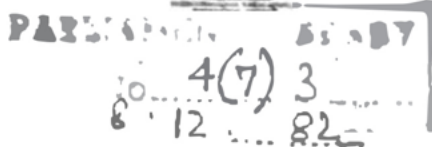


Fifth Series, Vol.XLII, No. 15

Friday, August 9, 1974  
Sravana 18, 1896 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



*(Vol. XLII contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Friday, August 9, 1974/Sravana 18  
1896 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### D.A. Payable to Central Government Employees

\*292. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH: Will the Minister of  
FINANCE is pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have been urged upon to honour its commitment to pay dearness allowance to Government employees which is over due; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Orders have already been issued granting another instalment of additional dearness allowance to the Central Government employees with effect from 1-4-1974. The payment of this additional dearness allowance will be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974. The question of granting a further instalment of additional dearness allowance to the employees from 1-6-1974.

1540 L.S.—2

### SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH

This revision was due in April. The second revision, as has been stated by the hon. Minister, fell due in June the average price index having reached 256 points, and another revision is necessary in July. These three revisions are due for the Central Government employees. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why to this revision which was due in April the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance should be applied retrospectively and why the Central Government employees should not have been given this dearness allowance straightaway without its attracting the provisions of the Ordinance.

Secondly, compared with the price rise, our wage rise is the lowest in the world. Having this in mind and because of the unprecedented price rise, may I know from the Government whether they propose to have another Pay Commission constituted to go into this matter *de novo* and see that the wage rise is compatible with the price rise?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The average price index is available after about two months from the Labour Bureau. It has taken some time for the various processing to be done.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What are the processes?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Finance Ministry has to apply its mind, the Government has to apply its mind. You know the processes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They were simply waiting for the ordinance.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Therefore there is always a time lag of about 2 months before the average figures

are available and then the Government takes a decision.

The ordinance, as the hon. Members are aware, has itself indicated in it that all instalments of dearness allowance or increase in salaries and wages which will become payable after 6th July will attract the provisions of the ordinance...

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** What is payable?

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** What is payable? Kindly explain.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** It became payable in April. You have postponed the payment.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** The other point the hon. Member has raised is that the dearness allowance in relation to the cost of living in our country is the lowest in the world and, therefore, he asked, whether there is any proposal for having a Pay Commission.

The DA formula is a formula recommended by the Pay Commission. I am not aware of the formula available in other countries. The only thing I may point out to the hon. Member is that probably we are one of the few countries in the world—I am not saying that such a DA is fully compensated for the increase in the cost of living, that is not my contention—but we are one of the few countries in the world where there is an automatic linkage of dearness allowance with the cost of living.

With regard to the other point he has raised, it is a fact that inflation is there. That is why these Ordinances have come.

With regard to his query whether another Pay Commission will be appointed, the Third Pay Commission has very recently reported in 1973 and its recommendations were given effect to from 1-1-1973....

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The Central Government employees do not want another Pay Commission. Now, it is for the Finance Ministry to take decisions.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** The DA instalment which is applicable now from 1-4-1974 for which orders have been issued, the rate of DA is now 24 per cent which is the cumulative rate. It varies from 8 per cent to 24 per cent. It comes to 24 per cent as far as the lower bracket of Rs. 300 is concerned.

The hon. Members are aware of the amount of expenditure that the Government had to incur in giving these DA increases. For instance from 1-5-1973 to 1-4-1974 for which the orders have been issued, now under the new formula of the Pay Commission...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** You are responsible for the price rise.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I am not going into that. I am just indicating the actual position.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Don't defend the Government.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** The figure is about Rs. 306 crores and with the other instalments as and when they fall due, it will go up.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** May I know whether it is a fact that each revision of the DA will cost the Government an additional financial commitment to the tune of Rs. 52 crores. If that is so, in view of the inflationary trends which are prevailing in the country and also the Government's efforts to contain inflationary and as this will add to further inflationary trends, I want to know whether the Government propose to at least evolve a scheme by which you will subsidise the supply of essential commodities to these employees to offset those difficulties.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** It is true that each instalment of dearness allowance in a full year will cost the Government from Rs. 50 to 52 crores. It is also a fact that not only the Government but this House also will have to take its own view on that. Even on the basis of the present increase of average price index perhaps a number of instalments of DA by 1975 January may become due. He asked about subsidised food articles. The House is aware that discussion has already taken place and Dharwad Committee has submitted its report. It is quite obvious that in the present inflationary period if it is possible to supply commodities if not at subsidised, but even at constant prices a bulk of the problem could be solved. This matter is constantly engaging the attention of the Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : दाम वृद्धि की अपनार इतनी तेज हो गई है कि हर महीने आपको डी ए में वृद्धि करते जाते पड़ेगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि राजधानी में जो आपने आडिनेस निकाला है उसको ले कर बहुत बड़ा प्रदर्शन होने वाला... (व्यंग्य) दाम वृद्धि की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है और डी ए आर्डी के मुद्दावजे के कम्पनशेन के रूप में मिलता है उसको भी आप फीज कर रहे हैं। हर महीने दाम वृद्धि के चलते डी ए में वृद्धि करना क्या लाजिमी नहीं होने वाला है ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I am not in a position to say that every month there will be another DA instalment becoming due. But, Sir, it is a fact from which there is no use getting out. With this present inflationary trends continuing, even in the present rate of cost of prices increasing, a series of further instalments of DA may become necessary.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : जब कभी भी डी ए बढ़ता है तो बीजों के दाम भी बाजार में बढ़ जाते हैं हर चीज का भाव बढ़ जाता

है। बी ए की जो आवाज उठाई जाती है वह आर्गेनाइज्ड नंबर की ओर से उठाई जाती है और उसी संक्टर को डी ए मिलता है। लाखों आदमी जो देहानो में काम करने हैं खेतों पर करते हैं सड़कों पर करते हैं डेरियों में करते हैं उनकी ओर भी क्या सरकार का ध्यान गया है महंगाई अगर बढ़ती है तो क्या उनके वास्ते भी कुछ नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज का सवाल है। किसानों के लिए अगर करना है तो अलहदा सवाल करे। इसी में क्यों घुसेड़ रहे हैं। अलहदा प्रश्न दें तो मैं फारम ले लूंगा। लेकिन यह इस में पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : इसका असर पूरे देश पर पड़ता है।

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : पैसा उनकी पाकेट से आएगा और दिया जाएगा इनको।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, the hon. Minister said just now that the Ordinance of 6th July is applicable to all instalments of Dearness Allowance which are payable after that date.

I would like to know from him whether it is not a fact that this instalment of D.A. which is being announced was payable actually from 1st April. It is payable from 1st April but just because the Simla Bureau takes two months to calculate that does not mean that the instalment of D.A. that has become payable is now being paid. It is payable from 1st April which is long before the Ordinance was promulgated. Therefore I would like to know from him whether the Ordinance contains any provision which has retrospective effect. It does not contain provisions for retrospective effect. Therefore, why should not this instalment, which is payable from April, be

paid and, why should it be subjected to any compulsory deposit at all? This is something which is payable in a period long before the Ordinance was perhaps even thought of. Why should the employees be made to suffer for something which is due to the Government's fault in paying the D.A.? It was payable two months ago.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH.** For all instalments of D.A., as I have tried to indicate earlier, figures are available—the date is available—about one and a half months after that. Therefore, all the instalments of D.A. whatever be the date as I submitted earlier, are paid about two months after the figures are available. I can say that is the view of Shri Gupta. And the trade union too has been putting this view. But the Government's view, which I have tried to explain, is that as per the Ordinance which has come into force from 6th of July, all future Dearness Allowances come within the ambit of this Ordinance.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** That is your interpretation.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE.** How the Ordinance can be applied here?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** When it is a question of payment to employees, the Ordinance is being applied retrospectively.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why are you making a regular speech?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, there are agreements signed in so many companies according to which the money will be paid after the Ordinance has come into force. But it is payable from an earlier date. That has not been brought within the purview of this Ordinance.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** When the hon. Minister said that the Central Government was paying D.A., I hope it is relevant if I ask a question. Have we

received any complaints from any of the State Governments in general and State Government of Karnataka in particular to the effect that such unilateral sanctions of D.A. or increase in emoluments of the employees by the Centre invariably result in similar demands on the part of State Government employees for the increase? If there are such complaints received, what steps has the hon. Minister taken or he proposes to take in regard to redressal of the grievances of various States Governments in this country regarding their own difficulties or handicaps to pay their own employees?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** It is a fact that State Governments have been representing to the Central Government about the D.A. that is being paid. Also it is a fact that there is a similar demand from employees of various State Governments.

One of the reason for this delay in the last instalment being sanctioned was because the State Governments were informed of the position. But the position of the Central Government, as the hon. Member is aware, as has been stated very many times in this House, is that this is a commitment which the Government has made to its employees on the basis of a certain convention and on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Therefore, there is no question of getting out of this commitment which has been made. As far as State Governments are concerned, they have to find their own resources to meet this demand for their employees.

**श्री बदल बिहारी बाबुपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय दामों में वृद्धि के लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है, और अगर उस के बंदने में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है, तो यह उन पर कोई एहसास या कृपा नहीं है। यह तो

मुद्रावजा है, जो उन को मिलना चाहिए, और जिस में से थोड़ा सा उन को दिया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम्प्यूटरी डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कोई फैसला करने से पहले सरकार ने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करने की आवश्यकता क्यों नहीं समझी। क्या इस बारे में कोई फैसला उन से चर्चा के बाद नहीं हो सकता था? यह यूनिवर्सल फैसला कर के उन को आधे डीयरनेस एलाउंस से बंचित करने का कारण और औचित्य क्या है?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As the hon. Member is aware, the ordinances will be discussed here, and this is a point which could be highlighted during that discussion. I may also give him this information that when the ordinances are discussed, even this question of 'Payable' and 'Paid' could be highlighted during the discussion so that a view could be taken. Generally in reply to his question, I may say that we are in a serious inflationary situation which is threatening the very basis..... (Interruptions). I am not saying that we are not. After all, we are in the Government and we are doing it. If there is a serious inflationary situation which requires considerable effort today, then it is necessary, and it was absolutely incumbent upon Government, to take the decision which Government have taken by enacting these ordinances.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My specific question was whether the representatives of the Central Government employees were consulted...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They were not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: ...before issuing the ordinances.

Let him reply to the question and say 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The only reply that can be given is this. Considering the position that the trade unions have in this country today which is a reality and which the hon. Member should also know, it was not possible for Government to engage in consultations, because the urgency was such for issuing the ordinances.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that dearness allowance is a result of dearness, that is rise in prices, what steps are Government thinking of taking to reduce the prices, what steps are Government taking to break the vicious circle of prices chasing the wages and the wages in terms of dearness allowance chasing the prices is curtailed? Further, in view of the fact that near-fiscal measures including the recent ordinances and the Bills have failed to contain the prices, what other steps are Government proposing to take to hold the price-line?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऊपर से किसी जर्नलिस्ट की ऐनक में टेबल पर गिर पड़ी है (व्यवधान)  
कई बात नहीं है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has raised a very basic question. The Finance (No. 2) Bill was discussed here the other day, and the ordinances will also be discussed. What Government are doing to control the prices and contain the inflationary situation has been stated here from time to time. If you like, I can state some of those steps. The ordinances are one instrument. Credit squeeze is another. Increase in the availability of supplies and commodities is another instrument which has been used...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All of them have failed to contain the prices,

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** Also, non-plan expenditure has been curtailed. These are all the steps which have been taken. The cumulative effect of all these will take some time to be felt. Black money will also have to be attacked, and various other anti-social practices will have to be attacked. The public distribution system will have to be built. These are all the steps which have to be taken...

**AN HON. MEMBER:** By that time, the prices will rise still further.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** May I know whether after letting loose the monopoly capitalists, the hoarders and blackmarketeers to spend all their money in unholy methods all over the country, holding a tight purse on the poor undergo worker would bring down inflation at all?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I agree with the hon. member that all these steps taken will not be complete unless an assault is made on black money and other anti-social practices.

**SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER:** Is it a fact that a representation has been made on behalf of plantation labour that the 50 per cent deposit should not be effected in the increase in their wages, DA, bonus etc? If so, what is the reaction of the Minister?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is about government employees.

**SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER:** Plantation labour is also affected. They have sent a telegram to the Prime Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You give separate notice.

**श्री सोमचन्द सोलंकी :** जब दामों में वृद्धि होती है तो उस के एक दो साल के बाद वे कमिशन की विमुक्ति होती है । उस में टाइम लग जाता है और तब तक दामों की

वृद्धि दुगुनी और तिगुनी हो जाती है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से दामों की वृद्धि होने से वह जनता को कहां ले जायेंगे है क्योंकि उस का बोझ जनता पर पड़ता है जिस के कारण जनता चिल्लाती है, जब कि सरकार सोती है और मन्त्री महोदय झराम करते हैं । वह दामों को आसमान पर ले जाना चाहते हैं और पब्लिक को खड़े में डालना चाहते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** भरीं समय में नहीं जाना है कि अ का प्रश्न क्या है ।

**SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** What is the Government going to do to stop the rise in prices

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can take it up at some other time.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** This has taken half an hour. There are other important questions. Let us proceed to the next question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think Shri Lakkappa is perfectly right in demanding this. You always talk as if it is the right of every party and group to ask a question on each question which I do not accept. You can ask a questions some times.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** This is a wage freeze question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not a debate. It is a question. The normal practice in the question hour is not to have a debate on it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Fortunately this question has come in the ballot. I have been shouting hoarse in this House that a statement should be made by the Finance Minister. This is the beginning of a wage freeze. The workers have known that whatever he has said under the camouflage of an ordinance, he has brought in a wage freeze.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have already said what you wanted to say.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Let me ask a question. I have spent 35 years of my life with government employees. They have been cheated by Government.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप के हाथ से सवाल छुड़ाया मुश्किल हो जाता है । आपा बंटा हो गया है । रोज पूछते हैं, एक दिन न भी पूछेंगे तो क्या फर्क पड़ जायगा ?

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** एक मिनट दे دیجिए, उस में क्या हो जा रहा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप चाहते हैं तो इसपर शाम को हाँ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन ले लीजिए ।

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** You have not put any question but you have taken ten minutes at least. This is a very important question and we must have our say on this matter... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** They create such a difficult situation. The normal practice is: one or two questions for the member who gives the question and then others rarely ask questions.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** This is illegal deduction. They have cheated the Central Government employees. Everything has been done to fleece the poor people while multi-millionaires remain as they are. I am a member of the J. C. M.; it was not consulted. The Central Government employees were never consulted.

**SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** What is the answer to my question; let the Minister answer my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I say there is nothing in your question... (Interruptions) One minute; you ask your questions.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Venkatasubbiah has already put it; this is the third occasion that an increase in the dearness allowance is due to the Central Government employees. It has been stated here that the first instalment was payable from April 1, and there was no Ordinance at that time. The Government has decided to pay only fifty per cent out of the increased dearness allowance. On the other hand, only two months back a committee was set up regarding the faulty method of calculation of dearness allowance by the Simla Bureau and that committee has given a clear verdict. That is about this Rs. 54 only. The jute workers are being cheated every month. Do the Government know about the faulty calculations? Do they consider it not only as a wage freeze but a wage cut when they have no guts to announce a price rise freeze.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** The hon. Member has expressed his views; he has not asked any question. He has referred to the faulty method of working out the cost of living index. The trade unions have been saying that it is a faulty method and Government has been trying to improve this method. Even according to this method, the burden has been very heavy. There is no question of getting out from this particular position. The other point is, he says it is a wage freeze. I do not agree with it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Let me put a question, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you advising one question for one hour?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Even an unimportant question on family planning took about 25 minutes. This affects millions and millions of workers.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप केवल 20 प्रश्न मंजूर करते हैं और उस में भी केवल एक ही प्रश्न पर सारा टाइम दे देने हैं ।



ज। वा चाहता हूँ क्या और प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं ?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It is the beginning of a wage freeze. As a protest, on behalf of the millions of workers whom they have exploited for the last 27 years of freedom, we walk out. We shall meet them in the street of the country and not only in Parliament.

*Shri S. M. Banerjee and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** This is a wage out and Government is depriving the millions of employees of their legitimate dues. We also walk out.

*Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and some other hon. members then left the House.*

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं सरकार की नीतियों का विचार करता हूँ ।

*Shri Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** When we are so agitated, why do you not allow a few more supplementaries? We do not get complete and adequate answers and that is why we are agitated.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I have replied to all the questions.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** A large number of workers and Central Government employees and textile workers from my constituency, Ahmedabad, are suffering. You are forcing me to go out of the House by not allowing me to put a question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If this is the way you all behave, I do not know how to carry on. At one time we had 40 questions in the list. Then we reduced it to half, 20 questions. Now every time I pass on from one question to the other, there is always commotion

and protest. Today we have already spent more than 40 minutes on one question and still you complain that I did not allow more supplementaries. You can ask for a debate, if you want. But it is not right during the Question Hour to deprive the other 19 members of their right to ask questions. To say that the other 19 questions can go unanswered because you are interested in one question is not fair.

Now, next question.

#### **Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I.**

\*284. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

**SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton bales purchased by Cotton Corporation during the year 1973-74 from different States, State-wise; and

(b) whether the cotton purchase centre have been opened, if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

The total quantity of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India during the cotton year 1973-74 from different States, is 3,24,677 bales, the State-wise break-up of which is as under:—

	Bales
Punjab . . . . .	1,78,362
Haryana . . . . .	30,139
Rajasthan . . . . .	40,354
Karnataka . . . . .	53,268
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	16,074
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	2,797
Gujarat . . . . .	2,993
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	690
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>3,24,677</b>

The Cotton Corporation of India opened 74 Centres throughout the country for purchases during 1973-74. Additional purchase centres can be opened as and when required.

**SHRI VEKARIA:** What is the total production of cotton State-wise and what is the number of purchasing centres opened in each State?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The total quantity of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during the cotton year 1973-74 from different States is 3,24,677 bales.

**SHRI VEKARIA:** I have asked about the production of cotton and not purchases.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The main question was about the purchase of cotton and that is why I gave that figure. The production was of the order of 16 lakh bales and the total number of centres was 74.

**SHRI VEKARIA:** Even though Gujarat has produced more cotton, the Cotton Corporation has purchased less cotton from Gujarat. I want to know whether it is true. It is in that context that I want to know the total production and the centres opened State-wise.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The main question was about the total purchases. The total production figure I have given. If figures of State-wise production are required, I cannot give them just now. I can give the number of State-wise purchasing centres.

**MR. SPEAKER:** When there was a categorical question from a Member, the Minister should have given the information in the statement.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The question was about State-wise purchase and that information has been laid on the Table. Now he is asking about State-wise production which I said I cannot give just now.

So far as the number of centres in each State is concerned, the figures are: Punjab 18, Haryana 14, Rajasthan 11, Karnataka 14, Andhra Pradesh 6, Madhya Pradesh 8, Gujarat 2 and Tamil Nadu 1.

**SHRI VEKARIA:** The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that additional purchase centres can be opened as and when required. I would like to know whether the Gujarat Government have represented that a large number of cotton bales are lying with the cooperative ginning and pressing factories in Gujarat. If so, do they propose to set up purchase centres in Gujarat by the CCI for purchasing this cotton?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** To the first question my answer is "yes". We have received such a request. Secondly, much of the cotton referred to by the hon. Member has already parted hands from the primary cotton grower and is with the middlemen who are holding it. The ruling market price is very high. At this stage the entry of the Cotton Corporation will push up the price still further.

**SHRI VEKARIA:** I am not asking about middlemen. I am asking about the cooperative ginning and pressing factory.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I have already said that the ruling price is very high. The Cotton Corporation in Gujarat is not operating in a very big scale because there are some cooperatives who are purchasing it. If there are some specific problems in particular areas, we may look into them. The general position I have made clear.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** The question was specific whether cotton will be purchased from the cooperatives.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The member has invited his attention and the Minister has given some information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह बात सही है कि जब काश्तकार अपनी कपास मंडों में लाता है उस समय वह निगम द्वारा नहीं खरीदी जाती और उसे बिचालिया को काफी सस्ते दामों पर बेचनी पड़ती है। बाद में वही कपास निगम महंगे दामों पर उन बिचालियों से खरीदता है इस से जो कपास पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं उन को उचित दाम नहीं मिलता ? क्या ऐसी शिकायतें आप को पाने आई हैं ?

हमारे देश में जितनी रूई का खपत है उस का ध्यान में रखत हुए क्या आप के निगम न इतनी रूई खरीदता है जिस से कोई टैक्सटाइल मिल बन्द न हो तथा उन की पूर्ति हो जाय ? अगर कमो है तो बाहर से। कितनी रूई खरीदन का इरादा रखत है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that the total requirement of the country is more than 60 lakh bales. I am aware of the problems he has referred to. Perhaps he is right that because of the role of the middlemen, sometimes the cotton growers does not get his due. That is precisely the reason why more and more centres are being opened by the CCI. But, because of the credit squeeze the CCI does not have at its disposal enough of credit to make all the purchases it proposes to.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: It is a fact that the prices are attractive to the agriculturists. But is it not fact that there is a conspiracy among the mill-owners to bring down the prices? This year in Andhra Pradesh quite a large area has come under cotton production. So, there is a fear among the farmers that suddenly the price will be brought down. So, they want the CCI should come in the field and buy more and more cotton in times like this. According to reports, only 19,000 bales of

cotton have been purchased by CCI from Andhra Pradesh, whereas as more should have been purchased. Is it a fact that some agriculturists from Guntur have asked for a licence for a cotton mill in the cooperative sector? Are the Government prepared to sanction it?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About the applications, we will take a decision soon. I can assure the hon. Member that serious consideration will be given to the applications from the cooperative sector. About the sudden depression possibility, we do not visualise the sudden depression in the level of cotton prices. One of the objectives of the Cotton Corporation is to release the stocks at regular interval so that a sort of stability in the market price is ensured. We do not visualise any crash in the prices immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I have already gone to the next Question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You send it to me for Half-An-Hour discussion

आयकर विवरणियाँ भरने के लिए  
क्या कहा

\*285. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आयकर विवरण देने के फार्म में इस बार अनेकगुण/जोड़कर तथा पट्टकुल्लों में एक पंक्ति बढ़ाकर मामूली सा परिवर्तन किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस मामूली परिवर्तन के बाद आयकर कार्यालयों में पुराने फार्म स्वीकार नहीं किये गये तथा नए फार्म ही स्वीकार किये गये ,

(ग) क्या इस परिवर्तन के कारण बड़ी संख्या में पुराने फार्म बेकार हो गये तथा सरकार को लाखों रुपये का हानि हुई, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Substantial changes have been made in the form of return of income this year with effect from 1st June 1974. From this date returns of income have statutorily to be filed in the revised form. The forms previously operative will not be valid for assessment year 1974-75 and thereafter. In financial year 1973-74, 86,26,000 return forms were printed. As on 31st May, 1974 when the old forms were rendered inoperative, about 8,85,000 forms remained in stock. The cost of these forms which have been rendered inoperative will be about Rs. 80,000. These forms would be put to alternative uses as items of stationery.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैं ने पूछा था आखिर इसका कारण क्या है कि नये फार्म 1 जून से जारी किए गए तो पुराने फार्म तत्काल क्यों बन्द कर दिए गए। 30 जून तक आयकर-फार्म भरकर देने की बात थी और 1 जून के पहले तो पुराने फार्म ही स्वीकार किए गए थे फिर 30 दिन के लिए पुराने फार्म स्वीकार करना क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया ? इसके कारण सैकड़ों व्यक्तियों को आयकर फार्म भरने में कठिनाई हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार 30 जून तक पुराने फार्म प्रयोग में नहीं ला सकती थी ? क्या ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं था ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These new forms had to be introduced because of very substantial changes in law which had to be incorporated in the new forms. Wherever there have been delays in the new form being available the Commissioners have the necessary powers and they have been instructed also to allow time so that the forms that are available could be used for the purpose.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने फिर उत्तर ठीक नहीं दिया। मेरे पास नये और पुराने दोनों प्रकार के फार्म हैं। नये फार्म में केवल थोड़ा सा अन्तर किया गया है जिसके लिए करेशन स्लिप लगाई जा सकती थी लेकिन इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स ने वैसा नहीं किया जिससे सैकड़ों लोगों को कठिनाई हुई। मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर डिवीजन में इस प्रकार की स्थिति थी तो क्या उनको यह निर्देश नहीं दिया जा सकता था कि पुराने फार्म भी स्वीकार करने सक्षम स्वरूप में ? पुराने फार्म रद्द करने में 1 लाख 80 हजार नुसान भी हुआ, वह नुसान भी बच सकता था और फार्म भी प्रयोग में आ सकते थे। तो क्या इसके बारे में कोई निर्देश दिए गए थे ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already indicated that these forms had to be amended because of very substantial changes in law about the agricultural income being taken for computing the net income of the assessee, the tax at source to be deducted, etc. These were substantial changes.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : केवल एक पंक्ति में अन्तर किया गया है। नये फार्म में वह इस प्रकार है :

"In the case of a Hindu undivided family, whether the family has at least one member whose total income assessable for the assessment

year exceeds the minimum amount which is chargeable to income-tax."

पुराने फार्म में इन प्रकार से था :

"In the case of Hindu undivided family attach statement showing the name of the kartha and other members of the family who are entitled to claim partition, their age, address and relationship to the kartha."

इतना सा ही अन्तर था, कोई बड़ा अन्तर नहीं था। मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं पुराने फार्म दूसरे उपयोग में आ जायेंगे लेकिन किस उपयोग में यह फार्म आयेंगे।

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I would draw the hon. Member's attention to Annexure 'H'; on page 11, there is a very substantial change. It was not possible to have the changes made in the older form. The hon. Member said that slips could be attached. Attaching of slips gives rise to many administrative problems. The forms are statutory documents and they have to be validly filed. In the process of prosecution and in concealment they play a very important part. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary to have this form changed.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय:** मंत्री महोदय फिर मिसगाइड कर रहे हैं। 1 जून के पहले आपने पुराने फार्म स्वीकार किए तो 30 जून तक और स्वीकार करने में क्या कठिनाई थी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** अब इसको छोड़िये। आपने पछा और उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया।

**श्री शंकर बघाल सिंह:** कागज की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस तरह का अप्रव्यय शायद सरकार को नहीं करना चाहिए था। क्या मैं सरकार से जान सकता हूँ जब एक दो पंक्तियों की ही बात थी तो उनको जोड़ कर पुराने फार्म बालू रखे जायेंगे—यह आदेश जारी किया जायगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि (ग) में लिया है कि पुराने फार्म बेकार हो गए और सरकार को लाखों की हानि हुई तो पुराने फार्म से कितने की हानि हुई और नये फार्मों पर कितना पैसा लगा?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** These forms have become inoperative after 1st June 1974. As I have already indicated, these changes have come as a result of very substantial changes in law and they could not have been carried out in the old form. It is not correct to say that the loss was to the extent of lakhs of rupees. About 86 lakhs of forms were printed in the last accounting year to cater to the needs of about 34 lakh assesseees. The left-over forms are about eight lakhs which constitutes ten per cent and the cost of these would be about Rs. 80,000.

#### Increase in Exports to Persian Gulf Countries

\*286. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to increase exports to Persian Gulf countries and other oil producing countries;

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

(c) the increased exports likely to be made during the current and next financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) It is not possible to qualify with any certainty the increase in exports which might result from these efforts.

## Statement

Various steps are being taken to increase our exports to the Gulf States and other oil rich countries. The main points are:—

- (1) Exchange of delegations of businessmen, Chamber of Commerce and others.
- (2) Institutionalising of our economic and trade relations by concluding trade agreements with these countries.
- (3) Arranging/participating in exhibitions in this region.
- (4) Identifying fields of economic and industrial collaboration and exploring possibilities of exporting consultancy services technical knowhow, plants and machinery etc.
- (5) Strengthening of our Commercial Missions.
- (6) Providing adequate and regular shipping facilities.
- (7) Expanding our banking activities in these countries.
- (8) Opening of offices by Indian export houses public and private sector organisations.
- (9) Earmarking special export quotas for some commodities like rice and sugar for these countries.
- (10) Assistance to exporters by providing facilities for import of raw materials under the Registered Exporters Policy.
- (11) Sponsoring of sales/study teams and undertaking of market surveys.

**SHRI S. N. MISHRA:** What is the possibility of attaining the export target that you have kept all these methods that you are adopting?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The possibility is good.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

## Grant of Loans on Soft Terms to Export Houses

\*287. **SHRI PILOO MODY:**

**SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisation has suggested for grant of loans to export houses on soft terms; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the suggestions made by the Federation and reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). In a Memorandum recently submitted by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, the Federation has suggested the grant of loans on soft terms to Export Houses for setting up infrastructure facilities required for feeding their supporting manufacturers, such as supply of raw materials, product designs, quality control requirements etc. The suggestion of the Federation is under consideration.

## Permission given by R.B.I. for Opening of Branch of a Nationalised Bank in U.K.

\*288. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given permission to a nationalised bank to open a branch in U.K.; and

(b) if so, the costs and other factors thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). Out of the five Indian commercial banks having, at present, 14 branches in the United Kingdom

three banks hold licences issued to them by the Reserve Bank of India during the years 1972 and 1973 to open 8 more branches in the United Kingdom. The Reserve Bank of India has not, so far during the year 1974 given a new licence to any Indian commercial bank to open a branch in the United Kingdom.

**Freezing of Increasing Emoluments and Perquisites Payable to Top Executives of Limited Companies**

\*289. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to freeze the increasing emoluments and perquisites payable to top executives of limited companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The emoluments and perquisites of top executives such as Managing Directors, whole-time Directors and Managers of public limited companies and their subsidiaries are at present regulated through the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Further the Income Tax Act 1961 provides for ceiling limits over the amount of expenditure incurred on payment of remuneration and provision of perquisites to employees, which can be allowed as deductions in computing the taxable income of the employer.

**Agreement with U.S.A. regarding Export of Textiles**

\*290. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has finalised a new agreement for export of textiles to U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A new agreement relating to

trade in cotton textiles between India and U.S.A. was executed in Washington on 6th August, 1974.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

**Statement**

The broad outlines of the new Agreement concerning cotton textiles are as follows:—

(a) The Agreement is valid for a period of 4 years, commencing from October 1, 1973.

(b) The quota of textiles for the first year (i.e., October 1973-September 1974) would be 152 million Syds.

(c) For the subsequent years of the Agreement the quota level would be increased by 7 per cent of the previous year's level.

(d) "India Items" (i.e., those items that are unequally and historically traditional Indian products made by the cottage industry) would not be subject to any quantitative restrictions.

(e) Handloom fabrics of the cottage industry, or hand-made cottage industry products made of such handloom fabrics will be exempted from the above quota restrictions.

**Revision in Loan Policy to Monopoly Houses**

\*291. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the loan policy to the top 50 monopoly houses; and

(b) if so, the amount Government have given as loans from the scheduled banks during the last three years to these top 50 monopoly houses alongwith their names?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) Banks continue to meet the legitimate and genuine requirements of credit of any concern in order to promote and sustain the desired levels of production and distribution. They however, exercise a close watch on the end-use of assistance given to any concern particularly an industrial concern which is either inter-connected or belongs to the large industrial groups.

(b) Data on outstanding bank advances as on the last Friday of June 1971, 1972 and 1973 to the first fifty large industrial houses (house-wise) as available in respect of the 14 nationalised banks are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8153/74].

Data on such advances granted by the State Bank Group are not available industrial house-wise, but aggregate advances to all the 75 large industrial groups as available are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8153/74].

The Reserve Bank do not have any data regarding advances by the non-nationalised banks to the large industrial houses.

**माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की स्थापना**

\*292. श्री इंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की स्थापना की है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी रचना का व्यौरा क्या है, उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उसने भ्रष्टाचार क्या कार्य किये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इसका मुख्यालय पटना में स्थापित किया गया है ?

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

(ख) माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के निदेशकों के बोर्ड का गठन निम्नांकित प्रकार है .—

- (1) श्री एस० रामचन्द्रन, अध्यक्ष  
अध्यक्ष, खनिज तथा धातु  
व्यापार नियम ।
- (2) श्री सी० एन० मोडाबल, निदेशक  
निदेशक (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण)  
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ।
- (3) डा० बी० पी० माधुर, निदेशक  
उप-सचिव,  
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ।
- (4) श्री बी० जी० निगम, निदेशक  
निदेशक (खान विभाग),  
इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय
- (5) श्री एन० सी० जैन प्रबन्ध  
निदेशक

बोर्ड में, श्रीमत् सच के एक प्रतिनिधि तथा भ्रष्टाचार की जानकारी रखने वाले एक अन्य गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति को नियुक्ति के बारे में बिहार राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने 1 जून 1974 से ही कार्य करना शुरू किया है और इसने जून 1974 में 2000 मं० टन में भी अधिक भ्रष्टाचार का निषेध किया जिसका मूल्य 2.1 करोड़ रु० था ।

(ग) जी हा ।



### Export of Rubber

\*293. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned as a result of export of rubber during the last three years;

(b) whether the exports have created a scarcity for indigenous requirements; and

(c) if so, the extent of shortage and whether Government propose to curtail exports to meet the requirement within the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

a)	Year	Figures are in Rupees	
		Foreign exchange earned	
	1971-72	.	3,225
	1972-73	.	42,713
	1973-74	.	1,52,80,000

(b) and (c). There is no scarcity of natural rubber in the country. Government allows exports of rubber which is surplus after meeting the requirements of the industry in the country.

### Charter of Demands submitted by Bank Employees

\*294. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank Employees have submitted a charter of demands to Government for revision of their wages, dearness allowance and other allowances;

(b) whether in considering the new demands, Government propose to

bring about near parity in wages of the Bank employees with their counterparts in the Government establishments and offices; and

(c) whether the principles of fixing dearness allowance for the Bank employees is the same as the one made applicable to Government employees and if not, the principles followed in the two cases and the justification for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Indian Banks Association has recently received charters of demands from the five Central Trade Union Organisations functioning in the banking industry. These demands are under consideration of the Indian Banks Association.

(c) While as a result of collective bargaining the principle of linking dearness allowance to the cost of living index for workmen employees has been in vogue in the banking industry like in many other industries for a number of years, it was only recently on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, that the Central Government has extended the same principle to Government employees. In Government after the merger of a portion of dearness allowance the basic pay has been brought up to the level of 200 points in the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers; whereas in banks the basic pay continues to be linked to 100 points in the same index without any merger of a portion of dearness allowance. In the banking industry the percentage of neutralisation for increase in the cost of living index is 100 for the subordinate staff and 75 for the clerical staff. While the percentage of neutralisation is broadly the same for bank and Government employees at corresponding levels, there are variations in the frequency of adjustment, the quantum of adjustment and the relative salary level for such adjustments in the dearness allowance.

### Facing of Crisis by Sea Food Exporters Association of India

\*295. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sea Food Exporters Association of India has been facing crisis as a result of shortfall in the exports of sea foods;

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall registered in the export of sea food to foreign countries during the last one year and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tide over the situation?

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

(b) There has been no shortfall in the export of sea foods to foreign countries during the last one year

(c) Does not arise.

### Distribution of Rayon Grade Wood Pulp among Yarn Manufacturers

\*296. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have a change in the policy for distribution of rayon grade wood pulp among yarn manufacturers;

(b) if so, whether any discussions were held recently between officials of his Ministry and representatives of rayon yarn consumers; and

(c) the broad features of proposals put forward by weavers' representatives?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

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### गाय के चमड़े और हड्डियों का निर्यात

\*297. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गाय की हड्डिया तथा चमड़े का निर्यात करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है या अन्वयित की जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसमें प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) ज। नहीं। केवल गाय के चमड़े तथा हड्डिया का निर्यात करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Bursting of Tyres of Air India Boeing Aircraft at Bombay Airport

\*298. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether recently two Air India Boeing aircraft landed in Bombay Airport with burst tyres;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent these occurrences and to ensure security for passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: (a) and (b). Two incidents of tyre burst to Air India Jumbo aircraft one at Beirut and another at Kuwait have occurred in July 1974, as detailed below:—

After take-off from Beirut on 14th July 1974 the cabin crew of an Air India Boeing 747 aircraft reported hearing loud thuds from the tail section of the aircraft during the take-off roll.

The Beirut control tower was immediately contacted for runway check for evidence of tyre burst. The airport authorities confirmed that there was evidence of multiple tyre burst judging from the amount of tyre fragments on the runway. The aircraft proceeded straight to Bombay (instead of Delhi) and made a normal landing. On investigation, it was found that the aircraft, had suffered minor damage to the fibreglass panel just behind the right hand body gear.

In the second instance, after the aircraft took-off from Kuwait on 15th July 1974 tyre pieces were found on the runway and the pilot was informed. The aircraft landed at Bombay normally. On investigation, the right tyre of the left hand body gear was found damaged due to tread resaling off with very minor damage to the aircraft. Safety was not imperilled in either case.

(c) Air India have set up a committee to look into various problems relating to tyre failures and make recommendations to minimise such occurrences.

#### **Cash Reserve Ratio of Commercial Banks**

\*299. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that commercial banks evade penalty for fall in their cash reserve ratio; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that penal interest has been recovered by them in each case of default in the maintenance of statutory minimum deposit, wherever they were satisfied that the defaulting bank

had no sufficient reasons for its failure to maintain the stipulated cash reserve.

#### **Decline in Export of certain items**

\*300. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items, export of which has fallen in 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to promote the export of those items?

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

(a) During 1972-73 the exports of tea, jute manufactures, sugar and spices were lower as compared to 1971-72. During the first 11 months of 1973-74, the latest period for which the data is available, exports of tea, jute manufactures, East India Hides and skins, cotton yarn and mica were smaller as compared with the corresponding period of 1972-73.

(b) and (c). The main reason for the decline in the exports of jute manufactures were re-emergence of Bangla Desh as a supplier in the world market and increased competitions from synthetic products. Exports of tea were smaller on account of stiffer competition mainly from East Africa. While hides and skins exports were smaller as a result of the Government policy to export larger finished leather and leather goods from the country, the decline in cotton yarn exports was due to the steps taken for maintaining adequate supply for the domestic markets.

It is the Government's constant endeavour to enlarge the export of all items which have the necessary export potential. For this purpose, a number of steps have been taken which include stopping up of export production and enlarging the production base

of export oriented units, generation of export surpluses, exploration of foreign markets, adjustment of export duties, adaptation of products to new consumer demands, grant of cash compensatory support, and import replenishment licences, etc.

#### Construction of Airport at Kanpur

\*301. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been finally acquired for construction of airport at Kanpur; and

(b) whether work is likely to be completed during 1974?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to construct a new civil aerodrome at Kanpur. Land measuring 509 acres at the existing Indian Air Force aerodrome has been transferred by the Ministry of Defence to Director General of Civil Aviation for the development of a civil enclave. The construction of apron and taxi-track has already been sanctioned. A proposal for construction of a terminal building is under consideration. Funds permitting, the work is likely to be taken up during 1975-76.

#### Production and Import of Newsprint

2023. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated availability of newsprint in the current year with figures separately for indigenous and imported;

(b) whether it is a fact that it will meet only 60 per cent of the demand; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to increase the availability of newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) About 2,05,000 tonnes.

— 1,50,000 tonnes imported and  
55,000 tonnes indigenous.

(b) No, Sir. It is expected to meet about 80 per cent of the requirements of newsprint in the country.

(c) Efforts are being made to effect imports so as to bridge the gap and also to increase indigenous production to the maximum extent.

#### Representations from Indian Airlines for Reduction in Sales-Tax and Fuel Prices

2024. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reaction of the various State Governments to the representations made by Indian Airlines for a reduction in the rate of sales-tax and of the Central Government in respect of fuel prices including the excise duty component?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): A proposal to include aviation turbine fuel in the list of declared goods for purposes of levy of central sales-tax is being examined in consultation with the State Governments. Decision will be taken after receipt of the replies from all States.

In so far as excise duty is concerned, it has not so far been possible to reduce the central excise duty on aviation turbine fuel supplied to Indian Airlines.

The proposal regarding reduction in the price of aviation turbine fuel is under examination.

**Increase in Prices of Natural Rubber**

2025. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the prices of natural rubber during the last one year and what are the present prices;

(b) the quantity of natural rubber produced in the country during 1973, how much of it was consumed indigenously by the rubber goods industry and how much was exported;

(c) whether prices of natural rubber are allowed to go up by manipulation of artificial shortages in the indigenous market through exports of larger quantity of natural rubber; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The average price of natural rubber for lots during 1974, was Rs. 987 per quintal.

(b) Quantities of production, consumption and exports of natural rubber during the year 1973-74 are given below:—

(in tonnes)

Production	Consumption	Exports
1,25,153	1,30,302	2,700

(c) No, Sir, there is a carryover of 52957 tonnes and this plus the production of 1973-74 makes the total availability of Natural Rubber 178110 tonnes. It fully takes care of the consumption and export

(d) Does not arise

**Price Index**

2026. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government collect wholesale price quotations from selected centres for the compilation of price index;

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the quotations collected from Ahmedabad for each month from January to June this year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Gujarat Government to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. For the compilation of the official series of the Wholesale Price Index, price quotations are collected from selected markets spread all over India.

(b) Particulars of quotations collected from Ahmedabad for each month from January to June this year are furnished in the attached statement

(c) The Gujarat Government have alerted the State Enforcement Organisation and the Police Department to take steps to secure dis-hoarding of stocks of foodgrains and other essential articles. As a result of a number of raids carried out recently sizeable quantities of hoarded stocks of foodgrains, groundnuts and groundnut oil, sugar, vanaspathi, kerosene, etc. have been recovered. Distribution system is also being made more effective.

# STATEMENT

Particulars of Quotations collected from Ahmedabad

Commodity & Specification	Price (In Rs.)					
	1974					
	January	February	March	April	May	June
1. Wheat (per quintal)	98 0	98 0	98 0	133 0	133 0	133 00
2. Gur-Chakku (per quintal)	180 00	160 0	150 0	160 0	170 0	170 0
3. Bleached Mercerised Sanforised Poplin 74 cm. width (Fine) (per metre)	4 83	4 83	5 01	5 51	5 51	5 31
4. Bleached 'Naxi' Sari 114 cm. x 4 6 cm. (Superfine) (per piece)	31 21	31 21	31 74	31 74	31 74	31 74
5. Mercerised Dhoti 127 cm. x 3 7 cm. (S.F.) (per piece)	19 18	19 18	28 77	28 77	28 77	28 77

## Insurance for Rubber Cultivation

2027. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to introduce insurance scheme for rubber cultivation; and

(b) if so, by what time it will be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Insurance of rubber plantations against fire, flood and wind risk has been introduced from August, 1973 by Life Insurance Corporation through United India Fire and General Insurance Company.

## Offer from Soviet Union for Supply of Additional Newsprint

2028. SHRI S. R. DAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the offer of Soviet Union for supply of 45000 tonnes of newsprint;

(b) if so, the price quoted and likely date of delivery; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The STC has entered into a contract with the exporters of newsprint in the USSR for supply of 23,000 tonnes of newsprint at Rs. 3642 per MT/CIF for shipment during July—December 1974. The USSR has offered further supply of 22,000 tonnes for shipment during January—May 1975 for which prices have to be negotiated later in the year.

रेल हड़ताल के कारण गुजरात में केन्द्रीय उद्योगोंको हानि

2029. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मई 1974 में देशव्यापी रेल हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप गुजरात में केन्द्रीय उद्योगों को अनुमानित कितनी हानि हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : मई, 1974 में हुई रेल हड़ताल के कारण माल और यात्रियों की आवाजाही में गड़बड़ी हो जाने में अथ-व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ा। इस बात का महत्व अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि यातायात में इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी हो जाने के कारण किस निर्माणकार, एक को कितनी प्रत्यक्ष हानि उठानी पड़ी। केन्द्रीय सरकार के गुजरात में स्थित किसी भी निर्माणकारी एकक ने रेल हड़ताल के कारण किसी हानि की सूचना नहीं दी है।

#### Expansion of Spindles

2030. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow all spinning mills having less than 25,000 spindles to expand freely upto 50,000 spindles in order to remove scarcity of cotton yarn for handlooms; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). With a view, *inter alia*, to making available

increased supplies of yarn to the decentralised sector, Government propose to allow further expansion of the spindleage capacity in the country during the Fifth Plan period. The details will be included as part of the textile policy, expected to be announced shortly.

#### Racket of Benami ownership in Cottage Industry Sector

2031. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the powerlooms in the cottage industry sector are a racket of benami ownership;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). While there are reports about benami ownership of cottage powerlooms, no precise information is available, nor is verification possible, due to the highly decentralised nature of the industry.

#### Growth rate of Deposits in Nationalised Banks

2032. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that growth rate of deposits in the nationalised banks has declined during the last two years as compared to the period before nationalisation of banks;

(b) if so, the present rate of growth as also the figures of the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the decline in the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Data relating to deposits of nationalised banks in each of the years since July 21, 1967 are set out in the annexed statement. During the last two years, i.e. July 1972 to July 1973 and July 1973 to July 1974.

there has been some deceleration in the rate of growth of deposits. Several factors like saving potential of the community, the rate of return on the savings, alternative avenues for utilisation of the savings, rate of currency expansion, credit policy etc. influence the deposit growth.

#### STATEMENT

Aggregate Deposits (excl. inter bank deposits) of 14-nationalised banks.

As on	Amount	(Amt. in Rs. crores).	
		Increase over the year. (Rs. crores)	Percentage increase over the year.
21-7-1967 . . . . .	1970	..	-
19-7-1968 . . . . .	2224	254	12.9
18-7-1969 . . . . .	2626	402	18.1
17-7-1970 . . . . .	3009	383	14.6
16-7-1971 . . . . .	3534	525	17.4
14-7-1972 . . . . .	4276	742	21.0
13-7-1973* . . . . .	5139	863	20.2
5-7-1974* . . . . .	5960	821	16.0

\*Provisional.

#### Rise in Cost of Tea Plantation

2033. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea plantation cost is rising quite rapidly;

(b) if so, the reasons and salient feature thereof;

(c) whether prices of tea have remained almost static in the International market; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to help tea plantation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There seems to have been an increase in the cost of production of tea in 1974 as compared to 1973. The increase in cost of production can be attributed to increase in prices of inputs like fertilizers, chemicals, furnace oil, transport costs and labour wages, etc.

(c) The prices of 'all teas' sold at London auctions had been showing a declining trend till 1972. There was a marginal improvement in the prices in 1973. During April-June, 1974 however, prices have shown substantial increase over the corresponding period of last year.



(d) Efforts are constantly being made under the auspices of F.A.O. to evolve short-term and long-term strategy to stabilise and improve tea prices at levels remunerative to producers and equitable to consumers.

#### Credits to Finance Imports

2034. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will provide credit totalling Rs. 75 crores to finance the imports; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member presumably desires to know the amount of loans disbursed or committed by the Government of India to foreign countries to enable the borrowing countries to finance their imports. If so, the position is as follows:

	(Rs. crores)	
	1972-73	1973-74
1. Nepal . . .	0.15	..
2. Ceylon (Sri Lanka)	2.24	1.87
3. Bangladesh		
(i) Government to Government Credits.	25.43	16
(ii) Commercial Credits.	Nil	40
4. Bhutan. . .	..	0.45

#### Floor Price of Raw Jute for 1974-75

2035. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the floor price of raw jute for 1974-75 and if so, how much;

(b) whether the prices are in accordance with those recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(c) if not, the comparative prices fixed by Government and recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(d) the reasons for variation in prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The statutory minimum price for raw jute for 1974-75 season has been fixed uniformly for all up-country markets at Rs. 125 per quintal on Assam bottom basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

#### Trade Agreement between Under Developed Asian Nations

2036. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a new trade Cooperation agreement is proposed among under developed Asian Nations; and

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A proposal for an Asian Trade Expansion Programme was considered by an Inter-governmental Committee, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in November, 1971 and it decided to launch such a programme.

This programme is limited to the developing countries of the ECAFE region. It has been conceived as a simple programme with a considerable degree of flexibility and, initially, with modest objectives. The programme envisages action by countries which accept it, in matters relating to tariffs and other barriers as may be found mutually advantageous for development and expansion of trade among them.

**Setting up of Export Processing Zone in Cochin**

2037. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an export processing zone in Cochin for electronic products and engineering goods; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Suggestions for setting up Free Trade Zones in a number of places including Cochin are under consideration. Individual locations will be decided on the basis of feasibility studies for each location.

**Abolition of Price Subsidies**

2038. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether competition cost in International Economy now favour India;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to exploit this opportunity; and

(c) whether in these circumstances Government have decided to abolish all price subsidies and leave the market to find its own economy level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Owing to the recent increase in prices of oil products and other developments, the competitive position of a number of Indian exports like jute manufactures, cotton textiles, leather goods, oil cakes, sugar, etc. has improved. In order

to fully exploit the situation to the country's advantage, the Government has taken a number of steps which include expansion of production base of export oriented units, supply of essential raw materials apart from undertaking special programmes to increase the domestic production of commercial crops like raw jute, raw cotton, oil seeds and sugar cane. In addition export duties have been imposed on jute manufactures, export of raw materials like cotton yarn and raw hides and skins is being controlled so that exports of finished products with higher unit value could be enlarged. Grant of cash compensatory support is constantly reviewed and necessary changes, including abolition, are made according to what the circumstances warrant.

**Anomalies in Export Promotion Policy**

2039. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several anomalies in the Export Promotion policy have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**High Prices of Jute Manufactures**

2040. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of jute manufactures have gone up very high recently;

(b) if so, what is the present position for different varieties as compared to March, 1974 and the reasons for the increase;

(c) its effect on our export of jute manufactures; and

(d) the action taken by Government to discipline the trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Prices of jute manufactures have been showing an upward trend particularly from October, 1973, but there has been a slight decline recently.

(b) Comparative prices of Hessian and B-Twill in March, 1973 and April, 1974 are given in the Statement attached. Prices of Carpet backing are fixed by Government. Prices have been on the increase partly because of general inflationary trends in world markets and partly due to other reasons like oil crisis, forces of demand and supply etc.

(c) While the price trend has helped to increase export earnings from jute manufactures it is apprehended that such increases will undermine the competitiveness of our jute products.

(d) Steps to curb speculation and abnormal increases in prices have been taken. Efforts to correct the imbalance between supply and demand are also being made.

#### ..Statement

AVERAGE PRICE HESSIAN 40"x10 oz. AND B. TWILL RULING AT CALCUTTA IN MARCH 1973 AND MARCH 1974.

	Hessian (per 100 yards)	B. Twill (per 100 bags)
March, 1973	100.35	258.25
April, 1974	176.81	352.83

#### Supply of Railway Wagons to Poland

2041. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered 1500 railway wagons to Poland;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the offer; and

(c) whether in view of the shortages of raw materials and also the country's own need for a large number of wagons, it would be possible for India to fulfil export commitments without incurring losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). An offer for supply of 1500 bogie wagons in Semi knocked down condition to the Polish Railways was made by the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited on 31-3-1974. The validity of the offer was upto end April, 1974. A revised offer is being submitted in response to a request from the Polish Railways for extending its validity. The previous offer was for delivery commencing 15 months from the coming into force of the contract and being completed in 12/14 months thereafter.

(c) No losses are anticipated. Sufficient capacity is available for using these wagons.

#### Increase in Production Cost of Cloth

2043. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with less production the cost of per yard of cloth increase in view of the heavy overhead cost of the organisation being added to it;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment as to how much of overhead cost goes into the pricing of 100 metres of coarse cloth; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is not possible to make such an assessment without a cost analysis of the working results of a mill. No recent assessment has been made in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan from International Development Association

2044 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:  
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has sanctioned a loan of \$30 million to finance dairy development project in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Government of India has signed on June 19, 1974 an agreement with the International Development Association for \$30 million (about Rs. 24 crores) for Karnataka Dairy Development Project.

(b) The Project is an integrated programme for increasing the production of milk in the rural areas of Karnataka through the development of village dairy cooperative societies and unions thereof. The main components include:

(a) construction and expansion of dairy plants and construction of feed mills.

(b) cattle breeding including importation of exotic pure-bred cattle and fodder production.

(c) a programme for improving animal health; and

(d) establishment of demonstration farms and carrying out of applied research trials on pastures and forage.

The project is expected to be completed by March 31, 1982.

Contributions to Chit Fund and Private Lotteries

2045. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contributions to Chit Funds and private lotteries during the last three years have been increasing steadily,

(b) whether the Banking Commission has observed that these private lotteries helped to convert black money into white and offered finance for hoarding essential commodities; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce better financial control on these institutions on an all India basis and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Reserve Bank has reported that, according to information available with it, chit fund companies transacting customary chit business which stood at 185 as on 31st March 1971, increased to 197, 292 and 313 as on 31st March 1972, 1973 and 1974 respectively. The deposits (other than subscriptions to chit fund scheme) in the case of 189 chit fund companies which submitted returns to the Reserve Bank as on 31st March 1972 amounted to Rs. 287 lakhs.

So far as "private lotteries" are concerned, it is presumed that the

Honourable Member has in mind companies which conduct savings schemes/prize chit/lucky draws. The Reserve Bank has reported that it does not have any reliable information about their growth during the last three years, but has added that till the end of March 1974, the functioning of such 140 companies had come to its notice and, according to the balance-sheets submitted by 71 of them (though relating to different dates), the subscriptions collected under their schemes amounted to Rs. 1647 lakhs.

(b) The Banking Commission have, while illustrating example of malpractices of chit funds, observed that some foremen of chit funds are reported to use them to enable certain persons to convert tax-evaded income into accounted money. The Commission has further observed that there is no firm data to show the end-use of prize amounts of chit funds, but from available indications there appeared to be little likelihood of the prize money being put to productive use.

(c) Government have accepted the recommendations of the Banking Commission that a model law to regulate chit fund business should be formulated for adoption by all the States and, pending that, the States which do not have chit fund legislation may adopt laws of other State Govts., wherever possible. The Reserve Bank is accordingly taking steps to prepare a model chit fund law. The Reserve Bank has also written to the State Governments. Suggesting that if they do not have a legislation to regulate chit funds, they may examine the desirability of extending to their States the laws of other States which have such legislation.

So far as the deposit accepting activities of chit fund companies are concerned, companies conducting genuine or customary chit funds as also those conducting prize chits/savings schemes/lucky draws are governed by the

directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the relevant provisions of Chapter IIIB of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. In terms of these directions, such companies cannot accept deposits in excess of 25 per cent of their paid-up capital and free reserves as reduced by the balance of loss, if any.

Government have decided in principle that statutory powers may be taken to prohibit acceptance of deposits by all unincorporated non-banking institutions and that the existing statutes and directions thereunder may be tightened. With a view to examining this matter in depth and to make specific recommendations for further action, the Reserve Bank has, since constituted a Study Group, whose deliberations are in progress.

#### Setting up of Commission Regarding Dwindling of Government Funds in their Value

2046. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up a commission to examine how the deposits in Government funds like the Provident Fund do not dwindle in their value with increasing inflation; and

(b) whether Government have examined the existing Chilean system in this connection and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTHRAO CHAVAN):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The value guarantee techniques introduced in some countries, including Chile as per our information, are not considered suitable for implementation under the prevailing conditions in India.

### **Alleged Delay in Securing Financial Sanctions**

2047. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether long delay in securing financial sanctions has been one of the reasons for significant fall in Centre's plan expenditure;

(b) what steps are being contemplated to streamline the present financial administrative machinery so that each Ministry is able to take decisions of its own within the sanctioned budgetary provisions; and

(c) the salient features of the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAWAN):

(a) While there might be scope for further improving the present financial and administrative machinery for sanctioning Plan Projects and scheme, it is not correct that under delay in securing financial sanctions has hampered progress of Plan expenditure.

(b) and (c). Certain changes in the present system of financial administration are contemplated. These are:—

(i) development of increased capabilities in financial management on the part of different Departments of Government and ensuring that the authority for taking decisions matches with the responsibility for producing results; and

(ii) simplification and modernisation of procedures governing the internal working of Government Departments and agencies.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के भत्तों में की गई वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला व्यय

2048. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के भत्तों में की गई वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को अनुमानित कितनी वार्षिक राशि व्यय करनी पड़ेगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने, मकान किराया भत्ते तथा प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्त पर अपनी सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप सभी श्रेणियों के लिए तत्काल होने वाले व्यय का जो अनुमान लगाया था वह क्रमशः 22 करोड़ रुपये तथा 2.38 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष था। इन आंकड़ों के श्रेणी वार व्यय उपलब्ध नहीं है। अपनी रिपोर्ट के खण्ड IV के अध्याय 67 में उल्लिखित कारणों से, तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा अन्य भत्तों के बारे में होने वाली प्रतिरिक्त लागत का अनुमान नहीं दिया जा सका। जहाँ तक महंगाई भत्ते का संबंध है, अब तक छः किस्में स्वीकार की जा चुकी हैं और जहाँ तक प्रथम श्रेणी के असैनिक अधिकारियों का संबंध है, इन किस्मों पर होने वाला कुल वार्षिक व्यय लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

सान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर यात्री के पास विदेशी मुद्रा का पाया जाना

2049. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मई, 1974 के प्रथम सप्ताह में सान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर कुवैत एयरलाइन्स के दुबई जाने वाले हवाई जहाज के कुछ

यात्रियों के सामान में से भारी मात्रा में विदेशी-मुद्रा बरामद हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) और (ख). जी, हा। 4 मई, 1974 को कुवैत एयरलाइंस की दुबई जाने वाली उड़ान सञ्चा के 0 यू. 371 के दो यात्री, जिनका नाम श्री निपाल मोहन विमानी और श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ है, जहाज छूटने के अन्तिम क्षणों में यात्राकुल हवाई प्रदे पर पहुँचे। उनके असबाब की जांच की गयी। पंचनामे के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विदेशी-मुद्रा पकड़ा गया :—

संयुक्त राज्य के डालर	6875 (50
डालर के यात्री चेक,	100
डालर के धनादेश सहित)	
ब्रिटिश पौड	95
इयूस मार्क	1600
फ्रांस के फ्रैंक	120
कैनाडा के डालर	10
बेहरनि के दीनार	10
साउदी रयल	10

कुल योग 62,000 रु० के बराबर है।

दोनों यात्रियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। वे दोनों बीस-बीस हजार रुपये की जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये। मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

### Changes in the Cotton Textile Policy

2050. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the changes introduced or proposed to be introduced in the cotton textile policy in respect of expansion, modernisation, investment and licensing to meet the requirements of higher production of cloth and yarn and to promote larger exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): An integrated cotton textile policy covering, *inter-alia*, the aspects referred to in the question is under formulation and is expected to be announced soon.

### Re-Structuring of Export Promotion Council

2051. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI, SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-structure the present Export Promotion Council; and

(b) if so, the nature of changes proposed to be made and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There are 17 different Export Promotion Councils dealing with different product groups. Government are not contemplating any general re-structure of these Councils. However, following proposals are under consideration:—

(a) to have a unified Council for leather and leather goods by merging the Leather Export Promotion Council and the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures;

(b) to set up 'Tobacco Board' in place of the present Tobacco Export Promotion Council.

# **Setting up Dry Ports in States/Union Territories**

2052. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States/Union Territories which have approached the Central Government for setting up of dry ports in their respective territories;

(b) the names of places where suggestion for setting up dry ports have been made; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Bihar and Union Territory of Delhi have requested for setting up dry ports in their respective States/Territory.

(b) Places suggested are Guldar, Maripat and Mathura (UP), Palwal (Haryana), Bharatpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar) and Tughlakabad (Delhi).

(c) This is under Government's consideration.

# **Advances made by nationalised banks on preferential rate of interest in Districts of Bihar**

2053. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figure about the applications received and payment made on preferential rates of interest by the nationalised banks in each of the Districts of Bihar, particularly in the Districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Purnea, Samastipur and other Districts of North

Bihar including number of applications pending with reasons therefor; and

(b) the total amount granted and total number of recipients in the above districts of Bihar for small scale industries and to unemployed graduates and the number of applications pending disposal with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected to the extent possible and will be placed on the Table of the House.

# **Credit advanced by nationalised and private banks to wholesale traders**

2054. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1491 on 1st March, 1974 regarding bank advances to wholesalers and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the credits advanced by nationalised and private Banks to the wholesale traders, particularly of wheat, paddy and rice, sugar, cloth, cement, oil seeds, and edible oil and other essential commodities; and

(b) the estimated proportion of black money invested in the wholesale sale trade of these commodities?

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

(a) The latest available information as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, in regard to outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks against sensitive commodities, namely, foodgrains (other than those covered by food procurement agencies) oil-seeds, vegetable oils and vanaspati and sugar, covered under the selective credit controls of the Reserve Bank of India is given in the annexed statement. Similar information in



respect of advances to trade against stocks of cement, cloth and other essential commodities which are not covered by selective credit controls, is not available

(b) The Government do not have any estimate relating to involvement of black money in the wholesale trade of the commodities mentioned in part (a).

Statement  
As at the end of March 1974  
(Provisional)

(Rs in lakhs)

PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS				OTHER BANKS						SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS			
		Mills Processing units & industrial users	"Others" Total		Mills Processing units & industrial users	"Others" Total		Mills Processing units & industrial users	"Others" Total				
Foodgrains†	19 '86	12,18	31 96	4,30	2,63	6,93	24,08	14,81	38,89				
<i>Oilseeds</i>													
Groundnut	4,43	5,92	10,35	61	1,04	1,65	5,04	6,96	12,00				
Rapeseed/ Mustard seed	4,18	82	5,00	2	7	9	4,20	89	5,09				
<i>Vegetable Oils</i>													
Groundnut oil	3,79	1,34	5 13	70	23	93	4,49	1,57	6,06				
Rapeseed/ Mustard Seed Oil	2,28	18	2,46	5	25	30	2,33	43	2,76				
Vanaspathi	3 77	68	4,45	64	15	79	4,41	83	5,24				
Sugar	106 34	4,79	111,13	1,96	63	2,59	108,30	5,42	113,72				
TOTAL	1 4 57	25 91	170 48	8,28	5,00	13,28	152 85	30,91	183,76				

† Including public sector food procurement advances

NOTE — Advances to wholesalers are included under the group 'Others' which includes apart from the wholesalers, such other categories also as retail traders, cooperatives, farmers and other borrowers.

**Difficulties faced by Kangra Tea Industry**

2055. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether difficulties are being faced by Kangra tea industry;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to help tea growers of Kangra valley; and

(c) if so, the brief outline of the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government are not aware of any special difficulty being faced by Kangra Tea industry.

(b) and (c). Tea Board is operating several schemes like Tea Replantation Subsidy Schemes, Tea Machinery hire purchase Scheme and Replantation Finance Scheme to help the tea growers. The benefits of these schemes are also available to tea growers of Kangra valley.

**Wild Life Sanctuaries**

2056. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Wild Life Sanctuaries in India. State-wise.

(b) whether Government propose to open more such sanctuaries during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the sites selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The number of important National Parks/Wild Life 1540 LS-4.

**Sanctuaries in the country, State-wise, is as under:—**

Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	5
Assam . . . . .	7
Bihar . . . . .	11
Maharashtra . . . . .	3
Gujarat . . . . .	1
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	20
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	5
Kerala . . . . .	5
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	11
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	4
Manipur . . . . .	1
Mysore . . . . .	6
Orissa . . . . .	9
Punjab . . . . .	4
Haryana . . . . .	7
Rajasthan . . . . .	8
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12
West Bengal . . . . .	6

(b) and (c). This is a matter within the purview of the State Governments.

**Revenue from fines imposed on persons for smuggling goods at Delhi Airport**

2057. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of earnings from the fines imposed on individuals found in possession of smuggled goods at Palam Airport, Delhi during the first six months of 1974 month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The total amount of earnings from the fines and penalties imposed in respect of goods in excess of the permissible limit at

Palam Airport, Delhi during the first six months of 1974 were as under:—

Month	Amount Rs.
January, 1974 . . .	1,66,850
February, 1974 . . .	2,11,914
March, 1974 . . .	2,15,160
April, 1974 . . .	1,88,915
May, 1974 . . .	2,24,275
June, 1974 . . .	2,31,556

**Report of Beach Research Development Survey Team on Tourist facilities at Goa**

2058. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D P JADEJA:

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

(a) whether the report of the Beach Research Development Survey Team regarding the facilities to be provided to tourists at Goa has been received;

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

(c) what action has been taken by Government on the recommendations made in the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). The UNDP Report on the Beach Resorts Survey has been received in the Department of Tourism. It is, however, being treated as confidential until suitable measures are taken to prevent speculation in land prices in the areas that have been recommended for development.

Generally, the Report discusses beach resort characteristics and evaluation criteria, makes an assessment

of the beach areas surveyed; indicating development concepts; gives an overall view of the market potential of the beach areas surveyed; indicates the type and quantum of accommodation and other facilities required in these areas and their phasing. It gives an idea of the economics of hotel operations, financial requirements and developmental incentives that could be provided, as also the organisational structure required for developmental implementation; emphasises the need for preparing master plans of the beach areas for determining land use and zoning, infrastructural plans and for environmental control.

**Opening of Offices of Industrial Finance Corporation of India**

2059. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices of Industrial Finance Corporation in India with their location;

(b) whether Government are considering to open more I.F.C. offices; and

(c) if so, the locations selected?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) to (c). In terms of section 18 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is required to establish its Head Office in Delhi and offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras, and may, with the previous sanction of the Industrial Development Bank of India establish offices or agencies in other places in India.

As on the 30th June, 1974, the Corporation had 16 offices located in the various States, in addition to its Head Office at New Delhi. The details regarding their location and the dates from which they started functioning are given in the attached Statement.

Arrangements are underway to open another office at Nagpur and it is hoped that it will start functioning before the end of the year.

## STATEMENT

Office/Location	Date from which started functioning	Remarks
<i>Head Office :</i>		
1. New Delhi . . . . .	1-7-1948	
<i>Regional Offices:</i>		
2. Calcutta . . . . .	9-10-1948	} Changed into "Regional Office" from Branch Office with effect from 1-9-1973
3. Bombay . . . . .	30-12-1948	
4. Madras . . . . .	21-3-1950	
<i>Other Offices:</i>		
5. Delhi Branch . . . . .	25-3-1968	Changed into "Branch Office" from 'Delhi Division' with effect from 1-9-1973.
6. Gauhati . . . . .	17-5-1971	
7. Ahmedabad . . . . .	18-8-1971	
8. Hyderabad . . . . .	19-11-1971	
9. Bhubaneswar . . . . .	8-4-1972	
10. Bangalore . . . . .	25-5-1972	
11. Kanpur . . . . .	29-7-1972	
12. Patna . . . . .	19-8-1972	
13. Chandigarh . . . . .	9-7-1973	
14. Bhopal . . . . .	16-7-1973	
15. Cochin . . . . .	1-8-1973	
16. Jaipur . . . . .	3-10-1973	
17. Poona . . . . .	24-6-1974	

**The Procedure for Inspection of Frog Legs**

2040. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:**  
Will the Minister of **COMMERCE**  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the procedure for inspection of frog legs meant for ex-

ports in the light of the recent controversy over the rejection of large consignments by the United States;

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

(c) how the rejected consignments were treated?

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

(b) The revised procedure calls for all the samples of frog legs (in full) to be immersed in a medium which is tested for Salmonella contamination.

(c) some of the consignments of frog legs have been successfully reprocessed in USA and released for sale there.

#### Export of natural Rubber to Sudan through S.T.C.

2061. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation has contracted to export 50 tonnes of natural rubber to Sudan through State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation has exported from Cochin in May, 1974, 50 tonnes of natural rubber valued at Rs. 3.39 lakhs to Bata Nationalised Corporation, Khartoum, Sudan through the State Trading Corporation of India.

#### Loan from Holland

2062. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received a loan of Rs. 260 million from Holland; and

(b) if so, the areas where this loan is to be utilised and the mode of repayment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) The Netherlands Government has pledged a non-project Loan of

Dfl. 82 million (Rs. 254.6 million at the rate of Rs. 100 Dfl. 32.20) for 1974/75. An agreement in this behalf is expected to be signed shortly with the De Nederlandse Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkelingslanden N. V., The Hague.

(b) The Loan is to be used for the import of Dutch Goods and Services and is repayable over a period of 30 years including an initial grace period of 8 years. The Loan carries an interest rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

#### Industrial Units in Kerala

22063 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units sanctioned for being set up in Kerala in the Public Sector during the last three years;

(b) the criteria for setting up such units in different States; and

(c) the places where they are proposed to be set up and the extent of State's participation in them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) and (c). The information is as follows:

1. Cochin Shipyard	Cochin.
2. Newsprint Plant of Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd	Velur.
3. Instrumentation Factory	Palghat.
4. Expansion Project of Hindustan Latex Ltd.	Trivandrum
5. Printing Machine Project of HMT	Kalamassery
6. Benzene Hexa Chloride Plant of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Alwaye.

There is no State participation in any of the investments in the above Projects.

(b) Normally, Government's investments in industrial and commercial ventures are made on techno-econo-

mic considerations. The Five-Year Plans have also identified the need for locating Central Government industrial projects in backward areas in order to redress regional imbalances.

**Demand by Kerala for different Counts of Yarn**

2064. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total demand by Kerala for different counts of yarn and to what extent it has been met during the last two years; and

(b) whether a large number of small weavers and factories in Kerala have not been able to get the required quality of yarn and thereby forced to close down their production units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) The requirement of cotton yarn per quarter of weavers

in Kerala, as intimated by the Government of Kerala in April, 1973, was as under:—

**Hanks**

**Count Group**

upto 20s	.	.	8 7 lakh kgs.
21 to 40s	.	.	2 0 lakh kgs.
41 & above	.	.	1 0 lakh kgs.
<b>Cones</b>	.	.	3 6 lakh kgs.

A statement showing the allotments of cotton yarn made to Kerala since March, 1973, is attached. It may be added that distribution control over cotton yarn was gradually withdrawn from June, 1973, onwards and was completely withdrawn in March, 1974, and that no allotments were made for decontrolled counts, as these were to be purchased entirely from the market.

(b) The Central Government have no such information.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the allotments of yarn made to Kerala under the Statutory Yarn Distribution Scheme*

(Figures in Lakhs kgs.)

Period	Count group	Hanks	Cones
March, 1973	1 to 20s	1 88	0 28
	21 to 40s	0 65	1 62
	41 & above	0 25	0 52
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2 78</b>	<b>2 42</b>
April/June, 1973	Upto 10s	1 25	0 23
	11 to 17s	0 10	0 05
	18 to 25s	9 26	0 23
	26 to 35s	1 80	0 68
	36 to 48s	0 70	0 05
	49 to 64s	0 52	0 19
	65 & above	0 63	0 01
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14 26</b>	<b>1 44</b>

Period	Count group	Hanks	Cones
July/September, 1973 . . . . .	18 to 25s 26 to 35s 36 to 48s 49 to 64s 65 & above	6.04 1.35 0.457 1.266 1.677	1.44 0.96 0.02 Nil. 0.02
TOTAL		10.80	2.44

No allotments were made during October/December, 1973, because of stay orders obtained by the mills against the statutory scheme for prices and distribution of yarn.

January/March, 1974 . . . . . 100s 13.433 Nil.

**Functioning of branches of Nationalised Banks in Quilon District of Kerala**

last Friday of June, 1973 is set out below:—

2065. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of nationalised banks in Quilon District of Kerala State,

(b) the total amount of loans advanced by them during 1973-74; and

(c) the particulars of the persons belonging to various sectors receiving loans and the amount of loans given to each category, separately?

(Rs. in Crores)

	No. of Accounts	Amount
Agriculture (including Plantations) . . . . .	9568	1.09
Industry . . . . .	3666	22.65
Trade . . . . .	1129	1.14
Others . . . . .	39208	4.66
TOTAL	53571	29.54

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As at the end of June, 1974, there were 59 offices of the public sector banks (including 28 of nationalised banks) functioning in Quilon District of Kerala State.

(b) and (c). The available information relating to the total amount of loans advanced to various sectors by public sector banks in Quilon District of Kerala and outstanding as on the

बिहार में काले धन का पता लगाया जाना

2066. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण शर्मा :

कग बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बिहार में कुल कितनी राशि के काले धन का पता लगाया गया; और

(ख) क्रमशः कितने व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मामले दर्ज किये गये और मरुदमे चलाये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को कारावास की सजा दी गई?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० झार० गणेश): (क) और (ख). सूचना, एकत्र की जा रही है और यदातमव शीघ्र मदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

#### Bilateral Economic Cooperation between India and West Germany

2067 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether officials of his Ministry visited Bonn to discuss bilateral Economic Cooperation for the year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, a gist of discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Indian Official Delegation visited Bonn in July, 1974 to discuss development assistance from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to India for 1974-75. At the conclusion of the discussions, an agreement was signed between the two Governments on the 8th July, 1974, under which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will extend to India for the financial year 1974-75 financial assistance of DM 360 million (equivalent to about Rs 112 crores at the current rate of exchange). Details of this agreement and the discussions in Bonn were contained in a Press Release issued by the Government of India on the 10th July, 1974. A copy of this is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT 8154/74].

#### Purchase of Cotton by State Agencies

2068 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an all India policy with regard to purchase of cotton by State agencies—monopoly purchase or otherwise this year;

(b) the broad outlines of this policy,

(c) whether any all India support prices or State-wise support prices have been fixed for different varieties of cotton; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE). (a) and (b). With the exception of Maharashtra State where the State Government has re-introduced the Monopoly Purchase Scheme under the Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement Processing and Marketing) Act, 1971, no other State has introduced a scheme for monopoly procurement of cotton during the coming cotton season. In the other States, purchases of raw cotton are being made by the Cotton Corporation of India. The extent and scope of their purchase operations for 1974-75 are under consideration.

(c) Support prices for Kapas for the cotton year 1974-75 have not yet been announced

(d) Does not arise

#### Evasion of Excise Duty on Tobacco in Gujarat

2069 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received communications from Anand and other areas of Gujarat in regard to evasion of excise duty on tobacco;



(b) whether any allegations have been made against the Central Excise Officers in this regard;

(c) the nature of the allegations; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(c) The main allegations are (i) fake destruction of tobacco for evading excise duty, (ii) Failure to carry out prescribed checks by officers such as verification of stocks etc., (ii) Manipulation of accounts by dealers.

(d) After conducting departmental investigations, some cases were referred to the C.B.I. who have since registered regular cases against two officers. Departmental enquiries are also in progress in certain cases.

#### **Renewal of Old Trade Marks by Various Companies**

**2070. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information that some foreign companies, their branches and subsidiaries have applied for the renewal of the use of their trade marks;

(b) whether such applications are pending before the various departments, including Reserve Bank and Directorate General of Technical Development; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to refuse renewal of the use of foreign trade marks hereafter?

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

(c) Applications for the renewal of the use of foreign Trade Marks

for sale of goods in India are generally refused, if they are not in the interest of the general public and the development of indigenous industry. Where the above conditions do not exist, but if there is a provision in the agreement between the Proprietor of the Trade Marks and the Registered User for the transmission of moneys outside the country, such cases are not registered until and unless permission of the Reserve Bank of India for such transmission out of the country is produced.

#### **Export to the United Arab Emirates**

**2071. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to increase its exports to the United Arab Emirates; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Several Commodities such as engineering goods, building material, tea, sugar, Basmati rice, meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, etc. have been identified as having potential for exports to this region and efforts are being made to step up their exports. Possibilities of participating in industrial and development projects in the United Arab Emirates by way of supply of machinery and equipment, technical know-how and consultancy services are also being pursued.

#### **Request from West Bengal Government to ban Private Trading in Raw Jute**

**2072. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has suggested that the price of

raw jute be fixed around Rs. 200 per quintal;

(b) if so, the decision of the Centre thereon;

(c) whether West Bengal Government has requested the Centre to ban private trading in raw jute; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

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

(b) On the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission Government have decided to fix statutory minimum prices of raw jute for 1974-75 season uniformly for all up-country markets at Rs. 125/- per quintal on Assam Bottom basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is envisaged that over a period of time the bulk of the raw jute trade will be taken over by the Jute Corporation of India.

#### Location of Institute of Tourism

2073. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**  
**SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether the blue print of the institute of Tourism with its location has been finalised?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):** Based on the Report of the U.N. Expert and the recommendations of the Working Group set up to examine this Report, the project proposal is being drawn up for obtaining a formal clearance of the Government for setting up the proposed Institute of Tourism. The Government of Karnataka has been approached for making available suitable premises for housing the Institute of Tourism at Bangalore.

#### Assistance to Man-made Fabric Industry by Marketing Development Fund

2074. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**  
**SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash assistance is sanctioned from the Marketing Development Fund to the man-made fabric industry which is a non-traditional item of export; and

(b) if so, the purpose for which the assistance is given and the quantum of assistance sanctioned?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Plan of I.F.C. to open its Offices at Poona and Nagpur in Maharashtra

2075. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has plans to open offices at Poona and Nagpur in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when the offices will start functioning?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has already opened its office at Poona which started functioning with effect from the 24th June, 1974. Arrangements are under way to open another office of the corporation at Nagpur and it is hoped that it will start functioning before the end of the year.

**Report by the Team appointed to Assess the Resources Position for Current Year**

2076. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have deputed an official team to visit Kashmir to assess the resources position for the current year;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report submitted by the team to the Central Government; and

(c) whether such teams will be sent to all the States to assess the resources available for the implementation of the annual plan 1974-75?

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

(b) The Team's Report is awaited.

(c) Discussions are underway with other States in regard to the resources available for implementation of their annual Plan 1974-75 and their additional resource mobilisation efforts.

**Construction of Building for Office of C.D.A., Patna**

2077. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when will the construction of the building for the office of C.D.A., Patna start; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to take possession of land already allotted by the Government of Bihar for the building project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Bihar Government have not so far been able to hand over vacant possession of the land, because of encroachment of

portions thereof by squatters. The question of eviction of these squatters was taken up with the State Government at high level, and is engaging their attention. Construction of the building can be undertaken only when the land for the purpose is available. Government is seized of the matter.

**Decentralisation of Textile Industry**

2078. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have demanded decentralization of the textile industry; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Governments response thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Committees set up to review demands under plan and non-plan expenditure**

2079. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has set up two high level committees to review the demand on plan and non-plan expenditure in order to contain inflation and not to permit any increase in the deficit of Rs. 125 crores envisaged in the Union Budget for 1974-75; and

(b) if so, their duties and functions and the time by which they are likely to submit their reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In order to suggest possible economies in Government expenditure in the context of the inflationary situation prevailing

in the country and in an effort to contain deficit financing within the budgeted amount, two Teams of Secretaries were set up by the Ministry of Finance to review respectively the Plan and non-Plan budgets of the Central Ministries/Departments and to report to Government. The suggestions of the Teams made so far are under consideration of Government.

#### Shortage of Viscose Filament Yarn in Tyre and Textile Industries

2080. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tyre industry as also the textile industry using viscose filament yarn would be badly affected by shortage of yarn in the next few months as the few units in the country producing these yarns are facing acute shortage of imported pulp; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

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

(b) There is a world shortage of rayon and tyre grade pulp. However, about the one-third of our requirements have already been covered by orders and efforts are being made by S.T.C. to locate further supplies wherever possible.

#### Adulterated Tea in North Bengal

2081. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulterated tea is being widely sold in different markets of North Bengal, and the health inspec-

tors of the State and Central Government posted in this area did not send any report to the Tea Board; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The number of cases of adulteration of tea, as well as the quantities involved therein, detected by the Health Authorities, Tea Board and the Police have not been large. Machinery for detection and prosecution exist under the "Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954" and "Tea Waste (Control) Order 1959".

#### Uneconomic Tea Estates in Assam

2082. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether uneconomic tea estates have been increasing in Assam; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps being taken to make them economic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Amount Earned on Export of Sugar

2083. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total amount earned during the current year on account of sugar exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Sugar valued at about Rs. 48.5 crores has so far been exported in the current financial year.

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Development Loan Agreement is for Swiss Francs 35 million and the Transfer Credit Agreement is for S.F. 55 million, which correspond approximately to Rs 8.75 crores and Rs 13.75 crores respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The broad description of Swiss capital goods which can be imported under the Transfer Credit is—

- (i) Electrical & Electronics;
- (ii) Machine Tools;
- (iii) Textile Machinery;
- (iv) Equipment for Foodstuff and Chemical Industry;
- (v) Loading and Miscellaneous equipment;
- (vi) Components for Swiss Indian Joint Ventures and licence agreements.

#### Expansion of Banking System in Rural Areas

2092. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of Banking system in the rural areas has gone

up by 51 per cent since nationalisation;

(b) if so, whether marginal farmers have been benefited from the said expansion; and

(c) whether other classes of farmers too have derived benefits from these branches of banks?

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

(a) Of the 8615 bank offices added to the branch net work between nationalisation and end-June, 1974, 4315 were located in rural areas. Thus, the proportion of additional offices opened in rural areas to the total number of additional offices works out to 50 per cent

(b) and (c) The outstanding advances of public sector banks as direct finance to agriculture increased from Rs 40 crores covering, 1,60,020 borrowal accounts as at the end of June, 1969 to Rs 270 crores covering 11,46,959 borrowal accounts as at the end of March, 1973. As will be seen from the following figures giving the break up of the outstandings according to size of holdings of the borrowers, 26 per cent of the amount outstanding and 56 per cent of the number of accounts related to farmers with holdings of 5 acres and less

#### Public Sector Banks Direct Advances to Agriculture as on March, 30, 1973.

Size of Holdings	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. Crores)	Holdingwise % to total	
			No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
Upto 2.5 acres . . . . .	300249	26.8	33.1	11.2
Above 2.5 acres but upto 5 acres	211368	35.1	23.3	14.8
Above 5 acres but upto 10 acres	182043	49.6	20.1	20.8
Above 10 acres . . . . .	213818	126.8	23.5	53.2
<b>TOTAL : . . . . .</b>	<b>907478</b>	<b>238.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**NOTE :** Holdingwise break-up excludes advances for allied agricultural activities like poultry farming, piggery, etc. which amounted to Rs. 32 crores, covering 239,481 accounts.

**Distribution of Profits by Companies**

2093. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the net profits after tax had been distributed by all the companies in the country taken together during the past three years; and

(b) what percentage of the face value of the shares did this distributed profit constitute during each of these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The required data in respect of all the companies in the country are not available. However, according to a study made by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of 1650 medium & large public limited companies (each with a paid up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and above) which account for over 85 per cent of the total paid up capital of all non-Government public limited companies at work as on March, 1971, the position is as under:—

Years	Percentage of the net profits after tax distributed by the companies
1970-71 . . .	44 %
1971-72 . . .	45 %
1972-73 . . .	49 %

(b) As percentage of the face value of the shares, the distributed profits constituted about 9.4 per cent in 1970-71, 9.5 per cent in 1971-72 and 9.9 per cent in 1972-73 during each of these years.

**Soiled Currency Notes**

2095. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether soiled currency notes are refused in rural markets and even in banks;

(b) whether instructions have been or will be issued to all banks to accept soiled notes for exchange purposes;

(c) whether various wrong practices by banks, like stitching of and writing on currency notes render currency notes unusable;

(d) if so, whether such practices are proposed to be prohibited; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed by Government for replacement of soiled and unusable currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In view of the limited availability of fresh notes, there has been some deterioration in the quality of the notes in circulation and some complaints about the non-acceptance of badly soiled notes by banks or other parties have been received.

(b) Facilities have already been provided for the exchange of soiled and slightly mutilated notes at the Reserve Bank of India and its agencies. All the commercial banks in the public sector, the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Departments have recently been asked to receive in ordinary course of business notes which are soiled or slightly mutilated but otherwise genuine, in order that the inconvenience to the members of the public may be reduced.

(c) and (d). The stapling or stitching of packets containing currency notes is unavoidable. Writing on currency notes are not so common as to reduce very appreciably the extent to which notes can be used again. While

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Development Loan Agreement is for Swiss Francs 35 million and the Transfer Credit Agreement is for S.F. 55 million, which correspond approximately to Rs 8.75 crores and Rs. 13.75 crores respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The broad description of Swiss capital goods which can be imported under the Transfer Credit is—

- (i) Electrical & Electronics;
- (ii) Machine Tools;
- (iii) Textile Machinery;
- (iv) Equipment for Foodstuff and Chemical Industry;
- (v) Loading and Miscellaneous equipment,
- (vi) Components for Swiss Indian Joint Ventures and licence agreements.

#### Expansion of Banking System in Rural Areas

2092 **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of Banking system in the rural areas has gone

up by 51 per cent since nationalisation;

(b) if so, whether marginal farmers have been benefited from the said expansion; and

(c) whether other classes of farmers too have derived benefits from these branches of banks?

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

(a) Of the 8615 bank offices added to the branch net work between nationalisation and end-June, 1974, 4315 were located in rural areas. Thus, the proportion of additional offices opened in rural areas to the total number of additional offices works out to 50 per cent.

(b) and (c). The outstanding advances of public sector banks as direct finance to agriculture increased from Rs 40 crores covering 1,60,020 borrowal accounts as at the end of June, 1969 to Rs 270 crores covering 11,46,959 borrowal accounts as at the end of March, 1973. As will be seen from the following figures giving the break up of the outstandings according to size of holdings of the borrowers, 26 per cent of the amount outstanding and 56 per cent of the number of accounts related to farmers with holdings of 5 acres and less

Public Sector Banks Direct Advances to Agriculture as on March, 30, 1973.

Size of Holdings	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. Crores)	Holdingwise % to total	
			No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
Upto 2.5 acres . . . . .	300219	26.8	33.1	11.2
Above 2.5 acres but upto 5 acres	211368	35.1	23.3	14.8
Above 5 acres but upto 10 acres	182043	49.6	20.1	20.8
Above 10 acres . . . . .	213818	126.8	23.5	53.2
<b>TOTAL : . . . . .</b>	<b>907478</b>	<b>238.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

NOTE: Holdingwise break-up excludes advances for allied agricultural activities like poultry farming, piggery, etc. which amounted to Rs. 32 crores, covering 239,481 accounts.

### Distribution of Profits by Companies

2093. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the net profits after tax had been distributed by all the companies in the country taken together during the past three years; and

(b) what percentage of the face value of the shares did this distributed profit constitute during each of these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The required data in respect of all the companies in the country are not available. However, according to a study made by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of 1650 medium & large public limited companies (each with a paid up capital of Rs 5 lakhs and above) which account for over 85 per cent of the total paid up capital of all non-Government public limited companies at work as on March, 1971, the position is as under:—

Years	Percentage of the net profits after tax distributed by the companies
1970-71 . . .	44 %
1971-72 . . .	45 %
1972-73 . . .	49 %

(b) As percentage of the face value of the shares, the distributed profits constituted about 9.4 per cent in 1970-71, 9.5 per cent in 1971-72 and 9.9 per cent in 1972-73 during each of these years.

### Soiled Currency Notes

2095. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether soiled currency notes are refused in rural markets and even in banks;

(b) whether instructions have been or will be issued to all banks to accept soiled notes for exchange purposes;

(c) whether various wrong practices by banks, like stitching of and writing on currency notes render currency notes unusable;

(d) if so, whether such practices are proposed to be prohibited; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed by Government for replacement of soiled and unusable currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In view of the limited availability of fresh notes, there has been some deterioration in the quality of the notes in circulation and some complaints about the non-acceptance of badly soiled notes by banks or other parties have been received.

(b) Facilities have already been provided for the exchange of soiled and slightly mutilated notes at the Reserve Bank of India and its agencies. All the commercial banks in the public sector, the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Departments have recently been asked to receive in ordinary course of business notes which are soiled or slightly mutilated but otherwise genuine, in order that the inconvenience to the members of the public may be reduced.

(c) and (d). The stapling or stitching of packets containing currency notes is unavoidable. Writing on currency notes are not so common as to reduce very appreciably the extent to which notes can be used again. While



any writing, branding or other inscription on a note, which is still usable is intended to be discouraged to the extent possible, the question of prohibiting such practices except to the extent already provided in the Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes Act), 1964 does not arise and is not practicable.

(e) Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, are taking steps to increase the available capacity for the printing of Currency and Bank Notes and the production of Currency and Bank Note paper within the country and also to import some limited quantities of Currency and Bank Note paper with a view to increasing supplies of fresh notes in the very near future

#### Steps to check smuggling

2096. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether widespread smuggling is going on in the coastal area of Daman in South Gujarat of Contraband commodities by women smugglers, who travel by taxis and luxurious limousines;

(b) whether women smugglers are accompanied by their companions, who for the duration of business are introduced as "husbands" and these professional husbands divorce their wives afterwards; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take against such smuggling by these women smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Coastal area of Daman in South Gujarat is, no doubt, a hot bed of smuggling activities. In some cases, women have also been

caught with smuggled goods while travelling in State Transport Buses or in Taxis. There is, however, nothing to suggest that women are engaged in widespread smuggling in that area.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Customs authorities.

(c) To check smuggling by women smugglers, the officers at the check posts and on Road Block duties arrange for search of ladies with suspicious movements with the help of lady inspectors and lady searchers.

जमा राशि में कमी होने के कारण बैंकों में धन का उपलब्ध न होना

2097. श्री बन्धू लाल चन्द्रकर :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जमा राशि में कमी के कारण बैंकों के पास ऋण देने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या इसका मुख्य कारण जमा राशि पर कम व्याज दिया जाता है; और

(ग) बैंकों में अनिश्चितता की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) अर्थ-व्यवस्था में मुद्रा स्फीति की मौजूदा परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में और जमा राशि के निरन्तर विस्तार को ध्यान में रखते हुए रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जो ऋण नीति अपनायी जा रही है उसमें जोर इन बातों पर है कि बैंकों द्वारा उनकी ही मात्रा में ऋण दिये जायें जितनी कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की उत्पादन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो।

(ख) और (ग). हालांकि हाल में रकम जमा करने के प्रतिशत अंशों में कुछ कमो हई है लेकिन अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में कुल जमा रकम वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है। जमा रकम में बढ़ोतरी कई बातों पर निर्भर करती है जिसमें एक बात यह है कि ब्याज कितना दिया जाता है। मुद्रा-स्फीति के दबावों को रोकने के लिए अपनाये गये एकमुश्त वित्तीय उपायों के आधीन कर्जों और जमा दोनों पर हाल ही में ब्याज को दरे ऊंचा कर दी गयी है।

**Construction of Building for Reserve Bank of India at Bombay**

2098. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of a separate building for the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay;

(b) whether Government have noticed that the Reserve Bank authorities are slowing down the construction of the new building in order to help the owners of the present building which has been taken on rent; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the multi-storeyed building which the Reserve Bank is putting up on the land in the Mint Compound given to it by the Central Government. The Reserve Bank has reported that the excavation and the diaphragm wall work of the building has been completed and that the work pertaining to the foundation of the building, which is in progress, is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

1540 LS—5.

**Control of Speculative Purchase of Cotton**

2099. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the broad outlines of the steps taken/proposed to be taken for controlling speculative purchases of cotton to protect the interest of producers and consumers;

(b) whether there is a proposal for imposition of cess on the finer varieties of cloth to subsidise standard cloth for the benefit of masses;

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

(d) the steps taken for rational and adequate arrangements for distribution of the standard cloth to deservicing consumers at retail level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The validity period of Non-Transferable Specific Delivery contracts has been brought down from three months to one month excluding the month of contract. This is in addition to stock limits on cotton imposed by the Government on the mill-sector and credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Existing arrangements for distribution of controlled cloth envisage lifting of cloth from the mills by the National Consumers' Cooperative Federation and its onward distribution through a cooperative network going down to the level of primary societies. Ten per cent of the production can be sold through mills' retail shops. Efforts are being made to strengthen these arrangements. In consultation with State Governments guidelines have been laid down for the distribution of controlled cloth. These include arrangements for ensuring regular supply in rural areas, and distribution on

the basis of ration cards, with particular emphasis on the lower income groups.

**Bank expansion in Rural/Backward Areas during Fifth Plan**

2100. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have failed to remove regional disparities in the course of spread of banking and that extension of banking to relatively backward and rural areas has not received adequate attention to facilitate faster development of these areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have conceived a special programme for bank expansion in rural/backward areas for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Since nationalisation one of the policy objectives pursued by the public sector banks has been the removal of regional imbalances in the availability of banking facilities. As a result of this policy, the number of bank branches at rural centres has increased from 1860 as on the eve of nationalisation to 6175 as at the end of June, 1974. Of the additional 4315 offices opened at rural centres by all commercial banks, 3587 were by the public sector banks. Data on State-wise distribution of branches of commercial banks and their average population coverage as on the eve of bank nationalisation and as at the end of June, 1974 set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8155/74], show the extent of progress made towards enlarging the branch network of banks in the relatively underbanked States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to continue to give special attention to rural and backward areas while formulating their three-year rolling plans of branch expansion.

**Banks caught up in Resources Squeeze**

2101. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major commercial banks are currently caught up in a resources squeeze obliging them for lack of lendable funds and to halt expansion of credit to some borrowers in the commercial sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) In the context of the present inflationary conditions in the economy and having regard to the trends in the matter of growth of deposits, the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of measures to contain the size of credit expansion by banks within the quantum warranted by the genuine productive requirements of various sectors.

(b) Government are in agreement with the credit policy currently being pursued by the Reserve Bank of India.

**Andrew Yule and Company**

2102. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any progress has since been made in the verification of the assets and investments of Andrew Yule and Company Limited with a view to take-over of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The verification of the assets and investments of Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., has been completed by National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking.

**Steps to check evasion of Income-tax by self employed individuals**

2103. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of self employed persons such as doctors, lawyers, contractors and other categories in the country whose monthly incomes come under purview of Income-tax are evading the payment of Income-tax; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to put an end to the tax evasion by these professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) As per reports received from Commissioners all over the country, many professional persons registered with the respective professional bodies/associations are not being assessed to tax. It has, however, to be noted that some of these persons are assessed to tax at places different from the place where their names are registered with professional bodies. Moreover, some of these professional persons are assessed to tax as salaried employees in respect of the salary income.

(b) Commissioners of Income-tax have been asked to launch an all out drive to collect necessary information about the names and addresses of all self-employed persons such as lawyers, doctors, chartered accountants, architects and contractors and bring such of them as are having taxable income and not already on the registers of the Income-tax Department, into the tax net. The survey operations are also being intensified.

**Increase in Release Price of Coffee Seeds**

2104. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the release price of coffee seeds;

(b) if so, the facts about the increased price together with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for further increase in the price of coffee; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of coffee and setting up of new coffee gardens on the pattern of tea gardens and planting of new bushes in place of old and worn out ones?

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

(b) and (c). In view of the increase in labour wages and price of some inputs, the reserve price for pool sales of coffee has been raised to Rs. 4.25 per point pending a study of cost of production of coffee;

(d) The Coffee Board is operating schemes under which financial and other assistance is extended to coffee growers for—

- (i) Intensive cultivation;
- (ii) Equipment and machinery on hire purchase terms;
- (iii) Annual working capital;
- (iv) Replanting areas under old uneconomic coffee plants; and
- (v) Sinking wells and other developmental measures.

**Increase in Rate of Interest of Deposits in Nationalised Banks**

2105. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the rate of interest on deposits in the nationalised banks since nationalisation;

(b) if so, the nature of the increases made in the rate of interest along with the dates; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase this rate as incentive to deposits mobilisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The increase in interest-rates on deposits of scheduled commercial banks, including nationalised banks since nationalisation are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8156/74].

(c) As the rates of interest payable on certain classes of deposits by scheduled commercial banks were stepped up only recently, viz. w.e.f. July 23, 1974, there is at present no proposal to further enhance the rates

**Setting up of Dry Port in Delhi**

2106. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent by Government on the survey and other expenditure on the proposal for setting up of a dry port in Delhi; and

(b) the time by which the dry port will be sent up in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) As the major exercise for formulating the proposal was done by an Inter-Ministerial

Working Group, there was no expenditure as such. However, at a later stage, a study was entrusted to the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and they were expected to charge about Rs. 3,000.

(b) The proposal is under active consideration of Government.

**Foreign Exchange earned by Hotels**

2107. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by public and private sector hotels during the last one year;

(b) whether there have been complaints about the leakage of foreign exchange from this source; and

(c) what measures Government have taken or propose to take to check leakage and increase foreign exchange earnings from this source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) During the period April 1973 to March 1974, hotels in private and public sectors, have surrendered foreign exchange worth over Rs. 7.17 crores to the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c). No specific complaints about the leakage of foreign exchange has been received in the Department of Tourism. With the introduction of the Scheme of compulsory payment of hotel bills in foreign exchange by non-residents (other than exempted categories) from November 1972, earnings in foreign exchange from hotels have shown a considerable increase, and leakage has been minimised. There has been an increase of nearly 300 per cent in the collection of foreign exchange receipts from the hotels since the introduction of the scheme.

**Majority Foreign Equity participation for 100 per cent Exporting Firms**

2108. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to allow majority foreign equity participation for 100 per cent exporting units; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Majority foreign equity participation is permissible in case of 100 per cent export-oriented units depending on merits of each case. Also in terms of the guidelines for administration of Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the existing 100 per cent export-oriented units will be allowed to continue with foreign majority equity participation. While giving approvals, main aspects such as, nature of the product, quantum of exports, value added, types of remittances etc., are taken into consideration.

**Distribution of cloth in Rural areas**

2109. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the States to take effective steps for the distribution of common varieties of cloth in rural areas; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are proposed to effect this shift in the pattern of distribution of controlled varieties of cloth that has so far remained urban-oriented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). After discussion with them, the following guidelines have been issued recently

to all State Governments regarding sale of controlled cloth:—

- (i) The State's quota should be allocated in such a manner that the needs of rural and semi-urban areas are adequately taken care of.
- (ii) The ration cards/household cards, etc., may be made the basis for sale of controlled cloth.
- (iii) Controlled cloth may be sold to people with a monthly income of less than Rs. 400.

**Drive launched by Income-tax Authorities, West Bengal to bring Professionals within purview of Income-tax**

2110. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Authorities in West Bengal have launched a drive to bring within their fold all persons with taxable income particularly the self-employed group which includes people in business and professions;

(b) whether that Department also proposes to undertake a door to door survey in different areas from next month to collect information and net new assesses; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue similar instructions to Income Tax Authorities in other States also?

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

(b) Door to door special survey to collect information about new assesses will commence from the middle of this month.

(c) Instructions have already been issued to all Commissioners to launch a drive to bring into the tax net persons with taxable income, particularly those in business and professions.

### Financial Assistance to States

2111. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have approached the Central Government for financial assistance to tide over current financial difficulties;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal have requested the Central Government for financial assistance to cover the carry over budgetary deficit from the previous year. It has been indicated to them that it is not possible to accede to their request.

### Capacity of Public Sector Plants

2112. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Public Sector manufacturing units in the country;

(b) the names and capacities of the Public Sector manufacturing units still under construction, the names of the units working less than 50 per cent of their capacity, the names of the units, working between 50—75 per cent of their capacity, the names of the units working 75 per cent of their capacity and the names of the units which do not indicate their capacities; and

(c) the reasons unit-wise, as to why these units have not been working to their full capacities and how long they would take to reach their targeted production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There were 104 manufacturing units in 1973-74.

(b) The information for 1973-74 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8157/74].

(c) The major reasons for under-utilisation of capacity were common to most of the units. These were—

- (1) Disturbed labour conditions.
- (2) Low labour productivity.
- (3) Shortage and poor quality of raw materials.
- (4) Design defects and inadequacies in equipment.
- (5) Power shortages and failures.
- (6) High maintenance down-time.
- (7) Inadequate demand in certain cases.
- (8) Time required for developing necessary operative and technical skill, setting up of design, tooling and other production support services for sophisticated equipment and processes in complex engineering plants.

Government is paying special attention to improve capacity utilisation by improvements in managerial and operational techniques, diversification of product-mix, improving labour productivity by incentives and training, more cordial Labour-Management relations; better maintenance and greater export efforts. These measures have begun to yield results and the performance of many of the Companies during 1973-74 was much better.

### Employment Racket in Indian Airlines

2113. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN:

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

(a) whether four Senior Officials of the Indian Airlines, including a wo-



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

(a) whether four Senior Officials of the Indian Airlines, including a wo-



**Dispute between the Employees and Management of Union Bank of India regarding Re-nomination of workers' representative on Board of Directors**

2117. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dispute between the employees and the management of the Union Bank of India over the re-nomination of Mr. Godiwala as workers' representative on the Board of Directors;

(b) whether the Union has demanded that he be replaced by the General Secretary of the Union, Mr. Bugvadia; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this dispute?

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

(a) to (c). In the matter of nomination or re-nomination of Directors of the Board including employees representatives, the nomination is made by the Central Government as per the provisions of the Scheme under the Banks Nationalisation Act. Therefore, the question of any dispute between the Management and the employees of any bank in respect of nomination on the Board does not arise. On the eve of the end of the tenure of one year period of the nominated directors in all the nationalised banks, Government, in December 1973, took a policy decision that the tenure of all nominated directors, including directors representing employees of the banks who are not workmen, should be extended by a further period of 2 years. In view of this policy decision applicable to all the nationalised banks, including Union Bank of India, Government did not consider the suggestion of the Union Bank of India Officers' Federation, made on the assumption that there would be a fresh nomination in the place of Shri S. B. Godiwala on the expiry of his one year term in December 1973, to appoint one of the panel of two names suggested by it.

**Unproductive Expenditure in the Public and Private Sectors**

2118. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had urged Government to re-orient fiscal and monetary policies to restrict the production and consumption of luxury goods;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission had also indicated a number of policies to curb unproductive expenditure both in the public and the private sectors; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). It has been the accepted policy of the Government to curb conspicuous consumption and the production of luxury goods through its various administrative, fiscal and monetary policies. Successive Budgets bear testimony to the fact that luxury items have come in for additional imposts both in the nature of excise and import duties. Besides, the Government's regulatory mechanisms such as the industrial licensing policy, import and foreign exchange allocation policy and investment policies of term-lending institutions have also been geared to the achievement of this objective. This is in consonance with the recommendations contained in the draft Fifth Plan document. The industrial licensing policy, import policy and the operation of selective credit controls are all directed towards restraining the production of luxury goods so as to conserve scarce resources for the production of essential goods.

### Strain on Woollen Industry in Punjab

2119. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether woollen industry in the country especially small scale units in Punjab, are under great strain;

(b) whether most of them are on the brink of closure; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The working of some units may have been affected adversely due to the high price of wool in the international markets in 1973. The position is expected to improve, as international prices of wool are falling.

(b) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित तांबे, मैंगनीज और अभ्रक के मूल्य

2120. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किन किन देशों से और किस किस मूल्य पर तांबे, मैंगनीज और अभ्रक का आयात किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में देश में उप-भोक्ताओं को इन वस्तुओं की बिक्री किन-किन दरों पर की गई थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). इस अवधि के दौरान अभ्रक के कोई आयात नहीं किये गये; ताम्बा से ऊँचे श्रेष्ठ का मैंगनीज अयस्क तथा जाम्बिया, जाइरा, ब्रिटेन, सं० रा० अमरोका, सोवियत संघ, पेरू, जापान तथा कनाडा से तांबा आयात किया गया। तांबे तथा मैंगनीज अयस्क की बिक्री कीमत तथा आयातित कीमत निम्नोक्त प्रकार थी.—

(प्रति मे० टन)

तांबा	1971-72	आयातित कीमत (लागत बीमा भाड़ा)	वास्तविक प्रयोक्ता	बिक्री कीमत आर ई पी	वास्तविक प्रयोक्ता (पी)
1	2	3	4	5	6
तांबा	1 अप्रैल, 71 से 30 जून, 71	8500	10930 13520	— —	10770 13325*
			(* 29-5-71 से सँशोधित)		
	1 जुलाई, 71 से 31 दिस०, 71	9000	13910	13710	(निर्यात एकक)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1 अक्टूबर, 71 से 31 दिस०, 71	8400	13800	13860	13150
	1 जून, 72 से 31 मार्च, 72 1972-73	8230	14300	13160	13080
	अप्रैल-जून, 72	8750	15000	13790	13880
	जुलाई-सितम्बर, 72	8140	14250	12905	12990
	अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 72	8300	14250	12980	13106
	जन०-फरवरी, 73	8300	14250	12850	12980
	मार्च, 73 1973-74	9730	16780	16135	16280
	अप्रैल-जून, 73	11400	19095	18620	18890
	जुलाई-सितम्बर, 73	12730	21090	20590	20885 (24-8-73 तक)
	अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 73	14423	25755	24810	25150 (25-8-73 से)
	जन०-मार्च, 74	18050	29560	28875	28950
कंच-पेड का	1971-72	601	} 646 591 677	} खुने समुद्र के आधारे पर।	
सैमनीज	1972-73	550			
अथर्वक	1973-74	630			

## अयस्कों का निर्यात

2121. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, कितनी कितनी मात्रा में किन किन देशों को लोह मैंगनीज और क्रोमाइट अयस्क का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) क्या उक्त अयस्क के निर्यात में कमी हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्य-वाही की है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया/देखिये संख्या LT 8158/74]

(ख) और (ग) लोह अयस्क तथा क्रोमाइट के निर्यातों में वृद्धि हुई है। मैंगनीज अयस्क के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सरकार की नीति के अनुसार इस मद के निर्यातों में गिरावट आई है।

## Steps to Reduce Expenditure in Public Sector Undertaking

2122. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken to reduce expenditure in public sector undertakings to meet the present financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): In the context of the current difficult economic situation, Government have taken the

following steps to reduce expenditure in the public undertakings:

1. Wage restraint requiring prior approval of Government before any upward revision of wages and fringe benefits.

2. Ban on construction of non-functional buildings; adoption of temporary specifications in construction of functional buildings.

3. Strict economy in the consumption of petrol, oil and lubricants.

4. Curtailment of expenditure on travel.

5. Deferring the filling up of posts lying vacant for more than six months.

6. Postponement of sanction of house building loans.

7. Strict austerity in Conference, Seminars, Meetings, etc.

8. Strict economy on renovation and repairs.

9. Curbs on foreign visits;

10. Reduction of inventories; and

11. Control over demurrage charges.

## Grant of Import entitlement on Stainless Steel

2123. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stainless steel import entitlement to Baba Industries, M/s. Metro and Mysore Steel and sea-shore traders, originally fixed by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during the period 1971 to 1973;

(b) whether subsequently an upward revision of the value was made in the case of each concerned company and if so, the extent of this upward revision; and

(c) the authority and reasons for making these upward revisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Hd. Qrs. Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports fixed the value of stainless steel to be licensed only in regard to two firms viz. M/s. Baba Industries and M/s. Seashore Traders during the period 1971-73. The values fixed were:—

(i) M/s. Baba Industries—Rs. 7,72,479/-; and (ii) Seashore Traders—Rs. 6,03,598/-. In regard to M/s. Metro Industries and M/s. Mysore Steel Industries, no value fixed. But, instructions were issued to the licensing authorities as to the manner in which their entitlements should be fixed. The licensing authorities fixed the entitlement as indicated below:—

(i) M/s. Metro Industries—Rs. 4,30,084/- and (ii) M/s. Mysore Steel Industries—Rs. 1,81,806/?. No reference has been received from the licensing authorities for an upward revision of the value of the licences. However, for subsequent periods not covered by the above-mentioned licences, the firms could apply for licences on the basis of consumption supported by a Chartered Accountant's certificate according to the policy. The value of the licences issued subsequently are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) After receiving the required information from the licensing authorities, if there has been an upward revision subsequent to the issue licences, the reasons therefor will also be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Steps to check Smuggling of Rice to Gulf Sheikhdoms

2124. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of large scale smuggling of basmati rice

to the Gulf Sheikhdoms by ocean-going dhows;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) what measures, if any, have been taken to stop this smuggling;

(d) whether the Naval Headquarters had prepared a scheme in 1967 for the creation of a coast guard service to apprehend smugglers; and

(e) if so, whether the whole scheme prepared by the Naval Headquarters was subsequently dropped and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government has not received any report from any of the Customs formations regarding the Basmati rice being smuggled out to Gulf Sheikhdoms.

(c) Increased co-operation of the Navy along the Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts is being sought for preventing illegal export of goods including food grains and for checking the smuggling of goods into the country.

In addition to the help of the Navy, following other steps are being taken by the concerned authorities to prevent illegal export of food grains, etc.

The State Governments who are concerned with the movement of food grains outside the States have alerted the Police authorities and Directors of Ports to check smuggling of food grains and pulses, etc. Some check posts have also been opened by the State Police near the coast line of South Gujarat. Customs officers have also been alerted about such smuggling. In addition to directions to intercept any vessels engaged in illegal export of food grains and pulses the officers have specifically been directed to collect intelligence about storage of pulses and food grains in places near the coast for purposes of illegal

export. Instructions have also been issued to the officers incharge of minor ports to keep a strict watch over the coastal movement of these commodities to ensure that the articles are not taken out surreptitiously to places outside India.

(d) and (c). No. Sir. The Naval Headquarters did not submit any scheme for Coast Guard Service to apprehend smugglers. However, in 1969 the Naval Headquarters had, at the request of the Customs Department, submitted a report regarding the use of Hovercraft in anti-smuggling work on the West Coast of India. This report was considered by a high-powered Study Group which was set up to examine and advise Government on acquisition of various types of crafts including Hovercraft for anti-smuggling operations. The Study Group did not favour deployment of Hovercraft on various technical considerations such as complicated maintenance, extensive training programme required for operational and maintenance crew, limited manoeuvrability in high wind conditions, low endurance, limited speed under certain conditions, etc. and recommended the use of conventional high speed surface crafts for the present. Necessary follow up action on the recommendations of the Study Group is in progress.

**Cases regarding Import of Second Hand Machinery detected by Cochin Customs**

2125. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving alleged import of second hand machinery detected by Cochin Customs during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the amount of fine penalty imposed by the local adjudicating officers; and

(c) the number of cases where adjudications at lower level were set aside or modified by the Ministry of Finance/Board of Central Excise and Customs/Government of India and amounts refunded or remitted as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI K. R. GANESH: (a) There was one case each in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 where second hand machinery was alleged to have been imported against licences valid for import of new machinery.

(b) In the year 1972-73, a redemption fine of rupees four lakhs and personal penalty of rupees one lakh was imposed on the importers M/s. Toshiba Anand Lamps Ltd. Cochin; and, in the year 1973-74 a redemption fine of Rs. 3,700-00 was imposed on the importers M/s. Auto Curpet, Alleppey.

(c) The appeal filed by M/s. Toshiba Anand Lamps Ltd., Cochin was allowed by the Central Board of Excise and Customs on the basis of an examination report by a technical team, and the fine and penalty were accordingly remitted in full.

**Reckless Flying by Pilot of Boeing-737 Aircraft while landing at Begumpet Airport**

2126. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Boeing-737 of Indian Airlines merely missed an accident while landing at Begumpet Airport on 12th April, 1974;

(b) whether it was due to reckless flying by the pilot who ignored even the co-pilot's advice and the matter was ignored by the Begumpet authorities; and

(c) whether a high level enquiry into the matter has been made and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Boeing 737 AT-EAI operating service IC-403 from Delhi on 12-4-74 made a high and fast approach to land at Hyderabad airport and touched down beyond the middle of the runway. The Captain finding that he would not be able to stop the aircraft in view of insufficient length of runway, got the aircraft airborne again and subsequently landed safely.

(c) The incident is under investigation and appropriate action will be taken when the enquiry has been completed.

#### **Stoppage of Aid from Foreign Countries**

2127. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States, Canada and Japan have barred India from getting financial aid from them; and

(b) if so, how far it is likely to effect the development projects, already undertaken in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) Only Canada has suspended assistance in the field of nuclear energy development. It will, however, continue its assistance to India in the fields of fertilizer, food and agriculture development. The Government of Canada has indicated that all proposed projects for which Canadian finance is intended under the existing Loan Agreements be sent to CIDA for review. No other country has indicated any intention to stop or cut aid.

(b) Development Projects already undertaken in the country will not be affected.

#### **Smuggling of Narcotics into India from Neighbouring Countries**

2128. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in the North-west Zone Narcotics Conference held in Bombay recently that the neighbouring countries are making available large quantities of narcotics to the martial races in India to weaken this country militarily;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which these are being smuggled into India; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A representative of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence had expressed the apprehension at the North-West Zone. Narcotics Conference at Bombay that narcotics were being smuggled from across the border with Pakistan with a view to create drug addiction amongst the people in the border areas. No corroboration of this apprehension can, however, be found by way of either of any noticeable increase in the seizure of narcotics at the border points or of a large addiction to drugs in the districts on the borders than in those in the interior.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling of narcotics into India—

(i) Frequent meetings are held at high levels between officers of Customs, Narcotic Department, State Police, State Excise and Border Security Force for mutual exchange of

information and devising of effective measures of prevation of smuggling; and

(ii) Crash programme has been chalked out for training of officers engaged in anti-smuggling work. In addition, the Customs authorities frequently undertake traffic checking, 'Nakabandi' and Road block at strategic points. With the deployment of Army and Border Security Force on the border, the smuggling is kept under check.

#### Submission of Income Tax Returns

2129. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors, lawyers, engineers, contractors, private transport companies or individuals, agriculturists possessing higher areas of lands, retailers in trade and business are found by and large, not to submit income-tax returns; and

(b) if so, State-wise break-up of appropriate figures of income tax evaders in different categories of self-employed individuals and companies registered or unregistered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) As a result of survey operations and other measures taken in the recent past, there has been a study growth in the number of tax-payers. All the same, it is belived that many self-employed persons are not submitting their income-tax returns. Commissioners of Income-tax have, therefore, been asked to launch a special survey of all self-employed persons and bring such of them as are having taxable income and not already on the registers of the Income-tax Department, into the tax net.

(b) No estimate in this respect is available.

12 hrs.

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT MACHINERY TO HELP RALLY ORGANISED BY YOUTH WING OF CONGRESS PARTY

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received notice of an Adjournment Motion from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee which reads as under:

"To discuss the serious situation arising out of blatant misuse of government machinery to help the rally organised by the youth wing of the ruling party by—

(1) publishing through the DAVP of the I&B Ministry two lakh folders on expensive paper costing more than Rs. 30,000 in these days of paper famine.

(2) Giving partisan news on the All India Radio and

(3) Issuing instructions to State Governments to bear the expenses of those who come to join the rally."

#### Interruptions

Before deciding as to whether the matter sought to be raised is in order, I would like to know from the Minister as to what he has to say about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालिरा :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक मन्त्री जी आते हैं, तब तक आप मुझे सुन ल।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पढ़ कर दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने उस में एक बात कही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को निर्देश दिया है कि जो लड़के यहां आना



चाहते हैं उन का खर्चा राज्य सरकारें बर्दाश्त करें। मैं इसके प्रमाण में श्री के सामने एक नोटिस लाना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** मैं पहले मन्त्री जी को सुनना चाहंगा। जो आप ने वहाँ दिया है वह मैंने पढ़ा है।

**श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी:** अध्यक्ष महोदय यह पटियाला के आत्माराम कुमार सभा हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल ने हर लडके के नाम एक नोटिस जारी किया है, उन की कौपी मेरे पास है। आप सुनिये क्या है :

"A youth Rally will be held at Delhi on 9-8-1974. The District Education Department likes the students to participate in it. The department will bear all types of expenses."

सारा खर्चा पंजाब सरकार का विभाग करेगा। इस तरह के नोटिस पंजाब में जारी किये गये हैं। हारयाणा में ट्रक चालकों से कहा गया है कि नौजवानों का दिलनी मुफ्त ले जाओ। अगर ऐसा नहीं करोगे तो तुम्हारे ट्रक का चालान कर देगे। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश की बसों की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय,** कोई पार्टी रैली करे हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। 9 अगस्त का दिन पवित्र दिन है और हर पार्टी को रैली आयोजित करने की स्वतन्त्रता है। लेकिन इसके लिये सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज की रैली में बला दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है।

**श्री ज्योत्सिम बोस** (खलीलाबाद) : आज पूरे देश के लाखों लोग नौजवान भाये हैं, उस पर भी यह सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order. If I have understood you aright, you have called the Minister to reply to what has been stated by Shri Vajpayee.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I want to know the facts

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We have tabled an adjournment motion. It is upto you to admit it and call the Member to ask for the leave of the House Under what Rule have you summoned the Minister? That would be highly irregular and outside your jurisdiction.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Certain allegations have been made against the Government I must know how far they are correct

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I have been in this House now for eight years This is the first time this thing has happened What is it you are doing? You cannot do as you like

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not want any instructions from the hon. Member.

**श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी,** डी० ए० बी० पी० ने जो कोल्डर छापा है उस के बारे में तो सुबना मन्त्री महोदय बता सकते हैं। लेकिन राज्य को जो इस्त्रकशन्त जारी किये गये हैं उस के बारे में कौन बतायेगा? उस के लिए तो आप को गृह मन्त्री को बुलाना पड़ेगा।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. I have to satisfy myself about the facts.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** No, Sir. There is no provision for the Minister to make a statement. In the rules there is no such procedure which authorises him to make a statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let us know the facts.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** There is no such provision in the rules.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** (Begusarai): Sir, you have to give your ruling as to whether this is going to be the practice in future also. You have got residuary power but the point is whether you should not have summoned the Minister to your chamber and satisfied yourself about it and then come to a decision.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is stated:

"Where it is a borderline case or the Speaker is not in possession of full facts to decide the admissibility of a notice, he may mention the receipt of the motion."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** No, Sir, you cannot quote from the Handbook. You cannot quote from a handbook and I say this because it is the Speaker's ruling. I have never quoted. The handbook is never quoted.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** You are quoting from the Handbook which you have not permitted us to do.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It was not printed by me. This is coming up since long in our House and accepted by this House.

**SHRI P. K. DEO** (Kalhandi): I rise on a point of order.

जी इवाकनरुव विषय : माननीय पी०  
 के० देव पीइंट आफ़ आर्डर पर खड़े हैं तो आप  
 मन्त्री जी को पहले बैठने को कहें ।

1540 LS-6

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** My point of order is this. This is a departure from the established practise. Why should you, before admitting an Adjournment Motion or even mentioning it in this House, ask the Minister to make a statement? Once he makes a statement it becomes the property of the House. Everybody is free to speak on that. So, what I submit is, you will have to ascertain about the admissibility of the Adjournment Motion only in your chamber.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. This is something which you should have known. This is based on our own Bulletin—Part II, Procedure in 1959.

I think it is very clear that this Bulletin—Part II, Monday, August 31, 1959—has laid down the procedure for disposal of Adjournment Motions:

"As announced by the Speaker in the House on the 19th August, 1959 and in conformity with the procedure decided upon at a meeting on the 19th September, 1958 of the Speaker with the Deputy Speaker and Leaders or Representatives of Parties and Groups, the following procedure will be observed in the disposal of notices of adjournment motion:"

This is exactly the reproduction.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Then, why not you incorporate it in the Rules?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a decision of the parties and this had been followed in the last many years. It is not my ruling that while sitting here I just pronounce it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I rise on a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no point of order. The House besides the rules is guided by the practices and conventions and the agreements. And this is the practice that we have been following.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Most humbly I submit, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to listen to you. I have disposed of the point of order. Will you please sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly give me a minute. I am on a point of order. Under Rule 56.... (Interruptions). What are you doing?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Now the hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under Rule 56....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Following what you said, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order. Under Rule 56, an Adjournment Motion supersedes everything in this House. It is a clearly laid down procedure as to how you should handle a notice for an adjournment motion. You have to go by this. I shall quote Rule 56 which reads as follows:—

"Subject to the provisions of these rules,....

I quote from this Hand book, Sir.

"Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker."

Further, Rule 57 goes on to say:—

"Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made...."

Nowhere else it lays down that the Minister can be summoned to make a speech at the present moment when an adjournment motion is under discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not satisfied with this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have moved numerous adjournment motions. And never before, you have asked the Minister to come and make a statement in the House. This is the first time that the Minister makes the statement. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept this interpretation. You will please sit down. If you go on taking the time of the House like this, there is no way out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can only record my protest if you cannot listen to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : (वांका) : काम रोकौ प्रस्ताव के तथ्यों के बारे में आप मन्त्री जी को सुनना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमारे नोटिफिज को अस्वीकार करने के पहले आप हमें कभी सुनते नहीं है। हमें भी सुना करें और बाद में निर्णय दिया करें। उनको भी सुनें और बाद में एलिंग दें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि हमारे ही साथ अन्याय हो।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) You will kindly hear me. Just now Shri Vajpayee said that Government machinery has been used for this rally.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You hold the scales even.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is like this, you have referred to a question decision having

been taken in some meetings. Thereafter, the rules have been amended so many times but that decision has not been incorporated in the rules. Now, which would prevail—the rules or the decisions taken in some meeting.

Secondly, if you want that the other side of the House should also be heard, would you not make it a rule that whenever any adjournment motion is sought to be moved by any hon'ble Member of the House, he will have his say?

MR. SPEAKER: The rules existed even then and this is the procedure accepted. I have my discretion to satisfy myself about the matter.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा)

उन लोगों की बात मैंने सुनी है। मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। नियम 56 के अनुसार जो आपकी राय थी वह आपने दी। मैं पसन्द करता कि नियम संख्या 60 के अनुसार आप इनको कहते हैं कि ये खड़े हो जाएँ। मैं तो गिन रहा था। ये मुश्किल में 30-32 ही हैं जबकि पचास होने चाहिये। जो लोग मियमों का बराबर उल्लंघन करते हैं मैं उनकी आंग आंका ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। नियम यह कहता है कि जब स्पीकर खड़े हो तो दूसरे सदस्य बैठ जाएँ। मैं आपकी व्यवस्था इस पर चाहता हूँ कि जो नियम 361 का उल्लंघन करते हैं उनको आप समय देंगे या जो उसका पालन करते हैं उनको देंगे? जहाँ तक कांग्रेस की रैली का सम्बन्ध है पांच लाख जवान उस में भाग लेने के लिए सारे देश से आएँ हैं। इस विशाल रैली को देखकर इनकी छतों पर माप लाट रहा है। .. (इन्टरमिशन)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The hon. Members will recall that in the Conference of Ministers, Secretaries and Directors of Information held recently in Delhi,

it had been decided to start a national claim campaign aimed at focussing attention on some of the pressing problems facing the country. The Conference had, in particular, recommended that a direct contact with the youth needs to be made to secure their participation in constructive national activities.

The DAVP have published and distributed according to mass hailing programme, folders on the themes of (i) Freedom from Want; (ii) Inflation; (iii) Problems of Unemployment, and the Role of Youth under the series "Challenge before the Youth" and "Let us Dispel Gloom" which is an abstract from the Prime Minister's speech spelling out anti-inflationary measures to reinvigorate national economy. Other publications will naturally follow.

As a part of the normal activity of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Publications and other publicity materials are distributed to large congregations such as the Kumb Mela, mass rallies, fairs and festivals.

Thus the DAVP has done nothing that is outside their normal activity as a media wing of the Ministry of I&B devoted to the task of dissemination of information, building of national morale and mobilising the mass participation in national effort spelt out in the Plan.

The set of publications which have been distributed to Hon'ble Members are also being placed in the Library for reference.

The Policy of All India Radio has all along been free from bias and guided only by considerations of listeners interest. Selection of news is guided by the sole consideration of news-worthiness. AIR in all its programmes does not depart from this well established policy.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने स्वयं प्रस्ताव में जो कुछ कहा है, मन्त्री महोदय ने उस की पुष्टि कर दी है। उन्होंने मान लिया है कि सरकारी ब्रशिनरी का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है—कोषेयकी रैली को ध्यान में रख कर पोस्टर छापे गये हैं। दिल्ली में जनसंघ की भी रैली हुई थी लाखों लोग उस में भागे थे। क्या सब फोल्डर छापे या बाँटे गये थे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I can promise him one thing for any rally of Jan Sangh We will produce similar pamphlets.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हम ऐसा प्रोग्राम लिटरेचर नहीं चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप फंमला कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Your main view was that this is a private rally and they have used the Government machinery But the Minister says it is an official production of general leaflets

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You are equating your party with the State. We cannot tolerate it.

इस देश में पार्टी और स्टेट का फर्क मिट गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the nature of this rally according to you?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, for every congregation we publish such pamphlets. It has no politics. These pamphlets have been sent to MPs, Members of State legislatures, heads of the political parties, etc. It is part of our normal activity.

MR. SPEAKER: His allegation is, there is misuse of the government machinery to help the rally organised by the youth wing of the ruling party.

This is the allegation made by them.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I refute this allegation. That is the basic thing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. You were pleased to say a moment ago that the hon. Minister had admitted that it was an....

MR. SPEAKER: I made it clear whether it was official or not; he says 'No'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am therefore, coming to that. So you seem to understand that the hon. Minister thought that it was an official rally and, therefore, it was an official business (of the Government) to distribute pamphlets and to meet all the costs of journeys etc. Now, the point is that hon. Minister suggest that it is a normal function. How is it different from your understanding on the subject earlier? If it is a normal function, then it is something like an official function and they are going to assist in all possible ways. Secondly, the hon. Minister has said only about the distribution of pamphlets, but what hon'ble Shri Vajpayee has produced before the House, and which relates to ...

MR. SPEAKER: May I say this? Let him please send it to me.

AN HON MEMBER: That is laid on the Table of the House already.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It says that the Department will bear all types of expenses.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him send it on to me. I want to see it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, I am sending it to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: An official document is being placed by a private Member. That is in order, I think.

37 Government help **SHRAVANA 18, 1896 (SAKA)** Government help 138  
in organising rally by Youth in organising rally by Youth  
Wing of Congress (Adj. M.) Wing of Congress (Adj. M.)

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI**  
(Shajapur): This is not even limited  
dictatorship....

**SHRI SHAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
According to this circular, all expenses  
are sought to be met..

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:**  
(Bhagalpur): By whom? By the  
Union Government?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
Yes, by the Government, by a Department  
of the Government ....

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Under the instructions of the Central  
Government?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:**  
By which Government is it met?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Finally  
disbursable by the Central Government.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is to the  
Sainik School at Patiala. Does Shri  
Vajpayee assure me that it is an  
authentic one?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Yes, it is.

**MR. SPEAKER:** So, I give my consent  
to this motion. Those in favour  
of leave being granted may say 'Aye'.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं इजाजत मागू,  
मंत्री महोदय ने जो बातें कही हैं, मुझे उन का  
खंडन करने का मौका दिया जाये, जिस से  
मेम्बरों को वास्तविकता का पता चल  
सके ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let him ask for  
leave, and if leave is granted, he will  
have enough time to discuss all this.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
Let him personally say....

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Minister  
had made a categorical statement refuting it. He says that it is a fact and  
he has given this circular in my hand.  
So, it being on the border-line, I say  
that I give my consent to it. Those  
who are in favour of leave being  
granted may now rise in their places...

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Who will  
bear the expenses? The Government?  
Kindly read it out.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is some principal's letter. It says:

"A youth rally will be held at  
Delhi on the 8th and 9th. The District  
Education Officer/Department  
likes the students to participate in  
it. The Department may bear all  
types of expenses.."

This is the principal's letter. And  
the hon. Minister refuses it.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** I  
am not saying that it is true. But  
let us assume that it is true. If it  
is true, how can the hon. Member  
bring forward an adjournment motion  
on that? For the act of a district  
education officer of any State, how  
can the Union Government be held  
responsible? And how can it call for  
an adjournment motion here?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Of course, we  
shall see to it. I give my consent to  
it...

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY** (Rajnand-  
Gaon): On a point of order. If a  
school principal, on the basis of the  
recommendation of any director of  
education...

**MR. SPEAKER:** When the matter  
is discussed, both sides will have an  
opportunity to discuss all this. I have  
already said, and I make it clear, that  
in view of this, it is much better that  
this be discussed here.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Alipore): If the Education Department...

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not of the Government of India. It has come from Punjab.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** My point is this. The official, to whom reference is made in that circular, happens to be an officer of the Education Department of the Government of Punjab. If they are acting under instructions from the Centre, it is a serious matter. We do not know whether it is or is not so. But if they are acting under instructions from the Central Education Ministry, it is an extremely serious matter. Simply by reading out that paper, it does not follow from that. So you should satisfy yourself about that also. Some Education officer in Punjab may do anything, but if they have been instructed by the Centre, it is a very serious matter.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** (Tukur): This is most irrelevant. How can you take cognisance of circulars issued by States?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** My submission is this. The hon. Minister has agreed that there was a conference of the Education Ministers and the Ministers of the Government of India. At that conference, they had decided to take part in such activities. Therefore, the Education Department of the Punjab Government is acting in accordance with that decision.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** My hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, did not care to hear what I said. I never said about a conference of Education Ministers. I said a conference, which has been publicly reported, of Information Ministers, was held. Also he may kindly keep in view of the fact that it was not only a conference, of Congress Ministers; the DMK Minister who attended also endorsed this.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** On another point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not going to allow your point of order. Do not waste the time of the House.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** He has incorrectly represented the matter. I will rise on a point of personal explanation. If I am rising, it is because of the contribution that he has made.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Whatever it be, both of you have your say, I am not going to allow statements, counter-statements and so on.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Whatever the case may be he admits that certain decisions had been taken at that conference. So the Education Department of the Punjab Government is acting in accordance with that.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE:** (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Not for the rally.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** (Kumbakonam): There are two points in this. First, he referred to a conference wherein State Education Ministers came.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** Information Ministers.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Information Ministers, including the Minister of Information of the DMK Government in Madras. I want to know whether any decision was taken to which the DMK Minister from Madras committed himself. There are some things outlined here. Did he accept that Governmental machinery should be utilised for the rallies?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Nothing to do with the rally.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** The second is a more serious, basic point. An adjournment motion is a motion of censure due to some failure on the part of Government. Here a circular has been quoted which refers to the Education officer of a State Government. That means you are making a censure motion against the Education Officer of a State Government.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That was what I wanted all of you to say in the beginning. But nobody got up.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** You should concede that this one has come after the motion was made. You have taken that one. Therefore, it amounts to a censure of the State Government in the Lok Sabha. Unless we are made aware that the Central Government has been a party to this and has issued instructions, the position is not clear. Therefore, I should like the Education Minister to come here and say whether such instructions were issued. If you deny, that is a different matter. If you accept, our censure is not against the State Government but against the Central Government. That is my basic point.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I very much wish that somebody had raised it immediately after Mr. Vajpayee read this. (Interruptions) It is the Punjab Government. You say about your own State. It is a state matter and cannot be under direction by the Government of India.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** It is a decision taken at the Centre: it is not a State matter now.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Certainly you say about the DMK. According to you, if it is without the directions of the Government of India, it should not be our concern to admit it here.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** A decision was taken at the Central

level. Why are you ignoring that? You must reply to the point I have made.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am replying. You are now obstructing. Please sit down. You never understand the word 'please'.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I understand more than you do. Please reply to my point. You are ignoring the cardinal point that the decision was taken at the Central level.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** You are making all wrong submissions. There is no point in what you say.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The point raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta and also by Mr. Sezhiyan is this. It might be allowed here if this is in pursuit of the directions issued by the Government of India.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** In pursuit of the decisions taken at the Conference.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** There are two matters under consideration. One is the printing of this pamphlet. It was explained by my colleague that it was done in the ordinary course.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No ... (Interruptions).

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** This is completely different from the points raised by that hon. Member. I want to say on behalf of the Government of India that there has been no direction from the Central Government to any State Government in regard to this...

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** On a point of order... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** It boils down to this. The Minister has strongly refuted it and said there was no direction.



**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** On a point of order, Sir. The Minister of Industrial Development has said that he is speaking authoritatively on behalf of the Government of India and that there was no direction. Earlier the Minister of State has spoken. The statement of the Minister of Industrial Development conflicts with the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. (Interruptions).

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पहले कहा था—ग्राइ-नो मोर-देन-यू वे पहले इन शब्दों को वापस ले, तब आगे बोलने की बात करें, यह नहीं चलेगा कि आप चेयर को कुछ भी कहते चले जायें। आप को जो कुछ कहना हो कहें, भारत सरकार को कहें, संवियों को कहें लेकिन चेयर को इस तरह से नहीं कह सकते।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Why not allow me to complete it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are getting up every minute on a point of order. I think this is the sixth or seventh.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** My duty dictated me and the rule permits me.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the Speaker feels that it is meant for obstructing the proceedings of the House, he need not allow it. I think you are obstructing the proceedings of the House.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Please allow me to complete my sentence. (Interruptions) Why not allow me to complete my sentence?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will allow you to complete the sentence and no more.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : क्या इन्हीं की मदद से आप कल करना चाहते हैं, यह सब आप की सह पर हो रहा है।

I tell you, all this is done at your instigation, with your encouragement. ... (Interruptions).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I want to say...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is this gesture with your hand? I do not tolerate you... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I must say that I am continuously being intimated and continuously being told like this. I cannot tolerate this.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I will test against it... (Interruptions).

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : क्या ऐसे हाथ मार कर बतालाया जाता है। यू-निट-डाउन—यह क्या तरीका है, क्या आप इमे ठीक ममनते हैं?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. I think I will have to take action against this member. He is obstructing the business of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिश्र जी ने प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर रैज किया था, आप उसे सुन रहे थे लेकिन ये लोग बीच में टोक रहे थे। क्या नियम कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों पर लागू नहीं होता है? आप इन को एलाउ करें या न करें—यह आप का काम है। लेकिन जब आप ने इजाजत दी और वे बोल रहे थे तो पाण्डे जी खड़े हो गए, इन के साथ कांग्रेस के कई और मेम्बर खड़े हो गए—यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। आप को इन्हें काबू में रखना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह तरीका भी नहीं है कि वे इस तरह से बोलें।

He can peacefully invite my attention. But he cannot use the language that he has used.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
What language? You say that I do not understand anything.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You go on threatening the Chair like this.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE** (Calcutta—North-East): None of us can be happy with the scenes that happened in the House. We all regret whatever might have been said from time to time from your side as well as from our side... (Interruptions). But, on this occasion, what I noticed was that after the Minister of Industrial Development made a statement, rightly or wrongly we do not know, you did not refuse permission to Shri Mishra to raise a point of order on that. And before he could finish formulating it, he was interrupted. After that what has happened is most unsavoury and it should be brushed off our minds, if we can possibly forget all that sort of thing. But the point remains that here was Shri Mishra raising on a point of order, which any number of times he has the right to do. You cannot stop a Member from rising on a point of order. Before he could complete it, he was not allowed to do... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** After all, there is a procedure for everything. Every Member has a right to be listened to. If you think that some Member is not keeping up to a proper procedure, you can invite my attention to it. I advise the same to them and the same to you.

So far as Prof. Mukerjee is concerned, he is not telling anything which should not be taken as unacceptable. He is taking a practical view of the thing. When Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra got up, I brought it to his notice that in a few minutes, it was the sixth or seventh time he was getting up on a point of order. I took it as an obstruction. Then, he said that he wanted to complete his sentence. I

allowed him. May I now request you to let him complete it?

A also want to tell you one thing. Whether you agree with the observations made by the Speaker or not, it is not the method that anything that comes in the Member's mouth, he may hurl at me, any expression, and he may adopt any gesticulation. I am not going to tolerate it. May I request the leaders of the Opposition that I have all respect for them but I do not approve of this part of threatening and cowing down the Chair and gesticulating at the Chair. I am not at all going to tolerate it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
So, Sir. I was submitting that the statement made by the Minister of Industrial Development conflicts with the statement made earlier by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting had very plainly admitted that a Conference had been held of the State Ministers at the Central level and certain decisions had been taken. One of the decisions was to distribute pamphlets. These pamphlets are being distributed, according to him, in keeping with the decisions taken. He maintains that: So, there is no question that there is any denial of that. He still maintains that that will be done even in respect of Jana Sangh and in respect of other parties.

Now, putting the two things together, this Circular seems to be in consonance with the decisions taken at the Central level and, therefore, I think, the two statements conflict with each other.

You were pleased to make some other observations. May I tell you, so far as the behaviour of the Opposition is concerned, it will always be hundred per cent the behaviour that is expected of them. But the Chair must also act in a fashion which

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

evokes a response it expects and an impression is created that there is justice and fair-play.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't seem to understand the spirit of it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कोई भी फैसला दें उससे पहले मुझे सुनें। मेरा क्रम रोकने का प्रस्ताव है और मैं अपनी बारी के लिए चुपचाप बैठा हुआ हूँ।

SHRI P. K. DEO: On a point of order. After hearing the statement of the Minister you yourself came to the conclusion that it was an official one...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He produced the literature; he says that it is official and it has nothing to do with the rally.

SHRI P. K. DEO: In response to the Minister's clarification, Mr. Vajpayee produced the document. You asked him whether he could authenticate it. And he authenticated the document. At that moment, you called for a division of the House; you said that those in favour of the Adjournment Motion might stand. At that particular moment some members sidetracked the issue and they brought all sorts of questions which were not relevant at all. After your ruling for a division of the House, you should now call the House to divide. There is no other stage left now except asking us to stand.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि जो मामले राज्य के दायरे में आते हैं उन पर वहाँ काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता है। अभी मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य यहाँ पर दिए उनसे यह सिद्ध हो चुका है कि इस तरह सत्ता

का जो दुरुपयोग हुआ है उसकी प्रेरणा, उसका आदिशक्ति श्री इन्द्र गुजराल, उनके आल इंडिया रेडियो और टेलीविजन है, वही लोग उकसा रहे हैं और उसी के चलते पंजाब सरकार और दूसरी सरकारों ने सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया है। ता काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव, केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जो सत्ता का दुरुपयोग हुआ है उसको लेकर आप स्वीकार काजिए। जरूरत पड़ने पर नोटिस में अग्रेजमेंट करने का भी आपको अधिकार है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With regard to the observation of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra that there is some conflict between the two statements, I would point out that my colleague referred to the publication of the pamphlets. That is completely different.

The second point is this. A circular has been issued. It has been produced by the hon. Member—the circular of a principal making reference to the Education Department, Punjab, that something will be done by them. The question was whether this was in pursuance of any direction or even suggestion by the Central Government. I have categorically stated on behalf of the Government of India that there is no such direction on their part and we have nothing to do with that.

13.00 hrs.

Therefore, I respectfully submit—I do not know how with all his ingenuity he is able to say that there is a contradiction between the two because these two are completely different.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given you a notice in writing for moving a motion that a Parliamentary Committee be formed right now and here to look into the matter that has been put forward by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Action should be taken against this Member for submitting wrong things in the House. I also right now move that it should be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have permitted me to get up and speak.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on the adjournment motion. Now you are introducing another motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given you a prior written notice that a Parliamentary Committee be formed—that is my motion—so that the allegations put forward by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the disputes raised by the Opposition be looked into by that Parliamentary Committee which is going to be formed. That motion may just be put before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of your motion. It is only the adjournment motion that is before the House now. It is said that there are no instructions from the Government of India and it is purely...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The rally is for the purpose of starting an anti-inflation, anti-hoarding campaign.

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever any Party calls a rally, these are distributed. They have not directly told any particular organization. This is the general literature by the DAVP. I asked him whether it is official. He has said that it was produced by the DAVP, and that it was not meant for any particular Party but meant for all. This is what he said. Later on, the point raised was that the Government of India had issued instructions. If it is so, we can take cognizance of it. But Mr. C. Subramaniam has twice strongly refuted it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not given your ruling about my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I can take up only one motion at a time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): You do not look to this side.

SHRI LAKKAPPA: This side also. Mr. Tulsidas Dasappa is trying to catch your eye.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष म दय, मैंने अपने काम रोक कर प्रस्ताव में तीन बातों का उल्लेख किया था। पहली बात यह कि आज जो रैली यथ कांग्रेस द्वारा आयोजित की जा रही है उस में शामिलता बढ़ा दे रहा है।

एक सदस्य : नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं। मुझे बात बोल रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्रीर मैंने कहा कि डी०ए०वी०पी० ने जो फोल्डर्स निकाले हैं वह रैली को ध्यान में रख कर निकाले गए हैं। सूचना मंत्री ने माना कि फोल्डर निकाले गए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अभी हाल में राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी और उस के निर्णय के अनुसार यह फोल्डर निकाले गए हैं। तो फिर कुम्भ मेले का हावला देने का क्या मतलब है? कुम्भ मेला किसी पार्टी द्वारा आयोजित नहीं होता। क्या सूचना मंत्री कोई एक उदाहरण बता सकते हैं कि जिसमें विरोधी दलों द्वारा आयोजित रैली के अवसर पर इस तरह के फोल्डर्स निकाले गए हों? कभी नहीं निकाले गए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने कहा ए० आई० आर० इस बारे में जो समाचार दे रहा है वह बड़े निष्पक्ष दे रहा है। अध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं ए० आई० आर० की निष्पक्षता का एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ ।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्रों ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ लड़कों में जो झगड़ा हुआ, छुरेबाजी हुई है, उस का आमला उठाया था और कुछ संगठनों के नाम लिए थे । आप ने व्यवस्था दी कि संगठनों के नाम यहाँ नहीं लिए जायेंगे, भ्रष्टाचारों में नहीं छपेंगे । लेकिन भाल इंडिया रेडियो उन संगठनों के नाम ले कर उन पर आरोप लगा रहा है कि वह छुरेबाजी में शामिल है । मामला अभी अदालत में जाना है पुलिस को जांच करनी है । लेकिन ए० आई० आर० चुनाव में यूपी कांग्रेस को मदद पहुंचाने के लिए उन संगठनों को बदनाम कर रहा है जो यूपी कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवारों का विरोध कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह तो भ्रमल बात है । रैली के बारे में कहिये ।

श्री बाजपेयी तीसरी बात यह है कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम ने किसी तरह के डायरेक्टिव नहीं दिये हैं राज्यों को । मैंने पंजाब का एक उदाहरण रखा है, लेकिन मेरे पास और राज्यों के भी उदाहरण हैं । मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ हरियाणा की सरकार ने उन टुकड़ों के खालन किये हैं जिन्होंने आज की रैली में लड़कों को लाने से इन्कार कर दिया है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकारी रोडवेज की बसें लोगों को लाने के लिये काम में लायी गयी है । सरकारी ट्रकें खड़ी हैं आप बाहर जा कर नम्बर देख सकते हैं । यह दुरुपयोग नहीं है तो क्या है ? क्या हम यह समझ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो हरियाणा ने किया है अगर यहाँ से कराया गया है तब तो आप यहाँ उस के बारे में कह सकते हैं, वरना नहीं । मेरे पास कोई चीज़ तो होनी चाहिये जिस से मुझे इत्मीनान हो कि यहाँ से कह कर कराया गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह एक उदाहरण नहीं है, यह राज्य सरकार का निश्चय नहीं है, इस के पीछे एक योजना है और मेरा आरोप है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस तरह के निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि इस रैली को सफल बनाने के लिये सभी कांग्रेस सरकारें शासनतन्त्र का उपयोग करें ।

यहाँ शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय नहीं है, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को दो दिन के लिये बन्द कर दिया गया है, वहाँ चुनाव होने वाले हैं लेकिन रैली में विश्वविद्यालय के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लड़के भाग लें मर्क इमलिये आज दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय बन्द कर दिया गया है, पढ़ाई रोक दी गई है । यह किम के निर्देश में किया गया है ? दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है । दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द करने का फैसला केवल बाइम च.सलर ने नहीं किया, बल्कि केन्द्र सरकार के नेताओं से मिल कर विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द करने का फैसला किया गया है । उनका एक ही उद्देश्य है कि विद्यार्थी ज्यादा से ज्यादा सड़्या में रैली में भाग ले सकें । क्या यह शासनतन्त्र का दुरुपयोग नहीं है ? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मुझे अपना काम रोको प्रस्ताव पेश करने की इजाजत दें ।

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra).  
Boycott the Congress Government.

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (Mysore): It appears that there is some confusion on the part of opposition members so far as this matter is con-

cerned, and if they had known facts, perhaps they would not have exercised themselves so much, so far..

MR. SPEAKER: Only point of order please ....

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: As I was saying.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Personal explanation!

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: I would like to tell them about the fact.

Sir, in the very beginning, the whole point has been explained away. That hinges on the allegation on the part of the Opposition that the Central Government is involved in this Youth Rally by giving certain directions. That has been very categorically denied by Shri Subramaniam. I cannot understand why, even after this categorical denial by a responsible member of Central Government, there should be any doubt in the minds of the Opposition Members.

I would only say one thing about the Youth Congress. So far as the rally is concerned, that has been sponsored by the Indian Youth Congress, the National Student Union of India and the All-India Congress Committee's Youth Wing. The National Students' Union of India is not a youth wing of the Congress Party. The purpose of this rally has been to focus the attention of the youths to the need to face the challenges that are posed in recent times (Interruptions) So far as the brochures published by the Information Ministry is concerned, I am afraid, it is concerning and of general interests. We have not asked for it nor has the Government meant these literature exclusively for the rally.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to say that. When you have the Minister sitting here, let him say. Of course, I am prepared to keep sitting as long as you wish.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that Shri Dasappa is wearing some sort of a badge.

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: That means the Youth Congress is organising a mela.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Who are they to question? We are not making use of the Government machinery. I am an invitee to this rally.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had one point of order before. Now, I have two points of order. My first point of order is that my friend, Shri Tulsidas Dasappa is wearing some sort of a badge. On the last occasion, about two years ago, you had objected to the badges being worn in Parliament. I presume that you will use the same yardstick by asking him to remove the label which he is wearing. (Interruptions)

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: The badge is inside my waist coat. He would not have noticed it, but for having a sneaky eye.

SHRI PILOO MODY: My second point of order is this, since my first point of order was interrupted by Shri Lakkappa. It seems Mr. Lakkappa is now a member of Shri Raghuramaiah's team. He is showing another badge to say that it was against the blackmarketeer. I do not know whether it is allowed at all.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I never said that anyone was a blackmarketeer.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Whatever it may be, he is now qualified to wear half the label!

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all of you. Why don't you keep up this mood? I have already said that after it has been refuted there is nothing left. I would have been pleased to allow it. The two points raised by

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Indrajit Gupta relate to the States. We can bring them here. But, in regard to the directions, Shri Subramaniam has very strongly refuted. In view of that I am very helpless.

Now, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu wishes to move another motion and I do not want to dis-appoint him. He wants a Parliamentary Committee to be appointed. His motions is:

"That a Parliamentary Committee to go into the matter raised by Mr. Vajpayee may be appointed."

Now, those in favour of this motion of Mr. Bosu may please stand up.  
(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चर्चा नों  
इस पर होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चर्चा न होगी  
इस पर ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कौन से  
रूल क त त क रहे हैं कि खड़े हो जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: He gave an alternative. I am going to ask whether the House is in a position to accept it. I am going to put it. You put it as an alternative. In-between, when this motion was being discussed. I said I can later on get the consent of the House whether the House wants to allow it. If the House says that we can take it up, we can do so.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI P. K. DEO: You cannot resile from your earlier stand.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Could I beg of you not to contribute from the Chair towards making a mockery of

the proceedings of this House? I say it with all respect. My submission is that the Chair appears to me to permit itself to be bludgeoned into certain courses of conduct and tries to cover it up later on. What has happened is that you were dealing with an adjournment motion which I expect you to deal with in the proper procedural way which you have tried to do to the extent of your opportunities. But then what happened was that like a chit which I referred to yesterday, a chit came from somewhere and the House is taken by surprise with a motion of which hardly we know the whereabouts, a motion which you admitted because the person who sent it to you is a very formidable character whom you cannot easily irritate. I do not understand how when you have an adjournment motion, you admit, as it were, an amendment to the adjournment motion, and you ask the House to say 'Yes' or 'No' to this or to that. You should proceed, I say in all humility, in a more dignified and more effective manner. If only you try to keep your powers really and truly in your hands, then alone you can keep discipline. If you abdicate your powers and yield to certain pressures, nothing would ever happen. In this case you have yielded to the pressure from this side...

MR. SPEAKER: I assure him that I had not anything to do with anybody.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am a Member of the House and I have a right to know what is what.

MR. SPEAKER: In between, when the proceedings were going on on the adjournment motion, I said that I could tell the House that he had sent this motion. Now that he has sent this, I am asking the House whether we should take it up or not.



**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Can a Member stand up and, irrespective of what proceedings are going on, suddenly read out a motion, and can you take it from him and then ask the House to give its opinion? Under what rule can you do it? Here, a Member suddenly stood up and read out a motion, and you took it from him and now you say that you want the House to say 'Yes' or 'No'. I do not understand what is going on.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** That point is not before the House. There is no motion before the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I had told him this earlier; when he introduced it and he was insisting on it, I said that I would mention it after the other one was over. Now, he has sent it to me....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** After it is over, you must allow him to move it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now that it is before me, I just want to be told whether the House wants to take it up in this other shape or not.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No, no.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** When the adjournment motion was being discussed, you said that there was a motion for the appointment of a committee; at that time, no decision was taken on the motion which Mr. Bosu gave. The adjournment motion was moved Mr. Vajpayee, and you were not satisfied. That question is over. Afterwards, this motion has come and you say that those who are for it should stand up. I submit that if there is a motion, the admissibility of this motion cannot be decided by the House by a majority or minority vote. The motion should first be moved and put to the House; and the Mover should be allowed to speak and others should also be allowed to discuss it, and only at the end can the motion be put to the House. Those are the rules of procedure.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He had moved it during the discussion on the adjournment motion, and I told him that I would take it up after that was over. I told the House that this was the motion that he had given. I am again asking the House whether this motion can be taken up or not....

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** Shri Limaye is on a point of order. Shall we ring the bell to tell you that we have a point of order? Shri Limaye has a point of order. Please permit him to speak.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He had given it to me. He was raising it repeatedly during the discussion on Shri Vajpayee's motion. After that, I said that this was the motion which he had given.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बार-बार खड़ा हो रहा हूँ। मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे क्यों नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। मेरा पायंट आप आडर है।

आप ने अभी अभी कहा—यह रिकार्ड पर है—कि श्री ज्योतिमय वसु के प्रस्ताव के जो हक में हैं, वे खड़े हो जाय। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया है, यदि स्वीकार किया है—और उस का मतलब हाँ यही है कि आप ने स्वीकार किया है—, तो एडमिनिविलिटी का सवाल किनी भी लोक सभा में झुंड के द्वारा तय नहीं किया जाता है।

जो भी प्रस्ताव आये, नियमों के अनुसार प्रस्तावक को उस के समर्थन में बोलने का जरूर अधिकार है। हम की भी उस पर



[ श्री मधु लिखते ]

अपनी राय देने का अधिकार है। उस के बाद ही मतदान हो सकता है। क्या सही-एक नई प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रिविनिटी के सवाल अब विधिमंडलों में झुंड के द्वारा तय किये जायेंगे, सभापति के द्वारा नहीं? क्या अब प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा का कोई मौका नहीं दिया जायेगा? इस पर आप अपनी कृपया दीजिए।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): On a point of order. If we do not want to reduce the proceedings in this House to absolute mockery, then everything which is submitted to you has to be treated seriously. If I have understood your ruling correctly, the ruling by which you did not admit the motion of Shri Vajpayee—was for the reason that he failed to make any *prima facie* case that the Central Government had given any direction to the State; for the failure to make such a *prima facie* case, you did not permit the motion to be moved.

That having been your ruling, I see a clear inconsistency in your putting the second motion to vote. When there is no *prima facie* case made out that there has been such a direction, a motion seeking to have a parliamentary committee appointed to go into it, in my respectful submission, does not survive.

MR. SPEAKER: I made it clear that he put it in between the discussion. Now after Shri Vajpayee's motion was made and he gave his motion, I wanted to take the consensus of the House after Shri Vajpayee's motion was disposed of.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: No, no; it does not survive.

MR. SPEAKER: In view of that, this is not necessary.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Do not change your ruling every time.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is not necessary; drop it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): It seems to me that the hon. member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, sent you his motion during the period when we were discussing Shri Vajpayee's motion. You having decided that Shri Vajpayee's motion is not admissible obviously this motion also is not admissible. What consensus that you may have wished to ascertain has also been now ascertained. I would now humbly suggest that we drop this matter because there is no issue before the House with which we are dealing. This motion by itself for a committee to go into some matter which does not exist any more is purposeless. Therefore, the motion, which may or may not have had any validity at a particular point of time when the hon. member thought it fit to write down and send to you, has lost its meaning. Therefore, the matter may be considered as closed and we may now proceed with the next business on the agenda. The hon. member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, at another appropriate time when there is any issue of this kind may consider rebringing this matter when we might discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: May I make it clear? He tried to intervene in between, and then I said that his motion could be brought only after the earlier one was disposed of. I told him twice to sit down. When it was disposed of, in view of my earlier remarks, I thought I should get your consensus; I agree that after that there is no need for this. I think you all agree with me that this is superfluous after that. So, we take up the next item of business.

13.31 hrs.

# RE: ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: On the 7th May, 1974, I read out in the House a telegram dated the 3rd May, 1974, received from the Officer-In-charge, Ranaghat Police Station, West Bengal, regarding the arrest of Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami.

2. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu then pointed out that the intimation about the arrest of Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami was incomplete inasmuch as the reasons for the arrest of the member had not been indicated.

I had then said that I would look into the matter.

3. The Ministry of Home Affairs have now forwarded a copy of the explanation of the District Magistrate, Nadia, sent to them by the State Government of West Bengal, which reads inter alia as follows.—

"Regarding the non-submission of a detailed report under Rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am to state that in this instant case Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, M.P., was arrested by the Police, the fact of which was immediately notified by the SDPO, Ranaghat, to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha. There was an inadvertent omission on my part regarding sending of this immediate intimation to the Hon'ble Speaker by Radiogram as is normally done in such cases. This omission was due to a misunderstanding as to whether in this instant case Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, M.P., who was arrested by the Police and was presented immediately thereafter before the learned SDJM and was released within 2 hours, an immediate intimation needs to be sent over and above the intimation which was already sent by the Sub-Divisional Police Officer. This omission is deeply regretted ....

1540 LS—7.

It has, however, now been noted for further guidance that whenever any such incident occurs such reports as per the Third Schedule will be sent by the District Magistrate irrespective of the fact whether this order was passed by the Judicial Authorities or by some other Authorities. I also express my deep regret over this omission which was only due to this interpretation of Rule 229 as mentioned above where in this instant case. I thought that the report as per the Third Schedule should be sent by the Judicial Authorities".

4. The State Government of West Bengal have also expressed their deep regret for the lapse that has taken place and also stated that they are reiterating the instructions already issued in this regard to all concerned for their future guidance.

5. In view of the explanation and regrets expressed by the District Magistrate, Nadia, and the State Government of West Bengal, I feel that, if the House agrees, the matter may be treated as closed.

I take it that the House agrees.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): No, Sir. In how many instances during the last 3-1/2 years the CPI(M) M.P.s from West Bengal have been maltreated at the hands of the policemen and how many privilege motions have come before the House! This should act as an eye-opener for this House how the people's elected representatives from West Bengal are being harassed, humiliated and insulted in a planned manner by the Government. I oppose your suggestion that the matter be dropped. I suggest that the person who has committed this lapse be severely reprimanded and brought before the bar of this House. If this House treats police officers who take the liberty of insulting and humiliating M.P.s with this sort of leniency, the country would be judged not as a democratic country but as a fascist

[Sri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

country. I beg of you, Sir, not to drop the matter, but bring the culprits to book. Let them be brought before the bar of this House. This is my submission. It is for you to judge whether the Members of Parliament should enjoy the protection and privilege as far as parliamentary and constitutional activities are concerned or they should continue to be humiliated in the hands of the policemen and the executive authorities in this country because of their particular political affiliation, which is opposed to the ruling party.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore): The same police officer on 14th November, 1973 detained the same member in the same place Ranaghat and no intimation was sent to the Speaker.

**SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI** (Nabadwip): On 14th November 1973 during the food movement I was detained for four hours in the same place Ranaghat and no intimation whatsoever was sent to the Lok Sabha. When I was arrested this time, I warned him that "At that time you sent no intimation to the Lok Sabha. Please ensure this time that intimation is sent to the Speaker." He said, "Yes; we will do it". After that, this thing has happened.

**श्री राम देव सिंह** (महाराजगंज) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में एमा हो रहा है ।  
हाउस को इंटीमेशन नहीं दी जाती है ।  
मेरे साथ भी ऐसा हुआ है । जब मैं रलीज  
हुआ तो उस की सूचना हाउस को नहीं दी  
गई ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** The regrets of the police officer and the regrets of the State Government have come. It is for the House to accept it or not.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): Would you kindly consider whether an officer should be allowed to go scot free with mere expression of regret although he had been repeating the same offence?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My humble submission is, let the matter be sent to the Privileges Committee.

**MR. SPEAKER:** After this regret has come, should we pursue it?

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** (Kumbakonam). The same police officer has done this. We can understand it the first time. If it is repeated, we have to see what we should do.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): In the case of Shri Dhote an identical procedure was followed. It was sent to the Privileges Committee. In this case also it can be sent to the Privileges Committee.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Alipore). I would suggest to my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, that he should bring forward a formal motion of privilege. As the hon. Member herself has complained that it has happened twice, let there be a proper motion.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर)

इस में मोशन की जरूरत नहीं है, आप चाहें तो खुद इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज सकते हैं । आप ने अभी कहा है कि इस मामले को खत्म कर दिया जाय । हमारा निवेदन यह है कि खत्म करने के बजाय मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिये । प्रिविलेज कमेटी इस मामले को देख सकती है, इस में मोशन की जरूरत नहीं है, आप स्वयं इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज सकते हैं ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** I was not very sure of the details. I am informed that in this case the intimation of arrest was read in the House. Then he raised objection. As the practice goes, we sent it for verification and further information. There is no motion pending. It was done independently and not as a privilege motion. If they think that it should be brought, there should be a motion.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** The objection raised by Shri Bosu was that in the information sent to you by the police authority they have omitted to mention the reasons, the grounds on which the member has been arrested. That is a different point. What we want to send to the Privileges Committee is a different matter, namely, what the hon. Member has just now complained, that the same officer on two successive occasions has behaved in this manner.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Sir, rule 227 says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report".

**MR. SPEAKER:** How can I refer it when there is no motion? Shri Bosu can give a motion formally. The point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta is that intimation was not given in detail. It must contain something which could be raised as a matter of privilege. Let the motion come. Then we will see what should be done.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974 AND POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 791 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.

(ii) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 792 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificate Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library Sec No. LT—8/49/74].

STATUTORY INVESTIGATION INTO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS RULES, 1973.

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statutory Investigation into Railway Accidents Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 587 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1973, issued under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Place in Library Sec. No. LT—8/50/74].

**VISCOSE STAPLE FIBRE DISTRIBUTION (SECOND AMENDMENT) CONTROL ORDER 1973 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY NEW DELHI FOR 1973-74**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GOERGE). I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Viscose staple Fibre Distribution (Second Amendment) Control Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S O 449 in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1974 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [Placed in Library See No LT 8151/74]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi for the year 1973-74. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8152/74]

#### ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL. Sir, I lay on the Table the Gujarat Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1974 passed by the Houses of parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd July, 1974.

#### RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Calling Attention; Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: After lunch.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (All-Pore) We can take it up after lunch

MR SPEAKER. I am also seeking your mercy Everyday, this goes on and, sometimes, I feel completely exhausted. You don't have mercy on me. You are so many and so versatile, all of you.

The Secretary-General tells me that at 3 O'Clock, the Private Members Business is to be taken up. If I postpone it, then at 3 O' Clock the other business is there.

श्री कृष्ण सिंहारी द.उ.रेखी ( - 1974 )  
प्राद्वेष्ट विजयेंग सन्ने गिन वजे गी सवता  
के आधे पने बी वरग निमी दमर निन के  
निगे पारपान हो सग निने । अमी  
हम लंच के निगे उज जाग म के बाद चर्चा  
अच्छी होगी ।

श्री भागवत सा आजाद (भागलपुर) .  
कोम वी बात नहीं उठाई जय तो हम लोग  
चले जाय श्री आप म को लेने ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): If we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 3 O' Clock, the Calling Attention and all that will not come because the Private Members Business is put down at 3 O'clock. So, I suggest, don't fix any time. After lunch, at 3 o'clock we take up the Calling Attention and other business and the non-official business will get postponed.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप कह रहे हैं कि आप लोग थके हुए हैं। आप तो भवैसे हैं लेकिन मुझे तो सब से टकगव लेना पडना है। आखिर मैं भी हयमन-वीग हू, लेकिन मुझे कोई स्पेयर नहीं करता। इस लिये मैं बड़ी साफ बात कहना चाहता हूँ—जब तक आप कांग्रेस से नहीं कहेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** We may adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2.30 P. M.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJJPAYEE:** We accept the proposal made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We re-assemble at 3.00, then call-attention will be taken up followed by the other business, and after that, the Private Members' Business will be taken up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do we adjourn to reassemble at 2.30 p.m.?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJJPAYEF** Make it 2.45 p.m., Sir.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Let it be 2.45 p.m.

**MR. SPEAKER:** With the express understanding that this will be finished before the Private Members Business comes.

We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.45 p.m.

13.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): I have given you the notice. I just want to draw your attention to a serious contempt of the House committed by the Joint Secretary of the Bihar State Bharat Sevak Samaj who has filed a civil suit at Patna praying that the Kapur Commission Report on the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj may be set aside.

This Commission had submitted its report in December, 1973 and this is the first time the report has been challenged. I further note that this has been done soon after I had given a substantive motion in order to get Shri L. N. Mishra removed from his present post.

Once this report has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha the House is seized of the matter and besides the motion mentioned above I have also given another motion for a debate and we are awaiting that debate. So, since the report has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, this is in the hands of the Lok Sabha and Lok Sabha is seized of the matter. So, how can a private person go to the court of law? I want your ruling on that ....

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** (Akola): The matter is sub-judice.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It is not at all sub-judice.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** No discussion on this. This is not on the Agenda. He has just mentioned it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have  
given notice

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER No  
please You have made a mention  
and because I don't want to suppress  
Members I allowed you and it has  
gone on record Let us not develop  
it into a discussion

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA  
(Begusarai) It is the property of  
the House It does not prevent us  
from taking up that subject

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order  
please We have got barely seven or  
eight minutes to go and today is Pri-  
vate Members' Business We are to  
begin that at three P M according  
to the Order Paper, but Calling Atten-  
tion has to be disposed of and then  
the Minister of Parliamentary Af-  
fairs has got to make a statement  
about the business for the next week  
I see a formidable array of names of  
members who would like to make  
submissions on the proposals of the  
Minister of State for Parliamentary  
Affairs Before we proceed in the  
matter I would like to know as to  
what the pleasure of the House is  
These two items have got to be dis-  
posed of and after that we can take  
up Private Members Business

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Item  
No 9 can be taken up on Monday

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That  
can be taken up on Monday Shri  
Indrajit Gupta Calling Attention

# CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IM- PORTANCE

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF PAPER AND NON-  
AVAILABILITY OF TEXT BOOKS AND EXER-  
CISE BOOKS IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)  
Sir, I call the attention of the Minis-  
ter of Industrial Development to the  
following matter of urgent public im-  
portance and I request that he may  
make a statement thereon —

"The acute shortage of paper its  
soaring prices and consequent non-  
availability of text-books and  
exercise books to the students of  
schools and colleges in the coun-  
try"

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) Mr  
Deputy-Speaker Sir The produc-  
tion of white printing paper which is  
used for the manufacture of exercise  
books and for the publication of text  
books declined from 122036 ton-  
nes in 1972 to 97501 tonnes in 1973  
While this was partly due to under  
utilisation of the installed capacity on  
account of a number of factors such  
as power cut and transport bottle  
necks there was also a shift in pro-  
duction from white printing paper to  
other more expensive (and profitable)  
varieties of paper Although the de-  
mand for white printing paper has  
been increasing at a steady rate the  
production over the last five years has  
not correspondingly increased On  
the contrary, it has shown a down-  
ward trend The resulting shortage  
of white printing paper got further  
aggravated on account of sizeable  
purchases of this paper by the news-  
papers whose quota of newsprint was  
reduced following the imposition of a  
30 per cent cut in newsprint alloca-  
tion owing to non-availability of ade-  
quate quantities of newsprint in in-  
ternational markets

Apart from the steps taken to increase the capacity in paper industry, both in the public and the private sectors, Government have also taken a number of steps to augment the production of white printing paper within the existing capacity. On Government's intervention, the industry has agreed to manufacture 2 lakh tonnes of white printing paper for distribution to the educational sector and the Government. For the distribution of this paper, a National Co-ordination Committee at the Centre consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Industrial Development and Education and of the various associations of exercise book manufacturers, book publishers and the industry was constituted. This Committee decides the State-wise allocations of paper for the educational sector. In the States, State Level Committees have been constituted. These Committees consist of the representatives of the State Government and the consumers. Allocations of paper are being made to the State Level Committees, which in their turn distribute it to the various consumers within the State. This scheme has now been in operation for about 2 months and about 30,000 tonnes of paper have already been allotted to the various States.

In order to ensure achievement of the desired pattern of production, Government have recently issued the Paper (Control of Production) Order 1974 under the Essential Commodities Act, laying down the minimum percentages of the different varieties of cultural paper required to be produced by the mills. This Order is aimed at ensuring the availability of adequate white printing paper for the student community, as also other critical varieties of paper required for essential purposes.

With a view to curbing non essential uses of paper, Government have issued the Paper (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Order 1974, under the Essential Commodities Act. This

Order places certain restrictions on the use of paper for the manufacture of calendars, diaries, posters and greeting/invitation cards.

In regard to paper required for educational purposes and for Government use, industry has agreed to charge a price of Rs. 2750/- per tonne. As for other varieties of paper, prices are not regulated. A study of the cost of production in the paper industry is currently being made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I think it can be claimed that after food and clothing, paper is next only in importance as an essential commodity and the shortages and high prices of text books and exercise books are adding fuel to the fires of students' unrest in this country.

The hon. Minister, I am sure, knows that the impact of these high prices and shortages has already affected education in this country to a disastrous extent. I can only mention briefly a few examples which are known—how in U.P., the reopening of schools had to be delayed for two months because there was no supply of text books and exercise books. In Andhra Pradesh, the price of exercise books has gone up by one hundred per cent. That is what the State Government says. In Kerala, schools had to be kept closed for a week for the same reason. There also the prices have gone up by three hundred per cent. In Tamil Nadu, again, the prices have gone up by three hundred per cent. In my State of West Bengal, university, college and school authorities and students' organisations have all complained repeatedly that a disastrous situation is being created because of this famine of exercise books, text books and black-market prices which are ruling.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is so impotent in the matter of planning and in the matter of price control



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that to-day the people who dominate this paper industry—the big business houses—the Birlas, Thapars, Bangoors, Somainis, Bird and Company etc. are going to be allowed to hold even our school-going children to ransom? This is what the state of affairs has come to.

In his statement he has said that there was a drastic decline in production of white printing paper beginning from 1972. He told us that there was a shift in production, partly, due to the fact that other varieties of paper were much more expensive and profitable for the manufacturers. So, I want to know what is our Ministry of Planning and the Planning Commission doing? Were they not be able to detect it? Do they not keep watch on the changes in production pattern? What is the meaning of planning? Warning was being given repeatedly by people connected with the text book business from the printers to publishers that this kind of crisis was going to develop but it seems nothing was done in time.

15 hrs.

The Minister tells us the industry has agreed to manufacture 2 lakh tons of white printing paper for educational purposes and for the Government. I think out of this 2 lakh tonnes Government will take about 80,000 tonnes which leaves only 1.2 lakh tonnes for the educational sector. Apart from that I would like to know how is he going to ensure that these producers comply with this promise which they have made? Is there any machinery for ensuring that they comply with it? Perhaps, this will meet the same fate as standard cloth met at the hands of the magnates there. There the Government had gone to the extent of laying down minimum quantity which they must produce on the pain of penalty and it was found those textile mill owners preferred to pay the penalty rather

than manufacture the standard cloth which was not profitable to them. Likewise these paper producers will prefer to produce art paper and other kinds of paper which are used for commercial purpose and get higher profit rather than manufacture white printing paper. I should like to know, what is the value of this agreement?

About the productive capacity of the industry he has not said anything here whether the Government has in hand any new projects which are likely to fructify in the near future. I read somewhere they have some project for setting up new mills for production of white printing paper but the same will not yield results before two to three years. What happens in the meantime? I would like to know the position regarding this. Are those projects to be in the public or private sector or—as I read somewhere—it is proposed to have these mills in the joint sector. Joint sector in this case will mean that Government will provide the finance but the actual effective day-to-day management will remain in the hands of Birlas and Bangoors. I am told they have said they are prepared to set up paper mills in the joint sector provided Government's role is limited to supply of finance and the management is left in their hands so that they can continue to do what they are doing at present.

I would like to know is it Government's contention not only in the case of paper but also so many other things like Vanaspati that whenever demand exceeds supply prices are bound to rise and a flourishing black-market is bound to come in operation? That is what the Ministers tell us. Then are these statements not a direct incentive for people to artificially restrict production? Thereby they create a scarcity in the market and push up the prices and perpetuate the black-market. What is the meaning of price control except in conditions when demand exceeds

supply? It is only then that price controls are necessary. If there is plenty of supply there is no need of price control. The whole mechanism of price control is required precisely because the supply is less than the demand, therefore there is a tendency for prices to go up and for black-marketing.

I read that at present only 35 per cent or so of the present capacity of the industry is being utilised. They explain away part of that by saying that there is power shortage, there are transport bottlenecks and so on. But even then, by any standard, 35 per cent utilisation of installed capacity, I think, is a scandalous state of affairs. At least part of it is due to the fact that these producers do not want to increase production. It is paying them much more to have these high black-market prices at an artificially restricted level of production.

Kindly see what has happened in regard to the prices. Three years ago, the price of white printing paper was Rs. 1600 per tonne. About a year and a half ago, it came to Rs. 2500 per tonne. Now, it is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5850 per tonne. But this is not available at this price in the market. In the market it is available only at Rs. 7000 per tonne. Of course, the hon. Minister has said that they have made some agreement that the paper which will be supplied now for the educational sector would be at a figure of Rs. 2750 per tonne. To this extent they are trying to bring in some price control. I do not know how it will be actually enforced. The hon. Minister may tell us that, because price fixation is the all-important question. Either the Government come in and handle it and enforce it or I am afraid the whole educational system at least in the schools is on the verge of facing collapse.

Besides that, I am afraid that about one thousand Indian publishers of

text books including college books, children's books, paperback books and so on, both big and small, have slowly gone out of business, leading to unemployment also of a large number of people. This is an extraordinary state of affairs. On the one hand, Government have practically banned the imports of foreign books because of our difficulties of foreign exchange. At the same time, the domestic publishers of cheap books, paper backs and so on are prevented from doing their work because of this paper crisis.

Then, Government have brought forward an ordinance impounding a part of the dearness allowance and freezing the wages of so many wage-earners, salary-earners and so on in this country. But what about their children? Take the case of the Government employees whose children are going to school. Those parents will have to go on paying higher and higher prices on exercise books and textbooks while their incomes have been frozen. What kind of affair is this? Strangely of all things, which he has admitted here, there is no control even to say how much of this white printing paper is diverted to the newspapers. Actually, from the tone of his statement we find a kind of apology for them that because these poor people cannot get newsprint, therefore they have been and are using white printing paper. Somewhere I read that Mr. Gujral at some meeting of newspaper editors or something like that had assured them that he would try to see that they got some white printing paper over and above their newsprint so that they could carry on; and on this side, our educational sector is being absolutely driven to the wall. What is the policy of Government? I would like to know this. I see this white printing paper being used by many newspapers in this country for printing only their supplements which carry classified advertisements. Three or

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four pages of classified advertisement<sub>s</sub> are being printed on white printing paper.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): For instance, the *Statesman*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But here our children cannot get their exercise books and text books

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He says 'our children'. Where are his children?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If anybody does not have a child of his own, all the children of India are his own children.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know firstly how they wish to enforce this price control, and secondly how they propose to enforce the production pattern to which the producers have agreed. Is it true or not that at present out of the total production of paper only about 8 per cent is that of white printing paper? I should like to know what are the actual figures.

Lastly, what about this wasteful use of paper by Government and Government agencies? I know some general hope has been expressed that they will economise and so on. But there is criminal extravagance going on. You must have seen these annual reports of so many big public sector undertakings which are sent to all Members printed on beautiful, glossy art paper with colour printing and all that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Only copies to members are printed like that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We did not ask for them. We will be quite satisfied with reports printed in a utility way on ordinary paper. Do

you say that the shareholders do not get those copies and other people do not get it? I do not understand.

I conclude by saying that here is a clear confrontation between the interests of the community at large where children are involved and these handful of big business houses which are controlling the entire paper industry. Government should tell us clearly on which side they want to stand and whether they are prepared to take firm steps or not at this moment.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Very many points have been made particularly with regard to the use of paper which is an essential commodity in the educational sector. Government realise this and that is why various steps have been taken for the purpose of seeing not only that it is available for the educational sector but is also available at reasonable prices.

We are also very much concerned at the increase in the price of text books and other books also which are being used in the educational sector. But I am sure the hon member is aware that the cost of paper as such in any text book publication is only 30-35 per cent, if I remember aright.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about exercise books?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am talking of text books. Of course, as far as exercise books are concerned, perhaps 90 per cent would be the cost of paper. That was why we were very much concerned in the beginning of this year. We found not only that the production of white paper had gone down but newspapers had started raiding the white paper for their own purposes. That was why we reviewed the situation early this year and on the basis of that, came

to an agreement with the paper manufacturers in the Development Council that they would go back to the pattern of production in 1968-69 when they were producing at the capacity available at the level of 1,66,000 tonnes. From that it had gone down to less than 1,00,000 tonnes, sometimes it was even at 70,000 tonnes. So the first step we took was to see that during this year at least 2,00,000 tonnes of white paper were manufactured in the various factories.

We are also concerned about the price. That was why the price was agreed to be only Rs. 2,750 per tonne whereas, as the hon. member himself mentioned, it was ruling at a very very high level. These are the two steps taken.

Then we also wanted to ensure that this would reach the educational sector properly. That is why a national level committee and State level committees were formed for the purpose of allocating this paper to the various State Governments first and from the State level for the purpose of being distributed to the various procedures. As I have already stated in the main statement, for June and July, 30,000 tonnes of white printing paper have already been allotted to the various States. As a matter of fact that saved the situation to a certain extent. Further allotments will be made every month for the purpose of meeting the situation.

In this, we gave preference first of all to the nationalised textbook publications. That second priority was for the publication of textbooks; the third priority was for the purpose of exercise books. Then we were considering other publishers. Today we are trying to take care of the educational sector, namely the colleges and the schools. On that basis allotments are being made. The pertinent

question how are you going to enforce this agreement, I do not know how the hon. Member slipped that. In the statement we have mentioned that we have already issued an order under the Essential Commodities Act to regulate the pattern of production and that will be the statutory backing for this pattern of production. Even though there is an agreement on a price of Rs. 2750/- the question is whether it would reach the consumers at that price. That is the real problem. Whenever we control the price of something, on-money or black money is there for the purpose of taking it behind the back. That will have to be looked into. That is how allotments are being made by the committee directly to the publishers and they are entitled to get it. If there is any complaint the committee will look into it and the industry will be called upon to answer those points. I do agree that the production pattern cannot indefinitely depend upon mere agreements. There should be a more rational distribution system for this purpose to serve the educational sector. I want to assure the hon. Member that we are working on that and as soon as the scheme is ready, I shall certainly take the House into confidence.

The hon. Member mentioned about capacity utilisation. The installed capacity is 9,60,000 tonnes. Production in 1969 was 7,60,000 tonnes; in 1970 it was 7,58,000 tonnes and in 1971 it was 7,80,000 tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you sure that the figures are all right?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They have paid excise on this and if anything one may tend to under-state production for avoiding excise duty. In 1972, it was 8,03,000 tonnes and in 1973, it was 7,96,000 tonnes. It is not the total production which led to this distortion but diversion of production in favour of more expensive and

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more profitable varieties. This was the real difficulty... (*Interruptions*) It is not for charity that they produce; when they diverted it for more profitable varieties naturally they seem to have kept it at a fairly high level of utilisation and capacity in spite of various constraints.

He asked: are there any new capacities in future? If this is going to be frozen at this level we will get into further difficulties when there would be more demand. During 1973-74 we expect another lakh of tonnes, a little more than that in fact. This is all in the private sector. In 1975-76 there will be one public sector, Nagaland Project, coming into production at the rate of 30,000 tonnes. There are others also which will come into production making a total of 1,12,000 tonnes. During this and the next year, there will be an addition of 2,15,000 tonnes. We have taken up a few projects in the public sector, particularly in the Assam region that would be going into production by 1977-78 and some other projects by 1978-79. In the private sector also we have licensed to the extent of another 20 lakh tonnes, if I remember aright. Therefore, future capacity to a certain extent has been taken care of. We are now producing paper machinery within the country. We have banned the import of that machinery from outside so that the manufacturing capacity in the country could be fully utilised. The hon. member mentioned about the large number of publishers who have gone out of business for lack of paper. I have also received a good deal of representations with regard to that. I want to assure the House that after looking into the immediate requirements of the educational institutions, particularly during the opening of various schools and colleges, we shall allocate the paper available to the various publishers so that

sufficient paper may be available to them. We have stopped the export of printing paper, which was being done to a certain extent.

Regarding the curtailment of use of white paper by the newspapers, it is a matter which is under consideration. But once the rational distribution comes into operation, which I hope I will put into operation quickly, then without permission newspapers will not be able to get at this because the entire white printing paper will be distributed through this distribution system. This is how I look at the problem. I do agree it has led to a good deal of difficulties, particularly for the student community. But I think we have taken all the possible measures in order to mitigate the suffering, if not completely remove it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, it is quite clear that this situation has been created by a Government which has no perspective or plan in this matter, and by the producers who have no conscience or scruples. It is the result of this combination.

I have no manner of doubt that a bookless community exists only in name. This morning we witnessed a spectacle in which the House was treated to a kind of sermon from the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that the youth of the country had to be educated about how to fight inflation, hoarding and so on and therefore, he had undertaken to publish about 200,000 pamphlets to educate the youth of the country. While such pamphlets are being produced in such large numbers, our children are going without text books, exercise books etc. Mr. Rene Dumont has said in one of his articles;

"The space reserved for advertising in a single issue of the Sunday New York Times—90 per cent of the whole newspaper—uses up as

much paper as all the textbooks, notebooks, and manuals on all levels of education in Cameroon require in a whole year. And the school children are left to do without."

One issue of the Sunday New York Times uses so much paper for advertising as the children in a particular country, Cameroon, cannot have for their textbooks and notebooks because of lack of paper to that extent. That is what is happening in this country also because of the non-essential use of papers, a matter in which the Government itself seems to be one of the worst offenders. If the Government agreed that this is a problem which affects about 100 million of more students now on rolls, what exactly has the Government done to treat it as a matter of highest national priority? The Government has indeed given some indication of what it is doing and the hon. Minister has also claimed that he can expect to mitigate the problem to some extent, but about that no evidence seems to be in sight so far. So, we would like to know specifically whether this problem is going to be treated at the highest level and as highest national priority.

Secondly, have Government conducted any survey of the percentage of children going without books? May I know whether their percentage is increasing day by day or not? Here the Minister of Industrial Development is answering this question, and not the Minister of Education. Since our Calling Attention related to all these Ministries, we expect him to be properly equipped on this subject.

Thirdly, broadly speaking if the Government agrees that although there is shortage, it is not because of the shortage entirely that the prices are rising, then, what is the agency which the Government is setting up to regulate the prices in this particular

field? The Government seems to have no agency at the moment. The Government says that it has come to some kind of an agreement with the producers, some kind of a compact, some kind of a gentleman's agreement. This kind of reply cannot be expected to satisfy the country and the vast number of children. The country would like to know whether you have in mind any particular agency, which will seriously go about this matter, and take steps to see that the prices fixed are in fact implemented or enforced.

What has the Government done, so far as the non-essential use of the paper is concerned in the Government departments themselves? We would like to know whether the Government has imposed any cut in the stationery. If the Government has not done this, then a clear impression that is created in our minds that it is a callous Government which does not have the needs of the children in its mind as one of highest importance. We would like to know about stationery because we know about the prodigal consumption of stationery by the government departments.

Then, we would like to know whether any legal steps have been taken to see that there is no shift in production. The Government says that it has issued a order. Now, what is the machinery to enforce that order? In fact, frankly speaking, I have not seen that order myself. Is that an adequate order?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: It has been placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then, I have been lax. Is it adequate for the purpose? We would like to know whether the Ministry of Industrial Development has got any agency to ensure that there is no shift in production. Why in the past was

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such a shift in production taking place all the time? When the Government knew that it was going to adversely affect the interests of the boys, why did it not prevent the shift in production? I know that the hon. Minister is going to slur over this question and that he will never squarely face it.

Then, what are the legal difficulties in preventing the newspapers from using white paper? If there are any legal difficulties could, they not be overcome? The newspapers seem to be appropriating to themselves a large proportion of the white paper. If they have any legal difficulties, how are they going to overcome them?

How many times have they permitted a rise in prices of the various kinds of papers? Are the producers at liberty to raise the prices as many times as they like?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The value of free enterprise.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you think that the Government is committed to socialism. Now you have changed your mind.

Then, I want to know whether any inquiry has been instituted by the Monopolies Commission in this matter, as to how the producers have been exploiting the shortage and so on, and, if so, whether the Government can tell us about the findings of the Monopolies Commission in this matter.

Finally, we would like to know what is the Statewise distribution of 30 000 tonnes: whether the hon. Minister can give us an idea about the Statewise distribution and whether it is strictly on the basis of the needs of the students in particular.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think either you, Sir, or the House

expects me to answer the general charge....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which general charge? Lack of planning is obvious.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: ... made by the hon. Member who has chronically got accustomed to doing it. Therefore, I do not propose to answer it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have no answer. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Why should the hon. Member go on fumbling all along? Let him listen. After that, if he has anything to say, he can say. (Interruptions) I sympathise with the hon. Member, the state in which he has got into, frustration, frustration, nothing else but frustration.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have no answer.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is the answer. It is your frustration that makes you see all these things like this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are the servant of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, not a Minister. I never considered you a Minister. You have mortgaged your conscience. You are a bond slave of Mrs. Gandhi. You will be a slave of any person. You can't collect even 20 persons in Tamil Nadu (Interruptions) Have you got any status?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Much better than yours. (Interruptions) Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know how we are going to monitor this pattern of production. Each mill has got to report to the D.G.T.D. with regard to the production and it is checked. Not only that. As I have already said, this white printing paper has got to be produced according to the order already issued under the Essential Commodities Act. The white printing



paper will have to be at the disposal of the National Committee and the State Committees. Therefore, to the extent the white printing paper is available, it is being allotted to various States. The Government also is a user. They have also got to purchase it. To that extent, it is possible to monitor it. I do not think they can escape from it. Apart from that, there are State agencies also. For that purpose also, they will have to give their reports. Therefore, I think it would be possible to monitor and ensure that this pattern of production is maintained.

The hon. Member naturally raised the question whether we have placed on ourselves any restrictions with regard to the use of paper or overuse of paper. Certainly we have taken various measures, and every Ministry has been called upon to see that wastage of paper is avoided. The money allotted for the purpose of stationery has been frozen....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the target.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are targets. I cannot give them offhand.

Therefore, they cannot go on using the paper as they used to do before. Government is quite conscious of it and we have taken various steps for this purpose.

With regard to legal difficulties, when I said legal difficulties, it does not mean that they are insurmountable. There are legal difficulties, but certainly we would take steps to see that we got over them. Once the distribution system comes into existence, I assure the House that it should be possible to see that this is not diverted. It is not a dog-in-the-manger's policy that we want to adopt. If the production is over and above the requirement in the essential sector, certainly it could be diverted for other

uses. Therefore, it is a question of priority. The first priority will be given for the use of paper in the educational sector.

Then the hon. Member wanted to know who allowed this increase in prices. Unfortunately there is no control on the prices of paper. It was removed in 1968 or 1969 and then it has been going on in this way. This situation arose particularly because, after the shortage in newsprint, newspapers came into the field for mopping away large quantities of white paper. That is why the situation became a little more difficult. But immediately we stepped in and we have taken various steps which I have already mentioned.

Another question was whether this has been referred to the Monopolies Commission. No. This has not been referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Then the hon. Member wanted to know the allocations Statewise...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What are the legal difficulties in preventing the newspapers from encroaching upon white paper?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The only way is prohibition of use of white paper by the newspapers. That was what we considered but we were advised by the legal department that we could not pass such an order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Are you trying to overcome them?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes.

The hon. Member wanted to know the allocation Statewise. I have got the figures. I do not think I should read them out. I can pass this on to the hon. Member. He can have a look at them. On the whole, 30,629 tonnes have been distributed in June and July. For August further allocations will be made.



**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतुरा) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ने भाषण शुरू करते हुए कहा कि खाद्य और कपड़े के बाद विद्या या कागज का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है । मैं तो इस बात को मानता हूँ कि सबसे पहले बौद्धिक विकास की आवश्यकता है उसके बाद हमारी खाद्य या कपड़े की समस्या आती है । यह सही है कि हम अभावों के बीच जी रहे हैं, वृद्धि और मिलावट के बीच जी रहे हैं । अभाव आवश्यक वस्तुओं का है, गिरावट मानव मूल्यों और नैतिकता में है और वृद्धि हो रही है आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में । कागज भी इसमें अछूता नहीं रहा है । जिस समस्या पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं उस समस्या का प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध उन गरीब छात्रों से भी है जो हर जगह स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, विद्यालयों में पढ़ते हैं और जिनकी जिन्दगी इस आशा पर खड़ी रहती है, जिनके परिवार के लोग बराबर यह सोचते रहते हैं कि हमारा लड़का पढ़-लिख कर बड़ा होगा तो देश में कुछ नाम करेगा । (व्यवधान)

हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि कागज की बड़ी बर्बादी होती है । हमारे श्याम बाबू, जो सवेरे से ही कुछ नाराज हैं उन्होंने भी इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है और कहा कि कागज की बर्बादी बचाई जाये । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि लोक सभा या संसद से ही इसकी शुरुआत होनी चाहिए । सवेरे जो हमको डाक मिलती है उसमें आधे कागज ऐसे जरूर आते हैं जिनकी बहुत आवश्यकता नहीं होती । शुद्ध पत्र, अशुद्ध पत्र, यह पत्र, वह पत्र, मैं नहीं समझता उनमें से एक भी कोई पढ़ता होगा । इसलिये सबसे पहले कागज की बचत की शुरुआत संसद और लोक सभा से होनी चाहिए । आधा कागज बचाकर यहां से हमें एक उदाहरण पेश कर सकते हैं ।

यह सही है कि कागज की कमी से कठिनाई शुरू हो गई है । इस सम्बन्ध में पहले दो वक्ताओं ने ध्यान दिलाया, मैं अधिक समय न लेकर चन्द शब्दों में औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा । उन्होंने स्वयं स्टेटमेंट में स्वीकार किया है कि कागज के उत्पादन में गिरावट हो रही है । 1972 में जहां 122,036 टन कागज का उत्पादन हुआ था, 1973 में 97,501 टन ही रह गया । यह गिरावट क्यों हो रही है, इस ओर सरकार ने शायद ध्यान नहीं दिया । सरकार ने तब ध्यान दिया जब गिरावट हो गई । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कागज के कई मिल जैसे हमारे प्रान्त बिहार में अशोक पेपर मिल और समस्तीपुर पेपर मिल बन्द पड़े हैं, वहां पर सब कुछ है मशीन है, और चीजें हैं उन मिक मिल्स को सरकार ले ले जैसे कपड़े की कमी देश में नहीं है लेकिन कपड़े की मिक मिल्स को सरकार ने लिया है । उसी प्रकार जो कागज की मिक मिल्स हैं उनको लेकर सरकार चालू करे । जो कागज के मिल वाले हैं, जैसा कि कामरेड इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ने ध्यान दिलाया कि बिड़ला, सोमानी या साहूजैन—कोई भी हो वे जितनी बड़ी धांधली कागज के मामले में करते हैं और किसी चीज में नहीं कर रहे हैं । मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, छपरा मेरा क्षेत्र है, वहां का सारा बांस साहूजैन के डालमिया नगर कारखाने में चला जाता है । उन्होंने कागज के दाम तो 4-6 गुने बढ़ा दिए हैं लेकिन जो लोग बांस काटते हैं उनको 5 पैसे रोज भी वृद्धि करने में उनको दिक्कत होती है । एक ओर तो वे कितना शोषण करते हैं और दूसरी ओर कितना लाभ कमाते हैं, यह बात हमारे सामने आती है । इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि कागज के लिए जहां पर मंटीरियल है, जहां पर बांस है वहां पर उसके उत्पादन का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि उसका अधिक उत्पादन हो सके ।

आपके स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार एक राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध समिति बनाई गई है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा केन्द्र ने जो सम्बन्ध समिति बनाई है उसके कौन कौन सदस्य हैं। आपने राज्यवार आबंटन की बात कही है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा वो तीन महीने पहले जबसे यह समिति बनी है, तबसे अब तक हर प्रान्त को आपने कितना कितना कागज आवंटित किया है। साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा इन समय देश में कितने प्रकार के कागजों का निर्माण हो रहा है। जैसे कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि हजारों तरह के कपड़े बन रहे हैं वैसे ही कितनी तरह के कागज यहां बन रहे हैं? इस के साथ ही किस पेपर मिल की कितनी क्षमता है। इसके साथ ही मैं अनुरोध करूंगा क्या सरकार छात्रों के लिए तथा विद्यालयों के लिए कागज का कोटा फिक्स करेगी कि उनको इतना कागज दिया जाये ?

इसके साथ ही वाईट पेपर न बनाकर जो मिलें कार्ड बोर्ड या हाई बोर्ड बनाती हैं जिसकी उतनी आवश्यकता नहीं होती परन्तु उनको लाभ बहुत होता है, क्या उन मिलों को सख्ती से निर्देश दिया जायेगा कि जहां स्कूलों में बढ़ते वाले विद्यार्थियों को अभ्यास पुस्तिकायें नहीं मिल रही हैं वहां मिटाई या जूते के डिब्बे बनाने की क्या जरूरत है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 6 महीने के अन्दर दिल्ली में कागज की ब्लैंक मार्केटिंग के सिलसिले में कितने छापे पड़े और कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इस समस्या को बड़ी गम्भीरता से लें और जहां प्रकाशनों का काम बन्द है उसको चालू करायें। हमारे प्रान्त में तो जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के कारण इस समय स्कूल कालेज ऐसी अवस्था में हैं। और पुस्तकों के लिये

जयप्रकाश जी ने कुछ रिलीफ दे दी है उन लोगों को। और अगर इन्हीं लोगों की कृपा रही तो बिहार में कोई नहीं दिक्कत लगेगी। लेकिन मैं आप के सामने केवल बिहार का नहीं, बल्कि समूचे देश का सबाल रखा है, अतः मंत्री जी उस का उत्तर दें।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am glad the hon Member has made the last point that Bihar perhaps this year may not require any paper at all if people follow the request or the appeal made by Jayaprakash ji which is also backed by the party to which my hon friend Mishra ji belongs. So far as students are concerned perhaps he is quite unconcerned with it because they might not require any books or note-books. With regard to the matter which he mentioned about sick paper mills, these are small mills, junks, and instead of using our resources in that direction, I think it would be better to utilise for expediting and implementing various projects which are taken up in public sector. And we are expecting them. He asked: what is the quantity allotted by this committee at national/State levels? Well, already this figure is of the order of 30,000 tonnes for the last two months and we are going to make allocation for August also. Then he wanted to know the capacity for each mill; I am sorry I do not have it at the moment because this is not relevant in the context of the subject we are discussing. About the various varieties of paper there are duplicating papers, litho and offset papers, machine-glazed posters white printing paper etc. We have large number of packaging varieties from cardboard onwards and various other lace papers and they manufacture these also. But from the printing point of view these are the main varieties.

He asked whether any raids were conducted. I am sorry, if the Member is interested he should put the question to a completely different Ministry. Altogether these are the main points

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

which he raised to which I have replied.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** Sir, the question which is puzzling so many persons in the country including the student population is not a result of overnight shortage. As he said, the decline in the white paper production as a ratio of total paper production has started over a period of about five year past. If some steps or measures were taken in right time we would not have been required to face this situation today. Nevertheless I congratulate the Government and the Ministry for the steps taken although a little late. It is better late than never!

I do hope that these measures will be implemented in the spirit in which those measures have been introduced that is to say, such as bringing them under the Essential Commodities Act and also issuing further orders under the Essential Commodities Act. I request the Government to consider fixing prices all along the line under Essential Commodities Act itself, ex-factory prices, prices of wholesale traders and prices also at the retail end.

Then only there will be some realistic price structure and control, particularly, of the exercise books. Sir, you know fully well that even to-day that is the experience of every hon. Member here too—if we see the children, the primary-school going children you will find that they require more than a dozen exercise books.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** The weight of the books is more than the child!

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Now, it is becoming a fashion. You may consider that in the context of our educational system. You have the coordination committee which should consider

this sheer waste, and the teachers of schools—I do not know whether they are hand in glove with some exercise books dealers. They require the primary school boys and girls to have a bound book of hundred pages for a small subject. There may be one exercise book for a subject. I have seen a book with four lines. That is the reason why the exercise books are in great demand in educational institutions.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and not that of the Industrial Development.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I have referred to this because he has referred to that coordination committee. That was why I thought that I should also make a mention to it. The facts are facts. So, let us take things as they are. I would like to submit one thing for your consideration. What is troubling to-day is not only shortage of books but there is an artificial shortage of the books also. As he said, because of the diversion and because of the price rise, there may be a shortage. Apart from ex-factory cost, there is price rise on the exercise book. If, for example, it is Rs. 25 per ream of a certain variety—seven grammé variety etc.—then there is an increase in the cost of the exercise books. That is due to the middleman charging a higher rate, that is, by 100 per cent more. It becomes Rs. 50/- a ream. That is why I say that if we can arrange to have some other system that will be better. You have now got this Committee. But, do not leave this to the committee. One of the pitfalls in administration is that once we form a committee they think that their job is over. There are State Committees, Central Committees, etc. You will have to lay down certain guideline for them. So, I suggest for taking immediate action. You can feel the impact at least on the exercise books immediately. You ask the manufacturers to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you lecturing to the Minister or asking a question?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am asking him a question. I do not know whether he will accept my suggestion. But, that will solve the problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then you ask a question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If I do not explain how will you know whether he will accept it or not. Three crores worth of exercise books are in stock with this particular manufacturer—one of the sixteen big manufacturers—Thapar of Ballarpur Paper Mills in our region—Chanda. You know that they can get an indent from the universities and from schools. You have now got the Directors of Public Instruction or whatever be their names in various States. You get the indents from them directly and supply these exercise books to them without having to go through these State Committees etc. They are likely to misuse their quotas. They go to the black market. You know that it is through these very traders that quota is being given ultimately. So, for heaven's sake do not do that. You will please consider my suggestion of asking the Paper Mills which produce 80 per cent of white paper in the country to supply directly to the student community. Why don't you ask these sixteen big concerns to supply whatever white paper for exercise books they are producing direct to the Universities. If

this is done, then the cost of exercise books will go down by fifty per cent.

My second question is you had a crash programme introduced in 1971. What has happened to that? The programme was that there will be a ratio of production to be maintained and also price structure. That programme could not come through right till now. Will you still have that crash programme and see that it is implemented or is it to be given up?

My third question is will you bring about certain restriction at least on public sector undertakings that they should not give whole-page advertisements. The same material could be put in smaller space. Will you consider this? After all the idea is to bring about saving in the use of white-paper even by the newspaper industry.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With regards to the fixing up the prices all through, as I have already stated, we have fixed the price for the printing paper at Rs. 2750/-. With regard to the cost of various other commodities I have already said it is under investigation by the Bureau of Industrial Costing and Prices. After that we shall consider whether we should have control throughout. But the only difficulty is it is easy to have paper control but once you have this control and there is demand more than supply on-money business comes in. How to avoid is the main difficulty.

As per as this is concerned, this has been controlled at Rs. 2750 per tonne. As far as that is concerned, there is

no argument about it; it will be administered also.

16 hrs.

Then, the hon. Member naturally was concerned about the exercise-books which children are asked to purchase. It is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. As a matter of fact, I am told, and as a matter of fact, I learnt that way, till the fourth or fifth class, we had only slates to write upon, and that also improves the handwriting if you use slates in the early stages, but that is a matter which will have to be considered at a different level altogether.

Then, the hon. Member mentioned about the price rise and the role of the middlemen. That is why wherever we find that the dealer is not behaving properly, we are entitled to allot the paper directly to the consumer with the middleman and without the dealer etc. So that is being taken care of.

Then, the hon. Member mentioned about the crash programme. The crash programme as far the purpose of . . .

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I had made a specific suggestion about supplying it to the universities and to the Director of Public Instruction for the schools. Would he kindly say whether that will be accepted?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** The university should have an organisation to receive it and distribute it. certainly, if there are co-operative institutions or any other institution there for the purpose of receiving and distributing this supply, we shall be only too glad to do it. But I do not think every institution has this facility. This is the real difficulty.

As far as the crash programme is concerned, this is for the purpose of increasing the capacity by marginal addition of machinery. This was taken up in 1971 and on that basis we had an additional capacity of 50,000 tonnes installed in the various plants, and that has contributed to the increase in production.

Regarding advertisements, as far as the public sector projects are concerned, we are issuing directives that they should not go in for the whole-page advertisements. You, Sir, were pleased to mention about the photographs etc. As a matter of fact, the annual statement made by the chairman or the managing director at the shareholders' meeting used to be published, and when I made enquiries about it, I was told that they had to pay a higher rate for this when they published it; not only did they occupy space but they had to pay a higher rate for it.

Now, in regard to all the public sector projects we have stopped the publication of these statements. We shall also try to find out whether any other publications also could be stopped, and if it is possible, certainly we shall take steps for this purpose.

Therefore, along with production and greater production, I think we should observe economies in the use of paper and also avoid wastage as much as possible. They should become a part of the movement in the community as a whole in which I am sure hon. Members can contribute a great deal.

Report  
B. O. H.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

## EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

16.04 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 12th August, 1974, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (3) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (4) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

2. With your permission, Sir, may I also inform the House that the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment)

Bill, 1974, will be taken up for consideration and passing on Monday, the 26th August, 1974.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): What has happened to the Finance (No. 2) Bill?

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajan): May I make a submission? I have already sent my name . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got all the names here, and I shall call them one by one.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: I have already written to the Speaker . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him please sit down. His name came last. I do not understand why he is getting up.

I would only say this. There are as many as 19 members. I have added the name of Prof. S. L. Saksena also to this. I would only request members to keep the time in mind while making observations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Was there an item of discussion on the Banking Commission's report in this?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: That has already come in the Bulletin—14th. That was why I did not announce it here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालियार):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जेनेरल के विभिन्न दफ्तरों में कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जो दमनक चलाया जा रहा है, उस के बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

10 मई को कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जेनेरल के कर्मचारियों ने रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के समर्थन में, और रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार के दमनक के खिलाफ, एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

यह हड़ताल शान्तिपूर्ण थी, लेकिन हड़ताली कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध घोर दमनचक्र चलाया जा रहा है। सारे देश में विभिन्न ए० जी० आफिसिज में काम करने वाले 20,000 कर्मचारियों की सेवा में भंग—ब्रेक इन सर्विस—कर दिया गया है और 20,000 कर्मचारियों के वेतन में कटौती की जा रही है।

वह हड़ताल एक दिन की थी, लेकिन वेतन में तीन दिन से लेकर पांच दिन तक की कटौती हो रही है। 10 मई को शुक्रवार था, 11 मई को सैकंड साटरडे की वहज से छुट्टी थी और 12 मई को रविवार था। लेकिन जो कर्मचारी सोमवार को कार्यालय में गये, उन्हें छुट्टी के दिनों के वेतन से हाथ धोना पड़ा है।

जिन कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाला गया है, उन की संख्या 546 है और जो कर्मचारी मुअ्तिल किये गये हैं, उन की संख्या 176 है। ये कर्मचारी सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want a discussion on this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ अधिक समय ले रहा हूँ। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष महोदय से मिला था। वह मुझे नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत इस मामले को उठाने की इजाजत दे रहे थे। उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री को सदन में रहने के लिए सूचित कर दिया है। चूंकि मुझे इस क्रम में बोलने का मौका मिला है, इस लिए आप मुझे दो तीन मिनट अधिक दे दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is that we are concerned with next week's business now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिलांग में 8 कर्मचारी मुअ्तिल किये गये हैं। और

8 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाला गया है। कलकत्ता में 19 कर्मचारी मुअ्तिल किये गये हैं और 2 कर्मचारी नौकरी से निकाल दिये गये हैं। पटना में 17 कर्मचारी मुअ्तिल किये गये हैं और 4 कर्मचारी नौकरी से निकाल दिये गये हैं। नई दिल्ली में 15 कर्मचारी मुअ्तिल किए गए हैं। इसी तरह शिमला, बम्बई, राजकोट और त्रिवेन्द्रम में भी कर्मचारियों को मुअ्तिल किया गया है तथा नौकरी से निकाला गया है। ग्वालियर में यह संख्या सब से ज्यादा है। वहां 56 कर्मचारियों को मुअ्तिल किया गया है और 24 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है।

सब से दुख की बात यह है कि इन कर्मचारियों का जो आल इंडिया फ़ेडरेशन है, उस को शो-काज नोटिस दिया गया है कि उस का रेकगनीशन क्यों न विद्वड़ा कर लिया जाय। रेकगनीशन तो आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन्ड फ़ेडरेशन का भी विद्वड़ा नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जेनेरल किसी नियम से बंधे नहीं हैं। वह कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ़ बदले की कार्यवाही करने पर तुले हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें और सदन को इस मामले पर बहस करने का मौका दिया जाये।

मैं एक और मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The fact is that we are discussing about next week's business. The whole idea of this is that members may not be satisfied with the proposals of the Minister and they would like some other items also to be included. That is the main meaning of this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In this case a statement was demanded.



**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We are talking about the business for next week. Do not take this opportunity to raise all matters.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I was asked by the hon. Speaker to take the opportunity now. I could have spoken on Monday.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I knew he had allowed you under 377 to raise this. That is why I have allowed you now. This is about next week's business.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और मामला ऐसा हुआ है, जिस पर हम लोग सरकार की ओर से वक्तव्य चाहते हैं, और वह मामला है अहमदाबाद में पुलिस द्वारा एक पत्रकार के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाना। एक पत्रकार पर झूठा आरोप लगा कर उस के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और जब उस कार्यवाही के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन करने के लिए पत्रकार राजभवन गये, और राज्यपाल के सलाहकार, श्री सरिन, से मिलने के लिए गये, तो पुलिस ने उन की पिटाई की। हम ने इस विषय पर कालिग एटन्शन नोटिस दिया था। हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस मामले पर वक्तव्य दें। गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन है। अगर पत्रकारों के साथ यह व्यवहार होगा तो राम आदमी की क्या स्थिति होगी इस की सहेज ही कल्पना की जा सकती है।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai):** I find that other things are being taken up. Should not matters directly related to the business for the next week be taken up? After the hon. Minister made a statement regarding Government business for the next week, Members who wanted to make submissions in respect of that should be called next before 377 is taken up.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is not 377. I see from the Order Paper that Mr. Vajpayee was permitted by the Speaker to raise a matter under 377 but because 377 was not taken up, he says that the Speaker conveyed to him that he might take this opportunity.

**PROF. S. L. SAKSENA:** I gave notice of an adjournment motion on terrible floods in Gorakhpur Division which was disallowed. Now I want that the grave situation caused by floods in Gorakhpur Division be included in the next week's business for a full discussion. There the flood level in river Rapti has risen to 252.55 ft. i.e. one foot and five inches higher than the highest level of 251.15 ft. reached 50 years back, that is in 1925. About 3,000 villages have been marooned and flooded and two million people are very severely affected in Gorakhpur Division. Some of them are starving. The loss is estimated at Rs. 15 crores. I have come yesterday from a tour of those areas. No relief had yet been given. Many of them will die if relief is not rushed to them immediately. These floods could have been avoided if the Jalkundi reservoir scheme which was planned ten years ago for containing river Rapti had been implemented. Besides repairs to the existing bunds had also not been completed. A recent survey has estimated that the cost of repairs to existing bunds would be Rs. 2 crores. The result is that eight bunds had broken and the districts of Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria are flooded and Gorakhpur city is in imminent danger of being engulfed by floods. The State Government cannot find this two crores of rupees for the thorough repairs of these bunds, nor can it undertake the Jalkundi reservoir scheme. The Central Government must help the U.P. Government with sufficient funds for the purpose and must undertake the completion of Jalkundi reservoir scheme immediately.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** The agenda says: "Shri K. Raju Ramiah to make a statement



[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

regarding Government business for the week commencing the 12th August, 1974." You will agree with me that there is a big departure from the usual practice. We held a Business Advisory meeting yesterday very unsuccessfully because the Government had taken an attitude like that. They wanted to reverse the earlier decision that every week there would be two discussions either under rule 184 or rule 193 or both. Efforts are there on the Government side to scuttle the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are the items you want to be included?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given two motions. One is on Maruti Ltd. (Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): This has been discussed a thousand times. This is not a market place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My motion has been found in order by the hon. Speaker. In December 1972 there was a discussion and after that a lot of things have happened. So, I want that to be included.

My second motion is on the basis of a ruling given by Shri Sanjiva Reddy on the basis of the removal from this House of Shri Mudgal, which was initiated by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for committing misconduct. In that motion, I have shouldered the responsibility that if I cannot substantiate what I have given in writing, I shall face a privilege motion. That is a substantive motion against Shri L. N. Mishra for his role in the Bharat Sewak Samaj affair. (Interruptions): I have given a substantive motion.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Do you know that the matter is sub judice now? (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My motion brings serious charges of cor-

ruption and misconduct against a sitting member of this House and it is incumbent on this House to discuss it. As I said, I have taken the responsibility that if I am unable to substantiate what I have given in writing, I shall face a privilege motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have to consider a situation which has unfortunately arisen, namely, there has been no agreement in the Business Advisory Committee. Earlier the decisions that used to be announced in the House were based on a consensus arrived at in the Business Advisory Committee. The BAC consisted not only of the representatives of the various political parties but also of those hon. Members who had given notices of their motions. So, the consensus was arrived at in a very representative body. Now, unfortunately, the situation that has arisen is that this statement made by the hon. Minister about the business for next week does not reflect the consensus in the BAC. So, it is a matter for you to consider how the BAC would function in future. If the BAC does not function properly in future, then on every such occasion there would be a great furore in the House, there would be a great deal of disturbance and discontent in the House. So, the very machinery which you in your wisdom have set up is not being used, and that is because of the attitude that the Government has taken in the BAC.

The second question is who will determine or fix the No-Day-Yet-Named Motions. Is it in the discretion of the Government to fix the No-Day-Yet-Named Motion or would it be fixed by consensus in the BAC? The Government seem to be taking the attitude that it is left to their discretion. If the Government take that attitude, and if the House also agrees with it—I will ask the hon. Members to consider this seriously—if the Government take the attitude that they alone will select these things then only those things which are convenient to the Government can be taken and discussion in this House

will have no meaning at all. Therefore, I must say, this is a highly objectionable attitude for the Government to take and the hon. Speaker will have to take this situation into account.

The short submission that I want to make is that this is an incomplete statement that has been made by the hon. Minister because there is no mention of the second No-Day-Yet-Named Motion. One motion has been circulated which relates to the functioning of the nationalised banks. But we had decided earlier that two No-Day-Yet-Named Motions should be taken up during the course of a week, either under 193 or 184. Therefore, this is an incomplete statement and it is not in conformity with the decision taken by the BAC that there would be two such motions during the course of a week. Now, there may be limitation on time but hon. Members have to consider whether we should not try to stick to the decisions taken earlier, which is in the interest of the smooth functioning of the House . . .

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Badagara): The only point is what is to be discussed and what is relevant.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Am I not placing before the House a relevant question? So, the second No-Day-Yet-Named Motion is yet to be fixed, and that has not been fixed only because of the attitude taken by the Government. Just as my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has set his heart on some motions which he has always been raising in the BAC, I have also given notice of two motions. One motion has already been admitted by the Chair, and that relates to the functioning of the Election Commission and how it should be enlarged. I do not find any mention of that here.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise two issues with the hope that the hon. Minister of Finance and the Minister

of Civil Aviation will make a statement. You will remember, in this House there was a Calling Attention Notice regarding the strike by the Air India Pilots. Although it was not discussed, a statement was made by the Minister. Since then the situation has deteriorated further. This morning I met some of the representatives of the Guild of the Pilots and it seems to me that the statement made by the hon. Minister was based on a wrong information supplied by the management, by the Chairman of the Personnel Director, who is a civil engineer who had nothing to do with civil aviation. Let there be a probe by the Public Accounts Committee or the Public Undertakings Committee into the working of that Corporation.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The probe should be the business for the next week?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The Minister should make a statement about that. They are declaring lock-outs again and again. They will declare more individual lock-outs. I want the Minister to make a statement and agree to a parliamentary probe on the working of this particular Corporation. (Interruptions)

Then, Sir, in the newspapers, there is a news-item—“Tax Census” in West Bengal on 16th August. It says:

“The Income-tax authorities in West Bengal are launching a house-to-house “tax census” in the State on 16th August in their bid to unearth black money.”

This is what has appeared that they will go and collect black money as if the people are just waiting to give them black money. This has been announced in the newspapers.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** So, you want a discussion on that.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I want that the Minister should make a statement on that.

[Shri S. M. Bannerjee]

Last but not the least, I want to have a discussion on the spurious glucose case.\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

We have to maintain the federal set up of the Parliament and the Assemblies. We should not discuss these things here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to a very disturbing news about NCERT. Most of the top officials have taken mass leave. This is nothing but in protest against favouritism and nepotism being indulged in there. Pressure is being brought upon the writers and professors who are writing model text-books. You know, Sir, model text-books are being used all over the country. It is an unusual thing. The complaint is that favouritism and nepotism is practised in respect of various appointments. The worst thing is that, in writing history, social sciences, etc., certain political objectives of the ruling party are being exerted upon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want this to be discussed?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not want this to be discussed. If there is any fact in that, the Minister of Education should come out with a statement.

My second point in this. There is a report from Tamil Nadu that the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued instructions to all private companies to employ only local people to the extent of 80 per cent. We have already seen Shiv Sena in Bombay. What I am afraid is: if this trend is encouraged, what will happen to the 76 per cent of our Bihari friends.

U.P. friends and Oriya friends who are working in West Bengal. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may recall that for the last three Sessions I have been giving No-Day-Yet-Named Motions to discuss the sons of the soil theory. I want that a statement should be made and a discussion should take place on this. If this trend is allowed to continue, there will be riots and clashes and the country will disintegrate into a few regional pockets.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : (शाजापुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की अनुमति से एक मामला सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जिसे हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने भी सदन के सामने रखा है कि प्रजातन्त्र में जागरूक प्रहरी होने के नाते जनता के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने वाले पत्रकारों पर आज हमला होता है। राष्ट्रपति-शासन के अन्दर गुजरात की राजधानी अहमदाबाद में पत्रकारों पर हमला किया जाना बहुत गम्भीर बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक वक्तव्य की मांग करता हूँ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I would raise two points for discussion in the next week. One is regarding the question of power shortage in West Bengal. It has been announced that the factories will henceforth run for five days only. Therefore, the workers will be losing one day's wages every week and the production also will suffer. So this is a very important thing and I require not only a statement but also a discussion on the issue of power shortage in West Bengal as well as in other States.

The second point is regarding insecurity in railways. It has come in the newspaper, Sir. (Interruptions). In Eastern Railway, specially in Sealdah and Howrah sections, nobody can travel safely after 6 o'clock. There is

no security. I shall narrate to you what has come in the newspapers. This is about a young engineer. You may have read it, Sir, but not seriously....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the business for the next week.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is also a business. It is a very serious situation. One young engineer was travelling in a train. Some gangsters entered the compartment and tried to snatch away the ornaments and other articles from the women as well as other passengers. This young man put up resistance and he tried to catch the miscreants but he was stabbed and thrown out of the train. For six days no information was given by the railway authorities as to the identity of this person and the dead body was handed over to his relatives only after six days. I have got so many material...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Please do not ring the bell. You have also to pass through that area. ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am now concerned with the business here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am also concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is nothing. You are making a speech. You can pass on this information and make your suggestions. What else do you want to be discussed?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My point is very simple.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Simple to you. To me it is so complicated.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister should make a statement and give us an opportunity to discuss the security measures in the Railways

specially in the eastern part of the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would request the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister to find some time to place on the agenda a very important item on which we expect a statement from the Railway Minister.

Fortunately, on the floor of the House the Railway Minister has declared that the recognition of the All India Railwaymen's Federation continues. If that recognition continues I want to bring to your notice a small event which is of great importance and which is in complete violation of the assurance given by the Railway Minister on the floor of the House. At Ludhiana the Divisional Superintendent of Ferozepur has issued instructions to the Station Master who, in turn, has issued a notice which says:

"A meeting is being held in the Railway premises near Northern Railway Mazdoor Union office in the afternoon on date (1-8-74). The meeting will be addressed and presided over by J. Fernandes. The Divisional Superintendent has desired that no railway staff should join the above meeting. Please ensure and warn the staff working under you not to attend the above meeting, failing which the advance increment/hard duty allowance already sanctioned or going to be sanctioned will be cancelled.

Please ensure and inform the staff accordingly."

When the Railway Minister declared that the All India Railwaymen's Federation continues to be a recognized federation, then the railway staff must be permitted to join the official rally of the federation at Ludhiana addressed by the President of the Federation and if such a wrong notice is given—I have got an attested copy of it—then it is a violation of the

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

assurance given by the Railway Minister. Therefore, I would request the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to find some time so that the Railway Minister can make a statement on the floor of the House.

Only one more point. It is reported in the Press that the despatch of rice from Nepal to Kerala is being obstructed because of inadequate railway transport arrangements particularly through Bihar which is a very serious affair and a statement which has appeared in Kathmandu papers indicates that but for the difficulties created by the authorities in the transport arrangements in Bihar, large supplies of rice from Nepal to Kerala would have reached Kerala in time. Therefore, on this issue also some statement is called for.

Lastly, in the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, it was decided that there should be a discussion under Rule 193 on the Agriculture Commission's report. That discussion as also a discussion on the Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission's report which we expect will be placed on the Table of the House very soon should be there. I request the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to find sometime for these.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telicherry): For some time past this House is denied the opportunity to discuss the international affairs and recently there have been so many important developments taking place in the international world. Today we have read about President Nixon's resignation. It will have tremendous impact on world politics. During this period the big dictatorship of Portugal had fallen, Cyprus events have come to the forefront and the events in Greece. It is rather strange that the External Affairs Minister of our country has chosen to visit South Korea, a country ruled by one of the most hated dictatorships of our

times. 15 students have been sentenced to death in South Korea only for the crime that they have demanded peaceful reunification of Korea and their national poet has also been sentenced to long term imprisonment. I request that the House should have a discussion on the International situation.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): My State continues to be under the President's rule. It is exactly six months today that such a rule was promulgated. And, a large number of things are happening in the recent past and very many number of them concern the Central Government. But there is no opportunity or us to raise these questions and the issues here. And, the people of my State are feeling more and more agitated and suffocated in many respects; for to whom else can they represent their grievances and before whom can they voice their feelings? This is my respectful submission. In other States they have Legislative Assemblies and they are meeting for 4 weeks, 6 weeks, for monsoon session, etc. Assembly Members can take up the issues there. In regard to my State what happens is, we don't get such opportunities to raise the matters here, as they are not admitted, discussion under Rule 377 is not admitted, we don't get ballot for priority, etc. Where are we to go, Sir? The Passport Office in Ahmedabad is in a mess; students and others could not get passport to go abroad for months together. Provident Fund Commissioner's office is in complete disarray. Nothing is happening with regard to Provident Fund Commissioner's office. Day before yesterday we heard what my colleagues said that the report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes should be discussed. We have known about the various types of atrocities committed on Harijans in Ranmalpur and Mithagoda in the Surendranagar district, and of similar incidents in the district of Ahmedabad and in many other places in Gujarat. Harijans are being badly treated

and we have no opportunity to reflect in this House the anger of the people. Therefore, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may kindly bear in mind that whenever any State is under President's rule, it is the bounden duty of the Government to see to it that one hour or at least half-an-hour or some time is allotted for discussion of certain matters pertaining to that State. There is no opportunity for discussing any problems of that State. Then again, there are grave complaints against the functioning of telephone in Ahmedabad. There are complaints of a very serious nature, I do not want to refer to all of them because it is not in good taste to speak about some of the most unfortunate types of incidents here on the floor of the House. Things happen in the capital city of Ahmedabad, misbehaviour in respect of telephone employees, etc. and how can you tolerate all these things? Where is the time to discuss them? I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that there should be some mechanism, there could be a Committee to look into the matter. Whenever States are under President's rule, enough time should be allotted for discussing such State's problems. My friend Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi has said about the incidents in which 25 journalists were involved. Let me give the information on this subject. This is not a matter of one individual. It is alleged that one correspondent of the *Times of India* was wrongly implicated by the Police because of certain articles that he wrote. This is an assault on the freedom of the Press. Twenty-five newsmen were beaten up by the Police outside the House of Mr. H. C. Sarin, Advisor to the Gujarat Governor at Ahmedabad yesterday. What all they wanted was only to see the Adviser Mr. Sarin and to protest against one of their colleagues having been wrongly arrested. This man who was wrongly arrested wanted to lodge a complaint but the Police refused to lodge his complaint. He was arrested, wrongly and he was not promptly released, but instead, a whole lot of

journalists were beaten up. On Mr. Ravindra Bhatt, Correspondent of *Janmabhoomi* is bed-ridden with injuries. So, these are all matters which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should allow us to raise here. I want the Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement on this whole incident.

It is my respectful submission that we should have such discussion at least once a fortnight for an hour or so, so that we call discuss all these matters. My point and anxiety are that our people may not feel that they were suffocated and may not express their feelings of anger in any unconstitutional or violent way.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं जो मुद्दा आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ उस पर न केवल पार्लियामेंटरी सफेयरस मिनिस्टर का वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ बल्कि आप का स्पष्ट निर्णय भी चाहता हूँ। आप तारीखें ठीक तरह याद रखिये 27 जुलाई, 1973 को इस सदन में मैं ने एक प्रस्तावित प्रश्न पूछा था उस का हंडिंग इस प्रकार था :

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 899

GRANT OF IMPORT ENTITLEMENT TO SHARE  
HOLDER OF MARUTI LIMITED

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) How many of the major share-  
holders.....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: (Bo-  
billi): How is it relevant? Sir, I rise  
on a point of order. My point of  
order is this. These are matters which  
can be discussed in the Business Ad-  
visory Committee. He has raised cer-  
tain substantive matters regarding  
his short notice question.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You did  
not even listen. This is an unstarred  
question which was answered about a  
year ago.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** This is a grievance with reference to his unstarred question. These are matters which can be discussed. Why should this not be included in the Business Advisory Committee? That was the point that I raised.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You have understood what he wanted to say, I was trying to find out what he was going to say. You have already jumped to the conclusion. That is the difficulty. This creates more confusion and it takes more time. Let me hear what he wants to say. Then if it is not relevant, I shall rule it out or do something.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** My question was:

"Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) How many of the major shareholders who have invested rupees ten thousand or more in Maruti Limited and their Directors, where the Shareholders are corporate bodies, have received import entitlements from the date they became shareholders till today?

(b) The particulars thereof?

(c) which of these entitlements were made interchangeable and for which items the JCCI endorsed them; and

(d) the reasons for making these entitlements inter-changeable and permitting these endorsements by the JCCI?

**Answer:**

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House."

The question was dated 27-7-73.

मैं भगले सप्ताह में इस पर वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ और आप की कृति भी चाहता हूँ । एम्बोर्देस कमेटी का यह निर्णय है कि डिन

महीने के अन्दर जानकारी मानी चाहिये । एक सप्ताह में ने इन्तजार किया । उसी तरह विगत सप्ताह में मासुती के प्रश्न के बारे में मैं ने अध्यक्ष का ध्यान खोचा था उन्होंने कल था देखा कर बताऊंगा । 1 अगस्त, 1973 को मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था जिस को एक साल हो गया उस में मैंने पूछा था कि रेवन्यू इंटेलीजेंस और एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट द्वारा मासुती शेयर होल्डर्स के बैंक की चोरी की जो जाच, जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन, की गई है उस की जानकारी दीजिये । उन का भी यही जवाब था :

"The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House".

इस में दलील बात नहीं है । इस तरह लोक सभा में प्रश्नों के उत्तर के बारे में अगर लापरवाही बरती जायगी तो क्या यह सदन चल सकता है । इसलिये आप का निर्णय भी चाहता हूँ और इस का वाक्य भी चाहता हूँ ।

दूसरा मेरा कहना है कि मेरे पास कानपुर के मिलिटरी अफसरों और मजदूरों ने कानपुर सी० ओ० डी० के बारे में भयंकर जानकारी भेजी है । मैं संक्षेप में कहूंगा और इस पर सुरक्षा संवी का वक्तव्य चाहूंगा । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 मार्च, 1974 को 50 किलोग्राम प्रीतन की बोरी हो गई है और झूठ झूठ मया है कि प्रीतन वापस मिल गई है, जब कि नहीं मिली है । केवल कागज पर ऐंटी हुई है, इस की जाच कर के इस को वक्तव्य देना चाहिये ।



इसी तरह एक बहुत ही भयकर बात है कि इस चोरी को छिपाने के लिये शहर से जो एक पागल व्यक्ति था उस को अन्दर बुलाया गया और मोझी से उड़ा दिया गया और कहा गया कि यह चोरी करने वाले गुप्त का मेम्बर था। क्या आज के युग में इस देश में पागल को रहने का अधिकार नहीं है? क्या हिटलर की तरह हम लोग ने भी तय किया है जैसे वह जिस को आदलत था जला देता था या फूक देता था। हमारे यहां भी सैसा ही होगा। अब हमारे देश में बिना कारण बताये क्या गोली से उड़ा देने का अधिकार है चोरी छिपाने के लिये? इस देश में हजारों लाखों लोगों को सरकार पागल बना रही है, उन सभी लोगों की ओर से मैं उन की आवाज आज इस सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ।

जैसी तरह ऊनी माल का एक बैगन जो आर० पी० एफ० के सामने खुलना चाहिये था, चोरी से बाहर भेजने और माल को छीनने का प्रयास किया जा रहा था। लेकिन एक अधिकारी ने उस बैगन को रोका और कहा कि चोरी नहीं होने देगे इसी तरह सी०ओ०डी० के कई मायबे हैं जिस पर मैं मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ। इन दो बातों पर मैं स्टेटमेंट चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक अपने सम्बन्ध की कर्मबानी का सवाल है एक माहुरी प्रस्ताव पर की चर्चा करने का सुझाव है और एक श्री ललित शारदायन मिश्र के खिलाफ जो अभियोग है जिनकी चर्चा का भी इस पूरे सत्र में प्रस्ताव है और शायद माननीय जनेश्वर मिश्र का भी प्रस्ताव है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : इस पर हमें को घुतराज है।

श्री कचु मिश्र : आप नियम 190 देखिये इस में सरकार को कोई भी वीटो का अधिकार नहीं है।

"The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

अगर इस सदन के विरोध पक्ष के बहुत बड़े हिस्से को इन दो प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा करने की इच्छा है तो क्या इस का आदर गम्भार कार्य मंत्री को नहीं करना चाहिये? आज ही अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा है कि प्रेमीडेंट निक्मन इस्तीफा देने जा रहे हैं। तो हमारी सरकार में जों छिने हूँ, निक्मन हूँ माननीय एल० एन० मिश्र और माननीय देवकान बरुआ, इन सभी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ मंडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी निक्मन की तरह इस्तीफा दे देंगी तो देश का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अगले सप्ताह आप शिक्षा मंत्री से इस बात पर वक्तव्य दिलाए कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी छात्र संघ के जो वर्तमान अध्यक्ष हैं उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है कि कुछ बाहरी शक्तियां यहां के छात्र संघ के चुनाव में दखल दे रही हैं। उन्होंने भारत की प्रधान मंत्री पर भी आरोप लगाया है कि आज जो कांग्रेस की रैली है वह उस में भाषण कर रही हैं और भाषण के जरिये वह दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के चुनाव पर असर डाल रही हैं। रेडियो जिस तरह के प्रचार कर रहा है और दूसरी खबरे जिस तरह से अखबारों में छप रही हैं उसको देखते हुए मुझे शक है कि मरकादी मशीनरी का उपयोग भी इन छोटे से चुनाव में होने जा रहा है। इस पर आप शिक्षा मंत्री का वक्तव्य सोमवार को दिलवाएं।



नियम 184 के तहत मैंने नोटिस दिया है। वह यह है कि संसदीय समिति जिस में सभी पार्टियों के लोग हों बनाई जाए तो श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के खिलाफ जितने भी आरोप हैं और जो राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री को आपन और चिट्ठियों दी गई हैं उनकी इम्पारियरी करें। मुझे मिश्र जी का नाम लेते हुए निजी तौर पर भी शर्म आती है क्योंकि वह भी मिश्र हैं और मैं भी मिश्र हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब तक वह आरोपों से मुक्त न हो जाए, मुझे मिश्र न कहा जाए। इस से मुझे शर्मिंदगी लगती है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is a war of the Mishras just like the War of Roses:

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** जैसे लिये जी ने कहा है जब इतने जबरदस्त आरोप उन पर हैं तो क्या इन आरोपों से उन्हें मुक्त नहीं होना चाहियें? जब उनके खिलाफ बात कही जाती है तो बोले से पालतू लोग हैं जो बीच बीच में हल्ला करते हैं और इंटरेप्ट करते हैं। इस समय दुनिया के पमाने पर छप्पाचार के खिलाफ जिस तरह से आवाज उठी हुई है और निक्सन को सजा दिये हैं, छप्पाचारियों का मुँह काला हो रहा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे हमारे माननीय सदस्य बनके चेहरे को सफेद न करें या लाल न करें। इस समय प्रधान मंत्री जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं और श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र बैठे हुए हैं, इनकी भी यही दुर्गति होगी जो निक्सन की हुई है इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय समिति बनाई जाए और मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है वह अगले सप्ताह इस सदन में आए और उस पर हर दिन विचार करे और आप उसको लाने की कृपा करें।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** (मुरैना) : वो तीन बार से सदन के सौड्यूल्ड कास्ट और सौड्यूल्ड ट्राइक्ज कमिस्नर की जो रिपोर्ट है और जो समिति बनाई हुई है उसकी रिपोर्ट है उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा नहीं हुई है

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप अगले सप्ताह चर्चा करवाएँ यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara):** That is more important than Maruti. We support him on this issue.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra):** We support him on this.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** माना प्रकार के छप्पाचार हरिजनों पर हो रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि संसद कार्य मन्त्री इस पर अगले सप्ताह चर्चा करने का हमें मौका दें।

**देरा के अनेक भागों में बाढ़ आई हुई है और उसके कारण भारी क्षति हुई है। उस पर भी बहस होनी चाहिये।**

इस सदन में जो भी बात कही जाती है उसको लेकर कह दिया जाता है कि सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों तक इसको पहुंचा देंगे लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जाता है कि उस पर चर्चा करवाएँ। मैं जोर देकर तम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर आप यह कहें कि अगले सप्ताह चर्चा आप करवाएँ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, the hon. Minister.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal):** On a point of order, Sir. I shall not take more than one minute.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga):** May I also make my submissions? I had also given my name in writing.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I shall not take more than one minute....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I do not understand this. Only those who have given the names and who have been previously allowed by the speaker are being called; I am not calling anybody else.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** Members of the Business Advisory Committee should not be allowed to speak again. We do not get an opportunity to say anything inside the House or outside the House. If the Opposition is allowed to speak, we also, must be allowed to speak. We find that they are taking most of the time.

We are also as much Members of Parliament as the members of Business Advisory Committee. What crime have we committed? We must be given an opportunity.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, order. If you had wanted to make a statement, you could have sent your name and it would have been included.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** The Speaker is not here. I am asking you. You must give some time.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You should have sent your name.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** On a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What is the point of order? That he should not reply?

17 hrs.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Not so irrelevant.

Every Friday we raise certain issues and the Minister gives a pet reply that they will be taken into consideration and the respective Ministers will be informed. I want to say this: either you drop this practice of allowing us to raise certain issues or at least devise some means to let us know what is the reaction of Government to our suggestions.

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Either it can be notified to us or some other method can be devised. Otherwise, this is a meaningless ritual.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is a suggestion for action.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** This ritual only consumes time, wastes our energy and also creates a scene without having any meaning.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is no point of order. He has made a certain submission relating to how to deal with these matters. For that you all sit together and find a way out. How do you expect me to say anything on that?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** For example, I raised the question of victimisation of employees working in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Shri Ganesh is here. He can make a statement.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Without price notice.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAWEE:** He has been informed by the Speaker.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is not under 377. You raised it under some other item.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I raised a question which has been pending since the last Lok Sabha for setting up a statute of Mahatma Gandhi at the India Gate. No answer was given.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, order. This is something else.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMALAH:** It is now a little past 5 P.M. and I do not want to say anything which will continue the excitement which has been ruling us this day or waste the

time of the House. I would like to say that I am very grateful to hon. members for the very valuable suggestions they have made.

Nor do I want to go into what happened in the Business Advisory Committee. I have very great regard for the members of the Committee. I am sure the Committee has certain members who are wise enough to solve their problems.

Yesterday, of course it was an unfinished meeting. Shri Shyamandan Mishra is here. We hope we will have everybody's co-operation for one assure the Business Advisory Committee of my extreme co-operation.

Unfortunately, Shri Jyotirmov Bosu is not here. He made one unfortunate remark. He referred to what one Government spokesman said. I do not remember the exact words; I am subject to correction. He said a government spokesman said something which meant to influence him to drop something or something else.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** What something?

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** I do not know; I do not remember the exact words. But I can tell you that the government spokesman only asked him for his priority. That is all. To construe it in the way he did is very unfair. Anyhow, he is not here. If he had been here, I would have gone a little more in detail into it.

For the rest, I shall convey the suggestions to the Ministers concerned.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** There was a decision taken earlier that there would be two no-day-yet-named motions during the course of every week. What has happened to that?

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** I would like to say that even this rule 194(2) says:

"The Speaker may allot two sittings in a week on which such matters may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour."

Now as you know we are providing five hours discussion next week. Under rule 18A the Speaker has the power to give consent and after all we have other business also. We have allotted five hours for that next week. It is a question of finding time..

श्री मधु लिमये: तेरा राइट थाक अ डेर है।

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** Hon. Members have made certain suggestions with regard to certain discussions. We also know that there are other hon. Members who are not present here but who have been pressing us for other discussions like floods, drought, atrocities on Harijans, etc. It is a question of finding time for Government work and non-official work. We shall try to do as much as we can.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Let it be clearly known that if the Government wants to do like this, if he wants to go the way he does there will be no co-operation and it will be difficult for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to function. He cannot conduct the business of the House smoothly. He is functioning in a very peculiar manner. He is trying to veto all the motions we are trying to bring.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** What is your ruling about one year's delay in replying to my question? I want your ruling on that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, please.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** In that case, I also want a ruling.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You give the ruling. Why do you get up when I am on my legs?

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** He says he wants a ruling from you. If so, I also crave your indulgence to give a ruling on my point of order.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is trying to stifle the Opposition. Two motions will have to be taken up. Now he is coming in the way.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** I am not coming in the way.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने सब को मुना दे, केवल मुझे नहीं मुना है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have gone out of my way in calling your name. You were not here and you come later on. You have to be satisfied with that. Kindly sit down.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :** आप ने मुझे मौक़म दिया, उस के लिए मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ, लेकिन मैं ने जो मुनाल उठाया है, . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You have brought this to the notice of the House. It does not require my ruling. The Government should take note of what you have said. . . (Interruptions). He is referring to certain answers given in the House in which the Government were reported to have said that a statement would be laid on the Table of the House. His allegation is. . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह एलिगेशन नहीं है, यह सही बात है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Unless and untill it has been gone into thoroughly it is an allegation. Because you have said so, it is not that I should accept it. It has come before the House and the Minister can take note of it.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इन में यह हिम्मत थोड़े ही है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहें कि वह जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रही है। क्या उन में इतनी हिम्मत है?

Resign otherwise. President Nixon has also resigned.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** May I also remind Mr. Limaye that we have a Committee on Assurances and you can draw their attention to this.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Nobody is listening to the committee.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Whatever decision has been arrived at, I would expect that that decision should be carried out. But I am not quite sure; I am saying it generally, not specifically here.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया था, मन्त्री महोदय ने उस को बैसे ही टाल दिया है।

15.11 hrs.

**PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES THROUGH GRAM SABHAS BILL\***

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for people's participation in planning and implementation of developmental and welfare programmes through Gram Sabhas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for people's participating in planning and implementation of developmental and welfare programmes through Gram Sabhas".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

**PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES THROUGH PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS BILL\***

SHRIRANA BAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for people's participation in planning and implementation of area based programmes of development and welfare through Panchayat Raj Institutions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for people's participation in planning and implementation of area based programmes of development and wel-

fare through Panchayat Raj Institutions".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

*(Amendment of article 324)*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I introduce the Bill.

**APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS' BILL\***

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Panel of candidates for appointment as Governors of States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Panel of candidates for appointment as Governors of States."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I introduce the Bill.

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**PUBLICATION AND IMPORT OF  
POLITICAL LITERATURE BY FOR-  
EIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA (REGU-  
LATION) BILL\***

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** Contai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the publication and import of political literature by foreign missions in India.

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the publication and import of political literature by foreign missions in India"

*The motion was adopted*

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** I introduce the Bill

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\***

*(Amendment of articles 24, 84, etc.)*

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बाका) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का शेरमशो-धन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

*The motion was adopted.*

**मधु लिमये :** मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

**MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE  
TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\***

*(Amendment of sections 2, 20, etc.)*

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बाका) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि एकाधिकारी तथा निर्वन्धनकारी व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 का मशोधन करने का ये विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices, Act, 1969"

*The motion was adopted*

**श्री मधु लिमये** मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

**UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE  
BILL\***

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN** (Kangra) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory payment of allowance to all unemployed persons in the country.

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory payment of allowance to all unemployed persons in the country"

*The motion was adopted*

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN** I introduce the Bill

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II section 2. dated 9-8-74.

COMPULSORY TECHNICAL TRAIN-  
ING TO STUDENTS BILL\*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill for compulsory technical training to all students who pass the middle standard examination:..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory technical training to all students who pass the middle standard examination."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

17.14½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of article 19 and 326)  
by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the Bill moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to further amend the Constitution of India. We had taken 1 hour 15 minutes and 45 minutes are left.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHI in the Chair.]

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि हमारी पार्टी और माननीय सदस्य जिन्होंने यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उनकी पार्टी के विचारों और कार्यक्रमों में कोई एकता नहीं है फिर भी इस बिल का जो वह लाभ है, मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

क्यों कि आज यह पूरे देश की मांग हो गई है विशेषकर आज नौजवानों और शिक्षित नौजवानों में जो बेकारी है, रोष है, असंतोष है, उनकी किताबों और कागज के भभाव के बारे में अभी आज ही चर्चा हुई है, महंगाई बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उनके जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएं उन्हें नहीं मिल रही हैं, यह सब मिला कर जो परस्थिति है उस से एक भयंकर असंतोष तमाम नौजवान वर्ग के अन्दर व्याप्त है। उन के अन्दर बेचैनी है और पूरे देश में एक खलबली है। उस खलबली को पैदा करने में सरकार की नीतियों ने बहुत हद तक भूमिका अदा की है और वह उस के लिए जिम्मेदार है। ऐसी स्थिति में उन को यह जो मांग है कि 18 वर्ष की आयु में उन्हें वोट देने का अधिकार मिले, यह बिल्कुल जायज और उचित मांग है विशेषकर जब 18 वर्ष की आयु के आदमी को बालिंग माना जाय और उस को वोट देने का अधिकार न दिया जाय तो इन दोनों बातों में कोई मेल नहीं खाता है। सही बात यह है कि आज तमाम छात्र संगठन जितने हैं, हमारा छात्र फेडरेशन है, यूथ फेडरेशन है, इन तमाम को मांग है कि 18 वर्ष की आयु में उन को न केवल बालिंग माना जाना चाहिए बल्कि वोट देने का अधिकार भी मिलना चाहिए। आप देखें समाजवादी देशों में क्या है? अभी दो चार दिन पहले मैं रूमनिया का संविधान पढ़ रहा था तो वहां भी यह है और दूसरे समाजवादी देशों में भी है कि 18 वर्ष की आयु के लोगों को मत देने का अधिकार होता है और 21 वर्ष की आयु में वे प्रतिनिधि के लिए खड़े हो सकते हैं, चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं। आप अपने को समाजवादी

कहते हैं तो यह आप के लिए और जरूरी है कि 18 वर्ष की आयु वालों के लिए जो माननीय सदस्य के विधेयक रखा है उस को मंजूर कीजिए और संविधान में ऐसा संशोधन कीजिए जिस में 18 वर्ष में उन्हें मत देने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो। जब नौजवानों को 18 वर्ष की आयु में तमाम बातों के लिए बालिग मान लिया है तो इस सवाल पर न मानने की कोई वजह नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आप के लिए बहुत ही जरूरी है क्योंकि यह एक राष्ट्रीय मांग बन गई है, तमाम छात्र संगठन जितने हैं उन की मांग बन गई है। इसलिए इसमें एक रूपता लाई जाए और हर आदमी जो बालिग हो गया है उस को वोट देने का अधिकार दिया जाए। इस विधेयक को मंजूर करने में आप को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर इस बात में कोई दिक्कत है कि यह विधेयक दुरोधी पक्ष से लाया गया है तो हम कैसे उसे मंजूर कर ले तो हमारा अनुरोध है और मेरा श्याल है इस सदन से तमाम लोग इससे सहमत होंगे, सिद्धांत रूप में आप इसे कबूल कर लीजिए और अपनी ओर से ऐसा एक विधेयक लाइए जिस के जरिए तमाम नौजवानों को जिस की अठारह वर्ष की आयु हो गई है वोट देने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो। इतना ही नहीं, मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ 18 वर्ष की आयु में उन्हें वोट देने का अधिकार आप दे ब्रह्म 21 वर्ष की आयु में उन को प्रतिनिधि के रूप में खड़े होने और चुनाव सड़ने का अधिकार भी देना चाहिए। इस प्रकार से एक पूरा विधेयक सम्यक रूप में सदन के सामने लाइए जिस में इन दोनों बातों का समावेश हो और सदन उसे स्वीकार करेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा, कि इस विधेयक को जिस में कोई विवाद का विषय नहीं है इस को अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनाकर या तो स्वीकार करें या अपने ओर से ऐसा बिल लावे। यदि आप ऐसा बिल लाएंगे तो मेरा श्याल है कि सर्वसम्मति में यह सदन उसे स्वीकार करेगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य व इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA  
(Tellicherry): Sir, I am very happy to extend support to the Bill introduced by Shri Pandeya. This right to vote at the age of 18 being granted to the young people has been discussed in this House several times before. Further, it is not as if the young people of only our country are demanding it. This is a demand raised by the young people all over the world.

This demand has been conceded in the recent past by several Governments of the world. The only argument in favour of this is not that some Governments have accepted it. But it is a strong argument that the Government of United States, that the Government of United Kingdom and, last month, the Government of France had accepted it. I am referring to these three countries because these are the countries which belong to the capitalist world.

This is a right given to the young people by the socialist countries from the very inception of those countries. Maybe, the Government might say that it is a different system altogether which is existing in those countries. That is why I pointed out that the highly advanced capitalist countries have given this right to vote at the age of 18 to their young people.

Another argument might be advanced that these highly advanced coun-



[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

tries could afford to experiment by giving a right of vote to young people but we may not be able to do it. I do not think that this will stand as a reasonable argument. If you look around our country, Ceylon which is a country, more or less, similar to that of ours had granted the right only two years back. Bangladesh, a country which was liberated only two years back, and the conditions in that country in so many ways are not as good as that we have our country, has also given that right to vote at the age 18 to their young people. Nothing has happened in those countries that should strike a note of alarm to the Government of India. So, my request is that since there is nothing dangerous, since there is nothing bad involved in it, there is no reason for the Government of India to deny this right to our young people.

Today, the Indian Youth Congress has brought lakhs of people to the capital of our country. I welcome them that they have come to this part of the country, to the capital of our country, to voice certain demands of the people. Maybe, the hon. Minister will also agree that many of those who came to demonstrate against fascism, reaction, black-marketing, hoarding, profiteering and all that, were all below the age of 18. If these young people can take a position in relation to the policies of our Government, while demonstrating their opinion, while voicing their protest, why can't they vote at the time they are called upon to vote?

Another thing is that not a single party in this country, including the ruling party, had opposed this demand in public. More than that, last time, in 1971, when Mrs. Indira Gandhi had caught the imagination of a large number of young people in our country by adopting certain radical policies, at that time, an impression was created in our country that the young people will be allowed to

vote at the age of 18. If I might say, this is a breach of confidence. This is another example of breaking of promise. It will not be denied by the Minister.

Last time, while replying to a Half-an-hour discussion, the Minister himself said that they have no intention to deny the young people the right to vote at the age of 18. But now I have all my doubts that they have no intention to grant this right to the young people in the coming General Elections. The elections are not very far off. At that time, when I raised the question of delimitation of constituencies, the Minister said that not to worry about it, that the delimitation of constituencies will go on and that even if the process of delimitation will go on, the right can be permitted to be granted to the young people and they can be brought into the electorate.

Let me ask a pointed question. There are almost 1½ years to go for the next General Elections. If they do not take a final decision on this matter, does it not mean that this Government is going to deny the right of the young people to vote at the age of 18 in the next General Elections? My fear is that, by gaining time, by postponing the decision, they are virtually going to deny the right of the young people to have a say in the affairs of this country. This is something which is not fully in tune with what has been happening around the world. In this country, as everywhere else in the world, the young people today are not like the young people who were living a decade or a few decades ago; they are more literate more educated. We are living, as people say, in an age of technological revolution and scientific innovations. The young minds are receptive and they are looking forward for new values; they are trying to discard the old ones. In this situation, the young people have every right to demand the right to vote at the age

of 18 which no Government having any sense of democracy should deny in today's situation. But, unfortunately, this Government are not learning lessons from experience. That is my complaint. Last time when this discussion was going on, some friends pointed out that, if they are given the right to vote at the age of 18, our universities and schools would become the hot bed of politics. But what happened in Gujarat? Was it an accident? I may have my own reservations about what happened there. That is a different matter. What is happening in Bihar? I am deadly against the policies of Shri Jayaprakash Narayanan. That is not the point. But the fact remains that today in the universities and colleges there is a crisis. The young people in our country are disgusted with the present system. They want a change. They want to change the basic policies that you are pursuing, the policies which are breeding only unemployment and price rise and are helping the black marketeers and are sheltering the hoarders and profiteers. Where will they have their say? They do not like corruption. Where will they have their say about all these things? These people who are wearing the garb of rulers of the country say that these young people can go and revolt in the street but they will not be given the right to vote. There is a fallacy in this kind of thinking. Those young people who are coming to the streets are not the people who would like to come to the streets. But there is no other opening for the ventilation of their feelings. They would like to contribute positively for the development of the country, they would like to contribute positively for the democratic process in our country to advance. These young people today are more educated, they have better understanding; they are the people who can contribute greatly to see that we live in a democracy. But this policy that is being adopted by the Government will not help. These people who are sitting in the Treasury Benches

speak very nice of the young people; they say, 'Come on; you take up the responsibility for rebuilding the country'. But what is there to rebuild when they have no say in the future? When there are merciless exploitations taking place in the country, when people are exploited to the marrow, the young people who are creating wealth in the country have no say. This is not good. This will not serve the purpose of democracy. This will not serve the purpose for which the country stands dedicated and committed. That is why, Sir, we demand that the Government should not take a position. They should not stand on prestige. They should come out and positively respond to it. This is a Bill moved by a Jana Sangh Member. I know that. But that should not stand as a taboo. This is a noble cause, a cause of the young people to have their say on the future of the country. So, the Government should positively respond to this. If they do not accept it, I can understand. The Government will have its limitations—I accept it. But they may agree that this Bill will be sent to a Select Committee or they say or give an assurance that they will bring another Bill to give this right. Or, at least let them say that they will circulate this Bill and get the opinion from the people and within the life of this Lok Sabha they will bring a Bill and amend the Constitution so that the young people who are 18, the new generation, the post-Independence generation will have a say about our future.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

With these words I fully support the Bill moved by my friend Shri Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya.

17.82 hrs.

# RE.: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call another Member, as per agenda at 5.30 we are expected to take up the Half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh on the package scheme to attract Indian scientists, technologists and engineers working abroad. I want to know the sense of the House—whether to continue with this and postpone the half-an-hour discussion. Only 45 minutes are allotted for this Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरा) :  
इस को अगली बार के लिये स्थगित कर दीजिए,  
इस समय प्राप्ते घण्टे की बहस को ले लीजिये ।

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): Let us take up the Half-an-hour discussion. This can be continued next week.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): We have no objection to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because there are quite a number of speakers who want to speak on your important Bill, I think this can be postponed to the next allotted day for private Members' Bills, and we may now take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

17.84 hrs.

# HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

## PACKAGE SCHEME TO ATTRACT INDIAN SCIENTISTS, TECHNOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS WORKING ABROAD

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): This phenomenon of "brain-drain" is a function of the "wealth-poverty" gap between the countries of the world. And so long as we continue to treat human talent as a commodity, it will seek the market; legitimately or illegitimately and the forces of supply and demand will ruthlessly siphon it wherever their equilibrium may be. Brain will continue to be sold, smuggled and blackmarketed just like gold or uranium. And so long as the underdeveloped countries continue to seek answers within the ambit of the economics of Adam Smith, the answer that they will get is that there is no answer.

We must assess the odds we are pitted against. We are pitted against the mighty wealth of the affluent countries. We cannot hope to match the emoluments of our scientists or the facilities in our laboratories with those of the developed countries. If we are seeking answers in this direction, we are seeking answers which we cannot afford. We have to seek our answers elsewhere. We will have to address ourselves to the human element to the human intellect itself, and understand its sensitivities and susceptibilities and match them to the needs and the demands of the country. Before I come to the solution of this problem I would like to lay before you the dimension of the problem of which we have had a glimpse in the UN Secretary General's report followed by a detailed study by UNCTAD. The UN Secretary General's report says:

"Relatively few advanced nations are now obtaining a valuable resource for which they pay virtually nothing."

The report further says:

"The UK, US and Canada are receiving as a gift from developing nations a large number of trained persons whose education was expensive to the developing countries and who contribute critically important medical services to the populations of the developed countries"

What is true of medical services is also true of senior scientists, technologists and other scientific personnel. It has been assessed that some 1,236 scientists and doctors from all developing countries emigrated to the U.S. in 1970. In that year alone the net income to the U.S. from this brain drain is Rs. 27.750 million, which is more than 03 per cent of its gross national product and 39 per cent of what it spends on higher education. The irony is that the biggest contributions are made by countries that are the poorest in the developing world itself. Giving a specific example, it is said that when a medical doctor leaves India to settle in the U.S., it amounts to a loss of Rs. 3 lakhs for India and a gain of Rs. 50 lakhs to the U.S. Similarly every scientist leaving India makes the country poorer by Rs 1.7 lakh while adding Rs. 18 lakhs to the wealth of America. There is also the further interesting detail that in 1970 a total of 3141 Indian doctors and scientists emigrated to the US thus contributing a staggering Rs. 6563 million to that country in a single year by way of brain drain. Thus we too give foreign aid. I wish we also could attach some strings to it.

This problem has two aspects. One is, how are we going to utilise the services of our scientists who are staying abroad and the second is how to check the unusual drain of technical and scientific personnel from the country? Though I do not want to strictly separate these two, still, for

purposes of discussion, let us keep this distinction. We have had certain answers given in Parliament with regard to this subject. The main features of the "package scheme" under discussion would be to offer a package deal to the scientists/technologists who are experienced in production technology consisting of a licence where required, facilities for import of capital goods and infrastructure facilities such as power, water and industrial site/building. They will be allowed to retain their earnings in foreign banks for a given period and use them for import of essential equipments, spare parts, etc. for starting industry. They will also be provided financial support by the nationalised banks in this regard.

Looking at the solution compared to the dimensions of the problem, I was really disheartened. Sir, our scientists may be needy but not greedy. Yet this answer addresses itself to only those who would think of manufacturing and making a profit. Luckily just after reading this answer I met Prof. Y. Nadyamma. I was happy to meet him and I could assess other schemes that had been undertaken by the C.S.I.R. like the supernumerary appointments, the scientists' pool scheme and a scheme of bringing the scientists here for a temporary period. This is really encouraging.

Apart from these, I would like to suggest a few things. We must regulate the inflow and outflow of talents to match with our national demands. For instance, if we have to send someone for welding we would rather send him to Russia where welding is a specialised subject rather than to Poland where mining is the specialisation. If we send a scientist to U.S.A. instead of sending him for exploring lunar rocks we should rather send him to learn the technique of sea-bed drilling. When we seek foreign collaboration, we should see whether Indians settled down abroad could be usefully inducted as technicians and

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

who can collaborate here with our industry. At the same time we should also think of making bilateral arrangements with the other countries so that it would be difficult for anybody going abroad to stay there for a very long time. Or, at least, there should be some compulsion to return back after a certain period of time to the country. If such bilateral arrangements could be made, genuine efforts should be made to move in that direction. About information, most of the data that we get are only incomplete. When a person leaves the country why cannot we, from the very start when he asks for a passport, ask him as to where he wants to go and for what period he wants to go abroad. You must keep in touch with him. That may not be very difficult. If you have a Scientific Attache abroad, he can keep in touch with all the information and pass on the same to us. Our basic approach is economic wicket on which the developed countries will always score against us. No word has been said about the scientific environment of our country, wherein the spirit of enquiry will not be stamped out under the heels of hierarchical authority, wherein the infinite challenges of our development will be married to the scientific mind, wherein status will accrue not from the chair but from brains. Let it be remembered that a scientist may be needy but he is not greedy. This has been proved that in our Atomic Energy Establishment and in Space Establishments where there is a team-work, I am sure a Sethna or a Rammana will not be lured away by the mighty wealth of the affluent countries. In this country we have seen that scientists given the environment will bring the richest rewards of their intellect to the service of this country. It is this environment we should seek to create.

We should increase the base of R & D cess. I will compliment the

Minister as he said the other day that a cess is going to be imposed for R. & D. We should make salaries to correspond with our national priorities. The regards in a society follow a certain power structure which need not necessarily cater to the real contributors of national wealth. We have to see that the social order is so re-structured that the real contributors to national wealth get their due regard.

There is a basic dysfunction between our educational goals and our national needs. It is no wonder that our graduates emerging from university organised in the grand model of bigger nations find better use of themselves in Paris and London rather than Gurgaon or Pampat.

In a social structure where the status and recognition is based on bank balance and not brains there the problem of brain drain is symbolised by the educated people fleeing the villages. The problem will have to be tackled at that level.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadiak):  
Mr. Chairman it is a matter of gratification that our Government has come forward with new incentive to our technologists and our scientists who are serving abroad to attract them to our country for building of our nation and to raise our status in the whole world.

My friend, Mr. Singh, has already narrated the dimension of the problem. At present the whole country is trying to tackle the problems we are facing today. Within the short time at my disposal I would like to ask some clarifications from the hon. Minister. My first clarification is: in his answer which is provided here this does not reveal any concrete proposals rather only they have mentioned that an advisory committee is being set up to look into the whole question of the schemes which are enunciated to be implemented. I would

like to know how much time will they take to finalise these schemes so that these schemes may be implemented speedily and the scientists who are serving abroad may come back and their services are utilised for the betterment of our country.

Secondly, it is mentioned in the case of scientists and technologists to attract them mainly to establish some industries for development of infrastructure in our country. I would like to know whether they have any schemes at present for those scientists who want to come back but they do not want to set-up industries but only want to serve the country for earning their livelihood. It is a general complaint that since the general environment or the general condition in our country is not favourable to them, therefore, they are going abroad, and this brain-drain is taking place.

So, I would like to know from the hon Minister what kind of incentives Government are contemplating to give to those who want to live in this country so that the emoluments and the other necessities may be provided to them and thus this brain-drain may not take place in the future.

In conclusion, I have a request to make to the hon. Minister. So much delay has taken place in evolving suitable schemes or a suitable policy to implement in this particular case. So, I would request the hon. Minister that he should come forward immediately with a suitable scheme and a suitable policy so that our nation may not lose further time and we may not be again in this sorry state of affairs.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** (मुरना) :  
 सभापति जी, आधे घंटे की चर्चा में मैं मंत्री जी से कुछ विशेष बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। इस में दो राये नहीं है कि हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिक और बुद्धि जिवी लोगों के साथ सरकार

द्वारा ठीक प्रकार का व्यवहार नहीं किया जा रहा है यही कारण है जिस की वजह से वह विदेशों में जाना चाहते हैं और वहाँ काम करना चाहते हैं। सरकार ने जो योजना बनायी है वह केवल कागज पर है, जिस में कोई मार नहीं है। यह लोगों में भ्रम धारणा है। उन के साथ पक्षपात और भेदभाव किया जाता है और योग्य व्यक्ति के ऊपर एक अयोग्य व्यक्ति को बैठा दिया जाता है जिसकी वजह से लोग काम नहीं करना चाहते, इसीलिये लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिक विदेशों की तरफ आकर्षित होते जा रहे हैं। क्या अभी सरकार ने सोचा कि इस के क्या कारण हैं ? उन को जिस प्रकार के वायु मंडल में रहना है वह माघन आप नहीं देते। योग्य व्यक्ति बिना मिफारिश के अपना स्थान प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। यही मूल कारण हैं जिन के कारण वैज्ञानिक विदेशों में जाना पसन्द करते हैं। आप इन कारणों को हटाइये और देश में ऐसा वातावरण बनाइये जिस में हमारे वैज्ञानिक जो विदेशों में अच्छी सेवा कर रहे हैं वह पुनः अपने देश में आ सकें ताकि देश को उन का लाभ मिल सके। इस के लिये आप कौन सा आकर्षण पैदा करने जा रहे हैं। यही नहीं विदेशों में जो योग्य व्यक्ति हैं वह भी भारत की ओर आकर्षित हों इस के लिये भी आप कौन से कदम उठाते जा रहे हैं ? इस बात से इतर नही किया जा सकता कि विदेशों के अन्दर भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों का बड़ा सम्मान है ? उनको हर प्रकार से खुश रखा जाता है, नाना प्रकार के साधन उनके

लिए मुहैया किये जाते हैं, रहने को मकान, तनख्वाहो आदि के मामले में उनको किसी प्रकार का अभाव महसूस नहीं होता है। यही कारण है कि वे बहा टिके रहते हैं। वे सब चीजें उनको यहाँ नहीं मिलती हैं। जो चापलूसी करने वाले होते हैं, जो हुजुरी करने वाले होते हैं, अप्रिय होते हैं उन्हीं को सम्मान मिलता है, इसके अनेको उदाहरण यहाँ मौजूद हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप घोषणा करेंगे कि दुनिया में जो हमारे वैज्ञानिक फँसे हुए हैं व अगर देश के अन्दर आते हैं, यहाँ उद्योग लगाना चाहते हैं अपने साधनों को यहाँ लाना चाहते हैं अजिगर चाहते हैं उस सब पर उन से किसी प्रकार की ड्यूटी नहीं ली जायगी, कस्टम ड्यूटी नहीं ली जाएगी यदि वे यहाँ मकान आदि अपने द्वारा अर्जित किए गए साधनों से बनाना चाहते हैं तो उस पर किसी प्रकार के टैक्स आप नहीं लगाएंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रकार की घोषणा आप करें तो काफी लोग भारत की ओर आकर्षित होंगे और आज विदेशी राष्ट्र जो उनका अच्छा उपयोग कर रहे हैं और हम इसमें वंचित रह जाते हैं, वह नहीं हो पाएगा।

मन्त्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में हमें साफ बताएँ कि कौन कौन से टोम कदम वह उठाने जा रहे हैं। जो योजना वह लागू करने वाले हैं यह भी बताएं कि उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र कब तक वह लागू करेंगे। आपके द्वारा दिए गए आकर्षणों से दुनिया से फँसे हुए आग्नीय वैज्ञानिक इतने बरसों में इतनी

संख्या में वापिस भारत आ जाएँगे, इस के बारे में भी वह हमें विश्वास दिलाएँ। अगर ऐसा उन्होंने किया तो हम समझे कि कोई विशेष और ठोस कदम आपने उठाया है। नहीं तो यही समझा जाएगा कि जैसे टालमटोल करने की आँपकी आदत हो गई है, सदन को आप विश्वास में नहीं लेते हैं, इसको अंधेरे में रखते हैं जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि देश भी अंधेरे में रहता है, वह आदत आपकी गई नहीं है और अब भी देश को अंधेरे में रखना चाहते हैं। ऐसी भावना पैदा न हो इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि आप बताएँ कि कौन कौन से टोम कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur) Unfortunately my name did not come in the ballot. But Shri Samar Guha was absent. I will just take one minute.

MR CHAIRMAN. I cannot start this practice. If I make this exception, I hope you will not repeat it. One minute.

SHRI K GOPAL Mr Chairman, thank you very much for accommodating me. I would like to ask the Minister only one question. In spite of all the incentives that were offered to our scientists, engineers and technologists, the main difficulty they are faced with is the procedural delay as far as our Udyog Bhavan is concerned. When these scientists and engineers ask for details from our embassies, they do not have the information, they just act as post offices and say they would forward their application or whatever it is. This takes a lot of time for being processed.

Another thing is that when these scientists and engineers want to start an industry here, the amount

of red-tape they have got to go through is such that they are fed up and they do not want to invest their hard-earned foreign exchange in our country for the simple reason that the applications are not processed in proper time.

So I would like the Minister to tell us whether the procedure will be simplified to see that they are not put to any hardship and do not have to face red-tape in our country.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. member, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh—not only thank but also congratulate him—for having brought up this subject for discussion. I wish there are many more discussions like this not only for half an hour but for a longer period. I should also thank the other young friend who participated. But much more than that, I was pleasantly surprised when my hon. friend opposite lent great support for all our scientists and technologists abroad. This in itself shows the big change that is taking place in our country.

The point raised by the member who initiated the discussion laid stress on the brain drain and what it costs particularly to the developing countries. In the recent past, this has been studied in depth and it has been discussed in various world forums and it has been clearly brought out that whatever might have been the aid from the developed countries, it is much more than compensated and repaid by the service which our scientists, technologists, engineers etc. have rendered to those countries. Naturally the question arises: should we not utilise the services of those scientists who are abroad, particularly when they are talented and experienced and they have got knowledge and skill to strike new paths in the field of science and technology. This is of

great concern to the Government to-day and we are trying to formulate various proposals for this purpose so that our scientists abroad might be attracted to our country.

18 hrs.

As far as medical personnel are concerned, I think they stand on a slightly different footing because I am quite positive that they have all the opportunities they require within the country and when they go abroad for higher studies I think we were a little but indiscriminate in allowing those persons to go abroad. My own son-in-law has gone abroad for studies. We should be a little more discriminating: for what purpose they are going, whether they are going to learn something which is not available here and will it be useful when they come back here. The types of diseases in America and United Kingdom are different from the tropical diseases here. Therefore except in certain narrow areas, I think we can provide better opportunities for study and specialisation. When they go abroad, they are offered opportunities of jobs with fat salaries and they get accustomed to a certain standard of life; particularly if he has a doctor wife, both of them get employment and it is difficult to get them back. Therefore, I agree that this will have to be considered on a completely different basis altogether.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many of them marry there.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know. This becomes a separate problem. I have also some views about it; it is not as if I have an empty mind about it. We are trying to evolve some formula so that people who go abroad for training would be compelled to come back after a certain period of study in other countries.

But as far as scientists are concerned, particularly in the area of scientific research and development, the



[Shri C. Subramaniam]

scope so far in our country has been limited and therefore when people went abroad for further studies in science and for doing research, certainly opportunities and facilities available in developed countries like the United States were not available here. We talk about Dr. Khurana; he got the Nobel Prize. If he had continued here perhaps he might have had a job but certainly he could not have done that type of research work which got him Nobel Prize because those facilities are just not available here, in the field in which he specialised. Therefore, we have to be a little bit discriminatory when we talk about people going abroad. Fortunately now, the atmosphere and the opportunities are changing. Let alone people who are functioning abroad with perhaps emoluments at a much higher level. But we have even in our country today hundreds and thousands of scientists and technologists and engineers functioning at various levels with comparatively low salaries. Their contribution is not less credit worthy than the contributions made by some other scientists. If only some of our scientists are willing to go to other countries, instead of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 3500 which they get here, they would be offered 30,000 or 40,000 or even 50,000 dollars. I can see off quite a few names who are still being offered but they are stoutly resisting that and say: no, our job is in the country and we have to serve this country. So, we have to pay our tributes to those who have stuck to this country and serving here. We should not forget them in our anxiety to bring others from abroad.

Unfortunately, this question came when we had just finalised a package scheme for scientists to come back for establishing certain industries utilising their experience and knowledge. We thought the reference in the question was to this package and the answer was given. It is not as if

this is the only scheme we have for attracting our scientists who are abroad to come back. We have the scientists' pool. A large number of scientists have been given place in that pool and within 2 or 3 years they get fixed in various jobs. I gave the figures in this regard a few days ago in reply to a question. Then we have got the National Register. Then there is the employment exchange bureau where they get registered. Through these, we give various facilities for these scientists to get opportunities to get employed within the country. These facilities are improving and many more people are returning today than in the past. For those who have attained eminence in any particular field, we have evolved super numerary posts. If a person is quite competent and we want him in the particular area in which he has specialised, even though there is no post vacant, we create a post for him and invite him on a contract basis. Under this scheme also, quite a good number have come back and are working in our various laboratories.

श्री सुब्रमण्यम : सभी तक  
कितने लोगों को बुलाया है ? कितने लोगों  
को पद दिये है ?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry immediately I cannot give the number, but it is significant and they are still coming.

Under this package deal, if they have earned money, generally they have to bring it back within a month. Now they are allowed to keep it for three years and during that period, use it for obtaining machinery for establishing any industry here. Apart from giving them licence for the industry, we also give them bank finance, technical advice, etc. This is the package to which reference has been made in the answer. I think Mr. Gopal mentioned that Udyog Bhavan procedures are full of delay.

257 Scheme to get back BRAVANA 18, 1896 (SAK 4) Scheme to get back 258  
*Indian Scientists, etc.* *Indian Scientists, etc.*  
*from abroad (HAH DIS.)* *from abroad (HAH DIS.)*

We have regularised the procedures and speeded up the disposals. Still, some people may feel that Udyog Bhavan may not be competent to deal with the persons coming from abroad. For this purpose, we have appointed a special team consisting of Dr. Nayudamma as Chairman. The other members are Shri N. G. Kabi, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Shri R. V. Raman, Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, Brig. B. J. Sah Shahney, Secretary, Technical Development, Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology and Shri T. N. Chaturvedi, Executive Director, Indian Investment Centre. Shri Baldev Singh, Chief, Technology Utilisation, CSIR is the Convenor. This committee will process these things and see that everything is done properly. In addition to that, we have also alerted our Embassies and the Scientific Attaches that if any scientists contact them, they should be given all the necessary information in this connection and also assistance so that they can make proper applications or contact people here for the purpose of getting information. This is another thing we have done. This was sanctioned only a month back. Already ten proposals have come from scientists for the purpose of establishing industries. Once this is publicised, I have no doubt in my mind that many more would be willing to come back and establish industries here.

We have got other schemes. Even though they may not be able to come over here permanently, we offer them fellowship or visiting professorship so that they may come here and give lectures or do research work for a limited period and then go back. This is another scheme.

I do agree that we have not still created the machinery or scheme to regulate the outflow of the younger generation. I think this is a matter which has to be looked into. We are conscious of it. It was mentioned even by Shri Kachwai.

1540 L.S.—10

MR. CHAIRMAN: Considering the amount that you are spending on their education, why do you not take a heavy surety from these people so that it may act as a check against their going out?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: We will have to consider various schemes. Certainly, this suggestion can also be considered. I hope it would be possible to evolve some scheme. Unless we can create the proper conditions here, they are bound to go back on some condition or other. Till now perhaps we did not attach much importance to this. But now it is becoming more and more evident that we are losing valuable talent in this process.

More than anything else, it is only by creating academic freedom and the scientific atmosphere for the scientists to function here that we will be able to attract more and more people not only to come away from other places but also not to leave our country. In this connection, we are trying to change the management systems in our scientific organisations. For the purpose of making an integrated approach to the science management, we have appointed a small committee and we are expecting a report any time. I think the meeting of that committee was held yesterday or today. We hope we would be getting their report very soon when we will take action on that.

More than all that, the opportunity to use their talent is most important. Till now we were depending upon import of technical know-how and package programmes on that basis so much so there was not sufficient scope for our talents. Now we are shifting our emphasis on research and development within the country. Even in the case of imported technology, immediately research and development activity should be linked to that for the purpose of adapting that technology to our condition, making further improvements, and perhaps getting new technology out

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

of that also. That is one aspect. Secondly, we want research and development within our own country to develop new technology. Thirdly, we want to do basic research work. This is how the plan on science and technology has been conceived and I can inform this House that this has created job opportunities for a large number of scientists and technologists.

It is not as if everybody is lured by money. As a matter of fact, I would put only 5 per cent on that score. 95 per cent of them are prepared to come and work provided there are opportunities to use their talent. Instead of getting Rs. 30,000 they are prepared to come and work for Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 2,500 per month. They are patriotic enough. Some people have come back on that basis. Therefore, with our science and technology plan, the new scientific temper which we are trying to create and which our revered Prime Minister Nehru always emphasized, and the new academic freedom which we want to create in the laboratories and in various other research organisations, I have no doubt in my mind that a new atmosphere is being created for the scientists to deliver their goods and to function in India and not to go away.

It is not as if our scientists should not go abroad. In my view, they should be going abroad periodically to get themselves exposed to various development that are taking place but should come back. We want to give this sort of an opportunity to our scientists. We have started giving these opportunities to our scientists.

Today, we are passing through a very gloomy period. We are passing through a crisis. I have always emphasized this thing. The only hope we have is the reservoir of scientific and technological talent that we have here. We should give them opportunities to solve the problems, and they will find the solutions for us and put us on to progress and prosperity. This is the greatest asset we have.

I am glad that my younger friends are taking interest in this and, I hope, they will continue to have interest in this, not only by merely raising discussions but also by coming in contact with research workers and research organisations so that they may also feel that there are quite a number of Members of Parliament who are interested in scientific development. I will provide all the opportunities for my friends, including Mr. Kachwai, to visit these institutions and see for themselves what is happening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may answer one question put by Mr. Kachwai, whether you will give concessions in terms of customs to those persons who bring in machinery or other goods here. That is the question raised by Mr. Kachwai.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is also one of the package schemes which we will consider and see how far customs regulations could be loosened for that purpose.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 12, 1974/Śravana 21, 1896 (Saka).