06
हिमाचल	273.20	294.15
बहरीन	7.60	15.57
कनाडा	16.93	16.34
बंगला देश	5.85	18.18
इरान	3.01	26.85
ओमान	24.58	20.94
अन्य	161.17	138.38
योग	1858.49	1959.69

3. सी०आई० स्पन पाइप 1976-77 के सी०आई० पाइप तथा फिटिंग के प्रांकडों में शामिल हैं।

आस्ट्रेलिया	78.39
बर्मा	95.73
कुवैत	7.36
मलेशिया	10.61
नाइजीरिया	15.52
हिमाचल	68.62
बी संका	13.19
तंजानिया	26.72
सिटीय	25.39
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	13.71
सोमालिया	237.97
अन्य	15.53
योग	547.84

#### 4. इंडोनेशिया कास्टिंग

आस्ट्रेलिया	9.63	24.18
कनाडा	10.42	12.07
कोरिया (उत्तरी)	—	19.82
कोरिया (दक्षिणी)	—	16.41
मलेशिया	1.72	5.86
मलेशिया	6.91	4.05

	1976-77	1977-88
सिटीय	6.20	3.49
बंगला देश	9.63	3.28
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	72.60	104.83
यूगोस्लाविया	36.05	16.38
अन्य	23.68	36.08
योग	180.94	250.07

#### 5. स्टील कास्टिंग

कुवैत	11.84	0.54
बी संका	5.89	1.71
स्वीडन	9.07	—
दक्षिणी कोरिया	—	43.33
मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य	—	8.39
आस्ट्रेलिया	3.17	3.50
बंगला देश	—	11.59
तंजानिया	—	4.20
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	7.1	4.05
यूगोस्लाविया	9.90	2.70
अन्य	7.06	41.22
योग	54.02	121.22

#### Boosting of India's Export

1722. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to boost export his Ministry has asked all State Government Trade Corporations to open the Branches in more places in their States recently;

(b) if so, response of the State Governments and Corporations therein; and

(c) progress achieved upto the end of January, 1979?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAG):** (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, efforts are being intensified to achieve a closer coordination between the Centre and the State Governments in our export effort with the full involvement of the State Governments and the various Organisations under them.

#### **Decline in Trade between India and Pakistan**

1724. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late there has been sharp decline in the trade between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAG):** (a) and (b). Indo-Pakistan trade has suffered a setback following Pakistan's decision to revert to State Trading from 6th July, 1978.

#### **Work to rule Agitation by Air Traffic Controller**

1725. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that Air Traffic Controller all over India resorted to work-to-rule agitation from 1st February, 1979 resulting delay in all its flights; and

(b) if so, the reasons therein and its impact on the flights?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) and (b). The Air Traffic Controllers Guild which is an Association not recognised

by Government, resorted to "work to rule" agitation from 1st to 5th February, 1979. As a result the departures/arrivals of some flights were delayed to some extent. The Guild demanded speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Civil Aviation Department Review Committee in regard to creation and upgradation of posts apart from certain other service matters.

#### **Traders Indulged in Export of Bangla Desi Cotton under garb of absorbent Cotton**

1726. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that some of the traders indulged in export of Bangla Desi Cotton under the garb of absorbent cotton, thus circumventing the export policy and the cash subsidy; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to punish the guilty and stop the recurrence of such grave irregularity?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAG):** (a) and (b). No specific proof has been received in the recent past in this regard. However, precautionary measures have been initiated to prevent such occurrence.

#### **बोरबन्दर टी नॉन्स एसोसिएशन, बोरबन्दर से प्राप्त ज्ञापन**

1727. श्री कम सिंह भाई कडे : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोरबन्दर टी नॉन्स एसोसिएशन, बोरबन्दर ने 23 मई 1978 को "डेन्स-रेशन थाफ टी रजिस्ट्रेशन एंड स्टॉक आर्डर" के अन्तर्गत छोटे बाग व्यापारियों के लिये साप्ताहिक प्रक्रिया, कन्वार् की निष्पी आदि सम्बन्धी नियमों में संशोधन करने के लिये एक ज्ञापन जमा करा;

(ब) यदि हां, तो आपन का साराख क्या है;  
घोर

(घ) घोरबन्धर मर्चेंट्स एसोसियेशन की मांग पर सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है प्रचवा करने का विचार है तथा कब तक और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार मोहल) (क) और (ख). सरकार को घोरबन्धर टी मर्चेंट्स एसोसियेशन से कोई आपन नहीं मिला है। हां, इस बारे में कुछ सम्बन्ध पाटियों व एसोसियेशनों से कुछ सम्भाव्यता प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने 13-12-1978 से साथ व्यापारियों का पंजीकरण व स्टॉकों की घोषणा) आदेश, 1978 को विद्यमान कर दिया।

बिना दुनी रई की बायबा बाजारी

1728. श्री जर्न सिंह गार्ड पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सोराष्ट्र क्षेत्र की सुरेन्द्र नगर काटन बायब एण्ड बायल सीड्स एसोसियेशन लिमिटेड, सुरेन्द्रनगर ने मंत्रालय को 3 अगस्त, 1978 को एक पत्र लिख कर बिना दुनी रई की बायबा बाजारी करने की अनुमति मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पत्र का ब्याख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त एसोसियेशन को इस बीच अनुमति दे दी गई है; यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है; और उसे अनुमति कब तक दे दी जायेगी और यह किस प्रकार दी जायेगी;

(घ) क्या सुरेन्द्र नगर जिले के किसानों ने भी बिना दुनी रई की बायबा बाजारी की अनुमति मांगी है और यदि हां, तो उन्होंने अपनी मांग के समर्थन में क्या सबूतों दी हैं; और

(ङ) क्या उनकी मांग को पूरा किया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार मोहल) : (क) जी हां

(ख) से (ङ). इन सम्भाव्यता में कपास के भावी सीबा व्यापार के लिए अनुमति मांगी गई है, क्योंकि सुरेन्द्र नगर जिले में रई बाजार में डेर के चतुर्मुखी है और जिस कारण इसका उपति मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। रई और कपास के भावी सीबा व्यापार की अनुमति देने का समूचा प्रयत्न सरकार के विचारधीन है।

3000 टन बायबली बायब का निर्यात

1729. श्री जर्न सिंह गार्ड पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केवल 3000 टन बायबली बायब के निर्यात के करार के विनियमों में उनके मंत्रालय को जैसी घोषणा लिमिटेड, जोस्टेड (विट्रेन) से एक आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आवेदन-पत्र में उल्लिखित अनुमति के अनुसार 2000 टन और 1000 टन बायब के निर्यात के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) इन निर्यात करारों को न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) 3000 टन बायब का निर्यात करने के करार को कब और कैसे क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा।

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) विट्रेन की मिसर्स जैसी (घोषणा) लि० ने 3000 मे० टन बायबली बायब के निर्यात के लिये जून/जुलाई 1977 में राज्य व्यापार नियम के साथ दो संविदाओं पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे।

(ख) 3000 मे० टन की कुल मात्रा में से राज्य व्यापार नियम ने 1127 मे० टन भेज दिया है तथा 1873 मे० टन भेजना शेष है।

(ग) और (घ), राज्य व्यापार नियम ने अनिवार्य बाध्यता खंड का प्रावधान किया क्योंकि वे संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से सप्लाय प्राप्त नहीं कर सके।

भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच व्यापार

1730. श्री मुबराज : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच व्यापार के अगले वर्ष 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या सोवियत रूस द्वारा उर्वरकों तथा सीमेंट की भी सप्लाय की जायेगी और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में;

(ग) क्या अबले में भारत द्वारा खे पृथ्व, पेट्रोल वितरण उपकरण, बायब बायबों, सप्लाय की मशीनों, विद्युत के इंटरों आदि का निर्यात किया जायेगा।

(ङ) क्या सोवियत रूस रूस के रूस तथा अधिक बायबली बायब की सप्लाय करेगा; और

(क) क्या आन्तरिक मांग को पूरा करने के साथ सोवियत रूस भारत को प्राथमिकता देना; यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक दुर्गति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) ऐसी प्राप्ति है कि 1978 की तुलना में 1979 के दौरान सोवियत संघ के साथ भारत के व्यापार में 15-20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

(ख) तथा (ग). भारत तथा सोवियत संघ के बीच हुए व्यापार संलेख में सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत की उर्वरकों तथा सीमेन्ट सहित बहुत सी मर्चों की सप्लाई तथा भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ की स्टेमबुक, पैटोनिमस डिप्लोमैटिक उपकरण, स्टीम मॉटर, छपाई मशीनों आदि सहित बहुत सी मर्चों की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था है।

(घ) व्यापार संलेख में सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत को 1979 में असोसिएट टेल तथा धातुकारी कागज की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था उसी स्तर पर है जैसी कि 1978 में थी।

(ङ) सामान्यतः ऐसी प्राप्ति की जाती है कि सोवियत संघ के व्यापार संलेखों के अन्तर्गत मर्चों की पैकाज करने से पहले अपनी आन्तरिक मांग तथा अन्य बचनवद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखना होगा हालाँकि वे सांकेतिक ही हैं।

### राष्ट्रीय बचत

1731. श्री सुबराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बचत के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या 440 करोड़ रुपये के निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलना में वर्ष 1977 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बचत का 540 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया था; और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1978 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बचत का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसको कहां तक पूरा किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिकार-उल्लाह) : (क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में निम्न अल्प बचत संग्रह (अर्थात् सकल जमा रकमों में से निकासियों/भुनाई गई रकमों को घटा कर) के लिए 3150 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ख) 1977-78 में अल्प बचत संग्रह की रकम 552.64 करोड़ रुपये की बैठती है

जबकि उक्त वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान 440 करोड़ रुपये के ही थे; तथा

(ग) 1978-79 के बजट अनुमानों में अल्प बचत संग्रह की निम्न रकम 460 करोड़ रुपये की धाँकी गई थी। अप्रैल से नवम्बर 1978 तक के आठ वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले आठ महीनों में निम्न संग्रह की वास्तविक रकम 381.95 करोड़ रुपये की बैठती है।

टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पादक शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान

1732. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाव : क्या उच्च प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, (बीड-बार युनिट), चाटर्ड बैंक डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलकत्ता द्वारा गत 3 वर्षों में कितना उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क तथा आयकर का भुगतान किया गया और उसकी और कितना आयकर बाकी है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से अब तक इसमें अल्प-अलग वर्षों में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई, इसमें किस-भागीदार हैं, भागीदारों द्वारा अब तक कितने आयकर का भुगतान किया गया, अन्य किन-किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापारों में वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगी है तथा उनकी और कितना आयकर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिकार-उल्लाह) (क) जहाँ तक मैं टीटागढ़ मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से अल्पक वर्ष सीमा शुल्क की भुगतानी से सम्बन्धित सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सकता, क्योंकि किसी आयातकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा भुगतान किया गए सीमाशुल्क का वर्षवार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। आयकर, अल्पक व्यक्ति की कुछ आय पर लगाया जाता है और इस प्रकार कम्पनी द्वारा अपने वीषवार एकक के सम्बन्ध में ही भुगतान किये गये आयकर की रकम बताना संभव नहीं है। मेसर्स टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड ने विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में आयकर की निम्नलिखित रकमों भुगतान की है—

वित्तीय वर्ष	भुगतान गए आयकर की रकम (लाख रुपये में)
1975-76	518.74
1976-77	9.19
1977-78	106.48

कम्पनी की तरफ आयकर की कोई कसब नहीं है ।

प्रश्न में मांगी गयी अन्य सूचना एकलित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन-मटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और, इस प्रकार उसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 28-7-1882 है और इसमें लगाई गई पूंजी के उपलब्ध ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं:—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (लाख रुपये में)
31-3-1948 से 31-3-1950 तक .	100.91
31-3-1951 .	142.92
31-3-1952 से 31-3-1962 तक .	142.92
31-3-1964 .	310.80
31-3-1965 से 31-3-1967 तक .	310.92
31-3-1968 .	449.08
31-3-1969 से 31-3-1976 तक .	450.94
31-3-1977 .	493.94

कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन तुलन-पत्र समग्र आधार पर तैयार किए जाते हैं, न कि एककों के अनुसार, और फिर, एककों की कोई प्रत्यक्ष से प्रदत्त पूंजी नहीं होती है । इसलिए, मैसर्स टीटागढ़ पेपर लिमिटेड के चौ पर एक के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

अपर इंडिया कोपर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, लखनऊ द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, आयकर और सीमा शुल्क का अनुमान

1733. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या उप प्रश्न जवाब तथा बिना मंती वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अपर इंडिया कोपर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, मस्जिद बाग, लखनऊ में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना उत्पादन-शुल्क आयकर और सीमा-शुल्क का अनुमान किया है तथा कितना अनुमान अभी करना है; और

(ख) इस वर्ष के पिछले वर्ष तक इसमें कितना अलग वर्षों में कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगी है; इसके कितने भागीदार हैं और इसके भागीदारों से अब तक कितना आयकर दिया है और ये कितने कितनी वर्षों और व्यापार में भागीदार हैं तथा उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगी है तथा उन पर कितना आयकर बाकी है तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन्होंने कितना आयकर दिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडारी (जी, मुद्राधिकार-उत्पाद) : : (क) वहां तक अपर इंडिया कोपर पेपर मिल्स लि., मस्जिद बाग, लखनऊ द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष सीमानुल्लेख की भदायगी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, वह प्रस्तुत नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि किसी भी भाषातकता / निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा भदा किये गये सीमानुल्लेख का वर्षवार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है ।

प्रश्न में मांगी गयी अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन-मटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि अपर इंडिया कोपर पेपर मिल्स लि., मस्जिद बाग, लखनऊ एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इस प्रकार, उसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । इस समय विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 28-10-1919 है और उसमें लगाई गई पूंजी के वर्षवार ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार से हैं:—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के लिये तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (रुपये)
30-6-1948 से 30-6-1952 तक .	8,00,000
30-6-1953 .	8,05,750
30-6-1955 से 31-12-1973 तक .	12,00,000

**Development of Srinagar Airport as International Airport**

1734. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Srinagar Airport (in Kashmir) will be developed as an International Airport;

(b) what is the progress on the development, expansion and modernisation programme of Srinagar Airport and when it is expected to be completed;

(c) how many tourists were flown to Srinagar and Kashmir during 1978; and

(d) whether Government to keep to the tourist traffic in 1979 to Kashmir will operate additional flights everyday from March, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a). There are no plans, at present, to develop Srinagar as an International Airport.

(b) The new civil enclave comprising of terminal building, car park, approach road, apron and taxi track, is expected to be completed by the end of 1979.

(c) In all 1,01,631 passengers were flown to Kashmir during 1978 which included over 27000 foreign tourists.

(d). Indian Airlines will provide adequate additional capacity to meet tourist traffic demands.

**Purchase of more Boeing Planes**

1735. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has ordered three more Boeing 747 planes worth more than 150 million US dollars;

(b) whether it is a fact that former Boeing sales agent Mr. K. J. B. Maneckji of Pilman Aircraft Company of Bombay, has been prosecuted by the CBI for secreting away, in foreign banks, large sums of commission money received from the Boeing Company; and

(c) if so, the reasons of again doing business with Boeing Company?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Government has approved the purchase of three B-747 aircraft by Air-India at a total estimated cost of Rs. 158.94 crores. Air-India will also purchase one B-747 aircraft in replacement of the one lost in the accident on 1-1-1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.77 crores.

(b) Though Shri K. J. B. Maneckji of M/s. Pilman Aircraft Company has not been prosecuted by CBI, yet, for secreting away, large sums of money received as commission, in foreign banks, he is likely to be persecuted for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act as soon as the writ petition filed by him in the Bombay High Court challenging the jurisdiction of the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay, for issuing a Letter Rogatory has been disposed of.

(c) Air-India places orders for aircraft directly with the Boeing Company and has no dealing with the agents of the Boeing Company in India. It is only the agents of the Boeing Company in India who are being prosecuted under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. This does not debar Air India or Indian Airlines from dealing directly with the Boeing Company in the United States of America. In any case, Boeing Company have informed Air-India that they had not renewed the term of their Indian Agent beyond November, 1978.



कलकत्ता में कलक कर्मों द्वारा आयकर के भुगतान

1736. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाल : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) (1) रामधु लाल दास प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बिधान सारणी, कलकत्ता-4; (2) राम कुमालय प्राइवेट लि., बिधान सारणी, कलकत्ता-4; (3) न्यू हीटस स्वीट्स, 17-ए, बिधान सारणी, कलकत्ता-4; (4) किम्स, 224-आचार्य प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र रोड (श्याम बाजार) कलकत्ता-4; (5) हीट्स स्वीट्स, 2, सूर्य सेन स्टीट, कलकत्ता-4; (6) श्री सेंट्रल स्वीट्स, 1, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता-1; (7) एल० के० आचार्य एण्ड सन्स, 21, नूरमल मोहिया सेन केसबगम कटरा, कलकत्ता-1; (8) सत्यनारायण स्टोर्स, 290/292 बनना लाल बजाज स्टीट कलकत्ता-7; (9) नूरमल ट्रेनस्टाडलस, नूरमल मोहिया रोड, केसबगम कटरा; और (10) श्याम बाजार, हीट्स 224, आचार्य प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र रोड, कलकत्ता-4 कर्मों में कितने जागीदार हैं और प्रत्येक को आयकर में कितनी पूंजी बचाई तथा इस समय प्रत्येक की कितनी पूंजी बची है;

(ख) इन कर्मों की कुल वित्तीय लगभग 20 से 25 करोड़ है जबकि आयकर आयुक्त को उनकी आयकर विवरणियों में उसे बहुत कम दिखाया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक जागीदार ने आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया और उनमें से प्रत्येक के नाम कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुलिकार कल्याण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, यह एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव बीमा सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मैसर्स राम दुलाल दास प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

1737. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाल : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स राम दुलाल दास प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया और उनके नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कर्म की वार्षिक आय 80 लाख रुपये से एक करोड़ रुपये तक की होती है जबकि आयकर धरणा के उद्देश्य से इसे 10 लाख से 12 लाख रुपये तक दिखाया जाता है;

(ग) उक्त कर्म के आयदातों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कुल कितनी पूंजी लगायी तथा कब लगायी और कर्म बनने के समय कितनी पूंजी लगायी गयी थी तथा इस समय कितनी पूंजी बची है; और

(घ) क्या इस कर्म के स्टोर्स में बड़ी मात्रा में तस्करी का मामला देखा जाता है और यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार है कि तस्करी के बारे में जांच करा कर उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुलिकार कल्याण) : (क) से (घ) : मैसर्स राम दुलाल दास प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में एक कम्पनी के रूप में पंजीकृत है, और उसकी पंजीकरण की तारीख 1-7-1958 है। इस तथ्य इसके आयदातों के होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कम्पनी कार्य-विभाग के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, कम्पनी में लगायी गयी पूंजी के बर्तार और निम्नानुसार है:—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के लिए तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (रुपये)
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1-7-1958 से 13-4-1975 तक .	5,000
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13-4-1976 .	10,000
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कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 (14-4-1975, 14-4-1976 तथा 13-4-1977 को समाप्त होने वाले लेखा-वर्ष) के लिए इस कम्पनी द्वारा भरा किये गये आयकर की रकम निम्नानुसार है:—

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1975-76	24,673
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कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1976-77	14,425
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कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78	कर-निर्धारण विचाराधीन है। 19,200 रु. का अधिम कर भरा गया है।
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इस समय कम्पनी की तरफ आयकर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है। जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (ख) तथा (घ) में उल्लेख किया गया है, वित्तीय विभाग के विचार तस्करी के मामले में जांच के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

**Loan Extended to Harijans and Adivasis by Banks, L.I.C. and other Public Finance Institutions**

1738. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) amount of loan extended to the Harijans and Adivasis of the country by the Banks, L.I.C. and other Finance Institutions since 1975, year-wise, State-wise break up in details; and

(b) the same for Dhanbad district of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The present reporting system does not envisage collection of data separately by banks and financing institutions in respect of loans and advances provided to Harijans and Adivasis. The Life Insurance Corporation mainly channels its investments by way of loans for the benefit of people in general, including Harijans and Adivasis, through various institutions.

सेन्ट्रल स्टूड, नेताजी बुध्वाय रोड, कलकत्ता द्वारा  
आयकर का भुगतान

1739. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सेन्ट्रल स्टूड, नेताजी बुध्वाय रोड, कलकत्ता-1 द्वारा कितनी छनराशि आयकर के रूप में धरा की गई है और उन पर आयकर के रूप में कितनी छनराशि बकाया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त फर्म की वार्षिक बिक्री 80 लाख रु. से एक करोड़ रु. तक होती है और आयकर से बचने के लिए इस बिक्री की 10 लाख से 12 लाख रुपये तक ही दिखाया जाता है;

(ग) उक्त फर्म में कितने भागीदार हैं और फर्म की स्थापना के समय उनमें से प्रत्येक भागीदार ने कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई थी और यह पूंजी किन-किन सारीशों को लगाई गई थी और इस समय उनमें से प्रत्येक भागीदार के पास कितनी पूंजी है; और

(घ) क्या फर्म के गश्दार में भारी मात्रा में तस्करी का माल बेचा जाता है और यदि हां, तो क्या सभी तथ्यों में जांच कराने के बाद उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्ति-कारजुल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और म्यासमन मीट्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(घ) विभाग के पास इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

मैसर्स राम कुब्जालय प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कलकत्ता द्वारा  
आयकर का भुगतान

1740. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मैसर्स राम कुब्जालय प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, विधान सारणी, कलकत्ता-4, (श्याम बजार) द्वारा कितनी राशि का आयकर भरा गया और उनके विरुद्ध अभी तक आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस फर्म की वार्षिक बिक्री 80 लाख रुपये से 1 करोड़ रुपये की है लेकिन आयकर से बचने की दृष्टि से यह बिक्री 10 से 12 लाख रुपये दिखाई जाती है;

( ) इस फर्म के कितने भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक भागीदार द्वारा कुल कितनी पूंजी का निवेश किया गया है और उन्होंने इसका पूंजी निवेश कब किया और इस फर्म की स्थापना के समय कितनी पूंजी का निवेश किया गया और इस समय पूंजी कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या इस फर्म के स्टोर्स में तस्करी की वस्तुएं बड़ी मात्रा में बेची जाती हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पूरे तथ्यों की जांच करने के उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्ति-कारजुल्लाह) : (क) से (घ). मैसर्स राम कुब्जालय प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में एक कम्पनी के रूप में पंजीकृत है और इसके पंजीकरण की सारीश 28-1-1961 है। इस प्रकार इसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना

के अनुसार कम्पनी में लगायी गई पूंजी के वर्षवार और निम्न प्रकार से है:—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए पुनः-पत्र के अनुसार

	(रुपयों में)
14-4-1970 . . .	10,000
13-4-1971 . . .	10,000
13-4-1972 . . .	10,000
13-4-1973 . . .	10,000
14-4-1974 . . .	10,000
14-4-1975 . . .	10,000

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक के लिए कम्पनी द्वारा भरा की गई आयकर की रुकन निम्न प्रकार से है:—

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1975-76 . . .	23,922
कर-निर्धारण-वर्ष 1976-77 . . .	24,421
कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 . . .	11,972

इस समय कम्पनी की और आयकर की कोई रुकमें बकाया नहीं है। जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (घ) में बताया गया है, कम्पनी द्वारा किसी को छियाने अथवा तस्करी के माल को बेचने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

#### झातू और प्याज का उत्पादन

1741. श्री राम बरत कुमरबहाल : क्या बालिम्ब, बाकिम्ब, बाकिम्ब और बाकिम्ब मंत्री यह बतावे की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष झातू और प्याज का कुल कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है और यह वर्ष कितना हुआ था।

(ख) आगामी वर्ष में कितना निर्यात करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या झातू और प्याज के इन उत्पादन को रोकने हुए उनका निर्यात बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

बाकिम्ब, बाकिम्ब और बाकिम्ब मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक कुमार) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान झातू का उत्पादन 90 लाख मेट्रिक टन होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1977-78 के दौरान झातू का उत्पादन 81.5 लाख मेट्रिक टन था। 1976-77 के दौरान प्याज का अनुमानित उत्पादन 21.64 लाख मेट्रिक टन था। 1977-78 के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). झातू के उत्पादन में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 7-2-79 से बिना किसी मात्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध के कुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के आधार पर निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई है। नवम्बर, 1978 से अक्टूबर 1979 की अवधि के दौरान 75,000 मेट्रिक टन की अधिकतम सीमा तक प्याज के निर्यात की भी अनुमति दी गई है। इस अधिकतम सीमा पर पुनर्विचार किया जा सकता है।

#### Excise duty on Agricultural Inputs

1742. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw excise duty and other taxes on agricultural inputs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). As far as the Central Government levies of agricultural inputs are concerned, the Government have decided to effect the following reductions in excise duties on certain agricultural inputs:-

1. Basic excise duty on fertilisers has been reduced to half of the duty hitherto leviable.

2. Basic excise duty on light diesel oil which is largely used in agricultural pumpsets has been reduced to Rs. 75 per Kilolitre at 15° C.

As regards Customs duties, power tillers imported by or on behalf of any Agro-Industries corporation have been completely exempted from basic and auxiliary duties of customs. Imported fertilizers will also be benefited by

reduction in excise duty as the countervailing customs duty will be reduced to the extent of basic excise duty now leviable.

Other agricultural inputs such as insecticides and pesticides, non-power operated agricultural implements, agricultural discs, chaff-cutter knives and power tillers are totally exempt from excise duty. In respect of other taxes such as sales tax etc. the Central Government do not have the power to withdraw or reduce such levies.

**News-item captioned "Coca Cola may Return via Nepal"**

1748. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the report appearing in 'Times of India' that Coca Cola was trying to enter into India through Nepal and state:

(a) whether the Indo-Nepal Trade agreement has a specific list of items which are permitted to be imported;

(b) can Coca Cola beverage or Coca Cola concentrate be imported from Nepal; and

(c) will the Trade Mark Coca Cola be permitted to be used in India under such circumstances taking into account section 28(i) (c) FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The protocol to the Treaty of Trade enumerates the items which may be imported from Nepal and their terms of access. In this connection attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the answer given on the 22nd December, 1978, to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4764.

(b) While the import of Coca Cola concentrate is not contemplated under the Indo-Nepal Treaties of Trade, of Transit and Agreement for Cooperation to Control Unauthorised Trade,

His Majesty's Government of Nepal have recently communicated that, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, the export of Coca Cola to India would be banned.

(c) Does not arise.

### Export of Cotton Yarns

1744. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to permit export of all types of cotton yarns; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) Export of cotton yarn of all types and counts of 6s and above for shipment upto 31-12-79 has been permitted subject to a ceiling of 25 million Kgs. Export contracts are required to be registered by the shippers with the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council.

**भारतीय व्यापार सेवा प्राधिकरण द्वारा पुस्तिकाओं (नोबेलीर) का वितरण**

1745. श्री सुबराज : क्या वाणिज्य, वाणिज्य प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय नव उद्योग सेवा के उद्घाटन समारोह के दिन भारतीय व्यापार सेवा प्राधिकरण ने विशिष्ट नोबेलीरों को पुस्तिकाओं का वितरण किया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येकी संरक्षिका में जिस तरह की हिन्दी का प्रयोग है वह बिल्कुल प्रगतिशील है और मूल भाषा से हट कर है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त अनुवाद की सेवा में सुधार करने के लिए क्या योजना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य, वाणिज्य प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री : (क) जी हाँ ।

(घ) की नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Rejection of Finance Commission Recommendations by the States**

1746. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have rejected the Finance Commission recommendations regarding the allocation of the Central Plan assistance to States; and

(b) if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Finance commission has not made any recommendation regarding the allocation of Central Plan assistance to States. It was not also required to do so.

(b) Does not arise.

**नए कर लगाना जाना**

1747. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उप-अवधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने प्राप्तामी वर्षों में कुछ नए कर लगाने का परामर्श दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका आधार क्या है ?

वित्तमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीसतीस अक्षयलाल):

(क) और (ख): सामान जुटाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग के विचार-संच वर्षीय आयोजना, 1978-83 के प्राप्ति में दिए गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कृपया उपर्युक्त आयोजना के प्राप्ति के तीसरे अन्वय का अवलोकन किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें बीदे तीर पर उन विचारों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है, जिन विचारों में, योजना आयोग के अनुसार करों के और प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष करने के लिए अक्षय र प्राप्ति किए जा सकते हैं।

**विदेशों में व्यापार करने वाले औद्योगिक गृह**

1748. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री वाचस्पति दास :

श्री स्वाभाविक दुर्ग :

क्या वाचस्पति, नागरिक, पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के बहुत से बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा नियमित संस्थाओं विदेशों में व्यापार किया जा रहा है ;

॥ (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें द्वारा गत 2 वर्षों में कितनी आय अर्जित की गई तथा भारत को वह आय किस प्रकार से भेजी गई और कितनी अनुराजि भेजी गई ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ये व्यापार गृह किन-किन देशों में कार्यरत हैं ?

वाचस्पति, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्यों का संकेत भारत के बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा विदेशों में स्थापित किए गए संयुक्त उद्यमों की ओर है। भारत के बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों की कुछ कम्पानियों ने विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना उन संयुक्तियों के अनुसार की है जो उन्हें विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसारण में दी गई हैं।

(ख) पार्टियों द्वारा भेजी गई उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर, इन संयुक्त उद्यमों से भेजे गए धन के रूप में भारत में जो धन प्राप्त हुआ है, उसका स्वीकृत निम्नीकृत प्रकार है ; —

वर्ष	(लाख रु० में)
1975-76	112
1976-77	105
1977-78 के अंतिम वर्षी उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं।	

(ब) भारत के बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों ने जिन देशों में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित किए हैं उनके नाम ये हैं:—

1. मलेशिया
2. इंडोनेशिया
3. मॉरीशस
4. चीन
5. मारोक्को
6. फिलीपीन्स
7. बांग्लादेश
8. सोमालिया
9. संयुक्त अरब अमीरात
10. उगांडा
11. जिम्बावे
12. श्रीलंका
13. १० जर्मनी

#### Economic Growth Rate

1749. SHRI DHARM VIR VASHISTH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overall economic growth rate for the year 1977-78 was around 7.4 per cent, against earlier estimates of 6 per cent only; and

(b) the break-up of production in agriculture, industry and other sectors responsible for this late recovery in estimates with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 'Quick estimates' of national income released recently by the Central Statistical Organisation show that the rate of growth in national income in 1977-78 was 7.4 per cent as against 6 per cent estimated earlier.

A statement giving the sector-wise percentage increase in national income in 1977-78 is attached.

#### Statement

#### Net National Product at Factor Costs

(at 1970-71 prices)

	Percentage increase in 1977-78 over 1976-77
1. Agriculture . . . . .	11.2
2. Forestry & Logging . . . . .	4.7
3. Fishing . . . . .	5.8
4. Mining & Quarrying . . . . .	0.9
Sub-Total : Primary . . . . .	10.7
5. Manufacturing . . . . .	3.6
(a) Registered . . . . .	3.6
(b) Unregistered . . . . .	3.7
6. Construction . . . . .	8.0
7. Electricity, gas and water supply . . . . .	3.7
Sub-Total : Secondary . . . . .	4.7
8. Transport, storage and communication . . . . .	4.2
(a) Railways . . . . .	2.1
(b) Transport by other means and storage . . . . .	5.0
(c) Communication . . . . .	5.5
9. Trade, hotels and restaurants . . . . .	4.9
Sub-Total : Transport, Communication and Trade . . . . .	4.7
10. Banking and insurance . . . . .	11.1
11. Real estate, ownership of dwelling and business services . . . . .	3.6
Sub-Total : Finance and real estate . . . . .	6.9
12. Public administration and defence . . . . .	5.7
13. Other services . . . . .	2.8
Sub-Total : Community and personal services . . . . .	4.4
14. Total : Net national product . . . . .	7.4

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, 'Quick estimates'

## Foreign Investment

1750. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between the World Bank International Centre and the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee for settlement of investment disputes was reached and signed in February, 1979;

(b) if so, whether this will give boost to the foreign investment in the developing countries of Asia and Africa; and

(c) if so, to what extent this will help the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. However, Government of India is not a party to the Agreement.

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

Smuggling of Watches during  
January 1979

1751. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that smuggling of watches has been on an increase during the month of January, 1979;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this increasing trend; and

(c) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The assessment reports reaching the Government do not support the view expressed in Part (a) of the Question; Part (b) does not, therefore, arise.

(c) the problem posed by smuggling, including that of watches, calls for constant close watch; and such steps as are considered necessary to meet the changing situation continue to be taken from time to time. More recently, steps have been taken to augment substantially the supply of watches in the local markets through increased indigenous production and authorised imports.

## तीन स्तरीय विमान सेवा

1752. श्री हरमोचिन्द्र वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और वायवर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार तीन स्तरीय विमान सेवा शारंगन करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक तथा उसे सम्बद्ध किये जाने वाले स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और वायवर विमानन मंत्री (श्री कुसुमा कृष्णा मूर्थी) : (क) और (ख) की हाँ। समिति ने बनी प्राप्ति वाले 50 नये केन्द्रों की प्रचन चरण में विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की सिफारिश की है। रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचारधीन है।

## Payment of Income-tax by R.S.S.

1753. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of "Gurudashina" collected by R.S.S. during the last two financial years; and

(b) how much income-tax has been paid by R.S.S. during the two financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The R.S.S. follows Dewali year as its accounting

period. The amount of Gurudakhshina collected by R.S.S. during the accounting periods relevant to the assessment years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is not known as the returns of income for these two Assessment Years have not yet been filed.

(b) No tax was paid by R.S.S. during the last two financial years.

न्यू सेन्ट्रल स्वीट्स कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रायकर का भुगतान

1754 श्री सुरेश बिष्म : क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्यू सेन्ट्रल स्वीट्स, 127— "9-ए विद्यान सारणी, कलकत्ता-4" ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रायकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया और उसके नाम सभी प्राय-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त फर्म की वार्षिक विधि .80 लाख रुपए से लेकर एक करोड़ रुपए तक होती है जबकि प्राय-कर प्रपञ्चन के उद्देश्य से उसे प्रायकर विवरणियों में केवल 10 लाख रुपए से 12 लाख रुपए तक दिखाया जाता है ;

(ग) उक्त फर्म में कितने मालीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने फर्म में कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया है और कितनी तारीखों को वह पूंजी निवेश किया गया तथा इसके प्रारम्भ में प्रत्येक द्वारा कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया और इस समय कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या इस फर्म के स्टोर्स में तस्करी का सामान बड़ी मात्रा में बेचा जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण राज्यों के बारे में कोई जाँच कराकर उसके निष्पक्ष कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुमति-कारजन्तल): (क) से (ग). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इष्टतम किया जा रहा है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन-सदस्य पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(घ) विभाग के पास इस प्रकार की सूचना नहीं है।

### Purchase of Rapeseed Oil

1755. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rapeseed oil was purchased from the private firms for the use of people in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, from where the rapeseed oil was purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation of India, which is the agency for the purchase of edible oils on central government account, had not purchased rapeseed oil from the private firms in the country for distribution to the consumers. Rapeseed oil is imported by STC from abroad and supplied *inter alia*, to the State Governments for sale to consumers through licensed fair price shops/Public Distribution System.

### Export of certain items of mass consumption

1756. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to export certain items of mass consumption; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Government's consistent policy regarding exports of essential mass consumption



items has been to regulate the exports in the light of the supply, demand and price position and other relevant factors, so as to minimise the social cost of the exports. Accordingly, on the basis of assessment of the relevant factors, exports of different items of mass consumption

have been permitted by Government during the year.

(b) The main items of mass consumption, exports of which have been allowed by Government during 1978-79, and the volume of exports (where available) are as follows:

Items	Volume of exports (provisional)/Permitted Quota of Exports
Onions	75,776 tonnes (upto 31-1-79)
Potatoes	3,640 tonnes (upto 30-12-78)
Raw, Suji and Maida	Permitted quota 50,000 tonnes
HPS Groundnut	Permitted quota 25,000 tonnes, with National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED) as the canalising agency.

आलू के निर्यात के लिए दिये गए लाइसेंस

1757. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र :

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्र :

क्या वाणिज्य नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष आलू का निर्यात करने के लिए किन किन एजेंसियों और व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस दिये गए हैं और उक्त लाइसेंस किन किन देशों को निर्यात करने के लिए दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक कितनी मात्रा में आलू का निर्यात किया गया तथा देश-वार किये गये निर्यात का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क) और (ख) आलू का निर्यात 6-2-1979 तक राष्ट्रीय अति सहकारी विपणन संघ लि० की माफत मार्गीकृत किया गया था। 31-1-79 तक नाफेड (ए उमके

[सहयोगी निर्यातकों] द्वारा संतुल्य स्थान वार निर्यात किये गये आलू की मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

संतुल्य स्थान	नाफेड के हिसाब में (मी० टन) में	सहयोगी निर्यातकों के हिसाब में (मी० टन) में
कोलम्बो	300	—
बहरीन	—	100
दोहा-कतार	—	40
अन्य संतुल्य स्थान	150	125
योग	450	265

**Exemption of Export Goods from Sales Tax and Purchase Tax ..**

1758. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to exempt export goods from sales tax and purchase tax;

(b) whether any State Government has represented against this proposal; and

(c) if so, the names of the States and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) In view of the provisions of Article 286(1) of the Constitution, no law of a State can impose or authorise the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of export of the goods out of the territory of India. The Hon'ble Member has obviously in mind the suggestion that Article 286 of the Constitution may be amended to enable Parliament to declare goods of special importance in export trade and to lay down restrictions and conditions with regard to levy of tax by States on sales or purchases of such goods.

(b) and (c). The above suggestion was opposed by the Government of Kerala at a meeting of Chief Ministers held on 5th January, 1979 at Delhi. It is proposed to examine the suggestion in consultation with all the State Governments. A decision in the matter will be taken after the views of the States are known.

**Alleged Smuggling of Indian Turmeric via Nepal ..**

1759. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain Indian Traders have been smuggling Indian turmeric via Nepal;

(b) if so, whether any such cases have been detected during the last one year and the names of the persons who were found engaged in these malpractices; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop such malpractices and nature of action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Reports received by Government do not indicate involvement of any Indian Trader in smuggling of Indian Turmeric via Nepal. However, the Customs Preventive and Intelligence staff all along the Indo-Nepal border are kept on alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling of turmeric or any other contraband...

**Confiscated Goods**

1760. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details and value of confiscated goods seized by Govern-

ment during the period 1st April, 1977 to 28th February, 1978;

(b) the names of the places where such goods were seized;

(c) the names and number of persons arrested as a result thereof; and

(d) the nature of action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Between 1st April, 1977 and 31st January, 1979, contraband goods of a total value of about Rs. 56.13 crores were seized in different parts of the country, the main places being Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Amritsar and Patna and 3228 persons were arrested for their involvement in smuggling activities. Information relating to names of these persons arrested is not readily available. In each case appropriate action under the law was taken against the goods as well as against the concerned persons.

**Investigation into irregularities committed by Bank of Maharashtra**

1761. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bank of Maharashtra has sold Rs. 15 crores in Government securities to one broker, Ramdass and Company at a dead loss of Rs. 20 lakhs and given a loan of Rs. 3.50 crores to Bhima Sahakari Sakkar Karkhana (Sugar Mill Co.) Sholapur without recovering anything and that a proposal to grant a further loan of Rs. 1.50 crores is being considered;

(b) if so, full details regarding (a) above;

(c) action taken/proposed against those officials involved in shady deals;

(d) whether Government have received complaints against the serious irregularities committed by the Maharashtra Bank; and

(e) if so, details thereof and progress of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). Government have received a complaint making certain allegations against the Bank of Maharashtra, which includes an allegation about securities sold by it through Ramdass and Company. The investigations into this complaint are in progress.

**Deposits of Five Lakhs and Above Made with Post Offices of Haryana**

1762. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses, along with the amount of deposits of 5 lakhs and above made by different persons and companies and others with post offices of Haryana during 1974, 1975 and 1976;

(b) is it a fact that in many cases the deposits are fictitious;

(c) have Government made any inquiry to find out the real owners of the money invested in the post offices;

(d) if not, why not;

(e) will Government now make inquiry of each deposit in each case to find out the real owner with the help of CBI or any other agency;

(f) is Government aware of the fact that a part of this money is owned by some political leaders and has been deposited in benami names;

(g) what specific steps Government have taken or propose to take to find out the truth; and

(h) what is the latest position in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Information is presently available only in respect of deposits made in the post offices of Haryana during 1974. The particulars regarding the deposits of Rs. 5 lakhs and above are given in the list laid on the Table of of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4013/79].

(b) On the basis of the investigations made so far, the following three cases involving deposits of Rs. 145 lakhs have been found where the deposits could not be regarded as belonging to the persons in whose names they were made:—

	Amount of Deposit
	(Rs. in lakhs)
Shri R. P. Singh (the then District Industries Officer at Panipat)	5
Shri N. K. Garg (the then Joint Director of Industries in Haryana Government)	5
Shri Kashmiri Lal (then a student of Delhi University)	135

(c) to (e). Out of the 85 cases given in the enclosed list, enquiries in 38 cases have been completed. In the remaining cases, the enquiries are still under way and action as may be warranted by the results of the enquiries will be taken.

(f) The enquiries made so far do not indicate that the amounts deposited were owned by some political leaders and deposited in benami names.

(g) and (h). Same as in answer to parts (c), (d) and (e) above.

### Meeting of Experts for Boosting Exports

1763. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) the decisions taken at the high level meeting held on 21st January, 1979 under his Chairmanship in which Economists, Industrialists, Marketing Experts, Secretaries of economic Ministries and the Reserve Bank Governor participated for boosting the exports of the country; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The meeting was held for the purposes of having a free and frank discussion, at an informal forum, for obtaining the views of some distinguished experts in business, industry, academic field and Government, on the question of securing export growth on a stable basis.

(b) The discussions at the meeting along with the several similar discussions which the Commerce Ministry continuously holds, at different fora and at different levels, are being borne in mind while taking Government decisions regarding export strategy and export policy from time to time.

### बुद्धा स्थिति को रोकने के उपाय

1764. श्री वसुधा प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या यह प्रस्ताव संघी तथा विस्मयनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 की तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान बुद्धा के प्रसार में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई; और

(ब) उपरोक्त वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप मजदूरी की तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मुम्बों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ खान) : (क) बाह्य राजकोषीय वर्ष में अब तक (वर्षात् 31 मार्च, 1978 से 2 फरवरी, 1979 तक) मुद्रा उपपद्धति में 14.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1977-78 की तदनुसृत प्रवृद्धि में 8.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी।

(ख) मजदूरी स्थिति तथा अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए उपायों का व्यौरा, संसद के सत्र 23 फरवरी, 1979 को प्रस्तुत की गई 1978-79 की वार्षिक समीक्षा में, दिया गया है।

#### Disposal of applications for Credit Facilities in Nationalized Banks

1765. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that R.B.I. have issued a directive that within a 30 day period commercial banks should dispose of applications for credit facilities upto Rs. 1 lakh from Artisans, villages and cottage industries;

(b) if so, what is the other directive issued by the R. B. I. in this regard;

(c) whether the instructions are strictly being followed by the commercial banks; and

(d) how much loan has been sanctioned by these commercial banks after these instructions of R. B. I. were issued?

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

(b) The salient features of the directive issued by Reserve Bank of India on 12th December, 1978 in regard to bank credit to artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries are set out in the attached statement.

(c) The instructions issued by R.B.I. from time to time are being followed by commercial banks.

(d) The instructions have been issued only on 12th December, 1978 and the banks have been advised to furnish to R.B.I. separate data in respect of these categories of borrowers in the proforma supplied to them. The first return relates to the quarter ending March, 1979 and as such, the information will be available only thereafter.

#### Statement

1. Credit upto Rs. 25,000/- to this sub-sector should be sanctioned as a composite term loans for equipment finance and working capital or for both with repayment period of 7 to 10 years or more.

2. Ordinarily, there should be no insistence of margin for this category.

3. Maximum rate of interest of 9½ per cent in backward districts and 11 per cent in other areas will be charged in respect of composite term loan.

4. Term loans to tiny sector will carry an interest rate of 11 per cent. For working capital credit limits between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 1 lakh, banks may charge interest at the rate of 12½ per cent p.a.

5. All proposals upto Rs. 1 lakh should be disposed of within a period of 30 days. Besides, banks have been advised that loan applications upto Rs. 25,000/- should be sanctioned

without reference to any higher authority and necessary administrative machinery should be created so as to ensure adequate delegation of powers in the banking system at the district level itself.

**Large Scale Smuggling due to Easy Custom Clearance Decision**

1766. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to make the custom clearance easy has resulted in a large scale smuggling;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government are still considering to withdraw this order; and

(d) if not, what other steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Reports received by Government do not provide any such indication. However, Customs Preventive and Intelligence staff are on alert to thwart any attempts of smuggling at the airports.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Buffer Stock of Imported Raw and Edible Oils**

1767. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has been asked to build up a

reasonable buffer stock of imported raw and refined edible oil;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for asking the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that edible oil canalisation through the State Trading Corporation has greatly affected the edible oil refining units in the Northern regions;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for the same; and

(e) whether a serious edible oil shortage has been reported in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). State Trading Corporation of India intends to keep inventories of imported edible oils to cover a portion of the requirements of the consumers. These inventories would ensure easy availability of such oils during the lean and festival seasons and also to meet any unforeseen difficulties.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation of India will keep in view, while distributing oil for sale in the market, the refining capacity available in the country.

(e) No, Sir.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तस्करी से बरतव माग

1768. श्री एस. एस. सोमानी : क्या उन्-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 24 मार्च, 1977 के बाद जब तक देश के विभिन्न भागों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तस्करी की रेंगे हाथों गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ज्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उनसे कितनी कीमत का तस्करी का मास बरतव हुआ तथा उसका ज्योरा क्या है ?

विश्व मंगलकर्म में राज्य मंत्री (की तारीख अज्ञात):  
(क) से (घ)। की हूँ, सरकार को किसी रिपोर्टों  
के अनुसार तस्करी में अन्तर्गत होने के कारण 193  
व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उनसे 328  
नाक वपर के कुल मूल्य की प्रतीक वस्तुएं जैसे सोना,  
चड़ियाँ, हीरे आदि पकड़े गये हैं।

### Introduction of Policy Scheme for Children by L.I.C.

1769. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation has introduced a new Policy Scheme to coincide with the International Year of the Child; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this 'Children's Anticipated Policy' and the means through which Government have taken steps to benefit particularly in the rural areas particularly in the State of Rajasthan and Bihar?

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

(b) The main features of the Children's Anticipated Policy are as under:—

(i) A parent, legal guardian or near relative of a child (male or female) aged upto 14 years can take the policy on the life of the child.

(ii) Risk on the child's life will commence at age 18 or 21, as selected by the proponent.

(iii) The policy will automatically vest in the child at the pre-selected age of 18 or 21, as the case may be, when risk will commence on the life of the child. If the child dies before the policy vests in him, all the premiums paid will be refunded.

(iv) At the end of the deferment period (i.e. period upto age 18 or 21

of the child, as the case may be), half the amount of premiums paid during the period will be paid to the child in lump sum.

(v) Policies will be issued for maturity ages of 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 years. The maximum term for which a policy will be issued is 50 years.

(vi) No medical examination would be required where the deferment period is 10 years or more.

(vii) The minimum yearly premium will be Rs. 250/-.

(viii) No loan will be granted under the policy during the deferment period.

(ix) The policy is a with-profit policy. Bonuses will, however, accrue only from the pre-selected vesting date.

The policy, which has been introduced with effect from 1st January, 1979, will be available in the rural as well as urban areas. Since the policy is available even when the head of the family is not insurable on account of advanced age or poor health, it would contribute to the spread of insurance consciousness which is particularly necessary in the rural areas.

### Steps for improving the Health of Tea Gardens

1770. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving the health of tea gardens; and

(b) whether increase in subsidies for replantation or regeneration is contemplated as one of the steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The following develop-

mental Schemes for the tea industry are under implementation:—

(i) Under the *Plantation Finance Scheme* long term loan at the rate of Rs. 20,000/- per hect. for plains gardens and Rs. 25,000/- per hect. for hill gardens is now being granted for carrying out replanting, replacement and/or extension planting with tea.

(ii) *Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme* provides for facilities to acquire tea machineries, equipment vehicles etc. on deferred payment basis over a period of ten years. The maximum limit of loan that can be availed of by tea estate/factory is Rs. 10 lakhs for items of machinery, vehicles etc. and Rs. 5/- lakhs for irrigation equipment.

(iii) *Replantation Subsidy Scheme* provides for a grant of Rs. 4,000/- per hect. for plains gardens and Rs. 5,000/- per hect. for hill gardens for undertaking replanting and replacement planting of uneconomic areas. The same subsidy scheme also provides for a grant of Rs. 3,000/- per hect. for rejuvenation, pruning and infilling and Rs. 4,000/- per hect. for rejuvenation, interplanting and infilling in hill gardens. Besides, a tea company is allowed to treat the entire cost of replanting as revenue expenditure. Development Allowance is also available to the tea industry for replacement and extension planting.

(b) Possible upward revision of the rate of subsidy for replanting and rejuvenation is presently under examination.

**Quantity of Sugar Contracted for export by STC**

1771. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar contracted for export by the State Trading

Corporation during the years 1978 and 1979 and the quantity actually exported so far against these contracts;

(b) the rates and the names of the countries to which the State Trading Corporation will be exporting the sugar;

(c) quantity of sugar contracted by the mills directly for export and the period during which this will be exported; and

(d) the countries and the rates at which the sugar mills are directly exporting the sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The State Trading Corporation had contracted and exported 6.47 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1978. A quantity of 1.92 lakh tonnes has been contracted for exports upto 27th February, 1979 of which a quantity of 5,000 tonnes has been shipped.

(b) The expected realisation of 1.92 lakh tonnes contracted for 1979 would be Rs. 36.22 crores. The countries will include North Korea, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and U.K.

(c) and (d). The sugar factories were required to register their contracts concluded by them with foreign buyers with the STC latest by 28th February, 1979. Till 27th February, 1979 sugar factories had not approached STC for registration.

**Information to Passengers in Changes of Flight Timings**

1772. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that almost all the flights of the Indian Air Lines are running late by hours and that the passengers are not advised of the



changes in the timings of arrival and take off of the flights in spite of the fact that telephone numbers of the passengers are noted at the time of issuing tickets; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken to improve the I. A. C. services to avoid inconveniences to the passengers?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) and (b). The Government is fully aware of the inconvenience caused to passengers due to delay in flights. Because of lack of quick communication facilities at airports except at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, it is difficult to provide information to individual passengers regarding delayed/cancelled flights. It is proposed to instal such facilities at other major aerodromes also for better dissemination of information. Special enquiry counters are also being set up to help the passengers and all out efforts are being made by the Corporation to avoid delay and observe punctuality in the flights. It is not always possible for Indian Airlines to inform the passengers on their own because of various constraints but the number of telephones at the airports have been augmented and effective arrangement have been made to provide prompt and correct information whenever passengers themselves seek such information before leaving for the airport.

#### **Export of Machinery and Agricultural implements**

**1773. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the machinery and other agricultural implements being exported at subsidised rates to boost export thereof; and

(b) what is the percentage of subsidy or cash incentives on the total

cost of each item of machinery and agricultural implements being exported?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) Apart from tractors, other agricultural implements like Power Tillers, Power Sprayers, Disc. Harrows, Ploughs, Spades, Axes etc., are being exported from India at present against which cash compensatory support is allowed.

(b) While tractors and power tillers are eligible for Cash Compensatory Support at 15 per cent f.o.b. value at present, the other items viz. agricultural implements are eligible for assistance at the rate of 20 per cent of f.o.b. value.

**साल किला तथा नई दिल्ली में तीन प्रति भवन में "ज्वनि एवं प्रकाश" कार्यक्रम पर किया गया व्यय**

**1774. श्री सुखदेव सिंह :** क्या पर्यटन और वायर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साल किला (दिल्ली) तथा नई दिल्ली में तीन प्रति भवन में ज्वनि एवं प्रकाश कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया जाता है ;

(ख) इन कार्यक्रमों से कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है और 1977 तथा 1978 में कितने दर्जक इन कार्यक्रमों को देखने आये और उनसे कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कार्यक्रम को अन्य स्थानों पर चलाने का भी है और यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

**पर्यटन और वायर विमानन मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास निषध द्वारा साल किले (दिल्ली) में तथा जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्मॉल एयरपोर्ट (नई दिल्ली) में चलाने का प्रयत्न

अग्नि व प्रकाश कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से, किन्ना तथा चर्च और भाषणों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अग्नि व प्रकाश कार्यक्रम, लाल किन्ना			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	(ला. सं. में)	(सितम्बर, 1978 तक)	(सितम्बर, 1978 तक)
आग	6,24	7,29	5,67
चर्चा	4.55	4.48	4.52
बसों की संख्या	1,68,278	2,18,460	1,57,757

अग्नि व प्रकाश कार्यक्रम, तीन मूर्ति			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	(च. में)	(सितम्बर, 1978 तक)	(सितम्बर, 1978 तक)
आग	25390	16250	14777
चर्चा	95183	71856	85470
बसों की संख्या	26829	8643	12267

(ग) कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

सिने सिनाये कपड़ों के निर्यात में कमी

1775. डा० महावीर सिंह साहू : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक भूमि और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1976-77 की तुलना में 1977-78 में सिने-सिनाये कपड़ों के निर्यात में कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो सिने सिनाये कपड़ों के निर्यात के संबंध में क लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक भूमि और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान सिने-सिनाये परिधानों के निर्यात 238.76 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के थे जबकि 1976-77 के दौरान इनके निर्यातों का मूल्य 262.03 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान निर्यातों में निराश्रित का प्रमुख कारण यह था कि एक उपभोक्ता देश में मांग कम हो गई और कुछ उपभोक्ता देशों में 1977 के दौरान एक अग्रिम प्रतिस्पर्धा लगा दी। यद्यपि वर्ष के दौरा इसके निवारण की गई है। सिने-सिनाये परिधानों के निर्यात की बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने जो उपाय अपनाए

हैं, उनमें से शामिल हैं :—नगर प्रतिपूरक सहायता, निर्यातों पर प्रतिभूति आयातों की व्यवस्था, उत्पाद और बाजार विविधता पर बस, विदेशों में वितरित बस्त्र मेलों में भाग लेना तथा किसी-कहू अध्ययन बसों का प्रवर्धन करना।

हरियों का निर्यात

1776. डा० महावीर सिंह साहू : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक भूमि और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियों का बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में देश के बाहर निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1977-78 में 1976-77 की तुलना में हरियों के निर्यात में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ग) इसके निर्यात में वृद्धि के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक भूमि तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 1976-77 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान हरिय में गठनवाकर बनाये गये ऊनी काशीनी, गलीशों व हरियों के, जिसमें नमदे की शामिल हैं, निर्यातों में 15.55 करोड़ रु. की वृद्धि हुई।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

सरकार द्वारा किये गये महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

- (1) उत्पादन आधार का विस्तार करने के लिए कालीन की सुनाई में प्रशिक्षण का व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है।
- (2) बनावट, डिजाइन व रंग की दृष्टि से क्वालिटी के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाए गये हैं।
- (3) कालीन के निर्यातों के निम्न बर्नात नकद मुआवजा सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- (4) समुचित स्तरों पर प्रतिभूति साहसित देने व मुक्त बाहरी की व्यवस्था की की गई है।
- (5) किसी-कहू-अध्ययन बस आयोजित किये गये हैं और संतुष्टी पत्रों में प्रदर्शितों काय लेने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(6) [क्या सामान्य साइडलैट के अन्दरत कच्ची  
[क्या उन के आवात की सम्पत्ति ही नहीं  
है।

(7) [क्या बस्ती की रंगई, डिजाइनिंग,  
बुनाई, फिनिशिंग व ब्लॉकिंग सुधारने के  
लिए एक कार्गो प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान  
की स्थापना के लिए कदम उठाए गए  
हैं।

**Proposal to make available to Customs  
Authorities Electronic equipment to  
detect concealed Articles**

1777. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI: Will the DEPUTY  
PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER  
OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to make  
available to customs authorities sophisticated electronic equipments which  
can detect concealed articles in passengers baggage advanced closed T.V.s at  
major international airports to keep  
track of the passengers movements; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the  
proposal and what steps have been  
taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b).  
At the major international airports  
at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Mad-  
ras, Electronic fluoroscopic devices  
have been installed and Fris-  
kar devices provided to the Cu-  
stoms staff, for screening the baggage  
and person of the passengers. To keep  
discreet and effective supervision over  
the activities in the Customs baggage  
halls, closed circuit T.V. sets have  
also been installed at Delhi, Bombay  
and Madras Airports.

**Composition of Inquiry Committee on  
Boeing-737 Plane Crash**

1778. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of  
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have  
decided to set up an inquiry to investi-

gate into the causes of accident to the  
Indian Airlines Boeing 737 which  
crashed at Hyderabad on 17th Decem-  
ber, 1978;

(b) if so, what is the composition of  
inquiry committee and what are the  
terms of reference; and

(c) by what time the report will be  
available?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI  
PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a)  
to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided  
to appoint a Court of Inquiry under  
rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 to  
be headed by a sitting Judge of  
Andhra Pradesh High Court. Neces-  
sary action to appoint the Court of  
Inquiry is in hand. The composition  
of the Court and terms of reference  
would be made known when the  
Court is appointed and efforts will  
be made to obtain the report of the  
Court of Inquiry within six months of  
its appointment.

**Construction of Janata Hotels during  
Sixth Plan**

1779. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of  
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of Janata Hotels  
proposed to be constructed during the  
Sixth Plan in the country; and

(b) what would be the cost, capacity  
and location of each?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI  
PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a)  
and (b). The Fifth Plan on Tourism  
1978-83 envisages the construction  
of Yatri Niwas (Janata hotels) with  
1250 beds at the four metropolitan  
cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and  
Madras, and of smaller units at other  
centres to be determined after a sur-  
vey is undertaken, and depending  
upon the availability of resources. The  
construction work has commenced on  
the first Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata

Hotel) at New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. Cost estimates and other details in respect of the projects at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will be worked out as soon as suitable sites are made available.

### Alleged Smuggling of Diamonds

1780. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact (as published in some News Papers) that the West German Vice Consul at Abu Dhabi, Mr. Schwarz Jurgen Heinz was arrested on 27th January, 1979 at Bombay Airport for allegedly smuggling diamonds worth Rs. 10 lakhs into the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the possibilities of regular and huge smuggling activities by some foreign diplomats in India; and

(c) if so, what are the steps the Government have taken or contemplate to stop such smuggling activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Mr. Schwarz Jurgen Heinz on arrival at Bombay Airport, on 25th January, 1979, by Air India flight No. 856 produced, for his clearance, an ordinary passport issued by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Acting on suspicion, the Customs Officers questioned Mr. Heinz whether he was carrying any contraband either in his baggage or on his person, to which he replied in the negative. However, on examination of his attache-case, one diplomatic passport also issued in his name and showing him as Third Secretary/Vice Consul in the Embassy of that country in Abu Dhabi, and certain incriminating documents were found and the same were seized. On search of

his person, 8 packages containing rough and uncut diamonds valued at about Rs. 11.93 lakhs were found concealed inside the shoes worn by him and the same were seized. He was arrested on 27th January, 1979 and produced before the court.

(b) and (c). The Government is aware of the possibility of smuggling activities by some foreign diplomats in India. But the reports received by the Government do not suggest any regular or large-scale smuggling activities by such diplomats. To check attempts at such smuggling, the Customs preventive and intelligence machinery have been kept on alert. Apart from various general anti-smuggling measures, necessary anti-smuggling equipments such as fluoroscopic and Frisker devices, closed circuit T.V. Sets have been provided at the major international airports.

### प्रधिकारियों का सेवाकाल बढ़ाया जाना

1781. श्री सत्यजित चौहान: क्या उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की 58 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने वाले अधिकारियों का सेवा काल बढ़ाने की धन्यमति दे रखी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में नये वित्त मंत्री के क्या विचार हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में 2,000 रुपये से अधिक प्रतिमास वेतन पाये जाने कितने अधिकारियों की सेवा-वधि बढ़ाई गई है और क्या इन मामलों में उनके मंत्रालय की सहाहू की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलदेव कारदस्साह): (क) से (ग) अधिकारियों की 58 वर्ष की आयु से ऊपर सेवा-अवधि से वृद्धि संभूर करने के सम्बन्ध में आदेश गृह मंत्रालय (कानून तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग) द्वारा जारी किए जाते हैं। प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों की प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय क्षमताओं प्रभावोचित करने की सामान्य नीति के अनुसरण में जारी किए गए इन आदेशों के अनुसार विभिन्न प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा, जहाँ की आवश्यक हो, कानून और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग से परामर्श करके, इस सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित मानकों और कार्यविधि के आधार पर सेवा-अवधि में वृद्धि संभूर की जा सकती है। विभिन्न प्रकार के मामलों की छेड़छाड़ अन्य मामलों में सेवा

अवधि संभूर करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है :—

(क) समूह 'ब' के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-अवधि में वृद्धि;

(ख) किसी वैयक्तिक/लक्षणीक पद पर सेवा-अवधि में वृद्धि जहाँ एक बार में ऐसी अवधि एक वर्ष से अधिक हो; और

(ग) ऐसे वैयक्तिक/लक्षणीक पद पर सेवा-अवधि में वृद्धि, जहाँ एक साथ ही ऐसी अवधि दो वर्ष से अधिक हो।

यहाँ वित्त मंत्रालय के केवल उपयुक्त प्रकार के मामलों में ही परामर्श करने की आवश्यकता होती है इस लिए 2000 रु0 प्रतिवर्ष के वार्षिक वेतन वाले ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है जिन्हें प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में सेवा अवधि में वृद्धि संभूर की गई है।

#### Number of Rural Bank Offices

1782. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural bank offices in the country as on 31st December, 1978 together with average rural population they serve; and

(b) the share percentage of agriculture cottage industry and small industry in the total credit in 1975-78 or as up-to-date as available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Available information as at the end of December, 1978 is given below:—

(1) Number of offices of Commercial Banks at:—

(i) Rural Centres	12806
(ii) Semi-urban Centres	7778

20584

(2) Average rural/semi-urban population per bank office: 24900

(b) Latest available data relating to outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to agriculture and

small scale industry (including cottage industries) as on the last Friday of June, 1978 and the share of these advances in the total advances of the banks are set out below:

	Balance outstanding (Rs. crores)	Percentage to total advances (%)
Agriculture	1850.67	11.9
Small Scale Industry	1827.77	11.7

#### Introduction of time scale system of Pay for promotions in Government services

1783. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish time scale system of pay in order to overcome the drawback in the present system of promotions in Government services; and

(b) if so, what is the time fixed for introducing such system and if not, what other steps Government propose to take to remove the faults in the present system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The present pay structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The Commission, while recommending scales of pay for various posts, has taken into account various relevant factors including duties and responsibilities of each post, the difficulty and complexity of the duties to be performed, the degree of supervision exercised and the qualifications prescribed.

At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to alter the existing pay structure. However, with a view to removing stagnation, the Third Pay Commission had recommended the introduction of selection grade in Groups 'C' and 'D' cadres subject to fulfilment of certain criteria. This recommendation was accepted by the Government and necessary guidelines have been issued to all Ministries/Departments.

**Service conditions of Traffic Control Officers of Air India**

1784. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Committee had made recommendations to the Department for improving the service conditions and wage scales of the Traffic Control Officers of Air India;

(b) whether the Air Traffic Control Officers Guild had presented a memorandum to Government to fulfil the above recommendations immediately and has threatened further aggressive and agitational steps to implement the same; and

(c) the decision Government have taken in the above matter and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Tata Committee, appointed to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department, has *inter-alia* recommended creation and upgradation of posts for Air Traffic Control Services of the Civil Aviation Department.

(b) The Air Traffic Controllers Guild, which is not a recognised Association, had presented a memorandum to the Government for speedy

implementation of the recommendations of the Tata Committee apart from certain other service matters. They also gave notice of "Work to rule" from the 1st of February, 1979 which was suspended from 6th February, 1979.

(c) The demands put forth by the Guild are being given due consideration.

**Free Trade and Export Processing Zone for Garments near Santacruz in Bombay**

1785. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exclusive free trade and export processing zone for garments is being planned near Santacruz in Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that the clothing manufacturers association of India has already acquired land from Government of Maharashtra for development of such zone of Garment Manufacturers; and

(c) if so, what is the policy of Government in encouraging such a move to help healthy competition of Indian garments in the EEC and US Markets?

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

(b) and (c). No land has been formally acquired so far, but the Clothing Manufacturers Association has taken up the matter with the Government of Maharashtra. The Clothing Manufacturers Association has been requested to explore the possibility of having the land located adjoining the boundary of the present free trade Zone.

### Remittances from Abroad

1786. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the figures of remittances from abroad during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) what are the reasons for a sharp fall in remittances from abroad during the year 1978; and

(c) whether a reverse trend has set in on remittance from abroad, if so, the reasons and the action contemplated by Government thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The figures of quick estimates of foreign exchange remittances (gross non-export receipts) in respect of calendar years 1976, 1977 and 1978 are as follows :—

Year	(Rupees in crores)
1976 . . . . .	1514.86
1977 . . . . .	1908.34
1978 . . . . .	2218.75

The above figures are gross non-export receipts which include all kinds of receipts, such as, airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, investment income, tourism receipts, etc., besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'inward remittances' namely, (i) family maintenance (ii) savings of non-residents (iii) migrant transfer and (iv) money order receipts.

It would be observed from the above figures that there has been a continuous rise in non-export receipts

during the years 1976 to 1978. There is also a rise in the figures of remittances of foreign exchange (gross non-export receipts) for the month of January, 1978, which are of the order of Rs. 206.50 crores as compared to the figures of Rs. 183.03 crores for the month of January, 1978. It would, therefore, not be correct to say that there has been a sharp fall in the remittances from abroad during the year 1978 and that reverse trend has set in on the remittances from abroad.

### Credit to Small Scale Sector by Commercial Banks

1787. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India have sent a circular to all commercial banks instructing them to channelise credit on an "increasing scale" to the small-scale sector and the village and household industries with a view to bringing about faster development of rural banks; and

(b) if so, what has been the response of the commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLA): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the circular issued by R.B.I. on 12-12-1978 to all commercial banks including regional rural banks for evolving specific measures to expand bank credit to artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries in the tiny sector.

(b) The banks are implementing the instructions of the R.B.I. which is also watching the response and the performance of the banks in this regard through quarterly returns from banks.

### Arrest of Air India Officials in Smuggling Case

1788. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that some Air India Officials were arrested recently in connection with a smuggling case; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the case and what is the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) Ten members of staff of Air-India were involved in alleged smuggling activities during the period 1-1-1978 to 15-2-1979. Out of these one has been removed from the service of the Corporation, eight have been suspended pending administrative and departmental action and disciplinary action against one, who was arrested by Kuwait Police, is under consideration of the Corporation.

बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों को सहायता की संजूरी

1789. श्री राजनारायण : क्या उप प्रमुख मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सरकार ने बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों और लघु उद्योगों को कितनी सहायता की संजूरी दी और उन बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों और लघु उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने उद्योगों में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा बी गैर राशि का उचित उपयोग किया और कितने उद्योगों में इसका दुरुपयोग किया ; और

(ग) सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री कुम्हार-रत्नाह : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना इसकी की जा रही है और मिलते ही तथा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### एरंडी और भलसी में बायदा व्यापार

1790. श्री बर्नीसह नाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई आयल सीड्स एंड आयल एक्सचेंज लिमिटेड, बम्बई न उनको मई, 1978 में एरंडी और भलसी के बायदा व्यापार के बारे में एक लिखित योजना पेश की थी यदि हाँ, तो इसका संक्षिप्त व्योरा क्या है और क्या 15 दिसम्बर, 1978 को एक अन्य आपन भी पेशा गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसका सारांश क्या है ;

(ख) एरंडी और भलसी के बायदा व्यापार बाल करने की संजूरी देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) कब तक यह संजूरी दी जायेगी और वह किस प्रकार दी जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या बम्बई आयल सीड्स एंड आयल एक्सचेंज लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने एरंडी और भलसी में बायदा व्यापार के बारे में लिखित प्रस्ताव तब प्रस्तुत किये थे जब मंत्रालय में संयुक्त सचिव मई, 1978 में बम्बई गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो तत्कालीन व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) ये प्रस्ताव कब और किस प्रकार संजूर किये जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुम्हार रत्नाह) : (क) से (ङ). एरंडी तथा भलसी का बायदा व्यापार करने की अनुमति के लिए बम्बई आयल सीड्स एंड आयल एक्सचेंज लिमिटेड से मई, 1978 और दिसम्बर, 1978 में सम्भाषेदन मिले थे । इन सम्भाषेदनों पर विचार किया गया और निर्णय किया गया कि एरंडी तथा भलसी के बायदा व्यापार को अनुमति न दी जाए, क्योंकि इन तिलहनों के मुख्य में किसी भी बुद्धि से तेलों के मूल्यों में मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो सकती है ।

### Projected Export Drive by China

1791. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied in depth the projected export drive by China with reference to its



incidence on markets where Indian goods have hitherto an assured place; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that India does not lag behind in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Government are keeping a close watch on the projected export drive by China and assessing its implications on India's trade. The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has been asked to carry out a study in the matter.

#### Prices of Silver and Gold

1792. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied in depth the situation caused by the sky rocketing prices of silver and gold;

(b) if so, the extent to which such fabulous rise has been brought about by the activities of shady and speculative operators; and

(c) the steps taken to put a stop to such unsavoury practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The rise in the prices of silver and gold is due mainly to the rise in their international prices, domestic seasonal demand, paucity of stock and partly due to consequential scope for play of speculative forces. The position is kept under watch.

Government have already appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review the gold policy in all its aspects. The Government have

also recently banned the export of silver.

#### Flow of Funds from Financing Agencies

1793. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of the first meeting of the State level Committee to review the working of Lead Bank Scheme held at Bombay on 17th November, 1978 it was observed that despite the branch expansion and formation of District Credit Plans the flow of funds from the financing agencies has been low and not adequate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the remedial measures likely to be taken by the Government improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. In one of the agenda papers for the meeting, the Government of Maharashtra had made such an observation.

(b) The agenda paper identified the constraints as those relating to procedural and operational policies of the commercial banks such as delays in sanctioning of loan applications, involved procedure for obtaining no due certificates and verification of titles and banks' refusal to give fresh loans to defaulting farmers.

(c) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have advised the banks to increase the share of the priority sectors to the level of 33.3 per cent of their aggregate credit by March 1979. The lead banks have been asked to prepare fresh plans for the three years 1980-82 and to dovetail them with the district development plans. The application forms in respect of agricultural loans have been simplified

and lending operations are proposed to be intensified particularly in 2300 blocks selected for intensive rural development. For artisans and craftsmen and tiny industries whose credit requirements do not exceed Rs. 25,000 the banks have been asked to provide finance as a composite term loan with repayment ranging over 7 to 10 years. Several procedural improvements have been effected in the loan sanctioning processes of the banks in so far as they relate to small borrowers.

In the course of the deliberations of the State-level Committee, the banks agreed to speed up the disposal of loan applications and to simplify the procedure for obtaining no due certificates. It was also agreed that the banks would ensure that in genuine cases, small overdues did not hinder loan disbursement for development and productive purposes.

#### Uniform Tariff System

1794. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJA-RY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal for setting up of an All India Classification Tribunal to have uniform tariff system; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) As part of the examination of the report of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee, the proposal for setting up an All India Classification Tribunal for resolving classification disputes relating to Customs and Central Excise Tariffs, is being examined by the Government. A final view on this proposal is yet to be taken.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Statement by the Managing Director of Simon Shirt Co., England Regarding Garment Exports

1795. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of Mr. Sidney Brookman, Managing Director of Simon Shirt for the apprehensions expressed by the Financial Express of 24th January, 1979 under the caption "New guidelines may hit garment exports from India"; and

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

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

(b) Keeping in view the basic objectives of utilisation of textile quotas, long-term development of exports and reasonable unit value realisation, the quota distribution policy for 1979 has been finalised. The various elements of the policy, which have been worked out after consideration of all relevant factors, are quite clear. The policy is already under implementation and actual exports of ready-made garments during the month of January 1979, under the new policy is estimated to be much higher than the figure during the corresponding month of the last year.

News Item captioned "Essential Supply Scheme" Misconceived ..

1796. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported state-

ment of the President of the Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers Association and Published in 'Financial Express' of 23rd January, 1979 under the caption "Essentials supply scheme misconceived"; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme for Production-cum-Distribution of Selected Essential Commodities has been finalised by the Government after a careful consideration of all relevant factors and after very detailed consultations with the State Governments. There is no basis for the apprehensions expressed by the President of the All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association in his statement.

#### Export subsidy during 1978-79.

1979. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

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

(a) the total amount paid as export subsidies during the year 1978-79, item-wise; and

(b) whether these items had no market in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The total amount paid as Cash Compensatory Support during the year 1978-79 (April-December, 78) under different product groups is given in the statement attached. However, figures for the remaining months of 1978-79 item-wise are not yet available.

(b) Almost all export items have a domestic market in India. Notwithstanding this, it is essential to maintain and also diversify our exports. Cash Compensatory Support is provided on selected items with a view to promote exports, after taking into account all relevant considerations, including domestic demand and availability.

#### Statement

Name of the products	Cash Compensatory support (Rs. in crores)
1. Engineering	97.23
2. Chemicals	23.31
3. Plastics products	2.38
4. Sports goods	2.35
5. Processed food-vegetables	10.68
6. Woollen Carpets/Rugs/Druggets	17.48
7. Natural silk made-ups/Garments Rayon Polyester/Synthetic fabrics and Ready-made garments	8.04
8. Handicrafts	9.52
9. Finished leather/leather footwears and Garments	24.97
10. Jute and Jute Carpets Backing	15.21
11. Instant Tea, Tea Bags	7.03
12. Instant Coffee	0.20
13. Fish and fish products	0.54
14. Non-Cellulosic products	0.05
15. Cellulosic products	0.58
16. Coir products	0.55
17. CA Paid on supplies made from domestic tariff Area	0.04
18. Ground Nut Extraction	0.14
19. Iron and Steel	0.01
20. De-oiled Rice Bran	3.02
21. Cotton Textiles, Made-ups and Garments	78.52 (for the period Jan-Dec., 78)

**Demands of Employees of L.I.C.**

1798. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss out of the Life Insurance employees agitation; and

(b) what are their demands and what is the total amount involved to fulfil the employees demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) In Life Insurance Business it is not possible to assess any loss at any particular point of time (an estimate of surplus is made on periodical valuations). As a result of the agitation of Class I officers and Class II Development Officers there has been a drop of Rs. 265 crores (sum proposed) in new business in India during 1st October, 1978 to 31st January, 1979, in comparison to the business sum proposed during the corresponding period of the financial year 1977-78.

(b) Their demands are as follows:

**Class I Officers:**—Revision of grades and allowances and removal of anomaly at common pay ranges between Class III & Class I from 1st April, 1973 and also payment of bonus to Class I on par with Class III from the year 1975-76 onwards.

**Class II Officers:**—Withdrawal of the new scheme of work norms.

**Class III and IV Employees:**—Revision of pay, allowances and other terms and conditions of service.

The demand made by the Unions will involve an additional outlay of Rs. 38 crores per annum.

**Dilution of Equity shares by Multinational Companies**

1799. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multinational companies operating in India are required to dilute their equity shares under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) how many multinational companies operating in India come under the purview of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in regard to dilution of equity shares and how many of them have complied with the provisions of the law in this regard;

(c) what are the remaining multinational companies who have not yet agreed to dilute their equity shares; and

(d) what action is being contemplated against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. In terms of the guidelines laid down for the administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange regulation Act 1973, foreign companies are required to dilute their equity upto 74 per cent or 51 per cent or 40 per cent depending on the nature and character of their activities.

(b), (c) and (d). FERA directives are statutory in nature and companies wishing to continue their activities in the country have to comply with these directives. Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1892 dated 1-12-78 wherein a statement was supplied showing the names of foreign companies to whom directives have been issued to dilute foreign equity, those who have diluted or whose schemes have been approved and those whose schemes are under consideration by Government.

## राष्ट्रीय बाग में वृद्धि

1800. श्री बाबूबाबू बस :

श्री भारत सिंह जीहान :

श्री स्वामनाथ दूबे :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष राष्ट्रीय बाग में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस कारणों से ; और

(ग) मत ही वर्षों की बाग की तुलना में इस में कितनी वृद्धि होगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ खान):

(क) और (ख). मुख्य रूप से कृषि उत्पादन में 2 प्रतिशत तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लगभग 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने के परिणामस्वरूप, बागूबाग में राष्ट्रीय बाग में 3.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के वर्षों को एक साथ लेने पर राष्ट्रीय बाग में लगभग 11 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी।

12 मिन.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AIRCRAFT (SECOND AMENDMENT)  
RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1978, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4061/79].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED, NEW DELHI, FOR 1977-78, EXPORT OF ROASTED AND SALTED CASHEW KERNELS (INSPECTION) AMDT. RULE, 1979 AND ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77 OF TOBACCO BOARD, LAKSHMIPURAM (GUNTUR)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4002/79].

(2) A copy of the Export of Roasted and Salted Cashew Kernels (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 7 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4003/79].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 read with sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

(i) Annual Report of the Tobacco Board Lakshminipuram (Guntur) for the year 1975-76 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tobacco Board, Lakshmipuram (Guntur) for the year 1976-77 together with Audited Accounts.

(4) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Board for the year 1975-76 and 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4004/79].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDIT REPORT OF ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1977-78 AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78 WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL, SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):  
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the National Co-operative Union of India New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4005/79].

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the National Cooperative Union of India New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4006/79].

(8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4007/79].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 together with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4007/79].

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78, together with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4007/79].

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### STATEMENTS

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (English and Hindi versions):

(1) Statement showing replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the Thirty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Production of Polio Virus Vaccine.

(2) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in the Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the Forty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in their Hundred and Eighty-first Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Emergency Agricultural Production Programme.

12.03 hrs.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

क्या तथा संसदीय कार्य संसद में राज्य सभा (की सारंग सभा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी सभा के ये घोषणा करता हूँ कि 5 मार्च, 1979 के सत्र

[श्री सारंग साय]

होने वाले सप्ताह के दौरान इस सदन में सरकारी कार्य निम्न प्रकार होना :-

- (1) आज की कार्य सूची के बीच सरकारी कार्य की किसी मत पर विचार।
- (2) 1979-80 के लिए ग्राम बजट पर सामान्य चर्चा।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao):** May I ask for some clarifications from the hon. Minister, clarifications which, in fact, I had asked last week, and to which, due to the oversight of the chair, he did not have an opportunity to reply?

The first clarification is this. We have been distressed at the condition of the emigrants abroad in England and other countries. The Minister has visited the Gulf countries where this problem of our migrant labourers is very acute I would like to know whether the Minister will make a statement in the House regarding his official visit to study the problem of Indian labourers in the Gulf countries, and whether he will find time also to discuss at length this problem of our migrant labourers abroad in different countries, and the Gulf countries in particular?

Secondly, about the Anti-Defection Bill, the Minister has said that they are committed to it, and that they would consult the Opposition. Now I read that they have altogether dropped the idea of this type of legislation. I would like to know, and the country I am sure would like to know, what the Minister has got to say in this behalf.

Thirdly, there are many sections of our people which do not have the benefit of an Adoption law. It is unfortunate that this law of adoption is based on religious grounds. We must do away with this religious basis and frame a uniform law, particularly as this year is the International Year of the Child.

\*\*Not recorded.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He will consider all the matters I suppose.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** I am entitled to ask clarificatory questions, and the Minister should reply.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** The clarificatory questions should be on the statement that has been made, not on what has not been stated. That is not asking for clarifications.

However, if you so please, I may say that as far as my visit to the Gulf countries is concerned, I am willing to make a statement. Yesterday there was a question, and I answered it.

When the demands of the Ministry of Labour come up before the House, there will be ample opportunity to discuss the subject. But in case some hon. Members feel that some special attention must be devoted to this subject, there are very many ways in which the subject can be raised. It is not a part of the Government business scheduled for the next week.

About the Anti-Defections Bill, I am glad the hon. Member is giving me an opportunity by repeatedly raising this question, to say that the Government has not given up its intention to bring forward a Bill of this kind and, after consultations with the Opposition, such a Bill will be brought forward by the Government.

About the Adoption Bill, he has expressed his opinion on the need to see that such a Bill is brought forward during this year.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Demands for Excess Grants (General).

Shri Satish Agrawal.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice; it will be considered. (Interruptions)\*\*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. Some amount of noise is necessary! Otherwise, it becomes lifeless! But not beyond that.

\* Shri Satish Agarwal.

#### DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1976-77.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1978-79.

12.09 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (1) PURCHASE OF TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT G-222 MANUFACTURED BY AERITALIA

SHRI MALIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise a matter under Rule 377 regarding the purchase of transport aircraft G-222 manufactured by Aeritalia.

Recently there has been a clamour for a transport aircraft to replace our packets. The packet has no doubt seen

its best years, but still has a life of three to four years to run. The reason for this indecent haste to purchase a transport aircraft—an Italian aircraft known as G-222 manufactured by Aeritalia is beyond imagination. When this plane was offered in May, 1978 it was rejected as it was found unsuitable for our conditions by a team of IAF experts who witnessed its performance at the Franborough air show. The main consideration for the rejection was the weight of the plane and its exorbitant price among other reasons. The External Affairs Ministry informed the Italian Embassy that the aircraft was not required when Aeritalia requested permission to demonstrate the plane in India with a view to selling it.

It is amazing to note that the decision of the External Affairs Ministry was immediately reversed and permission was granted to Aeritalia to give a demonstration with a view to purchase. It was decided to buy the G-222 despite protest from senior officers of the IAF. Aircrafts of other countries were ignored without giving them an opportunity of a demonstration or evaluation and an order to purchase one squadron (consisting of 12 aircrafts) was to be placed on Aeritalia. The demonstration of the G-222 might have taken place on Wednesday, 21st instant, at Delhi when a song and dance was made about it.

A pertinent question arises why aircraft of other countries are not evaluated when transport aircraft of other countries are known to be superior and cheaper. Could it be that some interested men fear that an evaluation of independent officers of the IAF will strike down the G-222 in favour of another country? Why cannot people sit on the evaluation committee to ascertain facts? A transport aircraft is not a classified item and there should be no objection to having an impartial body to judge the merits of this issue along with aircraft of other countries. Italian equipment is known to be inferior and more expensive than



[Shri Mallikarjun]

similar equipment supplied by others, especially in the field of avionics. Are we to fritter away the foreign exchange so carefully built up by the previous Government?

The price of one G-222 aircraft with avionics equipment and accessories is being offered at \$ eight million. Aeritalia have been asked to reduce their offer slightly since others have quoted as low as \$ six million. Aeritalia are sticking to their price as the engines are not manufactured by Italy but by General Electric of America. Again a number of parts will be farmed out to parties other than Aeritalia. In the event of hostilities, the U.S. may refuse to supply the engines which will make the aircraft inoperative. We experienced the attitude of the U.S. during the Indo-Pak war which could easily be repeated.

Lastly, I request the Defence Minister to make a statement regarding the purchase of G-222 Aeritalia and whether he is prepared to constitute an impartial judicial body to enquire into it.

(ii) NEED FOR PROPER IDENTIFICATION  
OF BANGLADESH NATIONALS  
COMING TO ASSAM.

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for some time past the issue of infiltrators from Bangladesh has been raised from various platforms in the State. It appears that the Government of Assam has recently given some direction to the officers at lower level to deal with the people of Bangladesh origin. I want to make it emphatically clear that I am not asking for protection to Bangladesh nationals who have crossed over to the Indian territory without valid authorisations. But unfortunately it has come to our notice that the officers at the lower level of the administration are misusing the power and authority granted to them and are unnecessarily harassing the Indian citizens and in many cases deported people who have acquired citizenship of India and have

accepted our country as their motherland. No real effort has been made to ascertain in most of the cases whether the person is a foreigner within the meaning and definition of the Indian Constitution as well as the other laws in force but people of particular areas have been rounded up and taken on some vehicles and then dropped on the border with directions that they cross over to the other side. As a result, a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity has gripped the minority communities.

The Government of Assam should study the problem and analyse it and come forward with a statement giving the statistical data about the increase in population. Without such study it will be unfair for it to state that this increase is only due to the infiltrators from Bangladesh. This can be done only by setting up Law Courts where such cases should be tried to find out whether he is really a Bangladeshi.

Quite a large number of persons who originally migrated decades ago from the then Bengal province to make Assam their home are now *bona fide* Indian citizens living in Assam for generations. Therefore, any attempt to identify new-comers by face or language is bound to lead to profound harassment of Indian Muslims living in Assam.

Such Indian Muslims are in the habit of living in the Char areas which are frequently eroded. They change their homes and place of cultivation due to dire necessity and have to move from place to place. It is such helpless people who are likely to suffer from Police excesses.

After partition of India in 1947, many Hindus from Bangladesh migrated to India and permanently settled in Assam after obtaining India citizenship. Very often police also are deporting them without giving them any opportunity to prove themselves as Indian citizens.

Cachar is a district of the State where there is a considerable number of Muslims and Bengali Hindus. When

er they travel by train they are frequently harassed both at Badarpur and Lumding Railway Stations. These are day-to-day occurrences and this happens only because of misunderstanding and wrong impressions.

While the interest of the country, the State is involved on one hand, rights of the genuine citizens are involved on the other. We stand for secularism i.e. equality irrespective of caste, creed and religion. If this is not properly implemented, the very basis of democracy will be called in question.

In the circumstances, I feel that a legal method of identifying Bangladeshis without causing harassment to bona fide Indian citizens should be adopted, while, at the same time, the national interest of preventing infiltration should be fulfilled.

(iii) REPORTED AGITATION BY THE  
EMPLOYEES OF SHIPPING COR-  
PORATION OF INDIA FOR REDRESSAL  
OF THEIR GRIEVANCES.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir ....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a bit long, please try to cut it down.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I will be brief.

For quite some time past the employees of the Shipping Corporation of India both at Calcutta and Bombay have been forced to launch movement for the redressal of their outstanding legitimate grievances. Although the Shipping Corporation of India through its Board of Directors had recommended payment of bonus at the rate of 20 per cent for the year 1974-75, such payment was withheld during the Emergency. The employees have been demanding the payment of bonus for the said year as decided by the Board of Directors and also for subsequent years. The management has taken up the attitude of total indifference towards the demands of the employees. Various other outstanding issues in-

cluding pending Charter of Demands are not being attempted to be solved by the management even by bilateral discussions with the Employees' Unions. As a result, the employees have no alternative but to agitate peacefully for the redressal of their grievances. Apart from the indifferent attitude, the management of the Shipping Corporation of India have taken recourse to repressive measures. In Bombay they have initiated legal proceedings against the employees for stopping of movements and agitations. In Calcutta on the plea of taking part in demonstrations and on the ground of alleged violation of bipartite agreement of January 1978, the management decided to withhold payment of Rs. 50/- per month per employee which was agreed to be paid under the agreement. The Employees' Union at Calcutta went to court and obtained an order for maintenance of status quo which was served on the management on 30-1-79 but surprisingly the management in furtherance of their anti-labour policy illegally withheld payment of the salary which was due to be paid on 31-1-79 and ultimately under an order of court they have deposited Rs. 50/- per employee with the court and have paid the balance amount to the employees.

The management is threatening to deduct further amounts from the salary of the employees for the month of February, 1979, which will only aggravate the situation. Such anti-labour activities on the part of management have naturally created great resentment amongst the employees generally which is bound to affect the normal functioning of the undertaking. Although an assurance was given in the Lok Sabha by the Labour Minister that trade unions in Public Sector Undertakings would be free to negotiate wages and D.A. revision and that the management will be at liberty to enter into agreements with the Unions which would not be dependent on prior consultations with the Bureau of Public Enterprises or the approval

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

of the Finance Ministry; However, it appears that by a secret circular dated 4th October, 1978 issued by the Additional Secretary and Director-General of Bureau of Public Enterprises, New Delhi, all Public Sector Undertakings have been directed to consult the Bureau of Public Enterprises even for entering into interim agreements and it has been further directed that no agreements should be concluded without consulting the Bureau.

The Government should immediately allow Public Sector Undertakings to enter into discussions and negotiations with the Employees' Unions so that various outstanding issues may be settled at an early date. I also urge the Minister of Shipping and Transport to issue appropriate instructions to the Shipping Corporation of India so that necessary discussions may be initiated at the earliest opportunity to prevent further worsening of the situation and the outstanding dues of the employees may be paid immediately.

(iv) 3 REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF ENVELOPES IN POST OFFICES

डा. राजवी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक प्रतिलिखित लोकनियम के विषय की ओर सभा का ध्यान आकर्षित की अनुमति चाहता हूँ। वह हुआ है कि न केवल देश के दूसरे भागों में बल्कि राजधानी की ओर उस में भी संसद भवन के दोनों बाक-बार बरों में बहुत दिनों से लिफाके नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने संचार मंत्री की भी चीज लिखा था, लेकिन प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था इतनी संवेदनहीन है कि इन छोटी, किन्तु महत्वपूर्ण चीजों पर कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जाता है।

संसद भवन में पिछले 20 दिनों से पोस्ट-ऑफिस में लिफाके नहीं मिल पाते हैं, यदि नाविक मेल राज् की बड़ी हुई जकराओं को पूरा नहीं कर सकता है तो सरकार को इस के बारे में कुछ योजना चाहिये और दूसरी जगह उपचारों का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जहाँ बसाव होता है, वहाँ अप्रत्याशित की मुलाकात की हो जाती है। जगह सरकार जहाँ एक एक ओर बाधा के कारण मिलने का और प्रयत्न कर रही है, वहाँ संचार विभाग की विभिन्नता एवं असुविधा के कारण जनकालिक आलोचनाएँ होती हैं। यह कोई ऐसी समस्या भी नहीं है जिस

के विषय में मैं विवेक के साथ सावधान करना पड़े। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सभा की इस घर में जो प्रगति, की, काम, कार्य ही की इस सभा के विषय में संचार हो, उन की भी इस विषय चाहिये, प्रत्यक्ष विषय में इन बातों के विषय इस सभा के सदन का बहुमुख्य समय हमें प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा।

12.28 hrs.

SPECIAL COURTS BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further clause by clause consideration of the Special Courts Bill. Out of 7 hours allotted for all the stages of the Bill, only 50 minutes are now left for completing the clause by clause consideration and the Third Reading of the Bill.

Yesterday, clause 2 to 6 were taken up and amendments were moved thereto. Today I propose to call upon the Members concerned to move their amendments to the remaining clauses etc. of the Bill. Thereafter, I will give an opportunity to some of the Members who have not spoken yesterday to speak on all the clauses and the amendments moved thereto together. Thereafter, the Home Minister will reply.

Voting on the clauses and the amendments will take place around 2.30 P.M.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. It is not proper .... (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) : We want to speak on all the Clauses and we want to make some contributions. Otherwise there is no meaning if we cannot speak on all amendments and clauses.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : The Home Minister shall have to reply on Clauses.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : On a point of order. If I heard you aright, you said that Members should send chits or some such thing.....

MR. SPEAKER: No. We are asking every member to rise up and move the amendments.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Shall I have to move all the amendments together?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no—one by one you may move in the beginning. When we come to clause by clause, you may do that.

Clause 7—(Pending appeal or revision to be transferred to Supreme Court)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 1,—

for "declaration in respect of any offence"

substitute "coming into force of this Act" (81).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 5,—

after "disposal to" insert—

"the High Court or" (96).

Page 3, line 5,—

add at the end—

"as the case may be" (97).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 4 and 5,—

for "stand transferred for disposal to the Supreme Court"

substitute "be governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure" (108).

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arko-nam): I beg to move:

I beg to move;

Page 3, line 5,—

add at the end—

"after six months from the date of the declaration unless it is disposed of in the mean while" (115).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 1,—

for "If at the date of the declaration"

substitute "Immediately after the coming into operation of this Act if" (119).

Clause 8—(Jurisdiction of Special Courts as to joint trials)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for clause 8, substitute—

"8. A Special Court shall have no jurisdiction to try any person or persons for the commission of an offence except under the provisions of the Code." (43)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 7,—

for "in the offence"

substitute "in such offences" (82).

Page 3, line 7,—

omit "in respect of which a declaration has been made" (83).

Page 3,—

after line 10, insert—

"(2) If the alleged offence or offences are committed within the territory of a State by a person or persons ordinarily resident in that State a Special Court established under section 3 in that State shall have jurisdiction to try such person or persons, charged with such offence or offences, and in other cases Special Court established at such other convenient places shall have jurisdiction to try the same." (84).

**Clause 9—(Procedure and Powers of Special Courts)**

**SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK** (Khajuraho): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 31 insert—

“(5) With a view to achieve the objects of this Act, the Special Court shall decide the cases within a period of three months and in case an appeal is filed in the Supreme Court, that Court shall also keep this time limit in view.” (9)

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I beg to move:

Page 3, line 14,—

for “may” substitute “shall not” (44)

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I beg to move:

Page 3, line 17,—

for “the whole” substitute “all the” (53)

**SHRI B. C. KAMBLE:** I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 11 to 13, substitute

“9. (1) A Special Court shall in the trial of such cases follow, ‘warrant procedure’ prescribed for trial of warrant cases before a Magistrate as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973” (85).

Page 3, line 26,—

for “of Session and shall have all the powers of a Court of Session”

substitute “also having all the powers of a Court of Sessions” (86)

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 19 to 21,—

omit “and any pardon so tendered shall for the purposes of section 308 of the Code be deemed to have been tendered under section 307 thereof” (99).

**Clause 11—(Appeal)**

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I beg to move:

Page 4,—

for clause 11, substitute—

“11. Appeal and revision.—Provisions of the Code shall apply for any appeal or revision from the decision of a Special Court as if from a Court of Sessions.” (100).

**Clause 12—(Power to make Rules)**

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I beg to move:

Page 4, line 17,—

after “for” insert “carrying out” (54).

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM** (Tiruchirapalli): I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 8, insert—

“(2) All such rules shall be placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of their issue or within fifteen days from the commencement of the session of each House of Parliament after the issue of such rules.” (59).

**SHRI B. C. KAMBLE:** I beg to move:

Page 4, line 6,—

for “Supreme Court”

substitute “Union Government” (87)

Page 4, line 8,—

add at the end—

"which shall be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament; and the Supreme Court may by notification in the Official Gazette make such rules as may be deemed necessary for the proper functioning of the Special Courts" (88)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

for clause substitute—

"12. The Central Government may with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act." (127).

Page 4,—

for clause 12, substitute—

"12. The Central Government may in consultation with the Chief Justice of India make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act." (128).

Clause 13 (New)

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 8, insert—

"13. All notifications issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 5 shall be placed on the Table of the two Houses of Parliament within fifteen days of issue of such notifications or declaration, or within fifteen days of the commencement of the session after the issue of the notifications or declaration." (60).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 8, insert—

"13. Every notification made under clause sub-section (1) of section 3, every declaration made under sub-section (1) of section 5, and every rule made under section 12 shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament." (116)

Clause 1. —(Short title and extent)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 14 and 15,—

omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" (52).

Preamble

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 1,—

after "appointed" insert "or to be appointed" (3).

Page 1, line 2,—

after "rendered" insert "or may render" (4).

Page 1, line 3,—

after "held" insert "or may hold" (5).

Page 1, line 5,—

for "during" substitute "from the date of" (6).

Page 1, line 7,

add at the end "onwards" (7).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 3,—

omit "have" (45).

Page 1, line 14,—

for "withdrawn" substitute "curtailed" (46).

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Page 1, line 15,—

for "on the press was placed"

substitute "was imposed on the press" (47).

Page 1, line 15,—

(i) after "placed" insert ";

(ii) omit "and" (48).

Page 1, line 16,—

for "crippled to a large extent" substitute "severely crippled" (49).

Page 1, line 16,—

after "extent" insert ", and the parliamentary democratic system was emasculated;" (50).

Page 2, line 1,—

after "the" insert "efficient" (51).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Page 1, line 7,—

add at the end—

"and in connection with any such offences which may be committed in the future" (55).

Page 1,—

omit lines 11 to 16. (56).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN

(Coimbatore): I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 16, insert,—

"AND WHEREAS the commission of such offences as have been brought to light by the various Commissions appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 as aforesaid may also be committed in future, with or without any proclamation of Emergency;" (61).

Page 1, line 17,—

after "is" insert "always" (62).

Page 2, line 3,—

after "offences" insert "such as" (63).

Page 2, line 3,—

omit "in the recitals" (64).

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for lines 1 to 7, substitute—

"WHEREAS Commissions of inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 have rendered reports disclosing certain facts pertaining to the acts committed by persons who had held high public and political offices in the country and others during the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency declared on 25th June, 1975 under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution of India;" (73).

Page 1, line 9,—

(i) omit "also"

(ii) omit "similar" (74).

Page 1,—

for lines 17 and 18, substitute—

"AND WHEREAS the persons involved in the said offences deserve to be prosecuted;" (76)

Page 1, line 19,—

for "ordinary" substitute "existing" (77)

Page 2, line 5,—

after "additional" insert "and special" (78)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 5 to 7,—

omit "during the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency, dated the 25th June, 1975, issued under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution" (61).

Page 1, lines 9 and 10,—

omit "committed during the period aforesaid" (90)

Page 1,—

omit lines 17 and 18. (92)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 1,

for lines 1 to 18, substitute

"Where *prima facie* evidence exists of offences committed by persons who have held high public or political offices in the country." (109).

Page 1, line 19,—

for "WHEREAS" substitute "WHERE" (110)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 18,—

for "the said" substitute "such" (123).

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 10,—

add at the end—

"and with regard to which no action had been initiated in any court of law so far" (129)

MR. SPEAKER: All these amendments to the Preamble are before the House. At last we have come to the end.

#### Clause 2—(Definitions)

MR. SPEAKER: We came yesterday upto clause 2. Mr. Shankaranand has already spoken on his amendments.

Is there anybody who wants to speak on Clause 2, on the amendments? (Interruptions)

I am now on Clause 2. Nobody is there?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Minister has to reply. I don't know whether he has heard what I spoke yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Which are the amendments which they want me to reply?

MR. SPEAKER: No. 93 and No. 117 to Clause 2. (Interruptions). It is not easy for anybody. There are so many things. Surely he has to reply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Amendments 93 and 117 say this. The first amendment says...

MR. SPEAKER: Omit lines 18 and 19.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Yesterday I moved my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: They are all moved. Whatever you moved yesterday, they stand moved. Whatever you have not moved, they are not shown as moved. I have been very liberal.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Yesterday all the amendments were moved.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He wants me to omit lines 18 and 19.

Those lines read as follows:—

"'declaration', in relation to an offence, means a declaration made under section 5 in respect of such offence."

Now my reply is this. I see no particular justification for omitting these lines.

Then, with regard to amendment No. 117, it says:

"substitute for line 17,—'offence' means any offence involved..."

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is for the sub-clause.

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is amendment No. 117.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Amendment No. 117 says, for line 17, substitute



**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** There is some misunderstanding. This is not for line 17. In view of amendment 93, 117 is moved.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It supplements it. Now that you have opposed 93, we will be putting 93 and 117 together.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The point is this. I said what it meant. Amendment 93 wants to omit those two lines. For that you are substituting. You say: "offence means any offence involved in or disclosed during the inquiry by the Commission of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

I don't see any reason why you should omit the words 'declaration'. In relation to an offence, it means a declaration made under section 5 in respect of such offence.

I don't want these words to be omitted.

If you do that the entire construction of the Bill would be destroyed. 'Declaration', I may say, is an important part of the whole scheme of things.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Lakkappa, do you want to say anything on New Clause 2A?

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** It is a special mechanism almost. You cannot fix up any accused by bringing in or by circumventing legislation. This is a method which is not even known in the ordinary law of the land. There is no doubt that it looks very innocent, but what the real intentions are? We are opposing this Bill on the ground that this is prejudiced with certain political motives and they want to push it through hastily so that they can indict certain person or a group of persons and their motive is ulterior and political vendetta. By this Bill, they want to circumvent even the Criminal Procedure Code. The Prime Minister had stated earlier that the Criminal Procedure Code will be taken

recourse to, but unfortunately, here is a case where a special device has been adopted in order to bring in their net certain people as also innocent people whom they do not like politically or otherwise. This cannot be the object of any legislation based on rule of law. I would, therefore, request that my amendment may be accepted.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** This is not necessary at all. Prosecution will be launched if there is a *prima facie* case; there is no question of anything else.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Who will decide about the *prima facie* case? Will it be a Government agency or a judicial authority?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** It is only when a *prima facie* case has been established by the competent authority that action will be taken. I do not accept this amendment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Clause 3.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Why not voting now?

**MR. SPEAKER:** We said, the voting would be at 2.30 p.m.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The voting cannot be taken once for all the clauses.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will put each clause separately later.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Why not now? It would be relevant only now.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should have raised this objection earlier. It was earlier decided that we would have this at 2.30 p.m. Members have gone home for lunch now.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The question is: What is the attitude of the House in respect of these amendments? If the amendments are rejected, then the clauses may be put to vote at 2.30

p.m. We discuss the amendments now and later put these to the vote of the House when several Members would not have heard the arguments in favour of the amendments. This is negation of all democratic discussions.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The House has discussed the amendments now and you are going to take the vote later. Whether you take it now or later, the time consumed would be the same.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Having announced earlier that the voting will be taken at 2.30 p.m., it will be wrong on my part to take up the voting now.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** You can revise your decision.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I can revise, but the Members are not here. I cannot put the Members in the wrong.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Sir, the procedure is very strange. Each clause must be taken up separately and amendments must be discussed. As soon as the discussions are over, amendments must be put to vote. If the amendments are rejected, then the clauses will be put to vote. If there is no amendment to any clause, that clause will be put to vote.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are absolutely right, but you should have raised this earlier.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** When we discussed the amendments, many of the Members will not be present and when the amendments are voted, they will be present.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is always so. Having made the announcement earlier, it is not proper to revise it now, Clause 3 now.

**Clause 3— (Establishment of Special courts)**

**SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:** (Junagadh): May I be permitted to speak on clause 3 and 5?

Sir, the criticism that has been levelled against the provisions of this Bill is mainly based on clause 3 and clause 5. I would take up clause 3 first. A severe criticism has been levelled against the provisions of clause 3 and Shri Stephen, hon. Leader of the Opposition went to the extent of saying this. He said that the Bill is an instrument of oppression, designed to hand down—in the uncorrected version it is 'hang down'—pre-arranged sentences and convictions through hand-picked Judges. This part of the criticism is based on the provisions of clause 3, and he says it is to be handed down to hand-picked persons, with respect to hand-picked offences, which are referred to in clause 5.

I confine myself to the first part of his criticism. I was rather surprised that this criticism came from an able lawyer who has got practice and who is accustomed to weigh his words rather carefully. Though it is totally baseless, one can understand his references to the kind of offences and offenders, but it is most unfair and most objectionable that he should say that the Bill is designed to hand-down pre-arranged sentences through hand-picked Judges. It is implicit in this statement of his, that even now, at the present stage, there is a conspiracy between the Government and some of the sitting Judges who will be nominated, and also the Supreme Court Judges to whom the appeal would lie. (Interruptions)

He is nodding his head. I do not know. (Interruptions) Whether he appreciates it or not, he would in his heart of hearts understand it. Even his nodding I am unable to understand. If it is a nod, I understand the extent and depth of his exasperation. I may say that it shows his true perception as regards the criminal nature of the acts done by several persons during the ex-Prime Minister's regime. You know the outcome to-day and you are trying in anticipation to protect and build up public opinion by saying that it was pre-arranged. When I heard this remark, I said to myself

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

that the lady by proxy protests too much. I was also reminded of the Constitution (41st Amendment) Bill of 1975, passed in 1976 by the Rajya Sabha. (Interruptions)...

I am trying to defend the provision of the Bill. Before I go to it, I am saying why it is justified, and why the criticism levelled against it is unjustified. I say that this is reminiscent of the Constitution (41st Amendment) Bill which sought to confer protection to the ex-Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the amendment.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I come to the nature of the amendments which are moved. Firstly, it is said that a provision like this is unprecedented. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nathwani is speaking on amendments moved.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, are you allowing a general debate on this? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nathwani, they have not spoken on the amendment. You can reply after they speak.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Kindly look at your amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nathwani, I will give you an opportunity. Now amendment No. 34.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: It confers power upon the...

MR. SPEAKER: You do it after the Mover speaks on it. Mr. Lakkappa, now about your amendment No. 34.

You want judges to be appointed in consultation with the accused.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to refer to the intention. I do not want to cast any aspersions on the judiciary.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do that; ultimately you are cutting the ground under your feet.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Should it be done with the consent of the Prosecutor?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have been talking about the object. The entire Special Courts Bill is maliciously brought in. In order to prove that they have stated that it was pertaining to the Emergency. I have already said that Emergency is a Parliament Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Please address yourself to the amendment.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are going to bring in special legislation because they wanted to circumvent the ordinary laws of the land; under the ordinary laws of the land they cannot punish people. But in the statement of objects and reasons, they say that the courts are congested with heavy work. If so additional courts can be created.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the amendment.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The intention is not to relieve congestion but it is only to see that a particular person is indicated by this kind of special court. When there is special legislation for these things, I think special attitude should be taken. I do not know whether after being passed this Bill I will stand the scrutiny of the Supreme Court because anybody can challenge. It was advisory opinion. To safeguard such a kind of vilification campaign that your motive and intention was that—whatever you may say in the debate, people will say so—to avoid that, I have given my amendment. You have brought in special legislation for this purpose; nothing wrong. I do not know whom they are going to indict.

Whoever it is, let it be in consultation with that person. That would

at least create an impression in the country that there is no malice. We want to safeguard that.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Parliament is requested by the government to give them extraordinary powers of appointing or nominating the judge. To control the arbitrary action of the government in nominating or appointing a judge, the Chief Justice should be brought into the picture. My amendment No. 38 reads as follows:

Page 2,

after line 29, insert—

“Provided that no Judge shall be nominated if he was a member of a political party before his appointment as a Judge and he has put in less than 5 years of service as a Judge of a High Court and he is aggrieved on account of Emergency directly or indirectly.”

If such a person is nominated how can we expect fairplay in the hands of such a Judge, if he is a Judge who has been appointed recently by the Janata Government who has been aggrieved directly or indirectly by the Emergency. What will be his attitude? It is human psychology. We are human beings whether Members of the Opposition Party or Janata Party, we all belong to the same stock, human beings. We carry our own impressions, our own emotions and our own attitudes in life. If he is a Judge who has been appointed recently and who was aggrieved directly or indirectly during the emergency, definitely what would be his attitude? What would be his emotional background? What would be his psychology in deciding such a case? Will Parliament allow the Government to have such a judge and decide the fate of an accused who is hand-picked by the Government only to secure conviction?

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** In that case, would not a *quo warranto*

writ petition in the Supreme Court be in order?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** You are not helping me to remove the disease. You are suggesting some remedy.

By amendment No. 84, I have suggested a substitute for the words “an adequate number of courts to be called Special Courts”. If this amendment is accepted the Clause will read like this:

“The Central Government shall, by notification in the official gazette establish additional courts to try persons involved in the various enquiries by the Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 and such courts shall be called Special Courts.”

My intention is this. Let special courts be appointed. But they are under the Constitution additional courts only because under the Constitution Parliament has no authority to create parallel courts. That is the observation made by the Supreme Court in their advisory opinion. We cannot appoint parallel courts like High Courts. We cannot establish courts which are beyond the scope of the hierarchy suggested by the scheme in the Constitution. So, I have said that such courts should be additional courts and these courts should try all the cases disclosed by the various Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

My amendment No. 95 seeks to omit lines 28 and 29, which is in consonance with my earlier amendment.

So far as my amendment No. 118 is concerned...

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is on the same lines as the Lok Pal.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Yes, Sir. This is in consonance with my

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

amendment No. 94. You know how the Lokpal Bill was introduced in this House and sent to a joint Select Committee. The then Home Minister promised this House that he would get the report of the Joint Committee within a month or two. But you know how long it dragged on. Shyam-babu was the Chairman...

MR. SPEAKER: What has that to do with this?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There also the Government was trying to have arbitrary powers as they are going to do under this Bill. Since the Government have refused to send it to a Joint Committee the House is entitled to deliberate on this issue. Who should have the authority of appointing the judge? It is a moot point. The Lokpal Bill was deliberated upon for a pretty long time in the Joint Committee and attracted many amendments. Now the Government is rushing with this Bill within a couple of days without giving any time to deliberate on these things. I say that, as in the Lokpal Bill, the appointment should be done by the President. The Supreme Court has ruled that parallel courts can be appointed; so, the constitutional authority of it has been ruled in favour of the Government. The question is whether Parliament has to give this power in the hands of the Government. This is unfair. Under the scheme of the law, President can have the authority of the law and he can appoint the Judge of the Special Court in consultation with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the leaders of the other parties. In that case, it will create credibility about the impartiality of the enquiry and the impartiality of the judiciary in the minds of the public. Otherwise Government would be treading on a very dangerous path. Now by this action Government are trying to create in the minds of the public doubts about the impartiality of the

judiciary. Let them not do this. So, I request that my amendment should be accepted.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I do not want to add anything to what I said yesterday. I only want to make an appeal to the Home Minister to accept my amendment so that this Bill will not be open to the charge that it enables the Government to pick and choose judges. Charges have already been levelled by the opposition that this Bill is conceived to pick and choose judges. Why should the Government be open to such charges. If my amendment is accepted, to that extent at least the charge can be warded off. So, I want my amendment to be accepted.

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN: My amendment No. 103 is a formal drafting point, where I suggest the substitution of "may" for "shall", because the word "shall" is something definitive, like there shall be two or four courts. But where discretion is given, the word should be "may". It is a drafting point and I hope the Home Minister will accept this amendment. In this particular case, the word "shall" has no meaning.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, in courts we interpret "shall" as "may" but it would be more appropriate to use the word "may".

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, now you have also agreed, I am sure the Home Minister will agree.

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN: Coming to my amendment No. 104, clause 3(2) says:

"A special court shall consist of a sitting Judge of a High Court, nominated by the Central Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India."

I am suggesting the omission of the words "the Central Government with the concurrence of", because it runs contrary to the Directive Principles

of the Constitution in Chapter IV, where we have said that there shall be separation of powers between the judiciary and the executive.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you take some more time?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want another five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then he may speak in the afternoon. The House stands adjourned till 2 O'Clock.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SPECIAL COURTS BILL—Contd.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I was saying just before we broke for Lunch that the assumption of power by the executive to nominate the Judge with the concurrence of the Supreme Court is a violation of the Directive Principles of the Constitution which enjoins on us to have separation of the judiciary from the executive. I shall not dilate on it because there is no time.

My second point is that so far as the Judge is concerned, it must be so arranged that the person appointed will command the confidence of not only the parties before it, but the country as a whole. After all, the administration of justice must be above party consideration and the least that could be done in the circumstances is to entrust the power of appointment of a Judge in a Special Court in the hands of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This will be in consonance with the policy which has been enunciated by the Janata Party in their own manifesto and which they have ad nauseam repeated in the House. I fail to see why in this case they

should say that the Central Government should have no power to nominate the Judge. There is a lot of difference between the appointment of a Judge with the concurrence of the Chief Justice and the appointment of a Judge by the Chief Justice himself. It does not require great logic to point out this difference. The appointment by the Chief Justice will carry the imprimatur of fairness and justice and will have that effect on the public mind. So, on this ground also I suggest it.

Thirdly, as has been pointed out by Justice Singal in the dissenting opinion, there is a great danger of the possibility of a Judge suggested by the Central Government declining to serve as a Judge of the Special Court, in which case this will lead to a great deal of suspicion and the entire process will become vitiated. My submission is that many Judges would be hesitant to accept this nomination, if it comes from the Government, whereas many Judges will have absolutely no hesitation if the nomination comes from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. For all these reasons, I would request the Government to accept my amendments.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Sir, I am opposing all these amendments. So far as appointment by the Central Government is concerned, I want to point out that there is nothing abnormal or unusual or unprecedented about it. If there is anything unprecedented in this kind of provision, it is this that the appointment or nomination by the Central Government has to be with the concurrence of the Chief Justice.

May I point out that during the post-Independence era several Acts were passed to deal with corruption or breach of public order. Three Acts have been referred to in the (1952) Supreme Court Reports in three well-known cases, and in each one of these Acts the power has been vested either in the Provincial Government or the

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

Central Government. I have not come across any single Act creating special courts where the power of appointment has been vested in a body other than the Government. I may say here that in order to allay any apprehension that Government may act out of political consideration, a provision has been made that the Central Government should appoint with the concurrence of the Chief Justice.

A reference was made to the suggestion made by the Chief Justice, Mr. Chandrachud that if power were to be vested in the High Court, it would be better. While I have tremendous respect for the learned Chief Justice, with respect I want to ask: is it not implicit in this provision itself that the approval of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court has to be obtained? Kindly bear that aspect in mind. Sir, you know from practical experience that so far as the appointment of any Judge of a High Court is concerned for a purpose like this, it would be open to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to recommend or suggest the name of any High Court Judge. But as regards suggestion for making any judge available for the purpose, the Chief Justice of the High Court is not at all bound. There is no subordination in such a matter. Therefore, whenever any name is suggested that a particular judge of a particular High Court should be nominated, the approval of the Chief Justice of that High Court will have to be obtained.

I know from my experience, as a sitting judge, when a State Government wanted a particular judge. It suggested to the Chief Justice: "Kindly make available a judge who is neither Hindu nor Muslim in order to try certain things, in order to investigate certain matters." The Chief Justice said no and pointed out that he would not make him available because he had specialised in criminal law or sales-tax matters. Thus, after

considering the administrative convenience, he offered two or three other names to the then Chief Minister. In substance, no doubt, it would be the Chief Justice of High Court who also would be concerned and whose approval would also have to be obtained.

Secondly, my hon. friend, Shri Shankaranand waxed eloquent that a judge who belonged to any particular political party or should have expressed any opinion, should not be nominated as a special judge. But that aspect is taken care of by reason of provision for transfer. If you care to look....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If he has to brief the Home Minister, he can sit next to him.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I am trying to meet the arguments..

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): To meet the arguments is the job of the Home Minister. Your job is only to argue for your own amendment, nothing more than that.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I am opposing these amendments....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You cannot speak on behalf of the Minister.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: A reference has been made to Justice Singhal's observation.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nathwani, I think you can leave it here. The Home Minister.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: As regards Justice Singhal's observation, I have got great respect.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter for you to deal with. The Minister will deal with it. You leave something for the Home Minister also.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I am resuming my seat. But before I



do it, I merely say that so far as Justice Singhal's observations are concerned, he has not dealt with, according to my impression, according to my recollection, the aspect that such an appointment will take place with the concurrence of the Chief Justice.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrackpore): I have moved Amendment Nos. 124 and 125 to Clause 3 regarding the nomination of the judge of the Supreme Court. I have suggested that a judge can be either a High Court judge or a Supreme Court judge. I do not know in the Bill itself a Supreme Court judge is precluded from sitting in the Special Court....

**MR. SPEAKER:** An appeal will go to the Supreme Court.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** The main point which has been argued earlier is regarding the nomination of a judge of the Special Court.

It has been said that he will be nominated by the Central Government in concurrence with the Chief Justice. A situation may arise in which the Chief Justice may not concur with the nomination of the Central Government. A piquant situation, in which the Government and the Chief Justice may be at loggerheads may arise. That is why, I suggest that this matter should best be left to the wisdom of the Chief Justice. As I said yesterday, the question is not only a legal question but also a political one. Government must not only be correct but should also appear to be correct. There have been controversies over the appointment of judges in the past. Then the appointment of judges in the Supreme Court was a matter of controversy, it is only natural that the appointment of judges to the Special Court, which is itself very controversial, will create more controversy. That is why I have moved this amendment. I hope Government will accept the spirit of this and accept that the Chief Justice

will be given the full powers to nominate judges to the Special Courts.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** In so far as Mr. Lakkappa's amendment is concerned, I am unable to accept it.

So far as Amendments 103 and 104, which Mr. Venkataraman has moved, are concerned, I must say that, at one point of time, I felt that there was some force in his argument about 103 where he said that 'shall' might be changed to 'may', because the courts have generally held that they are interchangeable. But in this case I am afraid I am not able to accept it because it would appear as if Parliament deliberately changed 'shall' into 'may'. This was submitted to the Supreme Court for its opinion. They have looked into it and suggested various changes. If we make any change from this on this occasion, it is liable to be interpreted differently. Therefore, I would not like to accept it. They may laugh, but I am perfectly frank and am giving the reason for it.

So far as 104 is concerned, I am afraid I cannot accept this ..... (interruptions) Mr. Lakkappa, I have considered your point, I am sorry I am not able to accept your amendment; you only see malice in every thing Government does.

So far as 104 is concerned, I am afraid I cannot accept it, because, it has to be with the concurrence of the Chief Justice. That means, in effect, it is the Chief Justice who is nominating.

**Clause 4. cognizance of cases by special courts).**

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN** (Coimbatore): The purpose of my amendment is two-fold. Firstly, we are today considering this Bill and are taking it up in an atmosphere throughout the world where there is a feeling that political vendetta is carried out in such a way as to try and eliminate one's political opponents. So the *bona fides* of the Parliament and of our people must



[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

be established by saying that, whoever may be guilty of an offence which attracts capital punishment as it exists in the Criminal Procedure Code today, the normal course would be followed. This is one side of it. I am very sorry to say about it because I think the *bona fides* of the Parliament will be called into question. When political excesses are committed, when people holding high offices during the emergency committed excesses we condemn those excesses and we want them to be speedily judged in a Special Court. But this goes beyond that, because my Party stands and has always stood for abolition of capital punishment also. Therefore, pending such a major amendment from the government, at the moment at least this safeguard should be there. I hope the Minister will accept this amendment, and secondly, bring forward a legislation abolishing capital punishment altogether in the law of the land.....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:  
Separately.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:  
Yes, by a separate Bill. I am asking for an assurance. But this amendment I am asking him to accept now in reference to this Bill. At the same time I am making that request to the government. The Law Minister is sitting there. This is a very appropriate and very auspicious moment. He has just come and in time. This is something abhorrent in any civilised society. You want to punish an individual for a very grave crime. Let him remain alive to go through that punishment and to serve that punishment. Capital punishment is absolutely barbaric and in our country we should do away with it altogether.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Communist countries?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:  
We will consider that when you become a Communist country here. We

are talking about our country. Why are you talking about the Communists?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: My amendment suggesting that the Special Courts do not have the rights to award capital punishment on anybody has been prompted by the situation that is obtaining to-day in Pakistan where a former Prime Minister, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has been ordered to be hanged by the Supreme Court of Pakistan. While we say that our country is very different from Pakistan, while we do claim that democracy has taken firm roots in our country it is also necessary to incorporate in our statutes such provisions so that a duplication of the situation in Pakistan cannot be repeated here.

As I have said yesterday, this Special Court is for judging political offences, for judging excesses committed by people in high offices during the period of emergency. While it may be quite true that many people will bear grudges against those who committed excesses, but these grudges should not go to the illogical extreme of taking capital punishment. Since I am one of those who hold that the scope of the Special Courts Bill should be enlarged to include events in future, to include misuse of high office of power, at present and in future and not only during the emergency, I think at this stage it is very necessary to incorporate this particular clause so that situation in Pakistan may not be repeated here.

It is unfortunate that our government has not appealed like many other governments, to Pakistan for clemency for Mr. Bhutto which, I think, is a matter of shame for the government. At least it can redeem some of its lost face in this matter if it includes this clause.....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:  
The President has appealed.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Yes, the President in his personal capacity but

not the Prime Minister or the Government. A Bill for abolition of death penalty by Dr. Ramji Singh is already pending in the Parliament, also the opportunity for the Home Minister and the Law Minister to look into that Bill and see that capital punishment should be abolished altogether not only for political offences but also for offences of all kinds. So, while not condoning any of the excesses committed during the emergency, I strongly urge on this government to accept this amendment.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry this question of capital punishment has been raised....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Let him wait till the Law Minister conclude his confabulations.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not think there is any need for the hon. Member to worry about capital punishment. It is, of course, very rarely awarded and it is an exception and life imprisonment is the normal practice. But, in any case, we do not propose that through this legislation we should bring in a reforms of that nature...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Are you for abolition of capital punishment?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not.... (Interruptions) I am neither for nor against it. All I have said was.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Political offences.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): We would like to know the Government's stand on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion for it. This is a Special Courts Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My hon. friend need not worry about that. I don't think Government need make

any statement on this point (Interruptions) It has an absolutely open mind. It is slightly distinguishable from blank mind.

So for I think that this is the only point that has been raised both by Shri Saugata Roy and Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan. I cannot accept it.

Clause 5—(Declaration by Central Government of cases to be dealt with under this Act)

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir my amendment is this. After, I speak, I am only afraid that I shall receive the same reply from the Home Minister that 'I cannot accept that' Anyway, I shall keep my amendment before the House. I see that Special Courts Bill, as it has been mentioned by a good number of hon. Members, is meant only for punishing those politicians who have committed offences during Emergency. I would only like to know from Government whether they would differentiate between the offences committed by the politicians during the emergency and those committed by them during the other period. Have they got no differentiations between these two offences? Whether the Government would like to allow all the politicians to commit any type of offence without emergency? This gives a very grave doubt in the minds of the people of this country. What is the objective or intention of this Government? Would they like to see that they are interested only in punishing Shrimati Gandhi and others and allow all other politicians who are committing excesses or who may commit excess as to go free?

I appeal to the Minister through you to accept most of these amendments namely that the Bill may provide for all those political people who are holding high office or who may hold high office in future and if they commit any offence, they also should be tried in these Special Courts only.

**MR. SPEAKER:** On amendment Nos. 35 and 36, Shri Lakkappa has already spoken. Mr. Shankaranand's amendment No. 39 is on Clause 5. Mr. Shankaranand.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Sir, in my view this clause is very important in the scheme of the Bill because the Government gets mischievous power. (Interruptions) It is full of mischief. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please allow him to explain.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore):** Why are you afraid of?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** At the moment you are sailing with them. So, you are not afraid. All right. By this Clause the Government gets the power to declare that it is of the opinion that there is a prima facie offence of the commission of an offence alleged to have been committed during the period mentioned into Preamble by a person who held high public or political office in India and that in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Preamble thereto, such offences ought to be dealt with under this Act.

The Central Government shall make a declaration to that effect in every case in which it is of the aforesaid opinion. Sub-clause 2 is important. Such a declaration shall not be called in question in any court. Government wants to have the arbitrary power to use it viciously against Mrs. Gandhi. I shall just show you how this clause is drafted. I do not know who has drafted this clause. But the Home Minister is piloting this Bill. This clause refers to the Preamble twice. I do not know. For the first time I am finding such a wonderful drafting of a clause in the Parliament. I have never seen any clause referring to the preamble. Preamble runs full page it speaks of the moral obligation of the government. I quote:

"And whereas it is constitutional, legal and moral obligation of the

State to prosecute persons involved in the said offences."

I do not know what moral obligation the present government has. Can there be any moral obligation? You can have constitutional obligation, legal obligation but I do not know what will be the moral obligation. Whether moral obligation of Shri Charan Singh, Shri Patel or Shri Morarji Desai? Whose moral obligation? And what is the moral obligation of Janata party? Whether in the courts they want to decide the moral obligation of a political party? Can it be justifiable? Can courts entertain such a clause?

Sir, this clause runs contrary to the very preamble itself. In this clause they have referred twice to the preamble but the clause itself runs counter to the preamble. I quote:

"Whereas Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 have rendered reports disclosing the existence of prima facie evidence of offences committed by persons who have held high public or political offices in the country and others..."

The words 'and others' are missing in Clause 5. Is it the intention of the government to leave such others because although they referred to 'and others' in the preamble they are leaving it in the operative part of the clause 5. So, sir, the cat is out of the bag. So the mischief that the government wants to do with help of this bill is very evident. I warn the government and the Janata party that..

कौबरी गलबरी सिंह (होशियारपुर) : बाप का तो काबू है ।

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** My red turban friend does not know that he may be hauled up by the next government. (Interruptions)

I only warn the Janata friends that they are setting a very bad precedent.

The government is setting a very bad precedent and I do not want this House to be a party to such action of the government. As they are setting such a bad precedent, it will recoil on them—maybe after a couple of years if not immediately. It is not that they are occupying their hereditary office. One day or the other they shall have to quit and face the music from the successful government. So, Sir, I have suggested a new Clause in place of the present Clause 5. It is my sincere request to the House that this House be not a party to giving such draconian powers to the government. So, I am introducing a new clause as I am not willing to give this power to the government. It reads like this: (Interruptions)

It is the people of this country who will decide as to who will be the Prime Minister of this country.

Sir, the new Clause which I have given reads as follows:—

If the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, is of the opinion that there is a *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence committed during the period of Emergency, as per the report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the matter shall be referred to a Special Court.'

It covers all the Commissions of Inquiry. This is what I say for the information of my friends from the CPI and others, those who want to say that this should be made applicable to all the people who are involved in the other commissions. So I have put in this. That is why I say:

'On receipt of a reference the Special Court shall hear the parties concerned as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.'

So, Sir this is a very important and a very well-drafted amendment. It will save the Government from its

own embarrassment. It is for the Home Minister to think very calmly. I don't know why the Law Minister is not cooperating with the Home Ministry. That is how I find it, Sir. That is what I see. Creation of posts is under the provisions of the Constitution. It is the business of the Law Ministry. They have to deal with this. I do not know how the Home Minister has come to pilot the Bill. That tells us about the ill-drafting of the Bill. So, this is my doubt. The Government is not united on this. Maybe, the Janata party is also not united on this. I request Home Minister to accept my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 67—shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: In view of the fact that you look the clock I will try to be as brief as possible. My amendment actually has to go along with my amendment to the preamble.

MR. SPEAKER: You want permanent legislation.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is for extending the ambit of the Bill. I say that it will be extended for the future also. I say this because I think, it is very necessary that we establish the principle in this country of the accountability of all those who have been and who are in high places to the people, to the public and to the electorate. That is the reason. It is not only in periods of emergency that such public offices are misused but other times also. It is only this morning that I was reading in the papers—and I say this for the benefit of those hon. Members as Chaudhary Balbir Singh and Shri Gauri Shankar Ray—that one of their colleagues Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal has been asking for a Commission against one of the members of the present Cabinet. And once that is completed, what do you do? On the finding of the commission what do

(Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan)

you do? Are you going to have another Bill and another Special Courts? So, Sir, if such a commission is appointed, a Bill or a legislation like this should cover such an offence also. Various charges are being made against the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh regarding the manner in which his 60th birthday was being celebrated. I do not know what is to be the future of that accusation. We know what is being said about the Bihar Chief Minister. Maybe, a Commission will come. We do not know what will happen. Therefore, Sir, the underlining point of my amendment is that this principle of accountability should be established. That is why I have given this amendment. I am sure the Minister, being a very upright soul that he is, will accept it. He claims that his mind is open on these questions. I am sure his mind is not blank on this and I hope that he will accept this amendment and thereby arouse credibility in the country as a whole.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:  
Clause 5, as it stands, is arbitrary.  
Clause 5 stands as follows:

"If the Central Government is of opinion that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence...."

I want that it should be amended as:

"If the Central Government is satisfied that...there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence...."

You know the difference between 'the Government is of the opinion' or 'the Government is satisfied....' I do not want to take the House into a take the House into along long judicial history in the interpretation of these two terms, but one thing is very clear, and every hon. Member knows, that before a prosecution is launched or ordered, if it has to be launched on the satisfaction of the authority, then there must be an

objective examination of the evidence, whereas if it is said that it is of the opinion that *prima facie* case exists, then it is not subject to examination or enquiry by a court of law.

There can be misuse of authority not only in the past Government, but also in the present and in the future Governments. In order to safeguard the rights of citizens whoever that may be when we are putting on the Statute Book something which gives power to the Government to launch prosecution, at least the elementary safeguard that the Government must be satisfied that there is a *prima facie* evidence for such prosecution is necessary. Therefore, the elementary thing that the Government can do is that before they say that a particular prosecution should be launched or a case should be referred to the special courts, the Government must be satisfied, it should not be merely of the opinion that there is a *prima facie* case and that satisfaction should be subject to scrutiny by the courts.

This clause read with sub-section (2) makes it all the more arbitrary. Sub-clause (1) says:

"If the Central Government is of the opinion that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence....."

Then sub-clause (2):

"Such declaration shall not be called in question in any court".

Even the opinion whether it is based on evidence, sufficient evidence or no evidence can not be called in question. This is the very clause which everybody has been objecting in this country and most vociferously by the other side, and now they themselves come forward saying that such declaration shall not be called in question in any court. Should we have double standards? Are we indulging in double talks? What is it that we are doing? If you say that the Government is going

to be objective in this matter, then the protection that is ordinarily afforded in any statute of this kind, particularly a criminal statute of this kind, is that before a person is prosecuted or a charge is filed against him, the Government must be satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case. Even if you say that there is *prima facie* evidence, you cannot bar the jurisdiction of the court to go into it at all. This makes it doubly arbitrary and I do not understand how they can defend this. This is the very clause which they objected in the Constitutional Amendment Bill and in all the other legislations passed. Now they come forward and put the same clause that such declaration shall not be called in question in any court. This is ridiculous and they cannot justify it before the Parliament and the public.

I would, therefore, suggest that my amendment that the Government must be satisfied that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence and that the courts should have the jurisdiction to go into these matters must be accepted by the Home Minister.

My other amendments to this clause are consequential.

MR. SPEAKER: In the morning, it was objected to by some hon. Members that the voting on the amendment to the clauses should have been taken up immediately after the discussion was over. There was an omission on my part. We will now take up voting on clauses 2 to 6.

#### Clause

MR. SPEAKER: In Clause 2, there are 3 amendments—2 of Mr. Shankaranand, viz. Nos. 93 and 117, and one of Mr. Lakkappa, viz., No. 57, which is a new clause. Now I put the amendment No. 93 of Mr. Shankaranand.

Amendment No. 93 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put amendment No. 117 of Mr. Shankaranand.

Amendment No. 117 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put the amendment of Mr. Lakkappa, for new clause 2A, viz., amendment No. 57.

Amendment No. 57 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: We now come to clause 3. Amendment No. 34 by Mr. Lakkappa. I put it now:

Amendment No. 34 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put Mr. Shankaranand's amendment No. 38.

Amendment No. 38 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put amendment No. 58, of Mr. Kalyanasundaram. The question is:

Page 2, line 28, —

omit "the Central Government with the concurrence of" (58)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

[14.56 hrs.

AYES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Austin, Dr. Henry

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Basu, Shri Dhirendranath

Chettri, Shri K. B.

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Desai, Shri Dajiba

Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao

Faleiro Shri Edurado  
Gogoi Shri Tarun  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
Haren Bhumi Shri  
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
Kadam, Shri B. P.  
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.  
Kamakshiah, Shri D.  
Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar  
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
Kunhambu, Shri K.  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
Laskar, Shri Nihar  
Mallikarjun, Shri  
Meduri, Shri Nageshwara Rao  
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram  
Mishra, Shri G. S.  
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala  
Parvati Devi, Shrimati  
Patil, Shri Vijayakumar N.  
Rajan, Shri K. A.  
Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
Rath, Shri Ramachandra  
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V.  
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
Reddy, Shri S. R.  
Roy, Shri Saugata  
Shankaranand, Shri B.  
Shrangare, Shri T. S.  
Stephen, Shri C. M.  
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
Venkataraman, Shri R.

Venkatareddy, Shri P.  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
NOES  
Abdul Latif, Shri  
Ahuja, Shri Subhash  
Amat, Shri D.  
Amin, Prof. R. K.  
Arif Beg, Shri  
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
Balak Ram, Shri  
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry  
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi  
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
Basappa, Shri Kondajji  
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
Bharat Bhushan, Shri  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Chand Ram, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chaturbhuj, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Das, Shri S. S.  
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad.  
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.  
Dharis, Shri Mohan  
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
Fazlur Rahman, Shri

Fernandes, Shri George

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri

Gattani, Shri R. D.

Gawai, Shri D. G.

Ghosal, Shri Sudhir

Gore, Shrimati Mrinal

Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar

Guha, Prof. Samar

Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Hanukesh Bahadur, Shri

Jagjivan Ram, Shri

Jethmalani, Shri Ram

Kaiho, Shri

Kaldate, Dr. Bapu

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu

Kamble, Shri B. C.

Kamble, Shri Purushottam

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali

Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan

Khrime, Shri Rinching Khandu

Kisku, Shri Jadunath

Krishan Kant, Shri

Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad

Kureel, Shri R. L.

Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh

Liaquat Hussain, Shri Syed

Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh

Mahala, Shri K. L.

Mahi Lal, Shri

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Maiti, Shrimati Abha

Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar

Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh

Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

Mandal, Shri Mukunda

Mangal Deo, Shri

Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao

Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali

Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar

Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai

Mhalgi, Shri R. K.

Miri, Shri Govind Ram

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan

Mondal, Dr. Bijoy

Munda, Shri Karia

Nahata, Shri Amrit

Nathuni Ram, Shri

Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain

Nayar, Dr. Sushila

Negi, Shri T. S.

Onkar Singh, Shri

Oraon, Shri Lalu

Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad

Parmer, Shri Natwarlal B.

Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri H. M.

Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patil, Shri S. D.

Phirangi Prasad, Shri

Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal

Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar

Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Kinkar, Shri

Ram Sagar, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri P.

Ramdas Singh, Shri

Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri Jagannath

Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass

Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Sahoo, Shri Ainthu

Sai, Shri Larang

Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal

Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan



Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
Shah, Shri D. P.  
Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram  
Shanti Devi, Shrimati  
Sharma, Shri Jagannath  
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
Shashtri, Shri Ram Dhari  
Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
Sher Singh, Prof.  
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
Shukla, Shri Chhimanbhai H.  
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal  
Sikander Bakht, Shri  
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
Sukhendra Singh, Shri  
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha  
Suraj Bhan, Shri  
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
Thakre, Shri Kushabhau  
Tiwary, Shri Ramanand  
Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash  
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
Ugrasen, Shri  
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Verma, Shri Brij Lal  
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
Verma, Shri Hargovind  
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
Yadav, Shri Ramjilal  
Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh  
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri  
Zulfikarullah, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is Ayes 54. Noes 163.

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 94 and 95 by Shri Shankaranand:

Amendments Nos. 94 and 95 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 103 by Shri Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If they do not want to accept any improvement in drafting, I leave it to their own good sense.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you are not pressing it?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No.

Amendment No. 103 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 104 is the same as No. 58 already disposed of.

I shall now put amendment No. 118 moved by Shri Shankaranand.

Amendment No. 118 was put and negatived.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have two amendments Nos. 124 and 125. Amendment No. 125 is similar to that of Mr. Kalyanasundaram's.

MR. SPEAKER: So, it goes. You do not press Amendment No. 124.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: No.

Amendment Nos. 124 and 125 were by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted  
Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Sarvashri Charan Singh, Satish Agarwal, Narendra P. Nathwani, Raghbir Singh, Brij Bhushan Tiwary Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, Sharad Yadav Hukam Ram, Shrimati Rano M. Shalzaand Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan.

**Clause 4**

MR. SPEAKER: There are two amendments Nos. 66 and 72.

I shall first put Amendment No. 66 by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to the vote of the House

*Amendment No. 66 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 72 by Shri Saugata Roy is covered by the earlier amendment.

*Amendment No. 72 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill*

**Clause 5**

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Minister has not replied to the points which I made.

MR. SPEAKER: If he does not want to reply, I cannot force him to reply. He can say, "I have no reply".

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It will be contempt of the House if he says he has no reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you anything more to say, Mr. Minister?

15 hrs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would only like to say, since Mr. Venkataraman is anxious that I have to make observations on what he has said....

AN HON. MEMBER: Reply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Observations in this case mean reply.

Mr. Venkataraman was very much concerned with the fact that Clause 5, as it stands, will be disastrous and so also Mr. Shankaranand was concerned about it. I would like to say that this

point was specifically considered by the Supreme Court and, if I may refer to pp. 77-78, you will see that they consider that Clause 5 is perfectly sound and it does not in any way contravene anything that my hon. friends on the other side have said. This is absolutely in accord with all the due canons of justice.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He has not understood my point at all. What I said was not about the legality....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not think it is necessary for you to reiterate all that you have said.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not reiterating. I am just saying that you did not reply to any of the points raised. What I said was not about the legality. What the Supreme Court decided was only about the legality. What I said was that in respect of every criminal charge, a person is entitled to all the principles of justice. He has to say on that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What Mr. Venkataraman says is that I should accept everything that he says and then only I will be conforming to all the principles of justice. The Supreme Court is as well aware of what is proper in such cases.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there is the Amendment No. 8 moved by Shri G. Narsimha Reddy.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I am not pressing.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Amendment?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 8 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: I now take up Amendment No. 35 and 36 moved by Shri Lakkappa. I will first put Amendment No. 35 to vote.

*Amendment No. 35 was put and  
negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 36 is to Clause 5. Clause 5 says that when the Government gives an opinion that there is a *prima facie* case and makes a declaration, then it can be referred to the Special Court and the opinion of the Government shall be final and it cannot be called in question. Two suggestions have been made that in place of opinion, it must be satisfaction and barring the jurisdiction of the courts must be deleted.

The question is:

"Page 2,—

omit line 40." (36)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 4] [15.10 hrs.

AYES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri  
Alagesan, Shri O. V.  
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.  
Banatwalla, Shri M. G.  
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath  
Chettri, Shri K. B.  
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
Desai, Shri Dajiba  
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao  
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
Haren Bhumij, Shri  
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
Kadam, Shri B. P.

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.  
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
Laskar, Shri Nihar  
Mallikarjun, Shri  
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao  
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram  
Mishra, Shri G.S.  
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala  
Parvati Devi, Shrimati  
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.  
Rajan, Shri K. A.  
Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
Rath, Shri Ramachandra  
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
Reddy, Shri S. R.  
Shankaranand, Shri B.  
Shrangare, Shri T. S.  
Stephen, Shri C. M.  
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
Venkataraman, Shri R.  
Venkatarreddy, Shri P.  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
Agrawal, Shri Satish  
Ahuja, Shri Subhash  
Amat, Shri D.  
Amin, Prof. R. K.  
Arif Beg, Shri  
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
Balak Ram, Shri  
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry  
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi

Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
Basappa, Shri Kondajji  
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
Bharat Bhushan, Shri  
Borole, Shri Yashwant  
Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri

Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
Chand Ram, Shri  
Chandan Singh, Shri  
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Charan Singh, Shri  
Chaturbhuji, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Das, Shri S. S.  
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.  
Dharia, Shri Mohan  
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna

Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
Fernandes, Shri George

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
Gattani, Shri R. D.  
Gawal, Shri D. G.  
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar

Guha, Prof. Samar  
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
Hukam Ram, Shri

Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
Jethmalani, Shri Ram

Kaiho, Shri  
Kailash Prakash, Shri  
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan  
Khrame, Shri Rinchang Khandu  
Kisku, Shri Jadunath  
Krishan Kant, Shri  
Kureel, Shri R. L.  
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh

Liaquat Husain, Shri Syed

Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
Mahala, Shri K. L.  
Mahi Lal, Shri  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Maiti, Shrimati Abha  
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar  
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
Mangal Deo, Shri  
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao

Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar  
Menta, Shri Prasannabhai  
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
Munda, Shri Karia

Nahata, Shri Amrit  
Nathuni Ram, Shri  
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.

Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain

Nayar, Dr. Sushila

Negi, Shri T. S.

Onkar Singh, Shri

Oraon, Shri Lalu

Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad

Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.

Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri H. M.

Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai

Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patil, Shri S. D.

Phirangi Prasad, Shri

Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan

Raghubir Singh, Shri

Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar

Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad

Raj Narain, Shri

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury

Ram Kinkar, Shri

Ram Sagar, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri P.

Ramdas Singh, Shri

Ramji Singh, Dr.

Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.

Rao, Shri Jagannath

Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass

Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Sahoo, Shri Ainthu

Sai, Shri Larang

Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal

Samantasinghera, Shri Padmacharan

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram

Satapathy, Shri Devendra

Shah, Shri D. P.

Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur

Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.

Shakya, Shri Daya Ram

Shanti Devi, Shrimati

Sharma, Shri Jagannath

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar

Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari

Shastri, Shri Y. P.

Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.

Sher Singh, Prof.

Shrikrishna Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.

Shukla, Shri Madan Lal

Sikander Bakht, Shri

Sinha, Shri M. P.

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Sukhendra Singh, Shri

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal

Suman, Shri Surendra Jha

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam

Tej Pratap Singh, Shri

Thakre, Shri Kushabhau

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan

Tiwary, Shri Ramanand

Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad

Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash

Ugrasen, Shri

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Verma, Shri Brij Lal

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad

Verma, Shri Hargovind

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ramjilal

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

Zulfikarullah, Shri

**MR. SPEAKER:** Subject to correction, the Result\* of the division is: Ayes 47; Noes 174.

*The motion was negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will now put amendment No. 39 of Shri Shankaranand to vote.

*Amendment No. 39 was put and negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will now put amendment No. 67 of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan because she wants it to be a permanent one and not confined only to the emergency. The question is:

Page 2, line 34—

Omit "during the period mentioned in the preamble hereto" (67)

*The motion was negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now amendment No. 105 by Shri Venkataraman. Are you pressing your amendment?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am not pressing.

*Amendment No. 105 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** About my amendment No. 106. There is some confusion because the preamble has been brought into the section and this is an amendment which relates to the Preamble. If my amendment to the Preamble is carried, then you may take up this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not necessary. I will put No. 106 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 106 was put and negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now I will put amendment No. 112 to vote.

*Amendment No. 112 was put and negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

#### Clause 6

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Shankaranand.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I have moved my amendments.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have moved. But would you like to say anything in the matter?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Yes, Sir.

Sir, you see in clause 6 a new word has been introduced. I will read the clause:

"On such declaration being made in respect of any offence, notwithstanding anything in the Code, any prosecution in respect of such offence shall be instituted only in a Special Court designated by the Central Government and any prosecution in respect of such offence pending in any court shall stand transferred to a Special Court designated by the Central Government."

In the previous clauses the word used is 'nominated'. A judge shall be nominated. Then in clause 3, a Court shall be established. What is this 'designated'? Does it refer to the Judges or does it refer to the courts? Why have they put this new word 'designated'? The Special Court is to be 'established'—that can understand. As

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

**Ayes:** Shrimati P. Chavan, Shri R. R. Patel, Amarsinh V. Rathawa.

**Noes:** Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Shri Mohan Lal Pipil, Jwala Prasad Kureel.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

per the constitutional provision, a Special Court can be established and it can be established under clause 3. Now the Judge is to be 'nominated.' All right. They have passed that clause that the Judge shall be nominated. Here, the Central Government was designating the court. Now, what is this? I do not understand this mystery of 'designation'. They cannot designate a court. They can establish a court. They can designate a Judge. But here they say 'Special Court designated by the Central Government'. What is 'designated'? I do not understand. What meaning have they understood? I do not know. I want to know from the Law Minister or the Home Minister.

Sir, I do not want to give this power to the government. I say this should be omitted as this will give much power, an arbitrary power to the government to do any mischief against any one because they will appoint any Judge and they will appoint any court because their declaration cannot be challenged in any court of law.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Sir, I will be very brief. I have two points only. First point is this. So far as making a declaration is concerned, it will be followed by the institution of prosecution. There is now a real difficulty so far as such of the cases which are already instituted and which have already been decided and a revision appeal is pending is concerned. Therefore, my purpose is to separate the declaration from the institution of the trial. Otherwise, only those cases which are so far not instituted alone will be conducted and those cases which are already pending prior to your declaration, the cases cannot be declared and such of the cases which are already decided and a revision appeal is made, those cannot be covered by this. This is a lacuna to which I want to draw the Government's attention. I am doing so, so that Government may examine that lacuna.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Sir, in this House we have the strange spectacle that the hon. Mover does not meet the arguments made. We also see another strange spectacle and that is, my hon. friend, Shri Nathwani, anticipated the arguments and tried to meet them. I think you will direct the Home Minister to properly reply to the points raised on the floor of the House.

My amendment seeks to amend the scheme of the Bill slightly. As the Supreme Court observed, the Bill is now before us in flesh and blood. I would like to cut out some flesh and draw out some blood purely in the interest of the health of the Bill. There are now two categories of emergency cases—one is; the declaration of cases will be made and prosecutions will be launched before the Special Courts; the other set of cases has already been taken up and they are in various stages of being processed through the courts—may be the magistrate courts, district courts or appellate court—High Court. I desire by my amendment that it should not appear that we try to give retrospective effect to the principles and procedure laid down in this Bill by bringing in cases which are already before some courts of law.

Sir, I seek to exempt that. They may be carried on or they may be processed in the usual course. Only such of those cases about which the declaration will be made hereafter can be put before the special courts. That is my amendment. Sir, I may here read out what the Supreme Court has said. They have said that this Bill has tried to put both these things together. I quote:

"The Bill, in short, excludes the existence of two parallel jurisdictions in the same field."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Is that the majority opinion?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Yes, that is the majority opinion. This ensures effectively that all offences, which

fall within the scope shall be tried by the Special Courts only and by no other court. That is what they have said. They have only explained the scheme of the Bill but they have not opined against the scheme envisaged in my amendment. It is possible that there can be two parallel jurisdictions and the old cases can be carried on in the ordinary parts of the land. Such of the cases for which the declaration will be made may be taken up by the Special Courts. That is my point.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is nothing that I can add. The wordings are:

"Any prosecution in respect of such offence pending in any court shall stand transferred to a special court designated by the Central Government".

These are the words which he wants to omit. As he himself read out, the Supreme Court has gone into it and considered that there should not be two jurisdictions. I cannot accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put amendments Nos. 40, 41 and 42 moved by Shri B. Shankaranand to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 40 to 42 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamble, are you pressing your amendment No. 80?

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: No, Sir, I would like to withdraw my amendment.

*Amendment No. 80 was, by leave withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: I now put amendment No. 114 of Shri O. V. Alagesan to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 114 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

# Clause 7

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamble, are you pressing your amendment No. 81?

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: No, Sir, I would like to withdraw my amendment.

*Amendment No. 81 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shankaranand, there are amendments No. 96 and 97 in your name.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the clause as it is reads:

"If at the date of the declaration in respect of any offence an appeal or revision against any judgment or order in a prosecution in respect of such offence, whether pending or disposed of is itself pending in any court of appeal or revision, the same shall stand transferred for disposal to the Supreme Court."

Sir, in view of my other amendments which I have suggested to various other clauses, I say that it first should go to the High court or the Supreme Court as the case may be. Sir, I request the Home Minister to pay attention to my point. (*Interruptions*). If it is pending in the Sessions Court it should go to the High Court and if it is pending in the High Court it should go to the Supreme Court.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, my point in amendment No. 108 is that though certain cases may be referred to the Special Courts yet there are cases which are already decided and/or pending in appeal and there, the normal Criminal Procedure Code should apply and there is no reason why it should go to the Supreme Court straight. Sir, as the special courts are manned by the High Court judges it is presumed that there is better appreciation of the evidence by them and that there is better consideration of the case at the first stage itself, yet in regard to the cases which have been dealt with at the



[Shri R. Venkataraman]

other subordinate courts, it may not be so. That is why the Cr. P.C. has itself provided a series of appeal and revisor to the High Court. To deprive an accused in this case of the normal procedure which he is entitled to and eligible under Cr. P.C. to deprive him justice. That is my point.

If cases were heard by a Trial Judge who is a judge of the High Court and if there is an appeal to the Supreme Court, then, a certain consideration of the case by the High Court has already taken place. Therefore, the Supreme Court itself will be able to deal with the facts and the law. But where a case has not been dealt with by a Judge of the High Court but it has been dealt with by the subordinate judiciary, then the normal protection given under the Cr. P.C. for appeal and revision should be available to him. Otherwise, you will be depriving a man of his judicial right. Therefore I press my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 115. Mr. Alagesan.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Amendment No. 115 is in line with my previous one. But it is slightly different also...

MR. SPEAKER: More or less similar.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Not exactly similar. Now, this is with reference to cases which have decided and which are likely to go on appeal or which are pending in an Appeal Court. At least 6 months period should be given to the normal Appeal Court to decide the case. And if it is not possible for the court to decide the cases within that period, then only it should stand automatically transferred to the Supreme Court. That is all that my amendment seeks to bring about. The Supreme Court have stated: "Speedy termination of prosecutions under the Bill is the heart and soul of the Bill." That is what has been

claimed. We shall be able to know whether the ordinary courts are able to dispose of these cases in a speedy manner. If they are found incapable of doing it, then only it should be transferred and not automatically done. That is my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 19. Mr. Shankaranand.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not going to elaborate this because I have already opposed giving authoritarian power to the Government, the authority of making declaration. Under Clause 5 I have said that it will be objectionable for me to keep this power. I have said this about clause 7. So, I have given my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: These can be put together—Amendments Nos. 96 and 97.

I will now put amendments Nos. 96, 97 and 119 moved by Shri Shankaranand to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 96, 97 and 119 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put Amendment No. 108 of Shri R. Venkataraman to vote.

Amendment No. 108 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: We come to Amendment No. 115, by Shri Alagesan. I will now put Amendment No. 115 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 115 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the clause. Mr. Kamath, I may just point out to you that whatever clarification they give, is not binding on the court.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please allow me to make my submission. Parliament also has to uphold its right. On a point of clarification, Sir, I would like the Minister to throw light on one of the obscure points in

this clause. You are well aware that last week two of the offenders during the emergency period were convicted and sentenced and their appeals are pending. Now, Sir, when this clause comes into force would it be possible—I am talking only of one of the accused, Shri Shukla, and not the other, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, because he held neither public nor political office during the emergency, and so he cannot come within the purview of this Act?...

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think, Mr. Kamath, that the Minister should give any assurance because this is a matter that will be decided by the court.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Government should give a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing it. Any expression he might make might prejudice the court one way or the other. No, please, Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please read the Clause.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Mr. Kamath. I am not allowing.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You are arbitrary in your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put Clause 7 to vote.

The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House has to take up Private Members' Business now. I want to know whether further consideration of this Bill should be continued on Monday or after the discussion on the Railway Budget.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I suggest that it may be taken up after the

general discussion on the Railway Budget on Thursday.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; we will take it up further on Thursday next.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### TWENTY-EIGHT REPORT

SHRI CHATURBHUI (Jhalawar): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th February, 1979."

15.31 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Madam Chairman, may I draw your attention to paragraph 3 of this report; at II, it is stated that the Committee met on 27th February, for classification and allocation of time for discussion of Bills (vide Appendix II). This Committee has also recommended in paragraph 7 that the allocation of time to Bills by the Committee as shown in Appendix II be agreed to by the House.

Madam Chairman, in Appendix II, you will see that the Committee has considered Bills which were given notice of only a few days ago; all Bills are of 1979. I had given notice of a Bill as early as 26th July, 1978. This Bill concerns the grant of statehood to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which is very dear to my constituency. This Bill is being suppressed by the Home Ministry just because it does not suit them. I would request that the hon. Speaker may use his powers under the relevant rule, Rule 294(2), if I am not mistaken, and he may request or direct the Committee to look into this matter as to why the Government have delayed this type of

[Shri Eduardo Falciro]

Bills such as mine which are so important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may inform the hon. Member that this matter does not relate to the report which is now before the House for adoption. However, the Government has already been requested to obtain the orders of the President regarding the requisite recommendation for introduction and consideration of the Bill mentioned by the hon. Member. I would request the Minister of Home Affairs to please look into the matter.

Now, the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th February, 1979.";  
15th December, 1978:—

*The motion was adopted.*

#### RESOLUTION RE: REMUNERATIVE PRICES TO THE GROWERS OF COMMERCIAL CROPS—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar on the 15th December, 1978:—

"This House expresses its deep concern over the fall and continuous downward trend of the prices of commercial crops viz., jute, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc., and resolves that immediate steps be taken to guarantee fair prices to the growers and also a high powered Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament be forthwith constituted to go into the causes of lower rates of prices of the commercial crops and suggest measures for ensuring remunerative prices to the growers."

Shri Yuvraj to continue his speech...  
He is not present.

The Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** Government is aware that prices of a number of agricultural commodities have marked a decline last year. However, there is no continuous downward trend for all the commodities mentioned by the hon. Member.

At the outset, I must say that we had a significant rise in production in 1977-78 and the crop outlook for commercial crops for the current crop year is also quite good. For a number of commodities, scarcity and short supplies have given way to abundant availability. This has caused a fall in the prices of certain commodities.

I will make a brief mention of the price situation of commodities stated in the Resolution, and the measures which Government has taken to stabilize prices.

Regarding jute, the average annual index of jute prices which was 130.0 in 1976-77 had risen to 151.8 in 1977-78. It means that in 1977-78, the prices had gone up. In the current year, with the arrival of the new crop, the jute price index came down steadily to 135.9 in September 1978 but moved up thereafter to 145.1 in November 1978. In the last 3 months it has again come down to the level of 138.0 on 3rd February 1979. It may, however, be mentioned that in order to stem any sharp fall in the prices of jute, Government took measures right from the beginning of the marketing season. The Jute Commissioner withdrew the ceiling on the holding of raw jute stock by mills. It means they could have more stocks. The Jute Corporation of India was asked by Government to gear up its machinery and to open purchase centres in remote areas also. The Corporation has procured about 787,467 bales of raw jute during this season till 10th February, 1979 as compared to only 65,000 bales purchased in 1977-78, for

the full year. This marketing support is expected to have helped the price situation. The decline that has taken place since January seems to be partly attributable to the prolonged strike in the jute mills from the first week of January to 3rd week of February 1979. We may hope that with the re-opening of jute mills, there should be improvement in the situation, regarding raw jute.

So far as sugar cane is concerned, the Central Government has fixed a statutory minimum price of Rs. 10/- per quintal of cane for a recovery of 8.5 per cent with suitable premium for higher recovery. This is the minimum price below which the factories cannot purchase the cane. However, some State Governments, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Punjab have fixed higher prices with the provision that the difference is to be met from State Government's funds.

About 50 per cent of the cane normally goes to the khandsari and gur units. The khandsari units are licensed by the State Governments and there is no control by the Central Government on them. Though there is no statutory minimum price for sugar cane in the case of khandsari units, two State Governments, viz. Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have fixed Rs. 6/- and Rs. 7.10 respectively as the minimum price for cane for khandsari units in their States. In other States no price for khandsari has been fixed so far. Due to de-control and the large availability of sugar in the market, the sugar prices have settled at a lower level. There was an apprehension that due to the low price of sugar, some of the sugar factories might not start crushing. However due to the measures taken by the Government under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, it has been ensured that almost all the sugar factories started crushing sugar cane by the normal dates.

As mentioned earlier, the khandsari units are not under the control of the

Central Government and it is learnt that many of the khandsari units have not started functioning in spite of withdrawing the excise duty on khandsari. So far as gur is concerned, this is also under no control or licence. This is a small scale or cottage industry, and there is no control whatsoever on this. In spite of that government had extended assistance by way of allowing unrestricted exports of gur with a cash subsidy of Rs. 10 per quintal on such exports, and permission for forward trading thereof, so that the prices may look up slightly.

Ultimately in view of the inter-linking of the economics of the three sweetening agents, these sectors can derive sustained benefit only through ensuring the viability of the sugar industry. Government have taken some decisions towards the same by allowing export of sugar to the extent of 6.5 lakh tonnes during 1979, liberal export of molasses and a decision to create a buffer stock of sugar to the extent of 5 lakh tonnes. It is intended that the benefits of these measures should be reflected directly in the liquidation of arrears due to cane growers. In addition Government have extended assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh by way of a loan of Rs. 20 crores to assist the cooperative and public sector factories in the state in the payment of cane arrears.

So far as tobacco is concerned, the difficulties in marketing and fall in prices became apparent from the middle of last year. The main reason for depression in the market was that the production of VFC tobacco rose sharply from 95.7 million kgs in 1976-77 to 133.6 million kg. in 1977-78. The production of bidi tobacco also marked a substantial rise. To improve the situation, the government intervened in the market through the State Trading Corporation and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. The NAFED was asked to purchase about 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala.]

specially bidi tobacco from the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka on government account. The STC was asked to buy about 15,000 tonnes of virginia tobacco as against 5,000 tonnes which they had planned to purchase as normal part of their commercial activities. The object was to provide marketing and price support in a situation of depressed tobacco prices. The Tobacco Board has introduced the Tobacco Leaf Purchase Voucher System in Andhra Pradesh and Karanataka to help the growers of virginia tobacco in obtaining timely payment for their tobacco. Various other measures such as regulating the production of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1978-79 season and improving the system of tobacco sales for the benefit of growers were also taken. These measures seem to have produced a good effect inasmuch as the index of tobacco prices (with 1970-71-100 as base) increased from the level of 135.6 in May, 1978 to 144.0 in January, 1979. In the first week of February the price has shown a decline and the index for 3rd February, 1979 was 139.6 Government is keeping a close watch on the situation.

Regarding cotton, the index numbers showed a decline during September-October 1978 and showed a recovery in November 1978. Thereafter, again the prices have shown a decline and the index as on 3rd February, 1979 was 162.6 as compared to 178.7 in February last year. The fall in prices of long and extra-long staple varieties is less but it is more in the case of medium staple varieties. The Government have taken a number of measures to ensure that prices are maintained at reasonable levels and the purchase of cotton is activated to the advantage of growers. Some of these measures are: relaxation in stock limits to be held by mills and traders. They can have larger stocks, they can purchase more in the market and they can compete with other buyers. Then the other thing is the removal of restric-

tions on intra-trad transactions. Then, enlargement of the role of the Cotton Corporation of India to include not only purchase for NTC but also commercial purchases for non NTC mills and buffer stocks, Permission to the Cotton Corporation of India and Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation for export of 2 lakh bales of previous season's cotton which was not saleable in the domestic market, the lifting of the ban on export of Bengal Desi cotton, soft cotton waste and yellow pickings and the permission given for export upto now of 70,000 bales of Bengal Desi cotton.

(vi) In addition to these exports, it has been decided to permit export of 1.5 lakh bales of staple cotton of specified varieties during the current cotton season through Apex Marketing Societies of the concerned cotton growing States and Cotton Corporation of India.

(vii) Imposition of import duty of Rs. 1.32 per kg. and a corresponding hike in excise duty in respect of viscose staple fibre.

(viii) Rescinding of the earlier order enjoining on the industry the compulsory use of minimum of 10 per cent of non-cotton fibres.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): If you look at jute and other commodities, the whole benefit of stability goes to the middlemen. The farmer is looted in the initial stages.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That is what has been stated by all the members and that is what I am replying to. These measures have been taken not just now but for the last two months. In some areas cotton has come into the market. In some areas, it is now coming in the market. In some areas, it has just started.

Regarding potatoes also, similar measures have been taken. Some of the measures which have been taken

to arrest the fall in prices of potatoes are:

Exports of potatoes from India were permitted by the Government by various cooperative and other agencies on the basis of canalisation through NAFED. Thereafter, we tried to improve upon this and for encouraging exports still further, potato exports under OGL basis were allowed by Government with effect from 3rd February 1979. The Governments of Punjab and Haryana have sought assistance from NAFED and cooperative agencies of the States for the purchase of potatoes in the State and their movement outside. The Government of Uttar Pradesh also held discussions with the representatives of NOFED and State Marketing Federation for undertaking purchases, storage and sale of potatoes.

So, these are the measures which we are taking for stabilising the prices of these agricultural commodities.

श्रीमती 'अहिष्म' पी० रायचंदर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : माननीय महोदय, मुझे कुछ होना है कि इस जवाब में कुछ नहीं है। क्योंकि बताया गया है कि हम यह स्टैंड से रहे हैं, और यह भी बताया गया है कि प्राइसेज कम हो रही हैं। आपने काटन के लिये इतने कम उठाये तो भी मिछली करवरी में काटन की प्राइस 178 रु० थी जो प्राइस 182.6 है। इसका मतलब यह है कि आपने कम उठाने के बाव भी उनका अभाव नहीं हुआ और कीमत कम होदी गई। मतलब यह हुआ कि आपने कम गलत है, अन्यथा प्राइस गिरनी नहीं चाहिये थी। एक कामप्लेसेन्सी है। अगर धर्मी भी आप कुछ कम नहीं उठावेंगे तो करत इकोनमी में फ्रांसिस होने वाली है।

काटन के बारे में धर्मी मुख्य मंत्रियों की मीटिंग दिल्ली में हुई थी। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में मोनोपली काटन प्राइसेज स्कीम रही है जो सरकार ही करीबती है ज्यादा बाव दे कर। इसलिये हमारे महाराष्ट्र में जो कपास पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं उनका फायदा हुआ। धर्मी थीक मिनिस्टर्स के आप से इजाजत मांगी है, जिसमें मेरा जवाब है कि पंजाब प्रांत भी शामिल है। तो आप इस तरह की इजाजत देने वाले हैं कि नहीं, इसका कोई जवाब आपने नहीं दिया। अगर आप मोनोपली काटन एरेंज स्कीम बीना कोई कम उठावेंगे तो ही यह बच सकता है, नहीं तो आपने क्या किया है? मैंने एरेंजमेंट को और निक बागों को ही ज्यादा काटन रखने की सल्लिसयत दी है। इसके बावने

यह है कि प्राइस से किसान को कोई ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। फायदा होने वाला है कपड़ा बनाने वाले मिलों को। आप देखिये कि इतने बाव से काटन करीब लिया कि कपड़े का बाव बढ़ा है। इसने फायदा निज मोनोपली को है, कपास उत्पादन करने वाले किसान को फायदा नहीं होता है।

आपकी काटन कार्पोरेशन इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है। इसलिये मोनोपली काटन एरेंज स्कीम के बारे में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को समझने के बारे में सोचना चाहिये। सब बागों में फैसल ही है। आपकी नाफेड और एस० डी० सी० ने एरेंज किया तो बहुत दिनों बाव गिरे रहे हैं। जो बढ़ा है वह 0.67 से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा है।

मुजर केन के बारे में भी आप मुजर केन निज मोनोपली को सल्लिसयत दे रहे हैं। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में सब को को-आपरेटिव्स कहा जाता है, बड़े-बड़े को-आपरेटिव्स हैं जिसमें थीक मिनिस्टर्स, एक्स-थीक मिनिस्टर्स सब लोग लगे हुए हैं। बेवर्चम है, सब मिलों में जो मुजर केन की प्राइस देनी है, वह नहीं भी गई है। आपने जो कम उठाये हैं, उससे कमजियल कापस की कीमत बट रही है, इसको बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कम उठाया नहीं है। इसके बारे में भी कोई न कोई संरक्षण इन लोगों को देना चाहिये, कुछ प्राइस बढ़ाकर देनी चाहिये, सल्लोरी देनी चाहिए, नहीं तो यह होने वाला नहीं है।

पूट्टो के बारे में आपने कहा कि कीमतें गिर रही हैं। यह एम्प्लोई का बोझ परमीशन देने से नहीं होता है। महाराष्ट्र में नासिक में प्याज जाने यह कहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आपने नाफेड के एग्जिक्यूटिवों में बहुत संरक्षण बसवा दिया है। वह जो करीबते हैं, उसके सबूत हमारे पास हैं, एन्क्वायर्स भी हैं। उन लोगों का बड़े-बड़े लोगों से रिश्ता है और उनका ही प्याज करीब जाता है। गरीब का नहीं करीबा जाता है। करप्शन के बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिये। नहीं तो नाफेड का काम बसता रहता है। कई दिनों से बहुत करीब नहीं होदी है और इसलिए किसान का भी नुकसान हो रहा है। अगर नाफेड की जांच नहीं करेंगे, करप्शन दूर नहीं करेंगे तो इसके बारे में भी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

मेरी यही विनती है और यह प्रस्ताव इसलिये लाया गया था कि आपको कुछ ठोस कम इसके बारे में उठावे चाहिये, लेकिन आपने जो कम हमेशा उठाये जाते हैं, वही उठाये हैं, कोई नई स्कीम आपकी तरफ से नहीं आई है। आपकी नाफेड और एस० डी० सी० क्या करते हैं, जब तक बीक का इलाज करीब करता है, तब तक आपकी एस० डी० सी० और नाफेड वहां नहीं पहुंचते हैं। जब उनकी करीब हो जाती है तब वहां लोगों को वहां पहुंचते हैं इसलिये भी नुकसान होता रहा है, वह प्राइस भी हो रहा है। धर्मी काटन के बारे में क्या निजके



[बीजती बहिष्वा श्री रांगनेकर]

बाला है, यह मान्य नहीं। यह आपने गये साल कदम उठाया इसलिये पता नहीं लगा। पुर्टेंट के बारे में भी कुछ पता नहीं लगा। नये बजट में जो सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, इससे कुछ होना ठीक है, नहीं तो जो आपने कदम उठाये हैं, उनसे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आपकी, गवर्नमेंट को उनको कुछ मदद देनी चाहिये प्राइस सपोर्ट करने के लिये ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिये, अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इससे हमारी इकानामी कम होने वाली है, यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये और हमें लगता है कि किसान के नाम से बहुत-बहुत ऐलान होते हैं, इसके बावजूब किसानों के बारे में गवर्नमेंट धाज भी कम्प्लेसेंट है, कोई ठीक तरह से कदम नहीं उठाना चाहती है।

MR. CHARMAN: Mr. Vinayak Prasad Yadav has moved an amendment. He is not present in the House. I shall put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and  
negated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second amendment is in the name of Dr. Ramji Singh.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं विद्वद्ग करना चाहता हूँ।

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave,  
withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yuvraj has moved an amendment. He is not here. I shall now put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and  
negated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one more amendment moved by Dr. Ramji Singh.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं विद्वद्ग करना चाहता हूँ।

Amendment No. 6 was, by leave,  
withdrawn.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य अपना प्रस्ताव वापस लेना चाहती हैं ?

बीजती बहिष्वा श्री० रांगनेकर : पहले मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि वह क्या कदम उठाते वाले हैं।

बी सुरधीत सिंह बरवाल : हाउस में इस बारे में बहुत बहुत हो गई है और बहुत से मेम्बरों ने इसमें पार्टिसिपेट किया है। इस लिए मैं धानरेबल मेम्बर से रिक्वेस्ट करना कि वह अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें।

बी बहिष्वा श्री० रांगनेकर : मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि काटन की मोनोपली परचेज के बारे में कुछ करने जा रहे हैं।

बी सुरधीत सिंह बरवाल : मैं ने पहले भी कुछ कह दिया है और अब कुछ और भी कह देता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य ने काटन के बारे में कहा है। हमने महाराष्ट्र में काटन का मोनोपली परचेज सिस्टम शुरू किया है। यह दो तीन साल से बंद था। हमने इसे फिर शुरू किया है। बुकिं वहाँ इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार था, इसलिए इसे शुरू किया जा सका। पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में भी मोनोपली परचेज की बात हुई है। लेकिन ने तैयारी नहीं कर सके, इसलिए इस साल इसे शुरू नहीं किया जा सका। मेरा खयाल है कि अगर तैयारी हो जाये, तो अगले साल यह परचेज सिस्टम इन स्टेट्स में भी शुरू हो जायेगा। यह सिस्टम किसानों के फायदे के लिए है। महाराष्ट्र में देखा गया है कि उन्हें ठीक प्राइस मिली है—कहीं कहीं बीस परसेंट ज्यादा मिली है सपोर्ट प्राइस से, जिससे उन्हें संतोष हुआ है। दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी ऐसा ही हो सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मिल वालों को ज्यादा सुविधा मिल गई है। वह इस लिए नहीं मिली है कि मिल वाले ज्यादा स्टॉक कर लें। अगर मिल वाले नहीं करेंगे, तो ट्रेडर करेंगे। किसान के पास से तो चला गया। अगर मिलें, ट्रेडर, काटन कार्पोरेशन और मानोपली परचेज, ये कई एजेन्सीज मार्केट में आ जायें, तो किसान को दो बार रुपये का फायदा हो जाता है यह इस लिए किया गया है, क्योंकि प्रोडक्शन इस वक्त कुछ ज्यादा हुआ है। प्रोडक्शन की फिगर्स के हिसाब से 76-77 में 58 लाख बेल्ल था, पिछले साल 71 लाख हुआ और इस वक्त धाना है कि 74-75 लाख बेल्ल के दरमियान प्रोडक्शन होगा। इसलिए थोड़ी बहुत डिफरेंस आई है।

अगर के बारे में आप ने कहा कि इस में भी सहूलियतें मिलें को दी हैं। मिल का चलना भी बहुत जरूरी है। मिल नहीं चलती है तो गन्ने बालों को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। गन्ने बालों को पैसा तभी मिलेगा जब मिल चलेगी। गन्ने वाले बेचारे मारे जाते हैं अगर मिल नहीं चलती है। कोसिब इस बात की की गई है कि जो एरियल में गन्ने बालों के और वह एरियल बहुत ज्यादा इकट्ठे हो गए थे वह खत्म किए जा सकें और वह गन्ने किसानों को मिलें।

16 P.M.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH  
(Kheri): May I remind the Minister?  
Is the hon Minister aware of the fact

of this matter? Please excuse me. I do not want to interrupt the hon Member. This is for your information. Those mills that have always been known as good paymasters and regular payers have found excuses and are not paying the regular prices. For instance, take the Hindustan Sugar Mills at Gola Gokarnath. They are not paying the proper price. This is something which is now brewing up. They are detaining the money. They are not paying it. It never happened for the last 35—40 years, Madam. Now, under one pretext or the other they are withholding payment. The result

is): कि किसान के लिए प्राप जो प्लोड कर रहे हैं, वह तो यों ही मर रहा है। अब समय में नहीं आता कि समस्या का हल किस प्रकार हो।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : सुगर की प्राइसेज बहुत ज्यादा गिर जाने की वजह से यह सारी समस्या पैदा हुई और सुगर ज्यादा पैदा हो जाने के कारण ऐसा हुआ क्योंकि 65 लाख टन के करीब और पैदा हो गई और प्राप सबा दो के भी नीचे गिर गए हैं। इसलिए यह समस्या पैदा हुई है। जैसा प्राप बता रहे हैं कि कुछ ऐसी मिलें हैं कि जिनके पास पैसा होते हुए भी वह दे नहीं रही है, एरियर्स नहीं दे रही हैं तो उनके खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही की जायगी। उसी के लिए वह बिल प्राप से पास करवाया या कि उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके। झालरेडी कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है, नौ मिलें तो कच्चे में ले ली गई हैं। और भी जो ऐसी मिलें होंगी जिन के एरियर्स बढ़ जायेंगे वह कच्चे में ले ली जायेंगी। सरकार उन को ले लेगी।

प्याज के बारे में श्रीमती रांगनेकर जी ने जिज्ञासा किया। नासिक के एरिया में प्याज बहुत ज्यादा होती है। प्याज भी इस वफा हम नियंत्रित कर रहे हैं और हम कोशिश यह कर रहे हैं कि प्राइस के लिए कुछ एरियाज जो ऐसे हैं जहां प्याज ज्यादा होता है उन का प्रोडक्शन घटाने और बड़ा कर एक्सपोर्ट के लिए ईयर मार्केट उन को कर दिया जाय कि इन एरियाज से एक्सपोर्ट होता हो दुर्गा फसल बाढ़े बीती हो क्योंकि कई बरसात बहुत अच्छी होती है, कई बरसात कम होती है, लेकिन अगर हम एक बार एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट से निकल जाय, एक साल एक्सपोर्ट न करें तो अपने साल हमारी मार्केट जाती रहती है। इसलिए हमारी कोशिश यह है कि कॉन्स्टेबली एक्सपोर्ट के लिए कुछ ऐसी एरियाज ईयर मार्केट कर दिये जाय। जहां कि वह फसल ज्यादा होती है, कहीं बेजोडिल है, कहीं प्याज है, कहीं आलू है, वह अच्छे किस्म का वहां पैदा किया जाये जिस का कि एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट

मनेसेबल है। इस बात का हमने ध्यान किया है कि एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट हम बाहर बनाए और वह जो न जाय। प्याज के लिए हमारी बात सच है। प्याज की मांग बाहर भी ज्यादा होती जा रही है। अब तो दाम कुछ बढ़े हैं। लेकिन पहले जब मार्केट में प्याज था तो दाम गिर गए थे, तो हम ने काफी मात्रा में प्याज एक्सपोर्ट भी की। इसलिए हम कॉन्स्टेबली कोशिश करते रहे हैं कि किसानों की सुविधा के लिए जो भी कुछ हो सके वह किया जाय।

मैं झालरेडस मेम्बर से रिस्पेक्ट कंसा कि वह इस को वापस ले लें।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी. रांगनेकर : मैं वापस लेती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wish to withdraw?

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Yes, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does she have the permission of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.06 hrs.

# RESOLUTION RE. WAGE NEGOTIATIONS OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we go to the next resolution by Shri Robin sen.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I have been authorised by Shri Robin Sen to move the resolution standing in his name.

I beg to move:

"This House expresses its grave concern at the non-implementation of the assurances given by the Government on 26 June 1978, to the central trade unions on the eve of all India strike of public sector employees which was organised on 28 June 1978 to the effect that the Bureau of Public Enterprises would not interfere in wage negotiations of public sector undertakings and the-



[Shri Dinan Bhattacharya]

Government would convene a meeting of the central trade unions to discuss a guideline and disapproves of the inaction of the Government which has resulted in a great unrest among workers of public sector undertakings and recommends to the Government to intervene and take appropriate steps so that the assurances given to control trade union are fully implemented."

Madam, the House knows that for a pretty long time since the month of December, 1977, the public sector employees were agitating for the revision of their wages and for the implementation of some assurances given to the employees.

During the month of December, there was a convention of the public sector employees where the Central Trade Unions were represented by the central leaders. There they decided that on 20th of January, they will be forced to resort to strike work in Hyderabad and Bangalore public sector undertakings and demonstrated all over the country on a single point for the right of negotiation without any interference by the Bureau of Public Enterprises or by any agency of the Government.

On this issue, there was a strike and hundreds of workers participated in it in Hyderabad and Bangalore and all over the country. There was a demonstration in Calcutta, Bombay and other cities. After that, what happened was this. Central Trade Unions have also held a convention in Delhi where it decided to call a private convention, meeting or conference of the Central Trade Unions where these issues could be discussed and programmes could be undertaken to see that the Government came forward to stick to its own assurances. The Janata Government in its manifesto clearly announced that they will look to the interest of the workers and employees and they will see that justice is done to them. But, here, in this case, after

the successful strike on the 20th January in Bangalore and Hyderabad and the successful demonstration in other parts of the country, Government, to some extent, changed its attitude. But, they took this stand without the concurrence of the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Central Government machinery that no public sector could come to a settlement on the question of wages or any other managerial matters. That was the stand. Now, they have, to some extent relaxed their attitude and decided or announced that on a time table, the employees and trade unions will negotiate with the employers and the management. This was the only change in the attitude. But today, Sir, in this House a secret circular dated 4th October 1978 issued by Additional Secretary-cum-Director General of Bureau of Public Enterprises which was read over at the time of matters under Rule 377 mention that all public sector undertaking have been directed to consult the Bureau of Public Enterprises even for entering into interim agreements and it has been further directed that no agreement should be concluded without consulting the Bureau. On the one side the workers were given to understand that on the plant level they can negotiate with the management and on the other side from the Centre a circular is being sent to the top management of the public sector enterprises that they cannot come to any settlement regarding wage, bonus or anything without the sanction of the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Central Government agencies. This is a clear violation of the assurance given by the Janata Government not only in its manifesto but even after the formation of the government. After 28th January strike by the public sector employees and their demonstration this assurance was given but the government paid little heed to its own promises. Therefore, Sir, the Central trade unions had no other alternative but to convene a meeting and there they decided that they will convene a broader convention in the month of

March. That was the decision taken by the Central trade union leaders here in Delhi. Sir, earlier when the Industries, Petroleum, Finance and Labour Ministers called a meeting of the trade union leaders a communique was issued wherein it was agreed to set-up a machinery for drawing up a new guideline which will not be very rigid but flexible in respect of the negotiations regarding the wage, etc. But even after this two months have elapsed. Nothing was done. In that situation, the central trade union leaders decided to convene another meeting and to discuss the whole issue further. I would like to stress upon the Government to declare what their policy is. They must come forward with a categorical statement. I want to know whether you want to give the right to the employees for collective bargaining. Collective bargaining does not mean this. Once you decide that on the plant level, you can discuss the matter with the management of that particular undertaking, on the other hand, what you do is this, you are issuing a secret circular saying, don't come to an agreement on any issue without the sanction of the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Central Government Agencies. What is this double standard which you are adopting? It is for you to answer. If you do not do it, the workers will not sit idle. They will no longer sit quiet. They will not in any way tolerate this type of actions and inactions and violations of their own promises. They will be bound to take recourse to such action which will allow employees and employers in the public sector to negotiate and settle the matter regarding wages and so on. In the mean time a call for strike for a day was given to protest against the inaction of the Government. It took place all over the country. It was 100 per cent successful. You have seen the coal strike. The Shipping Corporation Employees are getting agitated and the steel employees are also getting agitated. This came about throughout the country on this question whether they have got the right for collective bargaining.

This right has been snatched away very clandestinely by the Central Government. Have they got no right to negotiate and settle their own demands? That is the basic question now which is facing the country.

Everybody knows what happened with regard to the employees of the LIC. The bonus dues which were due to them were not paid to them. Agitation is going on. Some days back before the Puja holidays there was another serious agitation throughout the country, by the LIC employees. It is a regret that on the one hand you say that you will look to the interest of the weaker sections. I am not dealing with the philosophy propagated here when you say, you look to the interest of the rural people and you ask the industrial workers for sacrifices. Sacrifice for what? Sir, three months back, in December, the cost of living index went up by ten points. The Central Government employees are entitled to increase in their D.A. but no steps have been taken by the Government in that direction. If the Government behaves in this way, why will the big industrialists not behave in the same manner in so far as their employees are concerned? If you look at the industrial sector impartially, you will come to realise that before it is too late, the Government must come forward with a straight-forward decision and give the right of collective bargaining to the employees. I know what happened in many cases after the negotiations had started; these ended abruptly. In the case of BHEL, in the case of Steel Plants and many other cases, the negotiations were broken without any reason and the ultimate result was that it became the breeding ground for agitation throughout the country among the public sector employees as also other employees. In our State, for two months the jute workers struck work and ultimately, the jute magnates who thought that taking the advantage of the present situation they will deny the right of revision of wages of the jute workers, had to come down and had to agree to increase their wages to the extent of Rs. 65.27.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

paire. The same thing happened in respect of the engineering workers. So, the question of revision of wages has become a pattern throughout the country and if this Government takes a realistic view, objective view of the situation, it has to come to a decision and take such steps which will help the employees as well as the management to run the industries smoothly.

My main contention is that the right of collective bargaining, right of negotiations for wages or for any other demands should be there and in no way this be jeopardised by any agency like the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Labour Ministry, Home Ministry or any other Ministry. You have to take a final decision without any further loss of time. If you visit any public sector undertaking, you will see the real situation. I am speaking specially of the IDPL, Rishikesh where the workers are very much agitated. They had to fight even for the registration of their Union, for one year. Thereafter also, the management does not want to sit with them, to discuss the very elementary issues and the very nominal things that they are asking for, for a long time. If this Position continues, how long will the workers tolerate? Why should the workers not come forward with their demands straightway? And if their demand is not fulfilled, they have no other alternative but to resort to stoppage of work. The situation is already explosive. Everywhere people say that this Government is asking for increased production because it has invested so much money in the public sector. But what are they doing about the revision of wages?

The previous agreements have expired long ago. Government has no right to delay the revision. Why should you not come to an agreement? The Bureau of Public Enterprises is there, and I have mentioned about the secret circular. I do not know whether Government admits it. If not, it must come forward with a clear-cut statement that it was not their circular. I

do not see any reason why this secret circular was issued. This issue was raised by others also on several occasions, but no satisfactory reply has yet been given. The same thing has been raised to day by our leader Com-Samar Mukherjee.

The matter is very simple, viz. whether you agree to give the right of collective bargaining to your own employees. If you sincerely try to settle matters, you will see that the workers can do miracles. You are asking for increased production. I have seen that when the workers are satisfied, they can surpass the target that you might have fixed. It is common knowledge that workers sometimes want to work, but the bureaucracy stands in their way. It does not supply raw materials. They do not take steps for the rehabilitation of the machines which have become old and junk, although they are taking money every year and showing them in their balance sheets, viz., that so much amount has been taken for the rehabilitation of the machineries.

My humble suggestion to the Minister is this. I do not know to what extent he will be able to satisfy the House about the points I have raised. But it is now time for Government to think and scrap this secret circular, and make arrangements immediately to see that the Bureau does not stand in the way of wage negotiations, or of negotiations on any other demand of the public sector employees. With these words, I hope that the Minister will accept the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its grave concern at the non-implementation of the assurances given by the Government on 26 June, 1978 to the central trade unions on the eve of all India strike of public sector employees which was organised on 28 June, 1978 to the effect that the Bureau of Public Enterprises would meet the central trade unions not interfere in wage negotiations of public sector undertakings and

the Government would convene a meeting of the central trade unions to discuss a guideline and disapproves of the inaction of the Government which has resulted in a great unrest among workers of public sector undertakings and recommends to the Government to intervene and take appropriate steps so that the assurances given to central trade unions are fully implemented."

Now Dr. Ramji Singh, do you want to move your amendment?

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "intervene and take appropriate steps so that the assurances given to central trade unions are fully implemented."

substitute

"call a round table meeting of the representatives of trade unions to find out a solution by 31 March, 1979." (1)

सभापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव बहुत महत्व का है। आखरीय समर बाबू ने भी इस प्रश्न को उठाया है और विनेन बाबू ने भी इस को सपोर्ट किया है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि मालिक मजदूर सम्बन्ध शांतिपूर्ण रहे ताकि उत्पादन को गति मिले, इसीलिए मेरा प्रस्ताव इतना ही है कि मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक गोलमेघ बैठक बुला कर 31 मार्च, 1979 तक इस को हल किया जाय। यह बात ठीक है कि जिस समय स्ट्राइक का नोटिस दिया गया था उस समय हमारे मंत्री खास कर के उद्योग मंत्री ने इस में पहल किया था और उन के कहने पर यह जो अधिक भारतीय हड़ताल थी इस को समाप्त किया गया। इसीलिए यह कहना इन का बहुत ठीक है कि यह सरकार का नैतिक दायित्व है कि इस सवाल को जल्दी से हल किया जाय क्योंकि जहाँ असंतोष होता है वहीं पर बर्बादी होती है।

सचमुच में यह बात ठीक है कि 26 जून की स्ट्राइक का जो समाप्तीता हुआ था और जो होने वाली हड़ताल थी वह बहुत कुछ धार्मिक कारणों से नहीं थी। उस के पीछे राजनैतिक कारण थे। लेकिन जब भी ट्रेड यूनियन का कोई काम होता है तो उस के धार्मिक के साथ साथ राजनैतिक कारण भी होते हैं। भ्रष्ट कठिनाई तो यह है कि जो भूतलियन कमेटी बनवाई गई, वेतन और मजदूरी को ले कर सारे ट्रेड यूनियन उस के बिनाक पहले ही हो गए और बर्बाद हो नहीं गईं यह जो स्टडी ग्रुप बना था उस में

भी बहिष्कार किया गया। इसीलिए वहाँ इस की पहल से ही शर्मका थी। लेकिन यह बात ही सही है कि सरकार ने बराबर चाहा है कि स्पष्ट और मैत्रीपूर्ण बातवचरण हो। इसी तरह से सरकार ने मैत्रीपूर्ण ढंग से सब लोगों से मिल जुल कर के बड़ी बड़ी समस्याओं और बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक विवादों का निपटारा किया है—बाइजैप में, पोर्ट स्ट्राइक में, डाक स्ट्राइक में

"Free and frank discussion, involving unions, employees and the state governments to maintain cordial industrial relations have paid rich dividends.

इस तरह से सब को ले कर के निपटारा किया गया। लेकिन वह जो हड़ताल थी, वह बहुत आबर के साथ अपने मित्र विनेन बाबू से कहूँ कि वह एक राजनैतिक कारण से थी। इसीलिए जो मेम्बर सेक्रेटरी हैं, जिन को आप मजदूर नेता नहीं मानते, मैं उस के लिए कुछ नहीं कहता, लेकिन मेम्बर सेक्रेटरी ने कहा था कि —

"He has described C.I.T.U.'s move for its token strike on June 28 as a decision, more of a political nature than as an industrial strike."

यह स्पष्ट था कि वह राजनैतिक कारणों से था क्योंकि जब सरकार ने कहा था कि हम मिल कर के बात करने वाले हैं तो फिर टोकेन स्ट्राइक भी हमकी कोई धार्मिक और औद्योगिक कारणों से नहीं कही जा सकती है। उस का उद्देश्य राजनैतिक था।

विनेन बाबू की इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ कि सरकार ने जो कहा था उस को ले कर के अब सीधे बैठ कर के बात करनी चाहिए और इसीलिए मैं ने कालबद्ध ढंग से अपना प्रमेडमेट दिया है क्योंकि यह ठीक है कि औद्योगिक रिश्ता हमारा खत्म न हो, बल्कि उस को और बढ़ना चाहिये।

सचमुच में औद्योगिक विवाद का निपटारा करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मजदूर संगठन के भी कुछ निर्देश हैं। उन्होंने भी यह कहा है —

"What is necessary is to reconcile the requirements of industrial relations and distributive justice with those of economic growth and balance the rights of collective bargaining against the compulsions of rationalising the wage structure."

यह ग्राह-एल-ओ-की की रिपोर्ट है। इसीलिए हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं और बनता पार्टी की सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है कि मजदूरों का हड़ताल करने का जो हक है वह समाप्त किया जाय। लेकिन राजनैतिक कारणों से जो हड़ताल होती है वह वेतन के लिए बात है। अभी इन्फ्लेक्शन में जब इसी तरह की

[Dr. Ramji Singh]

राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप की बात चल रही थी तो मिस्टर सिंह ने कहा था :

"I suggest that where there are certain issues where in the national interest the two main parties can generally agree—I think that inflation is one of those issues—then there is the right to go on strike and we could not blame one another."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि खास कर के जो सार्वजनिक संस्थान हैं, पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज हैं वह देश की सम्पत्ति हैं। समाजवाद और साम्यवाद की जहाँ हमारे दीनन बाबू और समर बाबू करते तो पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज सोशलिज्म और कम्युनिज्म की ही प्रतीक हैं। उनमें अगर नुकसान होता है, उनमें अगर घसटोप होता है तो इसकी जिम्मेवारी सरकार के साथ साथ प्राप लोगों की भी है। इसलिए एक तरह तो मैं अपनी सरकार से कहूँगा कि जो कहा गया था कि हम समाजवाद लायेंगे, उसमें बाधा-बिधाक्री नहीं होनी चाहिये। साथ ही हमारे जो मजदूर नेता हैं उनसे भी मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि जब चीन और हिन्दुस्तान का सबाल बैठ कर हल किया जा सकता है तब पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज को क्षति पहुँचाने का काम समाजवाद के खिलाफ होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि दोनों पार्टीज बैठ करके जल्दी इस चीज का फैसला करें। हमारे देश में खासकर भूतलिंगम कमेटी के कारण बहुत सी बातें घा गई हैं, हमारे स्वामी जी जो हैं, भारतीय मजदूर संगठन के, उन्होंने भी कहा है कि इसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जाये। लेकिन भूतलिंगम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पेज 71 में लिखा है :—

In this report we are not proposing any freeze in wages. On the contrary we believe that wages should gradually increase by obtaining a appropriate share in the growth of gross national productivity.

तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मजदूर वर्ग में जो क्रान्तिकारी भावना है उसके ऊपर भी मजदूरों में लिपटी है :

"The outright rejection by the major trade unions of Bhoothalingam Committee's report on wages, incomes and prices and their proposal for a token strike over the issue are both unfortunate and misguided."

मैं और अधिक कह कर इस सच का अधिक ज़ख्म नहीं लेना चाहता।

कृतिविरत कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर आपके जो भी विचार हों परन्तु पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज में इस तरह का टोकन स्ट्राइक हो वह तो राजनीतिक स्ट्राइक होगी। अगर कोई राजनीतिक कारण है तो उसकी आपस में निज करके तय करना चाहिये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा तथा मजदूर नेताओं से भी अनुरोध करूँगा कि अगर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में घसटति होगी, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में क्षति होगी तो उससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बचाना होगा और फिर पूँजीवादी क्षति के लोगों को कहने का प्रयत्न होगा कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बचाने के लिए एंटेलिज्म पर रेवर्ट बैंक करना चाहिये। इसलिए इसमें जितनी जिम्मेवारी सरकार की है उसनी ही जिम्मेवारी मजदूर नेताओं की भी है। अतः मैं दोनों से ही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस ग्रहम सवाल को 31 मार्च तक जरूर हल कर लिया जाये। धन्यवाद।

श्री रत्न बिलास पाख्वाज (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी जो बोलान इस सदन के सामने आया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो तीन बातें आपसे सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि, जैसा कि अभी डाक्टर साहब ने कहा, हमारे बीच में एक से एक अनुभवों और विद्वान सेवर लीबर मौजूद हैं। अभी तक दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि इस देश में मजदूर की परिभाषा तय नहीं की गई है जिसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हम लोग जितने भी तीर छोड़ रहे हैं वह धंधरे में ही छोड़ते हैं। जहाँ से हम लोग घाते हैं वहाँ के मजदूरों में मुश्किल से हज़ार में एक मजदूर निकल कर बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-धंधे में जाता है। बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के देहाती क्षेत्र के जेतिएर मजदूर जो कि अपने मालिक के पास जा कर मजदूरी करते हैं उनकी धाज भी मुश्किल से एक या डेढ़ किन्तो अनाज मिलता है या फिर कभी कभी 12 घाने पैसे दे दिए जाते हैं और उसके बाद भी उनसे कहा जाता है कि अगर काम नहीं करना है तो अपने घर में जा कर बैठो। उसके सम्बन्ध में दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि कभी सरकार के ऊपर कोई दबाव नहीं आया क्या और न कभी सरकार ने ही उनके ऊपर विचार किया। नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो नदीयों की रेखा के नीचे के जो लोग हैं उनकी ओर इस सदन का कभी कोई ध्यान ही नहीं गया। और जब कभी ध्यान दिया जाता है तो दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारे पास कोई योजना नहीं है—उन के लिए काम करने की। महात्मा गांधी और जॉर्ज बर्नार्ड्स का हम लोग भी बराबर नाम लिया करते हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि जब कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान स्वतंत्र होगा, मैं एक ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान की स्थापना करना चाहूँगा—जहाँ डाक्टर, वकील और मजदूर का वेतन समान होगा। लोगों के काम का अन्तर भावे भिन्नता हो, लेकिन पारिवारिक का निर्भव उन के काम के आधार पर किया जाना। क्या वह बात आपस में है ?

में बतलाया जा रहा है—आप किसी भी डिपार्ट-  
मेंट की से में, पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट की ही की लिए—  
सब में सब से नीचे की की होता है, जो अपने  
में हुए में की भी छोड़ कर, जब उस का एस 0 की 0,  
की 0 आई 0 की 0 धारणा, तो वह पहले उस के नीचे  
में पड़ता है। लेकिन उसका बेतन कितना  
है? मुश्किल से धारी भी 75 और 100 रुपये  
से अधिक नहीं है, पहले तो उस को केवल 12 वर्षों  
में ही मिलता था। धारी धाज ही हमारे  
एक साथी ने बतलाया धारी भी बहुत ही जगहों पर  
2 या 3 आई 0 रुपया रोज ही मिलता है। मेरे कहने का  
लापरवाही यह है कि एक तरह का मजदूर है जो सब से  
अधिक काम करता है लेकिन बेतन सब से कम  
मिलता है दूसरी तरफ से लोग हैं जिन को कम काम  
करना पड़ता है, आई 0 की 0 और की 0 आई 0 की 0 के  
पैसे सब से कम काम होता है, लेकिन ऐसा कहीं  
धारा मिलता है। ऐसा क्यों है? यह इन लिए  
है कि बीकीदार का काम करने वाला या रखरखाव  
का काम करने वाला हमेशा गरीब का बेटा होता है  
और इस देश की यह परम्परा रही है कि हमेशा  
अपने घर पर बैठने वाला बड़े लोगों का बेटा होगा।  
इसी लिए दोनों के बेतन और कुछ सुविधा में जान-  
बूझ कर अंतर रखा गया है। होना क्या चाहिये—  
इस प्रकार की बेतन मजदूर नीति कायम की जानी  
चाहिये, जिस में काम का अंतर चाहे जितना हो,  
लेकिन दोनों की कुछ-सुविधा, दोनों के बेतनों में  
समानता आये, एक और तो की समानता भी हो  
सकती है। लेकिन होता क्या है? महुंगाई भत्ता  
कहना—तो बीकीदार का महुंगाई भत्ता, जो गरीब  
का बेटा है, उसका महुंगाई भत्ता केवल 2 रुपया  
लेकिन, लेकिन आई 0 एस 0, आई 0 की 0 एस 0  
का महुंगाई भत्ता 200 रुपया बढ़ जायेगा। तो  
इस तरह से जो असमानता है, उस को हम और  
आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, इस की धार की पाठने के बजाय  
और ज्यादा बढ़ा कर रहे हैं।

कास-गान्धर्व ने कहा था—बर्ग रिहीन सयाध  
होना, उस की प्राथम्यता के अनुसार, जिस में छोटे  
और बड़े का प्रश्न नहीं होगा, उसकी अमता के  
अनुसार कार्य दिया जायेगा। हम लोगों की यह  
बेचना है कि हम उस के आधार पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं  
या नहीं। सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को बतलाऊंगा  
कि यह जितनी भी असमानता है, इस का कारण  
क्या है? कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है, हम लोग  
राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करते हैं और राष्ट्रीयकरण  
ही भी जाता है। लेकिन जब हम लोग राष्ट्रीय-  
करण करते हैं तो जिस फैक्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण  
किया जाता है, वहाँ पर जो एम्प्लाइड काम करते  
हैं, वहाँ को बेतन-भत्ता मिल रहा होता है, उसके  
अनुसार हम ग्रहण कर लेते हैं। गरीबों यह होता  
है कि दूसरी जगहों के एम्प्लाइड के साथ अंतर पड़  
जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी अपने फैसले  
में कहा था—जो उद्योग अपने कर्मचारियों को उचित  
वेतन नहीं दे सकता, उन्हें बीहित खर्च का कोई

नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है, जोशिव नहीं है। लेकिन  
आज तक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा या सरकार  
के द्वारा उचित वेतन क्या है—इस का कहीं भी  
उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। सरकार को चाहिये  
कि वह आज आगे और यह तय करे कि उचित  
वेतन क्या है? लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

सभापति महोदय, हमने कहा है कि आज मजदूरों  
के नेताओं की भी बड़ी अजीब स्थिति है। हम जिस  
संघ के या यूनियन के नेता हैं—हमारे विभाग में एक बात  
रहती है कि हमारे सेबर को कैसे उतारना हो, हम उस के  
नेता कैसे बने रहें, देश का सेबर चाहे जहन्नम में भसा  
जाये, हम को देश की कोई फिक नहीं रहती है। हम  
ऐसा चाहते हैं कि देश में ऐसा सेबर लीवर पैदा हो,  
जो सब को साथ ले कर चले। जो बेत में काम करने  
वाले मजदूर हैं, वहाँ पालियामेंट में काम करने, बीज  
है, कल कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं सब के  
इंटरस्ट की रक्षा करे उन के उत्थान की बात करें। इसलिये  
यदि आप एक ही बात देखें तो आप की बुद्धि सामर्थ्य  
नहीं हो सकती है। आप देखें कि प्रलग प्रलग व्यवस्थाओं  
में प्रलग प्रलग बेतनमान हैं। एक बैंक का कर्मचारी है,  
और एक कालेज का टीचर है लेकिन दोनों के बेतन साथ  
में अंतर है। बैंक का कर्मचारी प्रभावक से ज्यादा  
तनक्याह पाता है। इसी तरह से दूसरी जगह काम करने  
वाले लोगों के बेतन में अंतर है।

बोनस के विषय में कहा गया, मैं नहीं कहता कि  
बोनस गलत है या सही है। लेकिन जिस भूतलियम  
कमेटी का जिक्र किया गया, वह काफी विवादोत्पन्न  
रही, उस की रिपोर्ट के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा प्रतिक्रिया  
हुई। मैं ने भी उस को पढ़ा था। लेकिन जो उस में प्रस्ताव  
है उस की भी देखें और जो बुराई है उस को छोड़ें। उस  
कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में है कि बोनस को खारज होना चाहिये  
और उस के बबले वेतन या जीवन रक्षा वही बीज की  
व्यवस्था हीनी चाहिये। बोनस द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के समय  
में हुआ जब उद्योगों की काफी लाभ हुआ था। वेतन-  
वर्धकों ने इनाम के रूप में बोनस शुरू किया था। वही  
भी यह व्यवस्था तक की गई और 1965 में बोनस  
कानून बना जिस में मजदूर को 4 परसेंट बोनस दिया  
जाए और फिर उस की बढ़ा कर 8.33 परसेंट कर दिया  
गया। लेकिन अब क्या हो गया कि बोनस एक हथियार  
हो गया है। मैं इस को नहीं मानता हूँ कि यह गलत है  
या सही है। लेकिन जब आप मजदूर को बोनस देने  
की बात करते हैं तो जो संगठित मजदूर हैं वह तो आप  
भाग्य मानवा लेते हैं, और जहाँ उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो।  
वहाँ नहीं होता।

दूसरी बात भूतलियम समिति ने यह कही कि  
मजदूर भत्ता सब का एक सा हो। आज जो बजट में  
टैक्स बढ़े हैं तो टूथ पेस्ट सभी को एक ही दाम पर  
मिलेगा चाहे वह बड़ा आदमी हो या मजदूर आदमी हो।  
इसलिये महुंगाई भत्ते में अंतर नहीं होना चाहिये।  
की 0 एस 0 के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित रूप से सरकार को  
एक समान नीति अपनानी चाहिये। सब को समान  
रूप से महुंगाई भत्ता देना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात भूतलियम समिति की रिपोर्ट में यह  
कही गई है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के बेतन मान में भी



[क.]

[श्री राज विमल-पासनाम]

अन्तर है, म्युनिसिपैलिटी के कर्मचारियों और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में जो अन्तर है, और जो अलग अलग सिस्टम हैं यह उचित नहीं है क्योंकि काम सब का एक ही है। तो एक किसम के काम करने वाले को एक ही किसम का वेतन दें। अगर अभी यह सम्भव नहीं है तो प्रायः कमेटी मुकर्रर करें। लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक जगह अगर कोई 8 बंटे काम करता है तो उस को कम मजदूरी मिले और उन्हीं ही बंटे कोई दूसरी जगह काम करता है तो उस को ज्यादा वेतन मिले।

बीबी बाट म्युनिसिपल कमेटी ने कही है कि न्यूनतम वेतन मान कम से कम 150 रु. दिया जाय और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में। इसलिये सरकार को उस असमानता की दृष्टि को कम करने के लिये उपाय इन्हें चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी यहाँ नहीं हैं, 18 नई की ग्रन्थिल भारतीय मासिक संघ के 44 में सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करते हुए उन्होंने कहा था :

उस में उन्होंने 5 चीजें कही थी—

पहली उन्होंने कही थी कि कर्मचारियों को उत्पादन बृद्धि में हिस्सा मिलेगा।

दूसरे उन्होंने कहा था कि असंगठित श्रमिकों और श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजदूरी तय कर दी जायेगी।

तीसरे उन्होंने कहा था कि बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों के वेतन भत्ते पर नियंत्रण किया जायेगा।

चौथे उन्होंने कहा था कि गरीब की प्रायः पर सीमा लगाना नहीं बल्कि धनी की स्मृति पर सीमा लगाना होगा।

पाँचवें उन्होंने कहा था कि अधिक वेतन को कम करना होगा। प्रायः इतना ही कर दें तो ठीक है। हम हमेशा से कहते हैं क्या जनता पार्टी की सरकार इतना नहीं कर सकती है कि एक और लाख के अन्तर को कम कर दें, एक और हजार के अन्तर को कम कर दें। यदि यह नहीं हो सकता तो कम से कम 1 और 20 के अन्तर में तो प्रायः। प्रायः क्या है, एक तरफ एक आदमी की आमदनी 100 है और एक आदमी की एक लाख है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना अन्तर प्रायः रखना चाहते हैं। मैं अपनी सरकार और मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि निश्चित रूप से प्रायः इस की कटौती कीजिये। यदि प्रायः गरीब, साधारण एम्प्लॉयी, छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले को उस के वेतन और उस की सुख-सुविधा को नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं तो प्रायः को एक निश्चित समय में जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, मंत्री हैं या हम लोग जो यहाँ बैठे हैं, सब को इकट्ठा कर के एक सीरीज में लाना चाहिये और करना चाहिये कि कम से कम एक होगा और अधिक से अधिक 2 होगा। जब इस रेंजियों में से जायेंगे सब एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तय कीजिये। सबूत देव के सम्मेलन के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तय कीजिये।

महोदय जी के सम्मेलन में जब कभी हो इसका होता है कि बकाली, तो कहते हैं कि महोदय भला नहीं हैं। महोदय बकाली हैं तो मजदूरों को बला मकाला है कि महोदय भला दो। लेकिन अगर प्रायः कह दें कि प्रायः एक बीच का काम यह है और प्रायः कर एक कदम हो खोया तो महोदय भला मत दीजिये लेकिन प्रायः एक बीच का काम 1 परसेंट बढ़ता है तो 1 परसेंट बढ़ता बढ़ावे, 2 परसेंट बढ़ता है तो 2 परसेंट बढ़ावे। लेकिन जब तक प्रायः इस पर जोर नियंत्रण नहीं रखेंगे, प्रायः की ओर पालिनी नहीं होगी सब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रायः इस पर रोक नहीं लगा सकते हैं। मैं अपनी सरकार और मंत्री जी से चाहूँ कहना कि यह समर्थन का मामला नहीं है बल्कि एक नीति का मामला दूसरी से दूसरा है। अभी तक सरकार के पास इस का हवाला ही नहीं है कि बीमारी कहाँ है। कहाँ हड़ताल, नेराम व हो इसका होता है, कहाँ सरकार भुक्त बाजी है और जो नहीं बीमारी है, उस की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। और कहना है कि प्रायः नाबिबन की हस्तियत से देखिये, बच्चे डाक्टर की तरह बीमारी का पता लगावे और ऐसा हवाला कीजिये जिस से बीमारी का निदान हो सके, बीमारी खत्म हो सके, नहीं तो बीमारी बराबर चलती रहती है। अगर हम बुझा फितना है, 102 डिग्री है कि 104, इस का पता नहीं लगायेंगे और हवाला करते जायेंगे, तो बीमारी खत्म होने वाली नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं चाहूँ कहना कि देव घर के कर्मचारियों के लिये, मजदूरों के लिये एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय नीति तय कीजिये बाह्य वह संघर्ष करने वाले मजदूर हों, बेतिहर हों, कल-कारखाने में काम करने वाले हों या सरकारी पदतारों में काम करने वाले हों, सब के लिये एक नीति तय कीजिये। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I stand to support this Resolution moved by my colleague, Shri Dinan Bhattacharya.

The resolution is on the non-implementation of the assurances given by the government on 26th June, 1978 to the Central Trade Unions on the eve of the All India strike of public sector employees. So I would like just to impress upon the government that it is not a matter of just only this particular question. It overall embraces the industrial relations policy and also the approach of the government towards issues which have been already raised and discussed and in good faith agreed to by the central trade unions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, here the whole issue came up after the publication of

the Bhoothalingam Committee Report or Study Group Report or whatever it is. The outcome of the report is the wage, income and price policy as propounded by that Committee. That created a stir all over the country. The perverted policy propounded by the Bhoothalingam Committee Report has created resentment among the organised working-classes. They found that their policy was going to work against their basic wage question. So, the whole of the Central Trade Unions irrespective of their party affiliations took that issue and they convened a convention at Hyderabad. After that, they appealed to Government that the propounded policy was detrimental to the overall interests of the working-class and to the best interests of the working-class of this country and so, that policy should not be implemented or should not be taken as a guideline in evolving a national wage policy.

But this appeal was not paid much attention to by Government. Naturally, the working-class had to take to the other steps just to impress upon the Government their anxiety and their anger against this policy.

They held demonstrations all over the country. Even after that, Government did not care to come out with a declaration as to what their attitude is regarding this wage, income and price policy propounded by the Bhoothalingam Committee Report.

Mr. Chairman, I need not go into all the aspects of the report of this Committee because this is not the time to discuss that in this Resolution. On the Study Group's recommendations at least the Government had admitted on the floor of this House that it was not an accepted policy. This was only a study group's report which the Government is just studying. But, unfortunately, we found that, there is something wrong in the implementation of the wage policy of the various public sector

undertakings—you know the public sector is one of the major sectors which employed a large number of workers in the industry and every year more and more workers are added to the industry as compared to the private sector. I do not want to enter into the philosophy that has been propounded by my colleague, Dr. Ramji Singh toward the public sector and the attitude of the working-class towards that. I would like to stress that we do not believe that the public sector is a socialist sector. We know what the limitation is in an underdeveloped economy. I know that the public sector has its own role to play. I do not want to exaggerate it. After all that has happened, the workers had to declare a one-day token strike for June 28. On the eve of the strike, the concerned ministers as well as Government called a conference of the concerned Central Trade Unions; after the one day strike on 28th January 1978 in Bangalore and after the proposed one day all-India strike on 28th June 1978, the Government of India assured that the B.P.E. would not interfere and the management would be directed to negotiate with the concerned trade unions in respect of their demands. That was the assurance given in the presence of three responsible Ministers and the concerned trade unions.

Here the question is: that assurance is not only not being implemented but it is being violated contrary to the normal principles of justice. Once the assurance is given, it cannot be a wrong assurance—that was given before the responsible ministers and the Central Trade Unions. Without questioning the bonafide of the Government, the trade unions accepted that assurance. Now, the situation has come when the Central Trade Unions and the responsible workers' organisations may have to question the bonafides of the Government's assurance. That is the situation and how far industrial relations are feasible for the growth of the economy is the question keeping in view the sound industrial progress. That is



[Shri K. A. Rajan]

17 hrs.

my anxiety. The issues are being discussed at high levels and some sort of consensus or understanding is going to be reached between the Government and the trade unions on major issues. But, after that assurance was given, the old practice seems to be continuing in all these public sector undertakings contrary to the expectations of the workers and the trade unions, contrary to the expectations of the workers and the trade unions. What will be its effect on the overall industrial situation in this country. Once government makes a commitment they have to honour the commitment without seeing whether it is right or wrong. It is the duty of the government to see that it is honoured.

After that, unfortunately, a circular has been issued which has been highlighted today in the House. A photostat of that particular circular has appeared in various newspapers. That circular goes contrary to the assurance given. It goes fundamentally against the assurance given. On this question while direct negotiations are going on IDPL, Modern Bakeries, etc. the responsible top management said that they cannot go an inch further as a directive from the Bureau of Public Enterprises is standing in the way and its clearance has to be got. As a result thereof many disputes have come up and so many days of strike has taken place. So, Sir, either the Government should stick to its assurance or think twice before making such an assurance.

Sir, what is the performance of the public sector in this year? We are having a loss of 14 crores after taxes as compared to 1975, 1976 and 1977. I am not going into those details. There was another assurance given that some guidelines would be evolved in consultation with the trade unions. Sir, there were two modes of minimum wages and rate

of neutralisation. The trade unions agreed to the suggestion of evolving guidelines but I understand that nothing has happened. They were to call a conference and discuss the whole problem with the trade unions but that also has not been done. So many issues are cropping up, for example, wage revision, D.A. neutralisation and all other connected issues. So, what I want to stress is that if the government backs out of an assurance given by them then this will lead to a very unfortunate situation. I do not want to add to my accusation but in this connection I would like to emphasise that Government should honour its assurance. As trade unions have already agreed to evolve a guideline, they should call a conference to discuss the whole problem with the trade unions. Instead of doing that, some sort of ad-hocism in industrial relations is being made which will never do good for you. Now, Sir, I don't want to argue all those things which cropped up during this discussion. Dr. Ramji Singh has brought to light so many problems. There are basic questions regarding industrial relations. There are basic questions regarding the attitude to the public sector. As some other friends have taken up the issues regarding disparity in wages between organised and unorganised sector, I do not want to go into all those things.

But I would like to inform those people who are part of the Government and part of the party as to what has been written in their manifesto. Have you seriously thought of implementing your manifesto. What is the Janata Party Manifesto's guideline on wages? You have promised in your manifesto that you will give a 'fair wage'. Now, what is a 'fair wage'? Did you think twice about the matter before you just brought in your manifesto? Will you be able to give that fair wage in the country under the present conditions? Are we getting a need-based

minimum wage at least according to the 1975 formula? Then why did you write in your manifesto that fair wages will be given to those workers? You do it to catch votes. And here you speak so much philosophy about the disparity, about high-wage islands, poverty and all those things. And, what have you written regarding industrial relations provision? You have said there that sound industrial relations will be evolved, bipartite negotiations will be conducted. What have you written in your manifesto regarding various other things? I do not want to say about all those things. My only question is this. Don't forget that you are a part of the manifesto, a part of a party which has propounded fair wages to the workers. You are bringing in Bhoothalingam Committee Report's recommendation as if that is a panacea for all economic evils in this country. We cannot accept this. I am sorry to say that this philosophy has been running here in this country, not only under your Government, but this philosophy had been there under the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She also tried this philosophy—wages chasing prices or prices chasing wages and so on. You see what is going on in the U.K. There are rolling strikes which are going on. They could not find out a solution in all these things.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Help us also.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: We are helping. But you are not honouring your agreement. That is my accusation against the Government. While you come to an agreement or commitment, you should think twice whether you will be able to honour them, whether you will be able to agree to that particular proposition. But unfortunately that is not there. That is my accusation. You could have said to them on

the 26th June: 'You are public sector wallahs; are you trade unions? No. You go on strike. We do not mind that; we will face that.' If you had said like that I could have appreciated that stand of the Government. But what did you say? You said: 'Come here for a discussion. We agree; you just agree on factory level. We will not put any hindrance. But we will have a discussion also on the various guidelines to be evolved on the national level.' I agree, Sir. There should be a national consensus on this wages question. I don't want the disparities to be running riot. There should not be any irrational wage system in this country. On that I do agree. My only accusation and my charge is this. You have really violated an agreement or a consensus on an honourable understanding reached with those responsible trade unions. Thereby you are creating difficulties for those in those particular industries, but you are also setting up a bad precedent of industrial relations for which we have got to pay the price.

With that appeal to the Government, I would say, I support this Resolution which is a historic resolution which has got a very vital bearing on the overall industrial and economic structure of the country. Government must come forward and clear their stand on this particular situation.

श्री उपसेवा (देवरिया): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, जो प्रस्ताव आपके सामने दीने मद्रासवाले जी ने पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। उसके समर्थन के सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और अपनी सरकार को राय देना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार हम लोगों को डा. लोहिया जी ने कहा कि तुम लोग सारे इस बात को सोचो और बताओ कि जिस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में तुम लोग हो वह किसकी पार्टी है, किस किस वर्ग के हितों को धारि बढ़ाती है? किसी ने किसान बनाया, किसी ने मजदूर बनाया और फिर किसी ने दोनों को बताया लेकिन तब नहीं हो पाया, वह पार्टी किस वर्ग की है। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजन जी की तकरीर को मैं ने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है, उनकी तकरीर का कारण बाल ठीर से यह है कि जनता पार्टी सरकार की जो श्रम नीति है वह किसी

[भी उल्लेख]

औसत सर्वहारा वर्ग के हित पर आधारित नहीं है। अगर हमें कलकत्ता जाना है तो वहाँ का टिकट कटायेंगे लेकिन अगर कलकत्ता जाने के लिए मजदूरों से दिल्ली का टिकट कटायेंगे तो लोग जान जायेंगे कि यह कलकत्ता नहीं जायेंगे, दिल्ली जायेंगे। यह मामला क्या है? एक बहुत साधारण-सा मामला है। मुझे तो बड़ी हंसी आ रही है, क्योंकि मैं तो मजदूरों में काम करता रहा हूँ। जब 1946 में पहले-पहल मैं बम्बई पहुँचा, तो रहने-छाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी, तब मैं मजदूरों में काम करने लगा और तब से आज तक मजदूरों में काम करता आ रहा हूँ, मुनियन में काम करता हूँ। पहले हमारी मांग क्या थी? पहले हमारी मांग थी कि ये कल-कारखाने किस के हैं—मजदूरों के यह जमीन किस की है—किसानों की, जो उस की ज़ाई और बुझाई करे—उस की। इसी हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी और राजन जी ने क्या मांग की है? उन की मांग यही है कि 26 जून, 1978 को इस सरकार के दो-तीन बड़े-बड़े मंत्रियों ने कहा था कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की जो अखिल भारतीय हड़ताल 28 जून को हो रही है, उस को खत्म करो, हम एक कमेटी मांग दो कि ये और हम यह विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि वेज-स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में जो ट्रेड-यूनियन पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज में काम करते हैं, उन से जो बातचीत होगी और जो तय होगा, उस को सीधे लागू कर देंगे। अब यह प्रस्ताव कैबिनेट यही है कि आप ने जो वायदा किया था, उस को निभाया नहीं। वायदा किया है, निभाना पड़ेगा। इसलिये जीभ का आघात करना चाहिये—हमारी सरकार बूँक एक महान क्रान्ति से निकल कर आई है, उस को अपने वायदे को निभाना चाहिये—पहली बात तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ।

अब आगे सुनिये—बड़े मिर्चा, बड़े मिर्चा, छोटे मिर्चा सुभान अल्लाह। यह व्यूरो कौन है? मैं तो अंग्रेजी पढ़ा नहीं हूँ;—न व्यूरो को समझता हूँ, न पब्लिक को समझता हूँ और न एन्टरप्राइजेज को समझता हूँ—बस मैं दिल्ली आया तब मैंने इस का नाम सुना। आज भी इतने बड़े-बड़े संस्थान चलते हैं वे बोर्ड के द्वारा चलते हैं, जैसे आई.सी.ए.आर. उस का बोर्ड है, तिबिया कालिज है—उस का भी बोर्ड है, सी.एस.आई.आर. है, उस का भी बोर्ड है—ये सब बोर्ड के द्वारा चलते हैं, लेकिन जो पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज हैं उन को जनरल मैनेजर्स नहीं चलाते हैं, बल्कि आप का व्यूरो चलाता है, वह इन के कामों में इन्टरफीयरेंस करते हैं। मेरे मित्र पासवान साहब ने धामी पूछा था कि क्या आप के पास उस का लेखा-जोखा है? मुझे एक बात याद आ रही है—मेरे एक मित्र थे—बहु लेबर एम्प्लॉयरी कमेटी के केयरमैन थे। बम्बई में मैं और वह साथ-साथ काम करते थे...

पंडितलखम, हज्जाम और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती मन्धन बहुपुत्र) : निमकर साहब।

श्री उल्लेख : जी हाँ, बहुपुत्र साहब भी हमारे साथ काम करते थे।

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुपुत्र : मैं तो आप का कालोत्तर बहुत दिनों से हूँ।

श्री उल्लेख : उन्होंने लेबर एम्प्लॉयरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 1947 में माया की थी। उस में उन्होंने, जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, 350 रुपये लिबिंग-वेज रखी थी। भीनी में उन की कुछ रिकमेंडेशन लागू की गई, लेकिन जो प्रसली मुद्रा या उस को छोड़ दिया गया। तो मेरे, कहने का मतलब है कि लेबर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लेबर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, राजेन्द्र बाबू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, सब कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें तो लिख दी जाती हैं, लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े साहब लोग होते हैं, वे उन रिपोर्टों को पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं समझते। कहा गया है कि आप लोग मांग कर रहे हैं, चलो एक और कमेटी बना दी जाय। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ—सरकार की तरफ से मंत्री जी साफ़ साफ़ कहें कि हम इस इन्टरफीयरेंस को खत्म करेंगे और भी वायदा किया है—सब सैन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं के साथ और पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज के साथ सीधे-सीधे बात करेंगे और उन वायदों को पूरा करेंगे। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा—तो फिर हम अपनी मांगों को सड़ कर लेते।

केयरमैन साहब, हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर आज तक पढ़ा है। मैं धामी हाल में बम्बई गया था। एक जगह मुझे खाना खाना था, लोगों ने मेरा घेराव कर दिया। बम्बई में 30 लाख लोगों में से 18 लाख हमारे पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेश के भाई हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम को 9 रुपये का पास लेना पड़ता था, अब हमारे समाजवादी नेता दण्डवत जी ने उस को 21 रुपये का कर दिया है। मैं ने कहा कि आप उन का घेराव कीजिये, हमारा घेराव क्यों करते हैं? उन्होंने कहा—आप उन के साथी हैं, आप मजदूर नेता हैं, आप का भी घेराव करेंगे, क्योंकि आप मजदूरों में काम करते हैं। आप को मालूम है—ग्राउण्ड इन्जीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन का मामला था, वह हाई कोर्ट में गया। उनसे कहा गया कि हम तुम्हारी बात मना लेंगे, वायदा कर दिया गया, लेकिन उस के बाद कुछ करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हर चीज को टाल का जो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का तरीका है नौकरवादी का तरीका है यही मुसीबत का कारण बनता है। इसीलिए मुसीबत से आपको छुटकारा पाना चाहिये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज में उत्पादक ठीक हो, मजदूर संतुष्ट रहें हड़तालें न हों तो जो वादा आपने किया है उसको आपको निभाना होगा। जहाँ तक भूतलिंगम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा नाम बैसा गुण। लोगों ने मुझे कहा कि आपने इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है तो मैं ने कहा कि मैं अपनी ज्ञान के खिाफ इसे समझता हूँ। उसकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ना भी मेरी ज्ञान के खिाफ है। मालिकों और मजदूरों में आपस में समझौता नहीं होगा तो मैदान में लड़ाई होगी। मजदूर नेता भी आपस की लड़ाई को छोड़कर मैदान में उतर आए। छोटी छोटी लड़ाइयाँ चालू थे करें और उसके बाद एक बड़ी लड़ाई पर उतर आए।

अल्लाह बरा मजदूर ने बस एक बार ही चुकता हो जाए वीं सहित सहित चलने का संकल्प न जाने क्या होगा।

मानने सामने लड़ाई की जाए तो ठीक होगा। जो एन जी सी भी पब्लिक सेक्टर धरते हैं। उस म की साठ हजार लोग लड़ाई भड़ रहे हैं। एक सी आई में लड़ रहे हैं इनीयोरिंग है यह भी पब्लिक सेक्टर है और वहाँ भी लड़ रहे हैं—

**विद्युतियन, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचरी कश्यप बहगुणा) :** जो एन जी सी में बड़े मानव के साथ मामलों को हम ने निपटा लिया है। माननीय सदस्य इस तरह की बात कह कर उनके दिल को घनायास ही ठेस न पहुँचाए। उनका दिल शूड है।

**श्री उपसैन :** अपनी कारबलियत की वजह से आपने उनके मामलों को निपटा दिया है। मजि-मजल का संयुक्त उत्तरदायित्व है। इन मामलों में भी आप अपनी कारबलियत का परिचय दें और बाकी जो दूसरे मामले हैं उनको भी निपटा दें। आप मजदूर नेता रहे हैं और हैं। मजदूर नेता आप पहले हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और भ्रष्ट में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग में बहुत बड़ा असन्तोष व्याप्त है। इन मामलों में भी आप इस असन्तोष को दूर नहीं करते हैं और बार पांच साल तक मामलों को इसी तरह से लटकाए रखते हैं तो एक जबरदस्त तूफान खड़ा हो जाएगा। युनियन नेता जो उसकी खिलाफत करें उनको भी हटा कर भ्रमण कर दिया जाएगा और नया नेतृत्व पैदा होगा, इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** The Resolution has been moved by Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya on behalf of Mr. Robin Sen. Some of the Members have participated in the discussions. I have heard their very learned speeches, and I thank them very much for the nice suggestions that they have made to the Government, for the latter to keep in mind for the future.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya very emphatically asserted that the right of negotiations without any interference, or the right of collective bargaining, should be recognized by Government. This Government recognizes this right of collective bargaining. In this connection, much has been said with regard to interference by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Most humbly I would

like to submit that if there is going to be a strike in a particular undertaking, then to organize the labour and to have a strike on an organized basis, there are the all-India unions which guide and regulate the activities of the different trade unions in different sectors, in order to have a better bargaining capacity. Similarly, on behalf of the employer, there is the BPE. They all belong to the public; i.e. the Government and that is why they are accountable to Parliament. In the present system of governance of the country, we have got the BPE which coordinates the activities; and on behalf of the Government it directs as to how to ensure a better functioning of these public sector undertakings. Of course, so far as the settlements and negotiations are concerned, they have to be with the factories themselves. That right is recognized; but for having some coordination and for having an all-India perspective with regard to certain policies, BPE comes into the picture. Now this particular discussion has taken place and my learned friends know much more about it; they know that the trade union representatives, government representatives, employers' representatives have come to an understanding; meetings have been held; ministers have participated; trade union representatives have participated; invitations had been issued and the meeting is going to be held on 5-3-1979. . . (Interruptions) You may claim credit for this: I do not deny your right. But I do not want to deal elaborately with all the points, taking time to deal with the points in the chronological manner. I should like to say that this discussion is more of an academic nature because things are being settled.

A meeting was held on 1-9-1978 with the Central Trade union leaders which was attended by the then Finance Minister, Labour Minister, Industry Minister and Minister for Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers. A notice has also been issued for a meeting of the Consulting Mechanism for the purpose of laying down guidelines

Shri Satish Agarwal

for wage revisions in public sector undertakings to be held on 5-3-1979. The following trade union organisations have been requested to attend: INTUC, CITU, Hind Mazdoor Panchayat, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bharat Mazdoor Sabha and TITUC. All the organisations except AITUC had already intimated the names of their representatives who will participate in the meetings of the consultative mechanism. Although TITUC has not yet done so, the notice for the meeting has also been sent to the general secretary, AITUC, requesting him to attend the meeting. ... (Interruptions) I do not want to take much time to elaborate what meetings were held after 28 June. The process has been set in motion.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Kindly tell us why there has been so much delay. You decided long time back that you will take some steps. But now you are coming forward with a proposal for a meeting, when you received this motion.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** No, it is not on account of that. Process had already been initiated; I had already explained it; Ministers, trade union representatives and others attended the discussions and decision has been taken to hold the next meeting on 5 March 1979. I do not want to say more because then you will say that there is interference; they have got the right to settle it by negotiation; let them sit around a table and sort out their differences; we do not want to interfere; I have got no authority or right or capacity in these matters; advocates in courts should not seek to sabotage a settlement if it is going to be outside courts; they are good advocates. I am told that two months were taken. (November 1978 to January 1979) to get nominations from five of the six representative bodies of workers and now this meeting is going to be held.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** The workers' side sent in their names; government did not agree on the persons to be represented.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Now everything has been agreed to and there is not that problem; it is of academic interest. Whatever you wanted to say you have said and we will benefit by what has been said by you, and the spirited speech of Mr. Rajan, the amendment moved by Dr. Ramji Singh that it should be done by 31-3-1979—it has been fixed for the 5th now—and what has been said by Shri Ugrasen. I agree that the issue is of great concern to the hon. Members, namely, amelioration of the conditions of workers. But we have to view the things in an all-India perspective. I agree with Mr. Rajan that we should have some national wage policy in this regard. Otherwise, particularly in the unorganised sector, the labour had been very much neglected all these years and we have to pay some attention to that also. Government has to take an all-India view in a wider national perspective to see that these anomalies and distortions existing in our national economy come to an end as quickly as possible. I am sure the spirit behind this resolution is being carried through by the Government. The mover, Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya knows much more on the subject and he is an authority on the subject. I do not claim to be a trade union leader. But I have always fought for the workers throughout my political life and I can assure him that we will do our best to sort out the issues as quickly as possible and see that their genuine demands are considered as early as possible. I am thankful to the hon. members for participating in this debate. Ultimately, I request Mr. Bhattacharyya to withdraw his resolution.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, first of all I want to congratulate the members who participated in the discussion and also the Minister who tried to answer the question that were

put by myself and other members. But I must say that you have very cleverly evaded the main issue, namely, whether you will recognise the right of collective bargaining or not. You have given some assurances and made some promises. Kindly judge them dispassionately from your point of view. Our Petroleum Minister also is here. He also deals with some of the unions in his ministry. This talk was first started in December, 1977. The strike took place in Bangalore and Hyderabad. The trade unions decided to have a broader convention in March. That was postponed. In May last there was a big convention. I participated in it. Even the BMS people came in thousands and raised the slogan of not only wages but also bonus, etc. But I do not know how the Government are moving. If they are sincere, I have got no objection to withdraw the resolution. I have got information that when this resolution reached the Lok Sabha Secretariat and it came to the notice of the Labour Ministry and other Ministers, only then this meeting of 5th March was arranged. I have got every doubt whether after this meeting anything substantial will come out of it or it will be a mere show where some leaders from the central trade unions and ministers and officers will gather, have some good talks and end the matter.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** There will be tea and coffee also!

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Along with coffee, I want something for the workers also.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Sure!

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** I want to know whether you can assure the House that this meeting will not end in vain and something will come out because the workers are expecting seriously that something will come out of this meeting.

Please do not believe in this way. You are giving assurance but you are

not fulfilling them to your words. You have to abandon this sort of a thing. Otherwise, your credibility will be eroded. This type of lackadaisical way of behaving with the workers and the trade unions cannot be tolerated by the workers any more. So, my humble submission is that you kindly sincerely try to see that at least the wage question is settled and the right to bargain is not in any way jeopardised or any obstruction is created by your agency. You said that the Central trade unions have been formed to organise workers of different factories in different regions. There also, you require the Bureau of Public Enterprises to work and to coordinate the actions and activities of the public sector undertakings. I do not agree with your theory. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is not at all necessary to finalise or to come to a fruitful negotiation with the workers.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Mr. Bahuguna, is competent enough to settle the matters with the IDPL workers. He has enough capacity. He understands the problems of the workers. The workers are also there. If both the parties sit together, the matters can be settled.

This is my suggestion. We are not asking you to do something which is not possible or which cannot be expected from a Government which, when coming to power, gave so many assurances to the people that they will do this and that, specially doing good to the weaker sections of the people.

A question has been raised that there is no national wage policy. That is quiet right. But in 1956, the then Government decided that the workers should be given a need-based wage. In Nainital, a tripartite meeting was held in which all the Central

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

trade unions, the Government agencies and the employers' organisations participated and the norms were decided. A worker has to purchase daily necessities of life for his family. The term "family" was also defined there. The public sector workers are not at present asking for a minimum need-based wage on that basis. They are asking for a little increase in their emoluments. That is the thing that you should consider and you may kindly pass over your reaction to other Ministers who are not here but who are very much concerned with this issue.

With these words, as suggested by the hon. Minister, and, as I am expecting that from the meeting of the 5th March, something will come out, I am withdrawing the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the light of the fact that the Resolution is being withdrawn, are you still pressing your amendment, Dr. Ramji Singh?

DR. RAMJI SINGH: No, Sir; I am not pressing; I want to withdraw.

The Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Yes, Sir.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.36 hrs.

# RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramji Singh,

डा० रामजी सिंह (बानसपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा सरकार को निवेदन देती है कि . . . . .

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My submission is that this

motion is inadmissible. The motion refers to a total ban on the slaughter of cows. It wants this Government, namely, the Central Government, to ensure a total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves. At the same time the motion refers to article 48 of the Constitution. In other words, the Mover desires that the total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves is to be secured in consonance with the Directive Principles laid down in article 48 of the Constitution. Article 48 of the Constitution speaks about 'Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry'. In order that my point may be clear, I would read out this article 48 and then proceed with my submission. Article 48 reads as follows:—

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows of all ages and other milch and draught cattle."

You will, therefore, observe that article 48 refers to, and has this heading also, 'Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry'. Now, we have to see whether this subject-matter comes in the Central List. I would, therefore, draw your attention to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. There are three Lists, as we know: List I, List II and List III. List I lists the Central subjects, List II...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla, please hear me. What I see is that, actually, it has been admitted by the Speaker. I cannot give a ruling on this...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You may reserve it. You may do anything. That is none of my concern. That is your headache...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please hear me? I am not obstructing you,



nor am I going to pass on my headache to you. The only thing is that what you want to say can be said during the course of the debate....

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** No. I am raising it at this stage. Let it go on record.

As I was saying, the Seventh Schedule has three Lists: the Central List, the State List and the Concurrent List. The State List is List II, and item 15 of this List says:

"Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases, veterinary training and practice."

In other words, this question about improvement of livestock, about the total ban on cow slaughter, is not within the competence of this House. The Constitution gives it in the State List. It is for the States, if they so desire, to have the necessary measure in their Legislature, though I think that in their wisdom they will not do so. However, here we are concerned with List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule which gives the subjects under the Central List and under the Concurrent List. Securing the implementation of Art. 48 comes neither in the Central List nor in the Concurrent List. It is a State matter. The resolution is asking the government to ensure a total ban which the government is totally incompetent, which this government, the Central Government is totally incompetent to do. I, therefore, plead with you, it is an important matter concerning the very competence of this House, concerning the very competence of this government. I, therefore, plead with you to take into consideration dispassionately the point that has been raised.

I also plead with you not to go merely by saying that the resolution has been previously admitted by the Speaker. It requires reconsideration if the admissibility has been given, in view of the points that have

been raised by me. There are several other points also into which I am not going. I will go by your direction to take part in the debate, but, on these points I hope that if you are not in a position and if you are not taking up the responsibility to rule on these points, at least the matter may be held over for the reconsideration of the Speaker. However I plead with you to throw it out as inadmissible and beyond the competence of this House and beyond the competence of the government and beyond human wisdom too.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much for raising the point. But I am afraid I cannot take any decision on this because firstly the motion has already been admitted and, if I am not wrong, earlier also this point was raised in connection with a Bill on the same subject and the House at that time was pleased to allow it to be introduced.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** This particular point that the whole thing appears in the State List—in the Seventh Schedule, was not raised at that time. The point that I had raised was with respect to a case decided, Mohd. Hanif Qureshi's case and that was decided by the Supreme Court. This particular point that it appears in the State List in Seventh Schedule and not in the Concurrent or the Central Lists is being raised now. . .

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I do not mean to say that as earlier the Bill was allowed to be introduced by the House, it cannot go back and just reject the resolution which is being discussed today on whatever points you have raised. The only point is that at this stage no ruling can be given by me, by the Chair and it has never been such a practice. The House will discuss the matter and taking into consideration all the points you have raised, it may also give its opinion at the end.



**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** It is blatantly in admissible and beyond the competence of the House.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** You can hold it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I cannot simply hold it. I am sorry if the only way is to just put it to the House.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** It does not come under the Central jurisdiction.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** After all, all these matters are matters which are to be decided by the House itself after discussion and not to be decided by me.

Dr. Ramji Singh.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Let us know definitely if it is in the Central List. This House cannot consider this motion.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have made your point very clear. After all I have also said what I wanted to say.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will you hold that it is within the competence of the House? Will you hold that the point that I have raised is not proper?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Will you please allow us to proceed?

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I protest at the manner in which you are allowing the matter to be discussed.

I have already said that all the points which you have raised may be decided by the House.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** You are in the Chair. I have raised a valid point. You can decide that. The House has been taken for a ride. The House is asked to discuss on a

subject which is neither in the Concurrent List nor in the Central List.

Therefore, Sir, in the strongest possible terms I protest.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Dr. Ramji Singh.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं संक्षेप में कहता हूँ—

“यह सभा सरकार को निवेदन देती है कि वह संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 में निहित निर्देशक तत्वों के अनुरूप जैसी कि उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा उस की व्याख्या की गई है तथा और परीक्षण तथा विकास समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित प्रबल धार्मिक आवश्यकताओं और 21 अप्रैल, 1979 से धारायें विनोदा धावे की कथित घुड़ हड़ताल को देखते हुए सभी धायों की गावों और बड़ों का बंध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाना सुनिश्चित करे।”

सभापति महोदय, मुझे थोड़ा सा अफसोस यह है कि हमारे माननीय मित्र बनातवाला साहब को यह प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिये था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि मुझे इस प्रस्ताव को यहाँ लाना पड़ा। पिछली दफा जब मैंने एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था, उस समय भी हमारे माननीय मित्र बनातवाला साहब ने, जिनके लिये हमारे दिल में बहुत इज्जत है, संवैधानिक आधार पर इसका विरोध किया था। उसी समय मैंने कहा था कि जब भारतीय संविधान की धारा 48 में के निदेशक तत्वों में इसका उल्लेख है और जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय का मैंने हवाला दिया था, उसी समय मैंने यह भी कहा था कि इसी सर्वोच्च न्यायिक निकाय में इस सम्बन्ध में 6 बार प्रस्ताव और बिल लाये गये हैं। उस समय भी मैंने बड़ी मुश्किल से और इज्जत से उनके सामने धार्य किया था कि यदि वे स्वयं इस प्रस्ताव को मूब करते तो वह देश के लिये शायद ज्यादा अच्छा होता। सचमुच, सभापति महोदय, कुछ ऐसा दुर्भाग्य है कि जब गो हत्या की बात होती है तो उसको साम्प्रदायिकता के साथ जोड़ दिया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, गी-रक्षा को लिये पूज्य बापू ने कितना कहा था, उस का उद्धरण मैं अभी देना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यदि गांधी साम्प्रदायिक है, तो रामजी सिंह भी साम्प्रदायिक हैं। आज गो-हत्या बन्द करने का सवाल हिन्दुओं के लिये जितना आवश्यक नहीं है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों और अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा के लिये आवश्यक है। मैं अपने जीवन की बातें कहना नहीं चाहता या मैंने अल्पसंख्यकों अपने मुसलमान भाइयों के लिये जो कुछ किया, वह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह प्रस्ताव हमारे माननीय मित्र बनातवाला साहब प्रस्तुत करते तो हिन्दू-मुसलमानों का जो संघर्ष धाजवादी से पहले से चल रहा था और गांधी जी को गोली मारे जाने के 31 वर्ष बाद भी बिल की धारा नहीं बुझी है—उस धारा को बुझाने में बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होता।

सभापति महोदय, ठीक के खिलाफ धार्मिक के बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के कानों के

कन्धा मिला कर जब उस के बिलाफ जंग लड़ी थी, उस समय भी उस प्रकारभामे में यह बात कही गई थी कि योहत्या पर पाबन्दी हो। यही कल ही भीर मुस्ताक साहब से आश्रम विनोबा भावे के प्राइवेट सेनेटरी राब बाई बात कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह बात तो हमें ही चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि यह सवाल हम को उठाना पड़ा है। यदि आप इस को भूल करते तो इस प्रस्ताव की खबरसूरी और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती और देश में एक नया वातावरण पैदा होता।

सभापति महोदय, जिस समय ने एक किताब लिखी है—“मवर इन्डिया”, जिस का पहला पेंटर “कालीघाट” है, उस की पहली पंक्ति है—

“Kalighat is the Temple of God-deas; No, no, this is a slaughter house of Goats.”

सभापति महोदय, जिस देश में इस प्रकार के चर्चा होती है, उसी समय कबीन्द्र रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने क्या कहा था—जब वहाँ पर रामचन्द्र शर्मा वीर ने उपवास और मनशन किया—

DR. SARADISH ROY (Belpur): It is a veda in a Hindu religion.

डा. रामजी सिंह : इस का मैं आप को उत्तर दूंगा। आप की शायद मालूम नहीं कि गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने अपनी बंगला की कविता में गऊ के बारे में क्या कहा है—

धमार जानाई नमस्कार

मैं तुम्हें नमस्कार करता हूँ।

स्तनभृत भीत पशुक्रन्दन।

जो मां का दूध पी रहा है, उसके लिये तुमने प्राणों की बाजी लगा दी है इसलिये तुम्हें मैं नमस्कार करता हूँ। जब छोटे छोटे बच्चे के लिये हम प्राण लगा सकते हैं तो गऊ जो हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता की माता है, हिन्दुस्तान की खेती की सुरक्षा है, पशुधन की एक माता है, उसकी जब हम बात कहते हैं तो साम्प्रदायिक कैसे हो जाते हैं ?

यह बात ठीक है कि हिन्दू लोग गाय को अपनी माता समझते हैं। लेकिन यह मानने में किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है ? मैं ने आप से पहले ही निवेदन किया कि अगर बनातवासा साहब यह प्रस्ताव लाते तो बहुत अच्छा था। हम उन से आज मिल कर इस बात की चर्चा करेंगे और पुछेंगे कि यह मुसलमानों के बिलाफ कैसे है। जबकि के समय में भी गऊ हत्या बन्द थी। आज इस सवाल को मुसलमानों से जोड़ना गलत है। मैं हवीस की बातें भी आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करूँगा। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कुपय बरीफ में भी गऊ की कुर्बानी के बारे में नहीं कहा गया है।

DR. SARADISH ROY: Beef-eating is provided in Vedas!

डा. रामजी सिंह : वेद में गो-हत्या बन्द है या नहीं, मैं इसका भी समर्थन दे सकता हूँ। यह बात मैं धार्मिक दृष्टि से नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जो इस सवाल को धर्म से जोड़ते हैं, या जो लोग इस बारे में साम्राज्यवाद या पंजीवाद की बात करते हैं मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ। जब हम गाय की रक्षा की बात करते हैं तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, हमारे भावराजीय समर बाबू साहब जानते होंगे कि सतीश बाबू की किताब “काक इन इन्डिया” जो कि एक हजार पन्ने की किताब है, में कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की धर्मव्यवस्था के साथ गाय का किताब सम्बन्ध है। केंटल प्रिजर्वेशन डवलपमेंट कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसका भी मैंने हवाला दिया है। हिन्दुस्तान में कितने लोग ट्रैक्टर रखने वाले हैं। कुछ बड़े बड़े लोग ट्रैक्टर रख सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के 80 कीसरी किसान मैलों से काम लेते हैं। मैलों को पैदा करने वाला कौन है वह हमारी गाय है। आज गाय की हालत क्या है। क्या होता है, उसके साथ ? बंगाल में विनोबा जी ने ज्योति बसु को भी लिखा है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में जयप्रकाश जी से भी बात की थी, उन्होंने भी उन्हें पत्र लिखा है। अगर जयप्रकाश जी साम्प्रदायिक हो सकते हैं, अगर गांधी जी भी साम्प्रदायिक हो सकते हैं तो यह कहना होगा कि मैं भी साम्प्रदायिक हूँ। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार कर लूँगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल में गाय के बारे में केवल मुसलमान कसाइयों का दोष नहीं है, यह उन हिन्दुओं का भी दोष है जो गाय को बेचते हैं, उसे संरक्षण नहीं देते हैं। करेंगे तो जरूर गो-रक्षा के लिये आन्दोलन लेकिन गाय को संरक्षण नहीं देंगे। हृदय में जो करुणा का भाव है वह भंग हो जाता है। गांधी जी ने क्या कहा था ? उन्होंने कहा था :

Cow is a poem of piety and innocence.

उसी गाय को हरियाणा, पंजाब आदि से कलकत्ता भेज दिया जाता है जहाँ उन को एक तरह का इन्क्यूबेटर दिया जाता है ताकि उसका दूध देने का जा पीरियड है वह बढ़ जाए और उनके बाद बूँक उस का पालन नहीं हो सकता है, यह दूध देना बन्द कर देती है उस को मारा जा सके, उसका बघ किया जा सके। यह कानून है कि दूध देने वाली गाय का बघ नहीं हो। लेकिन क्या किया जाता है। गाय के दाँत, सीध आदि तोड़ दिये जाते हैं, उसको इतना भूखा रखा जाता है कि वह बुढ़ी हो जाय ताकि उसका बघ किया जा सके। अच्छी अच्छी नस्ल की पंजाब और हरियाणा की गायों का इस तरह से कलकत्ता में उनको से जा कर बघ कर दिया जाता है।

हरित कान्ति, ज्वाइंट कान्ति की बात की जाती है। लेकिन उस को साने में जो सहायक हो सकता है बैल आदि उनकी क्या हालत है। आज बैल की कीमत को आप देखें। एक जोड़ी बैल खरीदने के लिये उसकी तीन हजार रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। क्या कारण है कि उन की संख्या इतनी कम है और कीमत इतनी अधिक है ? कारण यही है कि हमने गो-रक्षा की बात को बिस्मृत कर दिया है। धर्मी भी भारत में अस्सी प्रतिशत बेसी बैलों से होती है। छोटी छोटी जोतें बूँक हैं इस ज़ास्ते उन में ट्रैक्टर चलाया नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए

[डा० राम की सिंह]

समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में घोरला का सवाल कोई साम्प्रदायिक सवाल नहीं है। बल्कि धार्मिक नीति से यह सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। यही कारण है कि जब संविधान बन रहा था उस समय प्रायः सहमत होते कि उसको बनाने वाले कोई संकीर्ण साम्प्रदायिक भावना नहीं थे और उन्होंने धारा 48 रखी। इस में निर्देशक तत्व दिया हुआ है कि शोषक बन्द होना चाहिये कुछ की बात है कि संविधान की रक्षा करने वाले पिछले 31 वर्ष से इसको मिलाये बैठे हैं और अब पहले से ज्यादा गाम्य कट रही है। यही कारण है कि हमारी कृषि की व्यवस्था लड़खड़ा रही है। जब इस प्रश्न को छेड़ा जाना है तो कुछ की बात है कि इसको साम्प्रदायिकता के माय जाड़ दिया जाता है। लेकिन प्रायः पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान को देखें। मुसल काल का देखें। अकबर के वक्त में भी गाय के बच की बन्दी थी। इस बातसे देश की साम्प्रदायिक सवाल कह कर उड़ा देना ठीक नहीं होगा। धारा 48 की व्याख्या करते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो जजमेंट दिया था वह भी प्रायः के सामने है। हिन्दू मुसलमान राज्य को जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं उन को उन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया था। इन राइट्स का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण गेय हुआ रहा है। कोई बात नहीं है पड़ने दुनारे भाषाजुद्ध में वहाँ किसी बदमाश ने जो हिन्दू मुस्लिम सोहार्द को प्रेम को नष्ट करना चाहता था गाय का मांस इधर उधर छिड़क दिया जिससे दंगा भड़क उठा। यह बड़ा ही सबेसमशील प्रश्न है। हम बास्ते दों बड़ी आसानी से भड़क जाते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने धारा 48 की व्याख्या करते हुए यही कहा है कि शोषक बन्द होना चाहिये। सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहती है, भारत की संस्कृति कहती है, गांधी जी जो हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता के लिए यहीद हुए कहते हैं कि इस को बन्द होना चाहिये, गांधी जी के गोप्य और सर्वोच्च शिष्य आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने उपवास किया है इस को लेकर। आदर्शवीय प्रधान मंत्री जी अभी उन से मिल कर आए हैं। कल मुझे सूचना मिली है कि शिवरात्रि के दिन से उन्होंने खाना छोड़ा कम कर दिया है—

समापति सहोदय : प्रायः प्रगती बार जारी रखें। अब प्राये बंटे की बर्ती लो जानी है।

डा. रामकी सिंह : धन्यवाद।

18 hrs.

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

### PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THE NEXT TEN YEARS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Half-An-Hour Discussion to be raised by Prof. Samar Guha on points arising out of the answer given on the 21st February, 1979 to Starred

Question No. 22 regarding provision of employment during the next ten years.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising this issue for discussion today which is, in a sense, more explosive than the nuclear explosion. The structure of our democratic society, our political institutions, will face severe explosion perhaps by the end of this century, if not earlier, unless we tackle this problem of unemployment. The way the population is growing, the problem of unemployment is also growing and it has become so appalling that a solution also baffles our wisdom what to speak of our resources. Although the problem is very appalling, yet at different times, different figures about the unemployment are given to us. This is what has been done in all these years. Even earlier, different figures were given at different times. The correct figure that you can have about the unemployed persons is from the unemployment registers with the employment exchanges. Just to highlight the problem—perhaps there is no need to highlight it, it is known to everybody—in 1970, there were four million unemployed persons in the live registers of the employment exchanges. This figure rose to 10.2 million in 1977 and to 12.2 million in 1978; an increase of 19 lakhs in one year; that is 18.7 per cent. In 1970, employment for only 4.5 lakhs was found in 1977, it was found only for 4.6 lakhs. I am mentioning these figures just to make ourselves aware of the problem. We shall have to tackle this problem or otherwise, as I said earlier, our democratic society will crash, perhaps in no time unless we tackle this problem.

I am very happy that the Prime Minister has made a very bold statement that the unemployment problem will be solved within a period of ten years, I wish, the Prime Minister helps this country, guides this country upto 1987. If he can really do so—Rajaji

did, why not he? - then he will be remembered by our generation as the man of the age. I do not know how far and to what extent, this challenging task will be met by the present Government.

But I want to draw your attention to some of the gimmicks and hyperbolic statements that have been publicly made by some of the Prime Minister's colleagues, that instead of 10 years, the unemployment problem can be solved in 3 years. I would only caution him that if this kind of statement is allowed to be made publicly by his colleagues-it appeared in all the paper (Interruption) It will develop some kind of a cynical attitude towards the Prime Minister's statement that the unemployment problem will be solved within 10 years.

I would not dilate too much by giving figures. But out of the 10 years, 2 years have elapsed. I want to know from the Prime Minister figures in two respects: first, the total number registered in the employment exchanges in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and second, to what extent the unemployed persons who registered their names in the employment exchanges have got jobs. And, to what extent this Government has succeeded in creating new employment. These figures are not available. If we really mean business in solving the unemployment problem within 10 years, I will be happy if certain realistic figures about our achievement are given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish within 10 minutes. It will be better, because the Prime Minister has to reply.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: A suggestion has been made in the Draft Plan. I read out the concluding paragraph:

"The removal of unemployment and significant under-employment within a period of 10 years is one of the principal objectives of the new Plan.

The employment strategy outlined above for the five-year plan 1978-83 is expected to make a major dent into the unemployment situation as

a first step towards the goal of completely eliminating unemployment within ten years. In fact, against the background of estimated unemployment of 20.6 million and the estimated addition of 29.5 million to the labour force, which together adds up to about 50 million, the employment expected to be generated during the current five year plan is of the order of 49.3 million standard person years of 273 working days."

A lofty objective has been set. But I want to know from the Prime Minister: what are the real, precise targets, task-bound targets that have been set up, and in what way will this problem be tackled--and these 50 million people provided employment?

In the same note, it has been said that the number of educated unemployed is 2.7 million; and they expect to provide jobs to 2 million jobless people.

Leaving aside the problem of educated unemployed unresolved, I want to know from the hon., Prime Minister whether a decision has been taken and whether he is going to ask each and every ministry to set up an annual target for providing new employment and to get after each year performance reports and place them before this Parliament. Secondly, I want to know, to tackle the problem of unemployment, whether government is going to set up a separate ministry of employment so that on a time-bound-task-basis the problem, I should say, could be tackled by that ministry. It should indicate proper planning for early generation of new jobs. Secondly, there should be coordination and monitoring of projects for creation new jobs in the organised sector and self-employment sector, both at the central and state level; thirdly, formulation and execution of projects for training, giving financial aid and extending market facilities for speedier expansion of the scope of self-employment and fifthly, collection, correlation the performance of the projects for employment and consequential and

[Prof. Samar Guha]

continuous reorientation of such projects and fifthly, collection, correlation and dissemination of various data regarding the problem of unemployment and employment generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This makes a list of ten questions. Anyway please try to finish; if you want to hear the reply, you have to finish. I want your within ten minutes.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I started by saying that the Prime Minister has made a promise to the nation, in particular to the unemployed youth. I want to have a realistic, pragmatic answer from the Prime Minister so that yearly target may be set and yearly performance report may be placed before Parliament, so that it may be understood by ourselves and by the people that the Janata government really means business and wants to fulfil the promise that had been made by the people.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): This question is not discussed, for the first time. Several questions have been asked and replies have been given. I think it will go on being discussed, naturally, because it is a very important question and I can very well understand the concern of my hon. friend and the concern of all the Members in this House. I can only assure him that I am not less concerned nor less alive to it. But there is a difference between him and me in this matter; he can certainly speak very forcefully; I cannot do so because I cannot give an exact figure just now; it is not possible for me to do so. If it had been possible I would have done so. It is true that we have said that we want to remove and we will remove unemployment within ten years. Two years have nearly gone out of ten, it is true, and eight years remain. But I do not think it was intended, to say that we will give every year an account of how many people are

employed. It is not possible to do it. It can only be done in the course of every four or five years. Before that it cannot be done. When a census is taken, then we can have more exact figures. But we have in the Five Year Plan attended to this aspect much more keenly. Therefore, we are taking more labour-intensive programmes in everything that we do, so that more and more people get employed. It is, therefore, that we are attending to the rural sector with first priority. That also is giving more employment to the people. The real problem here is not total unemployment. It is estimated that the number of totally unemployed out of this is about 4.5 or 4.6 million.

AN HON. MEMBER: 5 million.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Call it 5 million. I do not want to quarrel over that because these are all vague figures. We can say 5 million. But the real problem is that of partially employed people and seasonally employed people. These figures are difficult to give. We have, therefore, taken up programmes in the rural sector for strengthening agricultural production, which goes on giving more work to people and also employing more people. The question of animal husbandry also is being tackled more vigorously and the Operation Flood, Second Stage, has come, which also employs more people. For example, they say, their estimate is that by 1982 they will employ at least 3 1/2 lakhs of more people. Fully employed people will be there. There will be self-employment more than anything else. In the same way, the small-scale industries and Khadi and Village Industries Commission—will give them work in their own homes more than anything else—will also employ about 6.8 million more people. That is how we have provided finances for them. They are also going according to that programme and they are extending it. These are being attended to in different ways by different

States. There is the programme of antyodaya in Rajasthan and also in Punjab and one or two other States where they have taken the five poorest families in every village to bring them up by giving them work through self-employment and other ways like providing them with loans where necessary and seeing that they get employed and they get proper income within about two years. Then they take other small people. In that way, they have taken 155,000 families in Rajasthan. In other places they are tackling it in their own way like this. This does generate and it has generated employment. I have seen that myself in Rajasthan. I think out of 155,000 families which they have taken up, more than two-thirds or nearly three-fourths have already been tackled. Then there are the instructions to the banks and the banks have also taken up these programmes. They have amongst all of them in all the branches, adopted about 55,000 villages out of 550,000 villages in this country. The attempt there is to see that every person gets employment by giving him partial employment or full employment in cottage industries or in the work that they are doing. The banks are giving them money to see that they get self-employed. More people will be self-employed rather than get employed only in industries or as labour. That is how this can be tackled much more. This is what is being attempted and, I think, we are seeing results of it also.

In some places, others also have adopted villages. That work has begun only a few months ago. It is now gathering speed. There also, the programme is the same. Not only it is giving them employment but also it is to see that their living conditions improve, roads are built and water facilities are given. That is also being tackled. That also gives work to people. This is how the whole problem is being tackled. I am very hopeful that what we have said we will be able to carry out at the end of 10 years.

It is said, at the end of 10 years, who knows who will be there. I cannot say, I will be here at the end of 10 years. The Government will be there. I think, every Government, whatever it may be, is going to go on with this work. Not that it is going to leave it. That is how it is envisaged. Not that I am going to do everything. Who knows how long I will live? How can I say I am going to carry it out. But as far as it lies within my power, I will certainly do it as long as I am there. That is all I can say. Should I, therefore, say, I will not talk about 10 years, that I will employ in one year so many people and in two years so many people. That is not the way to tackle the problem. When we plan, we plan for a period. We do not plan merely for one or two years. That is how it has been said after considering all the aspects of the case.

I am quite sure that we will be able to do this by that time because the programme that has been taken up by the Planning Commission has envisaged all this and it is now quite under way of implementation. It will gather momentum and I am quite sure my hon. friends themselves will see in the field that there is more employment.

As regards the question of unemployment registers, they are not so accurate, if I may say so. There are far more people who register themselves for better employment. They have employment of some kind. But they want better employment. Naturally, therefore, they register and they register not only in one place but they register in several places. How to distinguish all these figures and give the correct figures is not possible for me to do. I am trying to find out how best we can get accurate figures to know what exactly is being done. It is not possible to have it just now. I am trying to find out how best I can do it. When we find it out, we will certainly place the figures before my

[Shri Morarji Desai]

hon. friends. But today I cannot say anything more than what I have stated.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं बाबरीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से सहमत हूँ कि यह समस्या बहुत कठिन है और सरकार ने सही दिशा में प्रयत्न किया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रंथोदय का कार्यक्रम, कृषि एवं पशु पालन का विस्तार, लघु उद्योगों का विस्तार—यह सारी योजनाएँ हैं। लेकिन इन्टरनेशनल लेबरमार्गेनाइजेशन की जो स्टैटिस्टिक्स हैं वह बहुत भयावह हैं। वर्ल्ड पापुलेशन प्रोफाइल को हम देखते हैं और जो वर्ल्ड पापुलेशन रिसर्च ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट है उस के मुताबिक दुनिया की जनसंख्या इस बातचीत के क्षण में 2.5 मिलियन हो जायेगी। एशिया में 51 फीसदी बढ़ोतरी हो जायेगी जनसंख्या की और जहाँ तक भारत का प्रश्न है 1991 तक 800 मिलियन पापुलेशन हो जायेगी। अभी यहाँ पर 21 मिलियन जाब हंडर्स हैं। आई एल ओ की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Hunt for jobs must be started in right earnest. Delay may mean disaster."

यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ, यह ठीक है कि बार बार हम को धाप से यह प्रश्न पुछने में संकोच लगता है लेकिन जो भूखे और भिखारी हैं उन्निम्नता इतनी है कि जैसे भगवान का नाम हम बार बार लेते हैं उसी प्रकार यह प्रश्न भी बार बार धाप की सेवा में उपस्थित करते हैं। इन्टरनेशनल लेबर मार्गेनाइजेशन ने एक बात कही है, वर्ल्ड एम्प्लायमेंट फंड की स्थापना की दिशा में भारत कुछ प्रयत्न करे ताकि उस का लाभ यहाँ भी मिले। साथ ही मैथ्यू कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस की खासकर 6 सूची सफाई पर सरकार कहां तक सहमत होती और कहां तक उस को कार्यान्वित करती है। जैसा कि हमारे समर ग्रुह जी ने कहा है, यह बेकारी की समस्या बहुत गह्रम समस्या है। इसलिये मैथ्यू कमीशन की जो सफाई है, जैसे —

a separate Ministry of Manpower Planning and Employment at the Centre and in the States

या जैसे यू० के० में एक

Statutory National Manpower Commission

इस तरह की कोई चीज हो दो लोगों के मन में ज्यादा विश्वास होगा और जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि "एम्प्लायमेंट सचिव" जैसी कोई चीज या जैसा कार्ड साइड में कहा है—ग्रामीण याक मैनेजमेंट—रिक्त रक्त

हो—ऐसी कोई चीज बने। कार्ड साइड ने तो यहाँ तक कहा है कि हम 3 वर्षों में बेकारी की समस्या को हल कर लेंगे।

तो मैं बहुत विनय के साथ बाबरीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो बेकारी का बहुत तालाब है इस को राष्ट्र और राज्य के स्तरों पर हल करने के लिये—क्या वह उचित नहीं समझते हैं कि मैथ्यू कमीशन की सफाईओं को जल्द से जल्द लागू करें ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I very humbly submit that when the Prime Minister says that many of those persons who are included in the registers of Employment Exchanges are at least partially employed, he is very much right, but there is another thing. It does not mean that the number of unemployed is less than that which is shown in the registers of the Employment Exchanges. We come from rural areas. There are a lot of people unemployed there and they do not register themselves with the Employment Exchange because there is no hope of getting employment through Employment Exchange. We cannot, therefore, say that the figure given in the registers of the Employment Exchanges alone shows the correct figure. Actually the number is much more than that.

I do appreciate the programmes for eradicating unemployment which have been enunciated by the hon. Prime Minister. They are very good, they are very ambitious. But then I may point out that, if these programmes or similar programmes which had been enunciated in the last several years had been implemented, today in this country there would have been no unemployment problem; on the other hand, there would have been shortage of labour. Therefore, the question is not one of programmes but of implementation. On this my question contains only two parts by way of seeking clarifications. Firstly, if you do not have the statistics of the unemployed, how are you going to tackle the problem of unemployment? Suppose you have to arrange jobs for, say, masons, and 100,000 jobs for masons



are created, but there are only 50,000 masons, what is the use of this programme? You must first know how many unemployed people are there, not only how many are unemployed but what are their skills. Without these statistics, you cannot go forward. Therefore, my first part of the question is whether Government contemplate a survey of skills not only in the urban areas but also in the remote areas, in the rural areas, and if so, the broad outline thereof.

The second clarification which I want to seek arises from the reply given to this Question under discussion by the hon. Prime Minister. He said:

"49 million standard person-year employments will be created in 1982 upto 1983..."

So, what is going to be created? What is going to be created is '49 million standard person-year employments.' It may mean employment for 49 million persons for one year or it may mean that 50 million people may be employed for less than one year, or, it can mean that one million people can be employed for 49 years. My question is this. If you give employment to these people for one year or six months, unemployment will recur at the end of the period. Therefore, I want to know whether you can give us an idea as to how many permanent jobs are going to be created and how many temporary jobs are going to be created.

I would request the hon. Prime Minister to give us these two clarifications, so that we may know where we stand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bugarai) rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, under the rules I cannot help you; I cannot permit questions to be asked

because it is out of time. The notice must be given before the sitting....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The point is that four Members have to be provided for. Only two Members have been permitted. In this matter the discretion lies with the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not that four Members must necessarily be allowed, I will read out the rule....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The rules are not hide-bound. It is within the discretion of the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am bound by that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not. I am sorry that you are not just.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I tell my hon. friend that if notice is not given, then only two Members may speak. It is not that four members must speak. If notice is not given how is somebody to be called? Then many people can be called....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question was that I had pleaded with the Chair that I could not give my name in time. Would not the Chair be indulgence to give me time? In such a matter the Chair has always been very kind to the Members....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Already half an hour is over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When four members can be allowed and that number is not reached, then it could have been very proper on the part of the Chair to give me some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot do it under the Rules.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If you cannot do it, that is all right.



**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** My hon. friend, Dr. Ramji Singh said that there should be a separate Ministry which might plan man-power. I do not think that will solve the problem at the centre because this has to be tackled in the States and a Minister here is not going to do that. We are, as a matter of fact, at it in every Department and in every Ministry and it is to be tackled in all Ministries and that is what is being done. Yes, it might give some employment to some people in the office of the Minister and more jobs can be created like that. But, on the contrary, that will hamper the work. That is my view. There will be a demand for a separate Ministry for every possible thing. That is what is being done. That way, the government work cannot be done—as far as I can see.

But, we are seeing that every Ministry tackles that properly in that Ministry wherever it is possible. This is how we are trying to do it. *(Interruptions)* Co-ordination is being done. That is the business of the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission. *(Interruptions)* How many co-ordinators will there be? That is what one has to think. But earlier what was done? That is the experience from which one learns. It is no use proliferating Ministries because that means only unnecessary expenditure and less resources available. That is what it means.

Then the question of what was said about 49 million person years. It means 49 million persons will be employed in a year. This is how I understand it. I do not understand this jargon myself very much. *(Interruptions)* I tried to understand it. I tried to find out the meaning. It is said—within five years. But that does not mean that 49 million people may be employed for 49 million years or 1 million people for 49 years. That is not so. The employment that we are creating must be a continuous employment....

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** That is for 273 days.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Yes, 273 days in a year. That is what is expected.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** That is the quantum of employment.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** That is what it is. Of course, there are some areas which create temporary employments like roads, the work on the railways but this goes on increasing. Therefore, these very people can get employed—not that they cannot get employed. The attempt is not to see that employment is given now and tomorrow they will be out of employment. That will not do. Therefore, self-employment is much better and that is what we are trying to do.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** How?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** By giving them help to see that they take to some cottage industries. The work of animal husbandry is also the same thing. If I may give an example, if my hon. friend would like to go and see, in Anand in Gujarat there is a dairy which started 50 years ago. Now it has developed. But it started with only about 42 members but today it covers the whole district practically and there are 500,000 to 600,000 members. And there are more and more societies. That is why, in that district, practically, there will be no unemployment. Because this gives work to everybody. A man who has no other work to do keeps a buffalo or a cow or two cows or two buffalos. That is where we are helping the people to buy these cattle by giving them loans. The banks are giving loans under this programme. That will be a permanent thing. It is not a thing which will stop one day and then afterwards we will find them new employment. Therefore, this will go on. That is how these problems are being tackled. Beyond that I do not know what am I to do?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The question that is being asked is: if the planners or, for that matter, if

the Government could estimate the employment to be generated to the extent of 49.3 million for a standard year for the standard persons, could not the Government also be in a position to say what amount of employment is being generated from time to time because employment programme relates to the investment and production plan?

\* SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I said in the beginning that this was what I am anxious to do. Unfortunately, there is nothing on which I can say that I have those figures. That is the position in which I am placed I am now trying to see whether within about few months or a year, we will be able to find out a method. Then we can say something. This is also what I am trying to do. Ultimately I can only move the

machinery. I cannot do it myself. But, I am at it. The Planning Commission is also at it. That has got to be done. It is no use merely saying, well, we will do this or that.

Whether this is done or not, ultimately will be judged by the people who feel that the problem has lessened, I think, the statistics are not going to satisfy them. That is the test that I apply to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned.

18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 5, 1979/Phalgun 14, 1900 (Saka).

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