

Fifth Series, Vol. XXI No. 19

Friday, December 8, 1972

Agrahayana 17, 1894 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XXI, contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

**New Delhi
Price- Rs 2.00**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 8, 1972/Agrahayana
17, 1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Take-over of Entire Import and Export Trade by Government

361. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have taken
any decision to take over the entire
import and export trade;

(b) whether the All-India Manu-
facturers Organisation has approach-
ed Government to exclude the small
scale sector from the purview of Gov-
ernment's decision; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

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

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

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
Would the hon Minister be pleased
to say what is the annual turnover
approximately of import and export
trade.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, in 1971-
72 our annual export was to the tune

of Rs. 1605 crores and our import was
to the extent of Rs. 1825 crores.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: In
view of the fact that there is a very
large amount of turnover in this
trade, Government can make a lot of
profit if this is nationalised. Also
I would like to know whether Gov-
ernment has considered taking over
this trade in view of the fact that al-
most every day there are reports that
there is misutilisation of import licen-
ces. The public mind is still agitated
over the wool rag scandal that came
to light recently. In view of all these
things, I would like to know the rea-
sons why Government does not want
to nationalise the export and import
trade.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Both in im-
ports and exports, it is the policy of
the Government of India to progres-
sively canalise these items. In the
case of import, in 1968-69, the share
of State trading was 40 per cent; in
1969-70 it was 45 per cent; in 1970-71
it was 52 per cent; and in 1971-72 the
share of the public sector is 64 per
cent. Like that, in the export field
also we have been progressively in-
creasing; last year, the share of the
public sector in export was more than
16 per cent.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: My
question has not been answered. I
wanted to know the reasons why im-
mediately Government could not take
it over. There are allegations every
day about licences being issued out of
favour.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The preference is about taking over of imports more. As regards exports, this is a subject where the necessary expertise and skill have to be built up. Over a period of time, it is the intention of the Government of India to take over exports also.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि आयात निर्यात का व्यापार सरकार ग्राने हाथ में लेना नहीं चाहती है परन्तु क्या इसका मूल कारण यह भी है कि जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिया जाता है आयात करने के लिए वे स्वयं उसका उपयोग नहीं करते हैं, दूसरों को उसे बचते हैं और लाइसेंस देने समय उसके मालिक में कुछ श्रद्धा बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होने है तो यह धरा तब हो जायेगा इसीलिए इस व्यापार का सरकार ग्रान हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न हो रहा है या मतलब हो रहा है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I do not contribute to the view of the hon. Member.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले इनमें बात कर लेने कौन लेता देता है ।

Withdrawal of Import Duty on Raw Wool

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

(a) whether the abnormal rise in the prices of raw wool in the International market and heavy Customs duty has hit hard a number of small factories;

(b) whether against 90 paise a Kg. in May and June, the raw wool price spurted to Rs. 2.02 in September and October last;

(c) if so, whether the high price and Customs duty would affect internal sales and export of woollen fabric from India;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw the import duty on greasy wool to save the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). In view of the shortage of availability of raw wool and the abnormal rise in the prices of imported raw wool, some representations have been received from shoddy manufacturers and others urging, *inter alia*, abolition of customs duty on imported raw wool. The prices quoted for different qualities of raw wool at Australian auctions were between 74 and 97 pence (i.e. Rs. 13.86 and Rs. 18.17) per Kilo on 23rd June, 1972 whereas on 13th October, 1972, these prices varied from 146 to 165 pence (i.e. Rs. 27.35 to Rs. 30.90). Actual impact on internal sales and export will be known only after some time when sales of finished goods for the next season commence.

(d) Representations from Federations and Associations of woollen manufacturers are under examination.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any relation between the recent rag scandal and the price spurt?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The price of raw wool in the international market has gone up. It has no relation with the rag scandal.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: In view of the fact that the wool industry completely depends upon import of wool, is there any proposal under consideration of the Government of India to see that, internally, the wool production is improved?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There is a proposal before Government to increase the production. Sheep-breeding has been improved and the quantity of wool produced has increased.

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have made a request to the Prime Minister for fixation of prices of essential commodities; and

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

Loans provided to Adivasi Areas in Orissa under concessional rate of interest

*365. SHRI C. M. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the Adivasi areas in the State of Orissa under the scheme of concession rate of interest for certain categories of borrowers started by Public Sector Banks; and

(b) the number of persons benefited thereunder during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Public sector banks have completed identification of the branches where the scheme of Differential Rate of Interest is to be implemented and have commenced lending under the Scheme only recently. Reports received so far indicate that in Orissa State 26 branches have been selected and of these 16 are in tribal districts. Details of the total amount disbursed under the scheme as well as the number of persons benefited in Orissa State are not yet available. In this connection it may be mentioned that the banks do not maintain statistics separately for Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and the other borrowers on the other.

Request made by Kerala Government for fixation of prices of essential commodities

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Government of Kerala have made a request for the public distribution of essential commodities like foodgrains, pulses, sugar, cloth, edible oils etc. at fixed prices through fair price shops.

(b) There is already a net-work of fair price shops distributing wheat and rice at fixed prices. Levy sugar is also being distributed through fair price shops. In certain States a limited quantity of edible oil and pulses is being distributed through fair price shops. A decision has also been taken to sell the entire production of controlled cloth through fair price shops approved by the State Governments, Super Bazars, Fair Price Shops affiliated to the National Co-operative Consumers Federation and mills' retail shops.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What has it got to do with his Ministry, Sir? I think it has nothing to do with his Ministry. Is his Ministry a Ministry of 'shock absorbers'?

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister consider increase of fair price shops in Kerala?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am sorry I won't be able to give the figure of fair-price shops in Kerala. For the entire area I do not have the figure with me. Kerala State is one of the States where there is a very good organisation of the fair-price shops. And, it is because of this, that the Chief Minister has pointed out that if there is supply of essential commodities they can make a better distribution.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: How many other States have approached the Central Government with this request for the same facilities? Has any assurance been given by the Central Government in that regard?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Most of the States are asking for the same facilities.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Kerala is one State which is most deficit in foodgrains. Will Government consider giving special consideration to the request of the Chief Minister of Kerala?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Every Chief Minister's request will have to be considered in this matter. Because, this year is not a normal year. Even the so-called surplus States have because of drought condition, become deficit States. So the normal criteria of deficit States and non-deficit States will be rather unrealistic now. But, naturally, Kerala has a problem. It is one of the States which has a deficit every year.

नवल किशोर सिन्हा : हमारे देश में किननी फेयर प्राइस मौजूद है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is one lakh and odd.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मौजूदा सवाल तो महज केरल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा सेंटर को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन एसोशियल कमाडिटीज के कारते की रिक्वेस्ट दफा सहज है ।

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Sugar price in Kerala is very high compared to other parts in the country. Will the Government allot more levy sugar for distribution through

fair-price shops as it is already done there?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: How does it arise? How can the Finance Minister reply in regard to supply of sugar in Kerala? It is to be answered by some other Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The question refers to fixation of prices of essential commodities.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sugar is an essential commodity

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चीनी के के बारे में पूछा जा सकता है । क्या चीनी में एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने का विचार है इस का वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब दे सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस तरह से मित-मिता शुरू हो जायेगा तो बंद करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा । अनबल। Only with respect to Kerala. जवाब दे दें ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That I will certainly answer. The levy sugar arrangement came with effect from 1st October, throughout the country. The retail price of Rs. 2 per kg. would be increased by 20 paise after taking into account the increasing cost of sugarcane etc. However, partly this increase is neutralised by the reduction in rate of excise duty from 30 per cent to 26 per cent, and the retail price effective for the new season would be somewhat less.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: My question was this. Open market price in Kerala for one k.g. of sugar is nearly Rs. 4.50. Considering this fact, will Government also more sugar for distribution through fair-price shops?

AN HON. MEMBER: Same is the case with Maharashtra also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as levy sugar is concerned, it is sold through public distribution agencies. So far as allocation is concerned I am sure the Agriculture Minister will take into consideration the requirements and the population of the area.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How is the Finance Minister concerned with this question? I hope you would not mind questions on Income-tax being answered by the Food Minister!

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Finance Minister is ably replying to this question, although it does not fall exactly within his jurisdiction. What are the articles that are considered essential for which fair-price shops are asked to be opened in Kerala?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Normally the essential articles, which the Chief Minister had also mentioned, are, cloth, food, particularly wheat and rice, and kerosene oil. To some extent, drugs also. So many other things can be considered as essential commodities, but these were some of the commodities which he had mentioned.

Disparity in the Pay Scales and conditions of service of the two classes of Income-tax Officers

*370. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are two Classes of Income-tax Officers performing the same type of work bearing equal responsibilities; and

(b) if so, the reasons for disparity in pay scales and service conditions of the two classes of Income-tax Officers and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There are two classes of Income Tax Officers namely, Income Tax Officers Class I and Income Tax Officers Class II. The statutory duties and responsibilities of both are similar inasmuch as they derive their powers from the Income Tax Act, equally.

(b) Several Committees and Commissions viz., First Pay Commission, Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee of 1958-59, the Second Pay Commission, Administrative Reforms Commission and Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) have expressed views about the existence of two classes. Government would take a final decision about the existence of two separate classes after the report of the Third Pay Commission has been received.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय , अप्रैल, 1968 में लोक लेखा समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स का क्लास 2 का केडर समाप्त कर दिया जाये, लेकिन अभी तक यह केडर समाप्त नहीं हुआ है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह लोक लेखा समिति की उपेक्षा नहीं है । यदि यह लोक लेखा समिति के प्रतिवेदन की उपेक्षा है तो जिन अधिकारियों ने इस की उपेक्षा की है उन के खिलाफ मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कार्यवाई की है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के वर्किंग ग्रुप ने वित्त विभाग के उच्च अधिकारियों को प्रथम और द्वितीय वेतन आयोग के समक्ष भ्रामक शब्दों का उपयोग करने का दोषी ठहराया था ? क्या

यह भी सत्य है कि सरकार इस प्रकार का कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है जिस में तृतीय ब्रेकेट आयोफ के सनक्ष अधिकारियों का व्यवहार पहले जैसा न हो ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has asked three questions. Firstly, he has asked whether the PAC had recommended the abolition of class II officers' cadre in the Income-tax Department. I am informed that the PAC did recommend this, but the Department later on discussed it with the PAC, and the PAC was persuaded to withdraw this position.

As far as the ARC is concerned, it is correct that the working group had recommended it, but the ARC as a whole in their report had not accepted the recommendation of the working group.

As far as the Third Pay Commission is concerned, Government are awaiting their report, and on the basis of their report, they will make their views finally known.

श्री मूलचन्द वर्मा : इस समय इनकम टैक्स आफिसर क्लास 2 के करीब 2200 पद है और 1,000 के लगभग क्लास 1 इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स है। दस वर्ष की अवधि हो गई, न 2200 क्लास 2 इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स में से एक को भी प्रमोट कर के क्लास 1 गजटेड आफिसर नहीं बनाया गया, जब कि 395 व्यक्तियों को डाइरेक्टली रेक्यूट कर के क्लास 1 गजटेड आफिसर बनाया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दस या सात वर्षों में एक भी क्लास 2 इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को क्लास 1 आफिसर के पद पर प्रमोशन न देने का क्या कारण है, और इस संबंध में यदि कुछ अधिकारी दोषी हैं तो क्या आप उन के खिलाफ उचित कार्रवाई करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष श्रीरथ : आप एक ऐसा प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं जो मूल प्रश्न में बिल्कुल अलाहदा है। आप सीधा सवाल पूछिए। आप ने पूछा था कि जो दो क्लास है उन को एक करना है या नहीं। अब आप इस में पड़ गए कि कितनों को तरक्की दी है कितनों को नहीं दी है। इस तरह में कैसे पूछ सकेंगे है ? आप का कुछ तो रीजनेबल हाना चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I draw your attention to the main question which reads thus:

"(a) whether there are two classes of income-tax officers performing the same type of work bearing equal responsibilities,"?

The answer to this part of the question is 'Yes'. Part (b) of the main question is.

"if so, the reasons for disparity in pay scales and service conditions of the two classes of income-tax officers and..."

Shri Phool Chand Verma is asking a question about the promotional opportunities. Surely, that is part of the service conditions.

MR. SPEAKER: But the hon. Member will see that Shri Phool Chand Verma's question is something more than that. He is asking whether so many were promoted, so many were not promoted and so on. He can ask about disparity of pay scales. That was what I had told him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about promotion?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is only regarding disparity of pay scales.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I read out the question once again for the benefit of the House?..

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member kindly sit down. Shri Phool Chand Verma is asking about the number of people promoted and so on.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष
महोदय, क्या प्रमोशन अपार्वेनिटीज सर्विस
कडिशन का हिस्सा नहीं है ?

श्री ज्ञानाश्रित जीर्ण नर नाग
पन्द्रह साल से एक ही स्थान पर काम कर रहा
है, यह भी मैं जानता हूँ

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to point out that the question is quite relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him kindly sit down.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member's information is not correct that during the last ten years no class II officer has been promoted to class I in the Income-tax Department. Actually, from 1958 onwards, over 500 class II officers have been promoted to class I.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is the hon. Minister aware that not only are the duties and responsibilities of these two classes of officers substantially the same but that in West Bengal in all the important income-tax circles or wards as they are called, charge is held in 80 per cent of them by class II officers and not by class I officers and yet they are not being paid scales and other emoluments, salaries and so on which class I officers get? We want to know why this kind of institutionalised discrimination is being carried on and is being made permanent in this Department.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Firstly, because there are two grades of income-tax officers, namely class I and class II, therefore, naturally, their service conditions and emoluments will differ. That is the answer to the first part of the hon. Member's question.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is very clear. He has asked whether in West Bengal charge is held by a large number of class II officers. .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In 80 per cent of them.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I cannot say whether it is 80 per cent, but there are quite a substantial number of income-tax officers in class II who are in various important charges in West Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question has not been answered. He has replied to the question in two parts. Will he try to connect the two parts of his answer? Let him try to relate the two parts of his own reply. First, he has said that there are two classes and therefore there must be difference. At the same time, he says that in West Bengal it is true that class II people are holding charge of these posts of class I officers. What is the relation between the two parts of his reply? Is there not an obvious contradiction in his reply? He must say something about it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Right from the First Pay Commission, the Second Pay Commission, the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee, the Wanchoo Committee. .

MR. SPEAKER: Where has the hon. Minister gone? His question was very simple.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He asked me whether there is any link between the two parts of the answer I have given. With your permission, I would say that many commissions have gone into it. .

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid when you go to the Wanchoo Commission, everything will be forgotten and only Wanchoo will come in. You are exposing yourself. I do not come in.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I was only trying to submit that these commissions have gone into the prevalence of class II in the Income-tax department. Most of these commissions have not agreed that class II should be abolished. But the Finance Ministry realises there is a strong trend of opinion as far as the class II officers are concerned. That was why he asked about the Third Pay Commission report and I have said that after it is received, Government will apply its mind so that a balanced view can be taken on this.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know whether a dispute is pending concerning officers directly recruited or departmentally recruited since long and they have gone to court?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Supreme Court in their judgment of 16-8-72 have given a decision. On that basis, the seniority list will be worked out.

श्री अञ्जल सिंह क्या यह सच है कि कुछ इनकमटैक्स आफिसर्स को 50 वर्ष की आयु में ही रिटायर किया जा रहा है कम्पलमेंटरी यदि हा. है ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है।

आयुक्त महोदय यह तो क्लाम 1 अंश 2 की बात चल रही है रिटायरमेंट की तो बाद में आयुषी

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it a fact that an assurance has recently been given by the Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, at Madras that promotions of class II to I will be completed before 31 December? If so, is it going to be implemented?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am not aware of any assurance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are Government going to do anything like that before 31 December or take a final decision on it before that date?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have replied that after the Third Pay Commission's report is received Government will apply its mind to this question.

Supply of Coal to Bangladesh

*371. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to supply coal to Bangladesh, and

(b) if so, how it would be transported to Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) To meet the urgent requirements of Bangladesh, the Government of India have supplied 50,000 tonnes of coal under their Commodity and Relief Grant. Besides this, there is provision for commercial exports of coal to Bangladesh to the extent of Rs. 4 crores under the Trade Agreement between the two countries. In terms of this, the M.M.T.C. has concluded contracts for supply of 460,000 tonnes of coal to Bangladesh.

(b) Movement of coal to Bangladesh is at present being arranged by rail as well as by sea. Bangladesh is, however, examining the feasibility of moving some quantities of coal by river craft and by road.

श्री शारङ्गदे राय : जब से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान बंगला देश बना है तब से पाकिस्तान के मिन राष्ट्रो ने कोयले की सप्लाई बंगला देश को बिल्कुल बंद कर दी है इस कारण से वहा कोयले की बहुत कमी है। जो कुछ भारत ने कोयला देने का वचन दिया है या दे रहा है वह बहुत कम है बंगला देश की जरूरतों के हिसाब से। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बंगला देश की कोयले की मांग कितनी है और उस मांग का क्या प्रतिशत आप पूरा कर रहे है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : As was replied to already we have supplied already 30,000 tonnes of coal under their Commodity and Relief Grants. Over and above that, MMTC have made a contract for supply of 4 lakh tonnes of coal valued at Rs 2.5 crores. This is being moved. There were some transport difficulties. The original idea was to transport it by rail and sea. Since there was some wagon hold-up, we thought of some alternative arrangements. Now the Bangla Dosh Government are suggesting transport by barges and road. This is being expedited.

श्री शारङ्गदे राय : बंगला देश की सरकार ने कितना कोयला चाहा था, उनकी मांग क्या थी और सरकार ने उसका कौन सा हिस्सा पूरा किया है और जो बाकि की उसकी डिमांड है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Their demand is for 4 lakh tonnes. It is being met.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : What is the rate per tonne at which coal is agreed to be supplied to Bangla Dosh? Is it higher than the domestic rate and is it f.o.b. or f.o.r.?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I may not able to give this information now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the reaction to the suggestion that low grade coal should be utilised in the thermal power plants and high grade coal should be exported to countries like Bangla Dosh?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not merely a suggestion; discussion is on on this issue at the national level. It is very relevant for the export of coal to Bangla Dosh.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Quality requirements are to be specified by the concerned government, namely, the Bangla Dosh Government.

इंजीनियरों के एक शिष्टमण्डल की एशिया तथा जापान की यात्रा

*374. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरिंग एग्रेसिगेशन आप, इंडिया के एक शिष्ट मंडल ने एशिया तथा जापान का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) इस शिष्ट मंडल द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What is this question about "Asia and Japan"?

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report submitted by the delegation highlights the prospects for increased exports of engineering goods to South East Asian Countries and also mentions the scope for establishing more of Indian Joint ventures and labour intensive small scale industries in several fields. The delegation's main recommendations are:

(1) A programme of providing training facilities for suitable candidates from the developing countries in this area in different branches of engineering and management services should be undertaken by Government of India.

(2) The existing Office of Engineering Export Promotion Council at Singapore should be strengthened and two more offices one at Bangkok and another at Tokyo should be established.

(3) The Indian Investment Centre should establish an Office at Tokyo.

(4) A team of small scale industrialists should be sent to Malaysia to study opportunities for establishment of labour intensive small scale industries.

(5) Delegations from these countries should be invited to visit Engineering works and manufacturing facilities in India.

(6) Organisation of State Trading Corporation at Bangkok should be strengthened and its showroom improved and another office of STC should be established at Hongkong.

(7) An exhibition of India Products should be organised at Bangkok.

(8) All possible steps should be taken to project image of Industrial India in Japan.

(9) Establishment of Free Trade Zones at Dum Dum and Haldia should be expedited in order to enable Japanese firms to establish industries in these Zones for export to Japan and Third Markets.

(c) and (d). The report of the team is under examination. Necessary action in consultation with the authorities concerned is being taken for the implementation of the recommendations.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा है कि अनेक क्षेत्रों में अधिक भारतीय संयुक्त उद्यम तथा श्रम प्रधान लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने की गुंजाइश है। उत्तर में यह भी बताया गया है कि कुछ चर्चा पदाधिकारियों की चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन देशों से आपने चर्चा की है और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. member is referring to the recommendations made by the delegation of Engineering Association. We are not referring to any particular negotiation done by the Government of India. I may not be able to give a reply about any particular negotiation conducted by this Association.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : जो स्टेट-मेंट तथा सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि अधिक भारतीय संयुक्त उद्यम तथा श्रम प्रधान लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने की गुंजाइश है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई की गई है, किन किन देशों से चर्चा की है। अन्त में यह भी लिखा है कि सम्बन्धित पदाधिकारियों से परामर्श करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE. The Engineering Association sponsored a delegation. They visited many countries in the Far East after which they submitted a report. We are not aware of any particular negotiation.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे : प्रतिनिधिमण्डल द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों में कहा गया है कि डमडम तथा हाल्दिया में निर्वधि व्यापार क्षेत्रों की शीघ्र स्थापना की जानी चाहिए ताकि जापानी फर्मों जापान तथा तृतीय बाजारों को निर्यात करने के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित कर सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई की गई है क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में वे उद्योग स्थापित करने को तत्पर हैं ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We have a free trade zone now functioning in Kandla and there are some preliminary works going on about improving the functioning of the free trade zone. Only after the Government of India is satisfied about its working, the intention to move to further free trade zones will be taken up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of hon. Minister's reply in para 9 that the establishment of free trade zone at Dum Dum and Haldia should be expedited in order to enable the Japanese firms to establish industries in these zones for export to Japan and third country markets, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what specific attempts have been made in

this regard to develop free trade zone area in Dum Dum and Haldia.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: At the present stage, I can only say that these proposals are under active consideration.

Assistance Under United Nations Development Programme

375. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious differences have arisen between the two important wings of the United Nations, the UNIDO and UNDP, regarding the method of approval of projects for assistance;

(b) whether these differences have adversely affected the U.N. assisted development programmes in India; and

(c) if so, whether India has taken any initiative in resolving these differences.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Some time ago, there was a divergence of views between the Administrations of UNIDO and UNDP regarding the formulation, appraisal and approval of industrial projects. These were, however, harmonised through consultations between the two organisations and their inter-governmental governing bodies;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: It has been admitted that there are differences. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the nature of the difference and how had it affected us in getting approval of our projects?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These two bodies are complementary to each other. UNIDO has the specific work of co-ordinating industrial projects, schemes, etc., mostly these are financed by the UNDP. That was, a major difficulty of making it more effective. There was some difference of approach, but UN itself passed resolutions and certain *ad hoc* committees were appointed which went into the procedures and other matters. Discussions were held as a result of which they have found out a way, so as to harmonise their activities in this particular matter. I think as a result of this, things would possibly move more effectively.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I want to know what happened, whether there was no delay in getting approval.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think so.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये स्थानों का आरक्षण

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* 377. श्री ब. न. शाह प्रधान :

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की अनेक शाखाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए स्थानों के आरक्षण का दृढ़ता से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में चालू वर्ष के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों में से 59 से 73 प्रतिशत तक स्थान दूसरी जातियों के प्रत्याशियों से भरे गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

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

STATEMENT

From the information given by the State Bank of India, the position regarding recruitment to the reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not satisfactory. The reserved posts could not be filled in by candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various reasons.

With a view to improving representation of these communities in its employment, the bank has stated that it has taken the following special measures:—

- (i) Instructions have been issued that all vacancies in the subordinate cadre should be filled from S.C./S.T. candidates as far as possible till such time as the backlog in their recruitment is cleared.
- (ii) Minimum educational qualification for recruitment to clerical grade has been relaxed for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
- (iii) Qualifying standard in the written test for selection of Probationary Officers and clerks is relaxed for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates.
- (iv) Vacancies will also be notified to the special bodies of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they can sponsor suitable candidates.

श्री यशवंतराव प्रधान : अब तक बैंकों में आपके सामने क्या दिक्कतें आई हैं ? यह बात सही है कि स्थानों का जो कोटा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सुरक्षित रहता है, उनको भरने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता है, इस कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए आर कौन से ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTERAO CHAVAN: If the hon. Member sees the statement that was laid on the Table of the House, he will find that I have myself stated that the situation is not very satisfactory. I have said that instructions have been issued that all vacancies in the subordinate cadre should be filled from SCST candidates as far as possible till such time as the backlog in their recruitment is cleared. There was difficulty about educational qualification. So the minimum educational qualification for recruitment to clerical grade has been relaxed for SCST. The qualifying standard in the written test was also presenting some difficulty. It was coming in the way as some sort of a disincentive for the SCST candidates to get qualifying marks. We have tried to minimise that also. Vacancies were also notified to the special bodies.

Normally the method is that the vacancies are notified and people have to register themselves with the employment exchanges. The employment exchange is becoming somewhat difficult and act as a blockade in this matter. Therefore we have now under consideration without even going through the employment exchange they can directly make an application and they can be taken in. These are some of the practical, procedural difficulties that came in the way, which we have tried to tackle on practical basis. (Interruptions).

श्री यशवंतराव प्रधान : जो नई ब्रान्च आप खोलने जा रहे हैं, उनमें इनका कोटा

भरने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? क्या यह बात आपके नोटिस में आई है कि जिन उम्मीदवारों को भरती करना होता है, उनका निर्णय पहले से ही कर लिया जाता है और झूठ-मूठ विज्ञापन भी दिया जाता है ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : आप कहते हैं तो न कैसे करूँ, लेकिन ऐसी कोई सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है। आप कोई सूचना दें तो एन्क्वायरी करा लूँगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, ऐसी जानकारी नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : स्टेट बैंक और दूसरे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में नौबे के स्तर की नौकरियों में जो बहाली होती है, उसमें ग्रेड्यूएट कास्टम और ग्रेड्यूएट ट्राइन्स के आलावा औरों की बहाली में भी बड़ी घाघनी होती है। आप इसके लिए या तो कोई कमीशन बनायें जैसे सर्विस कमीशन—जो दरखास्त उनके पास आये, उन पर बड़े बड़े आफिसरों इंटरव्यू लें और तब बहाली हो। अगर आप इस तरह की बात सोचेंगे तब ब्याय होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार है ?

SHRI YESHWANTERAO CHAVAN: I think the idea is certainly good. But the organisation of these banks is nation-wide. There are 14 banks. The question is certainly engaging our attention, how to systematise the method of recruitment is certainly before us.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether any responsibility has been fixed on the officer who is not implementing the rules for filling the reserved quota for SCST and if so what

action has the Government taken regarding the failure of the officer concerned?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Naturally, if anybody deliberately does not observe the rules, action can be taken against any officer or any recruiting officer concerned. Unfortunately so far my experience is that I have not got evidence against any particular officer. I find the system rather defective. Therefore, we have taken steps to see that first of all we remove the defects in the system so that we can see better results. If there are any complaints about any individual officer and if these are brought to our notice we shall certainly take action against them.

SHRI KARTIK ORSON, May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are aware of the procedure for recruitment of SCST candidates by the State Bank of India? They have laid down fifty per cent marks obtained at the matriculation examination for eligibility to apply but by subsequent written tests and *viva voce* they are not found suitable. If so, would the Government see wisdom in directing the State Bank of India to take SCST candidates straightaway if they had secured 50 per cent marks at the matriculation examination, regardless of what marks they secure in the written or *viva voce* tests? Is there some other method to get over these circumventive designs.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If the hon. Member tries to see the statement again, we have tried to minimise the qualifying marks in the test; thus we are trying to make it easy for the SCST candidates to get through. If even this fails and does not come to improve the position, we shall have to take into consideration the drastic suggestion that is made by Mr. Orson.

Indo-Soviet Talks on Annual Trade Plan

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*378. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet talks on the annual trade plan for the next year were held in New Delhi on the 13th November, 1972; and

(b) if so the decisions arrived at the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER in THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The talks were held from 13th to 25th November, 1972.

(b) The Trade Protocol for 1973 finalising the lists of goods to be exchanged between India and USSR and envisaging a trade turnover of over Rs. 411 crores has been signed as a result of these negotiations.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेर्वा. यह व्यापार कितने करोड़ रुपये का है, उसमें कितना आयात किया जायेगा और कितना निर्यात किया जाएगा और इन दोनों को समतल बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाई कर रही है?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In 1973, the imports are expected to be Rs 151.9 crores and exports Rs. 259.8 crores. The imbalance is expected to be balanced from special facilities given by USSR Government.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : मैंने पूछा है कि अभी तक जो तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये का फ़र्क है, उसको किस तरह समतल बनाया जायगा और क्या क्या चीजें आयात की जाएंगी और क्या क्या चीजें निर्यात की जाएंगी।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am afraid the hon. member has gone wrong in his arithmetic. I said the imports will be Rs. 151.9 crores and exports Rs. 259.8 crores. The difference is not Rs. 300 crores. The imbalance is expected to be met by imports repayments and payments due to USSR during 1973 against various economic credits extended by USSR in the past

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : जितना आयात किया जायेगा, वह राज्य सरकारों या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा या प्राइवेट फर्मों द्वारा किया जाएगा ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In regard to different items where the import is canalised even otherwise by the State Trading Corporation, such imports will be through the State Trading Corporation. Other items will be allowed through the private operators.

श्री अम्बेश : क्या यह सच है कि यहां से अच्छी लेदर स्किन्स बाहर एक्सपोर्ट हो रही हैं, जिसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छा माल नहीं रह पाता है और अच्छी चीजें नहीं बन पाती हैं और इसी कारण स्टेट को लेदर इम्बेस्त्री को इम्फ़ू करके में कठिनाई हो रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल लेदर के बारे में नहीं है। यह सवाल एनुअल ट्रेड प्लान के बारे में है।

2881 LS—2.

श्री अम्बेश : हमारी लेदर इंडस्ट्री वर्ल्ड मार्केट में काम्पीट नहीं कर पाती है, इस का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य इससे अगले सवाल के बारे में सप्लीमेंटरी कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें लेदर का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं इस सवाल में भी लेदर ले आऊ ?

अभी तक सांविगत रूप को हम जो जूते निर्यात करते थे, उसमें प्राइवेट पार्टीज को भी मौका दिया जाता था कि वे जूते भेज सक। क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि यह व्यापार राज्य अपने हाथ में ले लेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether the Indo-Soviet talks on the annual trade plan for the next year were held in the New Delhi or not and if so, the decisions arrived at in the meeting. He has already replied to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is it one of the decisions arrived at that hence forward shoes to Soviet Union will be exported by the STC and private parties will not be allowed to export shoes?

MR. SPEAKER: Is this relevant, what was wrong with Shri Ambesh's question? You better reply to both.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: About leather export, there is a question No. 379 coming immediately after this and I will answer it then. About Mr. Vajpayee's question, last month we have

analysed export of shoes not only to Soviet Union but to all the countries through the STC

Unsatisfactory Role of Leather Industry in World Market

*379 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether our Leather Industry is not playing satisfactory role in the world markets, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor and the steps Government have taken to explore the markets for leather and leather goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Export performance of our leather industry has been very impressive over the past several years

(b) Does not arise

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA May I know how this year's export figure compares with the figures for the last two years?

SHRI A C GEORGE In 1971-72 the total earning of foreign exchange from semi-finished leather and leather goods was Rs 986 crores. The semi finished leather alone accounted for Rs. 84 crores. This year within six months, we have exceeded the total figure of 1971-72. That may be the reason for the small crisis in the finished leather or leather goods industry.

श्री भागीरथ बंबर मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हमारे का आयात एक तरह से बल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा निर्यात किया जाता है, उसमें कितनी किल्ले हैं और उन किल्लों में कौन सा हमारा अच्छा है, जिसकी मन्डी में ज्यादा माग है और जिसकी ज्यादा कीमत मिलती है।

SHRI A C GEORGE About leather exports there are three general categories (1) Raw hides and skins (2) EI tanned and Chrome tanned leather under semi-finished leather and (3) leather goods including shoes and chappals. I will not be able to go into the details of different split-up of leather goods. But this year our performance has been good. About semi-finished leather, that has a ready fetched us more than the total of last year.

Land for Construction of Quarters for the Employees Working in Central Excise and Income-Tax Departments, Patna

380 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Board of Revenue had sanctioned a sum of Rs 3,50,000 in the year 1964 to purchase land at Patna for the construction of residential quarters for the employees working in the Central Excise and Income-Tax Departments at Patna;

(b) whether the representative of Central Excise and Income-Tax Unions discussed this issue with him on the 19th August 1971; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken until now to purchase the land in question and when the purchasing of the land will be finalised?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Out of the amount of Rs 350 lakhs sanctioned for purchase of land at Patna in 1964, a sum of Rs 270 lakhs was deposited with the Patna Improvement Trust for the purpose. Acquisition was delayed on account of a writ filed in the High Court. Subsequently however, the State Government released all the land proposed for acquisition and the Patna Improvement Trust consequently returned the amount deposited with them in November, 1968. Since then strenuous efforts have been made to purchase a suitable place of land through the State Government, private agencies, etc. but without any success so far. The efforts are still continuing

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या उत्पाद और आयकर कर्मचारी मधु पटना की ओर से 7.79 एकड़ गैरमजसूमा जमीन के बारे में उत्पाद और आयकर कमिश्नर को 24-8-72 को कोई पत्र लिखा गया है ? यदि हा, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है ?

श्री का० आर० गरुडेश : आया कलेक्टर को लेटर लिखा गया या नहीं लिखा गया वह जवाब मेरे पास नहीं है। मेरे पास वह जवाब है कि यह जो कमेटी कलेक्टर ने बनाई है सेटुल एक्साइज कलेक्टर और कस्टम कलेक्टर की उस में अधिकांसी भी हैं और जो आर्गेनाइजेशन है वह भी है। इस कमेटी का काम है जमीन मालूम करना। जमीन वह मालूम कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर यह मालूम नहीं है तो क्या यह मालूम है कि वहां के कलेक्टर ने जिस जमीन का मैंने अभी जिक्र किया उसके बारे में आपके अधिकारियों को कोई चिट्ठी लिखी है ? यदि लिखी है तो उसके बारे में आप का क्या कहना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इसके स्कोप के बाहर है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय इसका जवाब दिलावइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे दिलवाए जबकि क्लेरिफन उसके स्कोप के बाहर है ? क्लेरिफन अगर खत्म हो गया।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Turn-over of Export/Import Trade with U.K., U.S.A., COMECON and Middle East Countries

*362. SHRI BHOGLENDRA JILA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the total turnover of export and import trade with U.K., U.S.A., NATO countries and of the COMECON and those of the West Asia during the last three years, and

(b) what attempts are being made to balance import with export or develop foreign trade with rupee-payment countries in order to reduce the deficit of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a)
Total turn-over of exports and imports

with NATO, COMECON and West Asia

(Rs. Crores)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
(I) NATO	1360	1405	1606
of which			
(i) U. K.	268	297	386
(ii) U.S.A.	705	660	680
(II) COMECON	551	480	517
(III) West Asia	232	293	283

b) In order to improve the balance of trade position, all possible efforts to promote exports and to save on imports to the extent feasible are being made. A close watch is being kept on the trends of exports and appropriate action is taken as and when the need arises.

Among the steps taken to utilise the potential of expanding exports to East European countries are annual bilateral trade negotiations with these countries. Indian firm Public Sector Organisations and Export Promotion Councils are encouraged to participate in fairs/exhibitions held in these countries from time to time. Sales-cum-study teams and market surveys have been arranged to study export prospects in these countries. Purchase delegations from those countries are given facilities to visit the various manufacturing centres in our country connected with exports to those countries.

Soviet Union's decision to buy Barium Carbonate

*364 **SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Soviet Union has decided to buy from India 10,000 tonnes of Barium Carbonate every year beginning from 1974, and

(b) if so the broad outlines of the deal struck in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) An Indian firm is reported to have contracted for the supply of 1000 tonnes of Barium Carbonate Powder to USSR during 1972-73.

Unchecked Export of Hides and Skins

366 **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the large-scale unchecked export of hides and skins has created a crisis in the footwear industry,

(b) if so, the steps Government intend to take to put an end to the unchecked export of hides and skins, and

(c) whether this unchecked export would hamper the supply of the order of 15 lakh pairs of shoes to the Soviet Union?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) It is correct that the footwear industry is experiencing shortage of leather required by it.

(b) Steps to regulate the exports of semi-processed hides and skins are under Government's consideration.

(c) State Trading Corporation is hopeful of executing this order.

तीसरे बेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट

*368. डा० गोविन्द दास रिद्धारिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार को चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक तीसरे बेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर वह उस पर अन्तिम निर्णय करने में कितना समय लेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) : तृतीय बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर अन्तिम निर्णय, यथासम्भव शीघ्र, करने की पूरी कोशिश की जायेगी। परन्तु, अभी तक जब कि रिपोर्ट ही आनी है, इस बारे में अपेक्षित समय का अनुमान बनाना सम्भव नहीं है।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों, आवास परियोजनाओं और कम्पनियों में लगाई गई पूंजी

*369. श्री गंगा चरण शीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न उद्योगों, आवास परियोजनाओं और सरकारी कम्पनियों में कितनी पूंजी लगाई ;

(ख) जिन उद्योगों और परियोजनाओं में पूंजी लगाई गई है उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक पूंजी निवेश पर कितना लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). जीवन बीमा निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में, पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न उद्योगों, आवास परियोजनाओं तथा सरकार द्वारा संचालित कम्पनियों में निम्नलिखित तौर से निवेश किये हैं :-

1. उद्योग-

	(लाख रुपये में)		
	1969-	1970-	1971-
	70	71	72
कोयला	..	0.38	..
मृत्ती बन्ध	0.50
ब्रिजली का सामान	0.02	4.87	0.54
खनन	4.39
चीनी तथा शराब के कारखाने	35.00
वस्त्रोद्योग (मृत्ती बन्धों में भिन्न)	19.29	7.62	3.86
विविध	..	0.25	0.63
	23.70	13.12	40.53

(लाभ हफ्तों में)

1969-	1970-	1971-
70	71	72

II. (i) विभिन्न

आवास

योजनाओं

के लिये

मध्य प्रदेश

सरकार को

ऋण . 55.00 55.00 65.00

(ii) जीवन

बीमा निगम

की विभिन्न

व्ययक

योजनाओं

के अन्तर्गत

आवास

निर्माण के

लिये ऋण * * 27.82

*यह सूचना वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

III. जीवन बीमा निगम ने, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में, सरकारी कम्पनियों तथा सरकार द्वारा संचालित कम्पनियों में कोई निवेश नहीं किया है।

(ग) जीवन बीमा निगम को ऋणों से आय ऋणों पर वसूल हुये ब्याज से होती है। कम्पनियों के क्षेत्रों में किये गये निवेशों के मामले में लाभ का पता लाभार्थियों की योजना होने पर चलता है। निगम को, एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी के ऋण-पत्रों के परिशिष्टन से वर्ष 1971-72 में 9448 रुपये का लाभ हुआ।

Shortfall in Jute Procurement

*372. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in jute procurement in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Internal procurement of jute is being handled by the Jute Corporation of India, while procurement from abroad is being jointly handled by this Corporation and the State Trading Corporation of India. The quantities to be procured have to be determined from time to time taking into account various factors such as the volume of the crop, price trends etc. The jute and mesta crop in the country in 1972-73 is estimated at only 57 lakh bales, and the shortage is sought to be made up through imports. In view of the fact that prices of jute in all the jute growing States have been ruling above the minimum support prices fixed by Government on a statutory basis, no support operations have been conducted by the Jute Corporation. Commercial purchases are, however, being made taking into account the short crop and the needs of the situation.

Indo-Bulgaria Trade contract

*373. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bulgaria contract has been signed for the supply of Indian goods to Bulgaria; and

(b) if so, the main features of the contract and what are the goods to be exported to Bulgaria?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No. Sir. The Trade Protocol for 1973 is to be negotiated and finalized at Sofia during December, 1972-January, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

Money stolen from Reserve Bank of India, Bombay

***376. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:**

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bundle of 100-Rupee notes worth Rs. 1 lakh was stolen from the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay on the 10th November, 1972;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that on Thursday the 9th November, 1972 the Deputy Treasurer (Banking) of the Bombay Office of the Bank, while rechecking the currency notes that had been put in two different boxes for meeting certain indents received from two tellers, found 1000 pieces of Rs. 100 denomination notes—that is Rs. 1,00,000 in all—missing from one of the boxes. After satisfying themselves that no trace of the missing bundle was available, the Bank reported the matter to the police and investigations by the Police are in progress.

Assistance from World Bank for Chambal Valley

3525, **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank team recently visited the Chambal Valley areas and expressed the view that the World Bank project can be completed in five years' time;

(b) whether the World Bank team has given any assurance for giving assistance for this scheme and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether pursuant to the visit of the team, Government have forwarded their own estimates of the amount required for the project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) A World Bank Team had recently visited the Chambal Command Area in Rajasthan to see the steps being taken for utilising the irrigation potential to the maximum extent.

(b) The team had given an indication that a project for the development of the Command Area in the Chambal Valley could be considered by the Bank for assistance.

(c) A Project Report for Chambal Command Area Development is under preparation. It is not possible, therefore, to indicate at this stage the finance required for the project.

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थानों में विदेशी तकनीक तथा इंजीनियर

3526. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय: क्या वित्त मंत्री केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान के विदेशी तकनीशियनो तथा इंजीनियरो के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1972 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1811 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और इसको मन्त्रालय पर कब रखा जायेगा, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इनका एकत्र करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री केशू भार. गणेश) (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है और वह इस प्रकार है -

केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बद्ध औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, स्थायी रूप से तथा अल्पावधि के लिये नियुक्त विदेशी तकनीकी अधिकारियों पर भारतीय मुद्रा में किया गया व्यय लगभग 130 लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

Reduction in Jute Exports by Jute Owners

3527 SHRI MADHUKAR Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether jute owners in the country have recently reduced the export of jute in order to frustrate Government's action of levying duty on export of jute, and

(b) whether Government have cut down the duty imposed on export of jute under their pressure, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Exports of jute goods during the first 6 months of the current financial year have been somewhat lower than the corresponding figures of the last year. This has been largely due to keen competition from synthetics and other factors and the high prices of jute goods resulting from shortage of raw jute this year

(b) The export duty on primary jute carpet backing cloth weighing 9 oza and above per sq yd has been reduced by Rs 400 per tonne from 1-11-1972 to make this item competitive with synthetic primaries

Special Measures to Modernise the Taken-over Textile Mills

3528 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any special measures to modernise the taken-over textile mills in the country, and

(b) if so, the State-wise, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Out of the 57 cotton textile mills, the management of which has been taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, modernisation programmes in respect of 45 mills, involving a total financial outlay of Rs 1685.97 lakhs, have been sanctioned so far. State wise details thereof are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3950/72]

Seniority of Income Tax Officers recruited in 1968

3529. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the method of recruitment of 200 Income-tax Officers in 1968 through the Union Public Service Commission was similar to the one adopted in making special Recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service in 1956;

(b) if so, whether the seniority of these directly recruited Income-Tax Officers has also been determined on the same principles as adopted in fixing the seniority of special Recruits to the Indian Administrative Service; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. The method of recruitment of Income-Tax Officers (Class II) in 1968 against 200 posts decided to be filled in by *ad-hoc* recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission was in many respects not similar to the method adopted for the selection of candidates for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service by Special Recruitment in 1956.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Their seniority was determined in the light of the existing instructions regarding the seniority of Income-tax Officers (Class II).

Economic Aid from USA

3530. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House of Representative in U.S.A. has demanded resumption of economic aid to India; and

(b) if so, the extent of economic aid India was expecting from U.S. Government and how it would affect the economic development in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Madhya Pradesh Government for developing tourist facilities during Fifth Plan

3531. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Central Government to help the State in developing tourist facilities during the Fifth Five Year Plan and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): No specific request has been received by the Department of Tourism from the State Government.

Marketing of Rubber

3532. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 8(2) of the Rubber Act, 1947 clearly states that improving the marketing of rubber is the function of the Rubber Board;

(b) if so, the reasons for entrusting the marketing of rubber to the State Trading Corporation while the Rubber Board is fully equipped in terms of funds, technical and scientific personnel as well as organisational facilities required for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any proposal to form a new set up with the Rubber Board replacing the State Trading Corporation at the apex level and the co-operative societies working as Liaison between the growers and the Board; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The idea in entrusting the purchase and marketing of Rubber to S.T.C., was with a view to increase purchase from small growers and creating a buffer stock of rubber if necessary to ensure stability in the market prices of rubber which were below the Notified prices. Entrusting this operation to the Rubber Board, apart from sapping away their time, energy and resources, would have necessitated setting up of a separate department under the Board with concomitant, financial ramifications. It was felt that this would defeat the very purpose, namely, development of rubber industry, for which it was set up.

(c) and (d). The Rubber Board has recently sought the approval of the Government of India under Section 8A of the Rubber Act, 1947, to purchase Rubber in the internal market and sell it to the manufacturers and other agencies. They have also proposed creation of a buffer stock of 20,000 tonnes of Natural Rubber to mop up the surplus rubber from the market with a view to bringing the level of prevailing market prices to the level of the notified price, and the proposal of the Rubber Board is under examination.

Proposal to set up Central and Regional Processing Centres under Rubber Board

3533. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Central Processing Factories and Regional Processing Centres under the auspices of the Rubber Board at important rubber growing Centres;

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

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take the initiative for the opening of such Centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Rubber Board have submitted proposals for (i) Establishment of a processing unit for production of Technically Specified Natural Rubber under the Rubber Research Institute of the Board; and (ii) Establishment of processing Centres through Co-operatives. These are being examined.

Pay Scale of Controller of Imports and Exports

3534. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scales of pay of the post of Controller of Imports and Exports is not commensurate with the heavy duties and responsibilities attached to the post;

(b) whether the merger of the posts of Assistant Controllers and Controllers has adversely affected their chances of promotion; and

(c) whether Government propose to examine the whole matter *de novo*?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The existing scale of pay (Rs. 400-800) of the post of Controller (Class II), which is an improvement on the original scale (Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-650) was prescribed by the Second Pay Commission, having regard to the duties and responsibilities attached to the post.

(b) No, Sir. On the contrary, with the abolition of the erstwhile posts of Controller (Class I), due to the Reorganisation of the I&ETC organisation, Asstt. Controllers (re-designated as Controllers—Class II) have now become eligible for promotion direct to the higher grade of Deputy Chief Controller (Rs. 900-50-1250).

(c) The Third Pay Commission is already examining the pay structure of all the posts under the Central Government, including the posts in the I. & E.T.C. Organisation.

Assurance for Compensation to Hosiery Industry

3535. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given an assurance to compensate the hosiery industry which has suffered heavily as a result of the "rags" scandal;

(b) whether the representatives of the hosiery industry met the representatives of his Ministry towards the end of October, 1972 and expressed their grievances about the offers that were made by Government to them; and

(c) if so, the nature of the offer for compensation made by Government and the reasons why it did not find favour with the industry?

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

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

मैसर्स मैकेनजीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई की ;
ओर बकाया आय-कर

3536. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स मैकेनजीज लिमिटेड, 59 अपोलो स्ट्रीट, बम्बई नामक फर्म का आय-कर निर्धारित किस वर्ष तक हुआ है ;

(ख) आज तक इस कम्पनी की ओर कितना आय-कर बकाया है तथा यह राशि किस वित्तीय वर्ष के हिसाब में बकाया है ;

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) : (क) मैसर्स मैकेनजीज लिमिटेड, 59 एपोलो स्ट्रीट, बम्बई, के कर-निर्धारण, निर्धारण-वर्ष 1967-68 तक के पूरे किये गये हैं ।

(ख) बकाया आय-कर की रकम, कर निर्धारण वर्ष, जिनसे वह सम्बन्धित है तथा वित्तीय वर्ष जिनमें मांग जारी की गई, निम्न प्रकार है : —

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	देय बकाया रकम	वित्तीय वर्ष जिसमें मांग जारी की गई
1959-60	36,357	1971-72
1963-64	1,35,035	1971-72
1967-68	94,957	1972-73

(ग) कर-बसूली अधिकारी को बसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं । तथापि,

न्यायालय प्रापक (कोर्ट रिसीवर) द्वारा, जिनके पास विभाग ने दावा दायर किया है, कम्पनी की परिसम्पत्तिया अपने अधिकार में ले ली है।

Number of Indians and Foreigners who have occupied Rooms in Five Star Hotels during 1970-71, and 1971-72

3537 SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of Indians and foreigners

who occupied rooms in the 5-Star hotels in the country during 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) A statement showing the number of Indians and foreigners checking in at hotels during 1971 and 1972 (January-September) is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

Number of Indians and Foreigners checking-in Hotels

Name of Hotel	1971		January-September 1972	
	Indians	Foreigners	Indians	Foreigners
Hotel Oberoi Place, Srinagar†	2,642	2,096	3,035	1,242
Hotel Clarks Sharada, Agra	4,301	21,851	2,671	9,795
Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	23,160	35,447	20,040	21,730
Hotel Oberoi International, New Delhi	35,768	76,156	21,207	54,700
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay	N A	N A	N A	N A
Sun-N-Sand Hotel, Bombay	3,292	28,029	3,607	22,196
Hotel Rambagh Palace Jaipur	N A	N A	N A	N A
Lake Palace Hotel, Udaipur††	1,249	3,684	N A	N A

†Hotel remains closed during January-March on account of winter.

††Hotel remained closed from May to August 1971 for renovation.

N.A. Not available.

Appointment of Workers on the Board of Directors in Public Undertakings under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

3538 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings under his Ministry

where workers have been appointed on the Board of Directors together with the names of the individuals appointed so far,

(b) if not, the reasons for delay,

(c) when workers are going to be appointed on the Board of Directors in all the public sector undertakings under his control, and

(d) the names of such undertakings which have been selected so far for trying this experiment to begin with?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Shri S Madhusudan, General Secretary of the Civil Aviation Department Employees Union is a part-time member on the Board of the International Airports Authority of India.

(b) to (d). Government have decided to introduce on a trial basis, a scheme for the appointment of workers' representatives on the Boards of management of a few public sector undertakings, other than financial or commercial units. In the first instance, it has been decided to implement the scheme in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri.

Illegal import of Woollen garments by Firms

3539. SHRI M. NAGESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 937 on the 17th November, 1972 regarding the illegal import of woollen garments and state the names and addresses of the firms and individuals who were given import licences for the said purpose and the value of the licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Particulars of all import licences and Release Orders issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation, including the name and address of the party, the items to be imported and the value thereof, are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences, and Export Licences, copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library.

Inadequate Fire-Fighting Units at Airfields in the Country

3540. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Pilots have protested against inadequate fire-fighting units at airfields in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inadequacy; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Indian Commercial Pilots' Association feels that fire fighting arrangements at a few airports should be strengthened. Action is being taken to import some crash fire tenders and to accelerate the manufacture of this equipment in the country.

Shortfall in Exports of Handloom and Silk Goods in 1971

3541. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a shortfall in the export of handloom and Silk goods in 1971; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Exports of cotton and woollen handloom goods in 1971 were higher than those in 1970, but exports of silk handloom goods declined in 1971.

(b) The fall in the export of silk handloom goods in 1971 was mainly due to the fall in demand for scarves

and styles and changes in fashion trends in foreign countries as well as the high prices of raw silk in India which resulted in higher production cost of silk goods.

Trade with Israel

3542 SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the names and addresses of Indian Companies which have been trading with Israel, and

(b) what is the main export to Israel from India and import to India from Israel, year-wise, during the last three years and what is the total foreign exchange gained by our country by such transactions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) This information is already available in published documents of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and those of Director-General Commercial Intelligence and statistics, Calcutta

Rules for giving Selection Grade to Central Government Officers

3543 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have laid down rules governing the grant of selection grade to the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of these Rules will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) and (b). Certain broad guidelines have been laid down by the Second Pay Commission in para 10 of Chapter X of their report regarding the provision of Selection Grade. Specific proposals when received from Ministries/ Departments are considered on merits of each case in the light of those principles

Amendments in Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act

3544 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the former Chairman of the Monopolies Commission Shri Alagiriswamy had suggested some modifications in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act

(b) if so the modifications suggested by him, and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Act in the light thereof, if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The modifications suggested are in regard to administrative, procedural and verbal changes relating to some provisions of the Act with a view to removing what may appear to be certain anomalies and ensuring the effective implementation of those provisions.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Report of Enquiry into Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries

3545. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:**

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of enquiry into Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries set up by the Law Board;

(b) if so, when and what are the salient points therein;

(c) the steps taken by Government on the basis of report?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). The Government have received the report of inspection conducted under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) and (c). The inspection report was received on 5-10-1972. It is being examined by the Company Law Board.

Suggestion by the Chairman of Engineering Export Promotion Council regarding Export of Goods

3546. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion council as published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 1st October, 1972 under the caption "Steel shortage a drag on engineering goods export" that the theory that domestic demand could be starved to increase exports and foreign Exchange earning was a failure; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether Government are considering a change in their policy to stop exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council has only stressed upon the need for fuller utilisation of the capacity and increasing the production so that enough surplus is created for export at a reasonable cost. The question of stopping exports does not arise.

Foreigners deployed by Ford Foundation in India

3547. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners working in the Ford Foundation in India;

(b) the number of foreigners and their names who came to India to serve in the Ford Foundation during the last three years;

(c) whether Government are aware that in the recent past, the number of foreigners working in the Ford Foundation suddenly fell down, if so, the reasons therefor and the names of persons who left India on this account; and

(d) whether there are some persons in the Ford Foundation whose names appear in the printed list of known personalities of C. I. A. in American newspapers or in Journals in German Democratic Republic; if so, the reaction of Government thereto.

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

(b) Six. Their names are given in attached Statement I laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During the past few years the Ford Foundation has been modifying its methods of work and organization. After consultations with the Government of India, the Foundation has indicated its preference to concentrate its assistance in selected areas, rather than in *ad hoc* projects or institutions. Also there has been a substantial growth in institutional competence in India and a corresponding decline in the need for advisers and experts from abroad. In the context of our progress towards self-reliance, assistance is being accepted on the strictest application of the criterion of essentiality. Because of these changes the number of foreigners working in the Ford Foundation has declined. The names of the persons working in the Foundation who left India during the last three years are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House

(d) Not to our knowledge

Statement I

The names of the foreigners who came to India to serve in the Ford Foundation during the last three years—

- 1 Mr. Charles R. Bailey.
- 2 Mrs Catherine E Clark.
3. Dr. John C. Cool
4. Mr. Davidson R. Gwatkm.
5. Dr. Fred Harvey Harrington.
6. Mr. Harry E. Wilhelm.

Statement II

The names of the foreigners who have left the Ford Foundation in India during the last three years upon completing their assignments:—

1. Mr. Robert S. Queener.
2. Mr. William S. Reed.
3. Dr. Edward A. Kieloch.
4. Mr. Ian Martin.

5. Dr. Douglas Ensminger.
6. Dr. Robert F. Worrall.
7. Mr. James Q. Harrison.
8. Mr. Harold Howe.
9. Mr. Donald A. Williams.
10. Dr. Norman C. Dahl.
- 11 Dr. Martin E. Abel.
12. Dr. Ralph Retzlaff.
13. Mr. Kevin R Mansell.
14. Dr. James L. Goddard.
- 15 Mr. W. Wesley Cochrane.

Import of Tractor under Gift Scheme

3548. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have bulk import of tractors under gift scheme through the public sector Project and Equipment Corporation and

(b) if so, the main features of the gift scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) In the context of inadequate supply of tractors a scheme was introduced in 1968 by which agriculturists in the country owning agricultural land can import for their own use tractors as a gift from near relatives residing abroad. This Scheme is, at present, valid upto 31-3-1973.

2. The applications for import of tractors under this Scheme are to be supported by particulars of the donors as certified by the Indian Missions concerned abroad. The particulars of the donee, the applicant are certified by the State Revenue Authorities. The Customs Clearance Permits for import of tractors are granted to the eligible donees on the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Only specified models of tractors are allowed to be imported under this Scheme. Alongwith the tractors import of certain specified agricultural implements and spare parts of tractors is also allowed upto 30 per cent of the face value of the CCP. Indians who have lived abroad and are returning to India are also eligible to import tractors under this Scheme for their own use.

4. The Customs Clearance Permit is issued subject to the condition that tractors to be imported shall be utilised by the applicant for his own use in agriculture and that he will not part with the tractor in any manner whatsoever, without the written permission of the licensing authority.

5. Under the gift scheme, Customs Clearance Permits are granted to the eligible applicants for direct import of tractors. However, arrangements have also been made for bulk import of tractors under the gift scheme through the Projects and Equipment corporation of India Ltd. for the benefit of the agriculturists. Eligible donors and donees who wish to avail of this facility, can approach the PEC for import of tractors through them provided they fulfil all other terms and conditions governing the Scheme. A bulk CCP has already been granted to the Project and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. for this purpose.

Indo-U.S. mutual Cooperation in Technical Areas

3549. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-U.S. mutual cooperation in technical areas in future will be confined only to five fields;

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(b) if so, what are these five fields; and

(c) the reasons for this reduction in areas mutual cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Based on dialogue unit the USAID Mission in India, in the context of our progress towards self-reliance and of our selective approach towards foreign assistance and collaboration, it has been mutually agreed that for the present bilateral U.S. technical assistance to India would be restricted after the 30th September 1972 to the following fields:—

1. Agricultural Universities Development.
2. Rice Research and Nutritional Foods.
3. Soil and Water Management.
4. Rural Electric Cooperatives Development.
5. Science Education Improvement.
6. Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Co-operative.

Of these, two projects will terminate on the following dates:—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (i) Nutritional Foods Development. | 31-1-1973 |
| (ii) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative | 30-4-1973 |

The remaining projects have, for the present, been approved for continuance upto the 30th June 1973.

हिन्दी दैनिक 'भवनिका' के विरुद्ध आरोपों की
जांच

3550. श्री कुल्लू चन्द कल्याण :
क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री हिन्दी दैनिक
'भवनिका' के बारे में 17 मई, 1972 के
प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 6488 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दैनिक समाचार पत्र के विरुद्ध
प्रचलित आरोपों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में आरोप
आवश्यक कार्यवाही के बिना किस अधिकारी
को भेजे गये है तथा किस तिथि को ;
और

(ख) सम्बन्धित अधिकारी कब तक
अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को पेश कर देगा ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपस्थित
(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) इस मामले
की जांच एजेंसी के कानूनी स्कंध द्वारा की
जा रही है। इस अवस्था में जांच करने वाली
एजेंसी का नाम बताना लोकहित में नहीं
है। हिन्दी के दैनिक समाचार पत्र
'भवनिका' द्वारा प्रचलित आरोपों के
दुरुपयोग के बारे में विभागीय रूप से जांच की
जा रही थी। 22-11-72 को यह मामला
जांच करने वाली उपयुक्त एजेंसी को सौंप
दिया गया।

(ख) चूंकि जांच अभी चल रही है,
अतः इस अवस्था में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं
है कि एजेंसी कब तक अपना प्रतिवेदन
सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

Sole selling agents of Hindalco

3551. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of
Hindalco's sole selling Agents, Con-
signment Agents and Stockists in the
Eastern region;

(b) whether the attention of Gov-
ernment has been drawn to the fact
that these selling agents and stockists
do not maintain any godown, yet get
goods transferred on consignment
basis thus depriving the Centre and
the State Governments of millions
of rupees in sales tax; and

(c) whether Government are con-
sidering to institute a thorough in-
vestigation into this allegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c).
The administration of sales tax (both
local and Central) vests in the State
Governments. The information asked
for in the question, has, therefore,
been called for from the Government
of Uttar Pradesh and the same will
be laid on the Table of the House on
its receipt from the State Govern-
ment.

Absorption in other State of Peace
Corps Volunteers withdrawn from
Haryana

3552. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Peace Corps
volunteers to be withdrawn from
Haryana State are likely to be ab-
sorbed in other States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment of India in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) and (b). Two of the twelve American Peace Corps Volunteers withdrawn from Haryana State have been allotted to Rajasthan State at the request of the Government of Rajasthan. The allotment was made by the Government of India, who had no objection.

Meeting of consultative committee of the Colombo Plan

3553. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BALAH:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan was held recently in New Delhi.

(b) if so, the points discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the standard practice followed in the meetings of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, certain Major issues were identified and discussed by the Ministers. These were:—

(1) The Economic and Social Implications of Drug Abuse.

(2) International Co-operation in Agriculture and the Second Generation Problems of the Green Revolution.

(3) The Development of Appropriate Technology for the Utilisation of Human Resources and the Use of Science and Technology for Economic and Social Development.

(4) The Problem of Indebtedness of Developing Countries including the Terms and Quantum of Aid.

(c) The Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meetings are held in closed sessions. They provide a forum for an exchange of views on, and discussion by the Ministers of matters of common economic and developmental interest. It is for individual member governments to consider the various issues raised and to take decisions regarding implementation according to their respective policies and regulations or by bilateral arrangements.

The main decisions arrived at by the Consultative Committee of common applicability to all the member governments were:

(1) The Governments of Bangladesh and Fiji were admitted as full members of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee;

(2) The Committee agreed to the establishments of a Regional Centre for Technician Teacher Training to be located in Singapore and designated the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education;

(3) It agreed to appoint a Drug Adviser to the Colombo Plan Bureau for the coming year;

(4) It was decided to accept the invitation of the Government of New Zealand for holding the next meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan at Wellington in 1978; and

(5) It agreed that the Special Topic for discussion at the next meeting should be "Joint Ventures: their role in economic development and their relationship to aid programmes."

Alleged scandal regarding disposal of Polythelene Powder held by private Cable Company

3554. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a press report in "*Economic Times*" dated the 20th August, 1972 that a Multi-Million rupee scandal regarding disposal of 2200 tonnes of polythelene powder held by a private cable Company was being investigated by the C.B.I.; and

(d) whether the Union Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs have over-ruled the C.B.I. objections and allowed the firm to sell the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. From the quantity mentioned in the *Economic Times* report dated the 20th August, 1972, it seems that the article refers to M/s. Oriental Power Cables Co. Action is being taken to divert the excess quantity of about 2000 tonnes of low density polythelene moulding powder imported by the company to other Actual Users in exercise of the powers conferred under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and Orders issued thereunder. Diversion will be ordered purely on no-profit basis. C.B.I. had not given any opinion about the disposal of the goods.

In regard to another firm viz. M/s. Asian Cables, the CBI had enquired into the matter, 350 tonnes out of 960 tonnes of imported Low Density Polythelene Moulding Powder was available with them. C.B.I. had not expressed any opinion in regard to the disposal of the same. The goods have been diverted to other actual users on no profit basis.

(b) No, Sir.

Agreement on basis of Technical Credits with foreign countries

3555. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the new trade agreements which have been reached on the basis of technical credits with some foreign countries and the Government of India;

(b) the commodities covered by these new agreements and the total value thereof to be exported from India and to be imported from those countries during the period 1st June, 1972 to 31st March, 1973; and

(c) the other salient features of the agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to furnish this information.

Export Target during 1972-73

3556. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aiming to raise the export target during 1972-73; if so, by how much;

(b) what has been the average rate of growth in the past three years; and

(c) whether there was poor performance last year in the export target and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) For the current financial year 1972-73, the Ministry has retained the target of Rs. 1760 crores (as given in Fourth

Plan Mid-term Appraisal). This would imply a growth rate of 9.5 per cent over 1971-72.

(b) The average rate of growth of our exports during the first three years of the Fourth Plan works out roughly at a compound rate of 5.8 per cent per annum.

(c) The growth rate in respect of our exports during 1971-72 was 4.6 per cent. Factors having an adverse effect on our exports included mainly: (i) continuing shortages of domestic supply of certain basic raw materials (steel, non-ferrous metals, cotton etc.) needed by export production, (ii) Transport bottlenecks and dislocation in shipments due to Indo-Pak hostilities, (iii) the international monetary crisis which added to the uncertainties of foreign trade, (iv) recession in world steel industry which affected export of iron ore, ferro-manganese etc., (v) restrictive trade policies pursued by certain developed countries, and (vi) inadequate shipping space and increasing freight rates.

Managerial and Directors Posts lying vacant in S.T.C.

3557. SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Managerial and Directors' posts lying vacant in State Trading Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the duration of vacancy in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There were no vacancies in Managerial posts in the S.T.C. during the last three years. As regards the posts

of whole time Directors in the Corporation, no vacancies occurred in 1969-70 and 1970-71. A post of Director, however, fell vacant on the 1st September 1971 and it was filled on the 6th May, 1972.

निर्यात लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में असफलता

* 3558. श्री के० एम० मधुकर क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतगत दो वर्षों में निर्यात लक्ष्यो को प्राप्त करने में असफल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत दो वर्षों में निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये है और इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी सफलता मिली है , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में असफलता के क्या कारण है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत के निर्यात पुनर्निर्यात सहित, 1970-71 में 8.6 प्रतिशत तथा 1971-72 में 4.6 प्रतिशत बढ़े। इस प्रकार पिछले दो वर्षों के लिये हमारी निर्यातों की वृद्धि दर चतुर्थ योजना के 7 प्रतिशत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले में औसतन 6.6 प्रतिशत वार्षिक आती है।

(ग) भारत के निर्यातों की शीतल तथा बाहरी दोनों प्रकार के कई प्रतिकूल बातों से नुकसान पहुँचा है इनमें मुख्य ये हैं (1) निर्यात उत्पादन के लिये आवश्यक मूलभूत कच्चे माल (इस्पात, अलुमिना धातु, रुई आदि) की स्वदेशी सप्लाई की लगातार कमी, (2) भारत-पाक संघर्ष के कारण परिवहन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयाँ तथा पोत-सदान में अव्यवस्था, (3) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा संकट जिससे विदेश व्यापार में अनिश्चितता बढ़ गई, (4) विश्व इस्पात उद्योग में मंदी जिससे लौह अयस्क, फ़ैरी मेगनीज आदि के निर्यातों पर असर पड़ा, (5) कतिपय विकसित देशों द्वारा अपनाई गई निबन्धात्मक व्यापार नीतियाँ, और (6) जहाजों में अपर्याप्त स्थान तथा भाड़ा दरों में वृद्धि ।

Steps to increase Exports during Fifth Plan

3559 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY
Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to cut down foreign aid drastically and to dispense with it altogether by the end of the Fifth Plan has necessitated a rapid and sharp increase in the country's export during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to accelerate the country's export efforts in the coming five years; and

(c) what are the projections made in regard to the export earning in the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c)
The policy of self-reliance in the sense of zero net concessional aid by the end of the Fifth Plan i.e. 1978-79 and the magnitude and kind of efforts required on the different aspects relevant to the balance of payments (including exports) will need to be carefully worked out. The programme and policies to achieve the objectives to be set forth in the Fifth Five Year Plan are under consideration and the Approach Document on the subject by the Planning Commission, when finalised will be laid on the Table of the House

भारत में अफीम का उत्पादन और इसकी खपत

3560. श्री एम० एस० गुरती : क्या
श्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी अफीम का उत्पादन होता है ।

(ख) विदेशों को प्रति वर्ष कितनी अफीम निर्यात की जाती है, भारत में इसकी कितनी खपत होती है ; और

(ग) भारत में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी अफीम दवाइयाँ तैयार करने के काम आती है और कितनी अफीम की खपत नशाले पदार्थ के रूप में होती है ?

श्री अशोक कुमार शर्मा (बी०के० आर०
गढ़वा) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस

देश में उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा निम्नानुसार है :—

वर्ष	90 डिग्री घनत्व पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा (किलोग्राम)
1969 . . .	868,248
1970 . . .	793,883
1971 . . .	882,521

(वर्ष 1972 के आंकड़ों का अभी भी इतिहास लगाया जा रहा है)।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले तीन वर्षों में औपजीव तथा वैज्ञानिक उद्देश्यों के लिये विदेशों की निर्यात की गई अफीम की मात्रा के आंकड़े तथा औपजीव उद्देश्यों के लिये अफीम के रेजिस्टर्ड व्यक्तियों को सप्लाई करने के लिये भारत में उपयोग में लायी गई अफीम और अफीम आरतलों (ओपियम प्रसकालाइड्स) के निर्माण के लिये एवं अस्पतालों आदि में इस्तेमाल के लिये देश में इस्तेमाल की गई अफीम की मात्रा के आंकड़े नीचे दिये अनुसार हैं :—

वर्ष	90 डिग्री घनत्व पर निर्यात की गयी अफीम की मात्रा	90 डिग्री घनत्व पर अफीम के व्यक्तियों को सप्लाई के लिये दी गई अफीम की मात्रा	90 डिग्री घनत्व पर अफीम क्षार-तत्वों के निर्माण के लिए तथा अस्पतालों में इस्तेमाल की गई अफीम की मात्रा
वर्ष	किलोग्राम	(किलोग्राम)	(किलोग्राम)
1969 . . .	662,658	3,101	63,996
1970 . . .	808,668	2,315	65,271
1971 . . .	893,806	3,523	58,119

Use of opium by the youth in India
3561. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received information that the youth are becoming addicted to opium now-a-days; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this tendency among the youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir, Except for some isolated cases, opium addiction appears generally to be confined to old persons. However, a tendency among some of the youth towards abuse of ganja and charas and other turasias, etc., has come to Government's notice.

(b) All the concerned enforcement agencies both of State and Central Government, such as the State Excise, Police, Customs and Central Excise, Central Bureau of Investigation, Border Security Force, Railway Protection Force are engaged in the course of their duties in suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics and other drugs. The Drugs Control authorities both at the Central and State Government level, also maintain vigilance and take preventive measures to curb the misuse of these drugs. The Central Bureau of Narcotics under the Narcotics Commissioner of India acts as the co-ordinating agency.

The Government have also taken the following measures for checking the abuse of narcotics such as opium, ganja and charas and other drugs:—

(i) Oral consumption of opium for non-medical purposes has been prohibited in this country with effect from 1st April, 1958; after that date supplies of opium are made to the registered opium addicts on medical grounds;

(ii) Production and consumption of charas has been completely prohibited in India for a long time (over 25 years);

(iii) Consumption of ganja for non-medical purposes has been prohibited in all the States except in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh;

(iv) With regard to other drugs, i.e., Barbiturates, Amphetamines, etc., a United Nations Convention has been concluded. Provisional controls over import, manufacture and distribution of these drugs are under consideration

Central Aid to Kerala for Rubber Plantation

3562. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any additional assistance has been given to the State Government of Kerala for Rubber Plantation by the Plantation Corporation; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A Centrally sponsored Scheme of providing loan assistance (100 per cent) to Kerala Government for planting rubber in 15,000 acres of land envisaging an outlay of Rs 4.5 crores, at the rate of Rs 3,000 per acre was included in 3rd Five Year Plan. The entire amount of Rs. 4.5 crores has been released to the State Government. With effect from the 4th Plan Period the Scheme stands transferred to the State Sector and it is for the Kerala Government to provide for the necessary funds from its coffers.

Delegation sent Abroad

3563. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and particulars of the official and semi-official delegations sent to different countries during the first eight months of this year;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each such delegation; and

(c) the impact of these delegations on the said countries?

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

Ensuring Remunerative Price for Cotton Growers

3564. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has been entrusted with the job of recommending guaranteed remunerative prices for standard varieties of cotton produced in different regions of the country; and

(b) if so, which other measures are proposed to be taken by Government to encounter sluggish tendencies in cotton prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The task entrusted to the Agricultural Prices Commission, in brief, is to advise the Government on the price policy for a number of agricultural commodities of which cotton is one, with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interest of the producers and the consumers. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission may, *inter alia*, keep in view:—

(1) the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production;

(2) the need to ensure rational utilisation of land and other productive resources;

(3) the likely effect of the price policies on the rest of the economy particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure etc. Following steps are contemplated to stabilise cotton prices:—

(i) Minimum support prices of cotton are being fixed in accordance with the recommendations made by APC;

(ii) Cotton Corporation of India will purchase cotton on commercial basis;

(iii) Stock limits in respect of cotton have been lifted;

(iv) The Reserve Bank of India has announced the cotton credit policy involving liberalisation in certain directions

Officers on Deputation to Indian Investment Centre

3565. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers are at present on deputation in the Indian Investment Centre and for how long has each of them been there;

(b) whether despite Government having prescribed a maximum limit of 4 years for deputation, the deputationists are being retained indefinitely in the Centre and some of them are even re-employed, without prior approval of the Department of Personnel;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether an I.A.S. officer, who had been deputed as Resident Director New York Office of the Indian Investment Centre was allowed to draw Deputation Allowance in addition to his cadre salary which is not formally permissible; and

(e) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c) There are at present 21 Government officers on deputation to the Indian Investment Centre of whom 4 are on deputation for periods exceeding 4 years. Of the latter 4 officers, the permanent absorption of two officers in the service of the Centre has been agreed to by the competent authority, and the terms of their absorption are being finalised. Another officer will be shortly reverting to his parent department. As for the remaining one officer, his parent department has agreed to his continuing on deputation with the Centre for one more year beyond the initial 4 years and this matter is now under consideration of Government.

The present Executive Director joined the Indian Investment Centre on deputation with effect from 18-3-1970 and he superannuated from Central Government service on 3-12-1972. He has been re-employed by the Centre for a period of 2 years from that date, for which Government's approval was not necessary.

(d) and (e) The I.A.S. officer in question, who was appointed as Deputy Resident Director at the New York Branch of the Indian Investment Centre in 1966 had been required to stay at the head-quarters office at New Delhi for a period of about 6 weeks before proceeding to New York, so as to enable him to acquaint himself with the working of the Centre. During that period he was paid the pay and allowances he had last drawn as Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Industry, including a special pay of Rs. 300 per month. The payment made to the officer on account of special pay for the period of his stay at head-quarters amounted to about Rs. 400. It has been found that this amount was inadmissible to him and hence recovery of the amount has been claimed from the officer.

Study Team to Kerala re Reorganisation of Coir Industry

3566 SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has sent a team to Kerala to study the coir industry in the State and suggest measures for reorganising it particularly in the co-operative Sector;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the report from the team; and

(c) if so, gist of the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A Study Group was set up by the Planning Commission in July, 1969 to examine the Scheme sent by the State Government of Kerala to evolve a development programme for coir industry as a whole.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Study Group re-assessed the likely financial requirements of the State Governments Scheme at Rs. 699 crores and recommended a provision of Rs. 354 crores in the State plan during the 4th Plan period for reorganisation of the cooperative sector by participation in share capital and by giving them loan. The financial requirements for working capital were to be met from institutional finance. It recommended to broaden the research and training by the Coir Board for product development and diversification. The study Group also recommended opening of more show-rooms and sales depots, controlling the prices of raw materials like raw and retted husks and abolishing the sales tax on finished products to increase the internal market for coir and coir products. To increase exports, its recommendations were: abolition of export duty on fibre, reduction of duty on yarn, extension of

quality control and pre-shipment inspection to all coir products, mechanisation of creel type mats and exploration of fresh markets. There were recommendations also pertaining to organisation and administration of Coir Board

रेलवे माल डिब्बों के लिये विदेशों से
लिये गये आर्डर

3507. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या
विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) सरकार को 1971-73 में माल-
डिब्बों की सप्लाई के लिये कितने आर्डर
विदेशों से मिले ;

(ख) कितने आर्डरों के सम्बन्ध में
सप्लाई की जा चुकी है और कितनों के मामले
में सप्लाई नहीं की गई है , और

(ग) अब तक सप्लाई न किये जाने
के क्या कारण हैं और यह सप्लाई कब तक
की जायेगी ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपस्थित
(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**High Power Radar Unit for Cyclone
Forecasting at Paradeep (Orissa)**

3568. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether Government have de-
cided to locate a high power radar
unit at Paradeep for augmenting cy-

clone forecasting system in the coastal
areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, the progress made in this
regard and when it will start
working; and

(c) its foreign exchange content?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN
SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The equipment is expected to
arrive shortly. The building for in-
stallation of the radar is under con-
struction and is likely to be completed
by the end of February. The radar
station is expected to start function-
ing by the end of March, 1973.

(c) About Rs. 16.20 lakhs.

**Export of Wagons to Socialist
Countries**

3569. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will
the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether wagons are being ex-
ported to some of the socialist coun-
tries;

(b) if so, which are those countries;

(c) whether fresh agreements have
been signed with some of the coun-
tries in 1972; and

(d) if so, which are those countries?

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

(b) Wagons are being exported to
Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Strike in Woollen Industry in Bombay Region

3570. SHRI GIRIDHAR CAMANGO:

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian woollen industry is in doldrums due to the indefinite strike in 21 out of the 22 mills in the Bombay region;

(b) whether the workers of these mills have been on strike since 11th October, 1972; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the strike and whether upto November 13 the industry had lost Rs. 3 crore and there was accumulation of finished products worth Rs. 15 crore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The strike in the 21 woollen mills in Bombay region has since ended. However, as the strike was during the season, these units have suffered substantial losses and the production of woollen textiles has also been affected adversely.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The workers went on strike to press their demands for wage increase, bonus, leave and other matters. According to Indian Woollen Mills Federation's estimate 21 units affected by strike suffered a loss Rs. 3 crores and there was accumulation of finished products worth Rs. 15 crores.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात

3571. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम ने भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात करने का निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष में तथा आगामी दो वर्षों में कौन सी भारतीय फिल्में निर्यात की जायेगी तथा किन-किन देशों को निर्यात की जायेगी ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख). फिल्मों का निर्यात 1-11-1972 से राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किया जा चुका है और वही सगठन विदेशों को भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये योजनायें बनायेगा ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बेरोजगार शिक्षित व्यक्तियों और इंजीनियरों को वित्तीय सहायता

3572. श्री हरी सिंह :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने बेरोजगार शिक्षित व्यक्तियों और इंजीनियरों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उ-सं-त्री (श्रीमती कुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) श्री (ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको ने ऐसी विभिन्न योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत इंजीनियरो सहित शिक्षा, बेरोजगार व्यक्ति ऋण सुविधायें प्राप्त कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि उनके प्रस्ताव सक्षम हों। योजनाओं की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें कुछ हद तक हर बैंक की अलग-अलग होती हैं। आमतौर पर ऐसे प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करते समय, बैंक आवेदक की तकनीकी अर्हता और वै-वस्थिकीय किस्म के अन्य विविधताओं का समचित्त अधिक ध्यान रखते हैं। जरूरत को देखकर ही सहायता का अनुमान लगाया जाता है। और जहां तक सम्भव होता है इस बात की पक्की व्यवस्था की जाती है कि आवेदको को तीसरी पार्टी की गारंटी न होने के कारण ऋण से इन्कार न किया जाये बशर्ते कि आवेदक अन्यथा सन्तोषजनक किस्म के हों।

Increase in Bank Robberies

3573. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bank-robberies in India are on the increase for the last 2 years;

(b) if so, the number of bank robberies committed during the same period;

(c) the names of the cities where these robberies were committed; and

(d) the nature of action taken by Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d) As all criminal offences including bank robberies relate to the subject of law and order, a subject reserved for the States, Government of India do not maintain complete information on the subject. However, there have been two cases of dacoity and bank hold up during the period from 1-6-1971 to 30-4-1972 in the nationalised banks one each in Khardah in 24 Parganas and Mesra Branch near Ranchi. As the number is small it is not possible to infer any trend, as such, in the number of bank robberies in India.

Central Organisation for taken-over Mills

3574 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form any Central Organisation which will wholly concentrate on the Sick Textile Mills taken over by Government, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The National Textile Corporation is a public sector undertaking set up in 1968 to look after the sick textile units taken over by the Central Government. As such the question of setting up a new organisation for the same purpose does not arise.

Control over use of PL-480 Funds

3575. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any control over the use of enormous PL-480 funds in India by the US Mission;

(b) if not, whether chances are there for it to be utilised for certain unaccounted purposes; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to scrutinise the use of funds in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).
(a) and (b) The PL 480 funds are available for US-uses in India. These uses have been defined in Section 104 of the US Public Law 480, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3951/72) Uses under Sub-section (c) thereof are not permitted in the Agreements with India.

Consultations are held with the US Embassy in the beginning of each year to ascertain the level of their estimated expenditures—including their expenditure on Embassy and Consular functions. Expenditure from PL 480 funds on research grants, technical assistance and other similar programmes is authorized by the US in consultation with Government of India. Government have no reason to suppose that these rupees are being used for purposes outside the purview of their PL 480 Law and our Agreements with them.

(c) The US funds are held mainly in Government of India's Securities in the R.B.I. The US Embassy has been furnishing information relating to their expenditures from time to time and no further steps are contemplated.

Silk Board to encourage Silk Industry in Kashmir

3576, **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kashmir have urged the Central Government to implement the proposal regarding setting up of a Silk Board to encourage the Silk Industry in the State of Kashmir; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities in the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi

3577 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether on the 4th March, 1972, the National Council of Applied Economic Research Employees Union (Regd.) in a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister had drawn her attention to a number of serious irregularities in the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi; §

(b) whether the Employees Union in the said memorandum had demanded CBI enquiry into the allegations; and

(c) if so, the gist of the said memorandum and the action taken by Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The memorandum, inter alia, alleged:—

(i) Improper costing of projects undertaken by the Council.

(ii) That the Audit Report of A.G.C.R. refers to "grave financial irregularities";

(iii) Charges of misappropriation were levelled in regard to the construction of the fourth floor of the Council building.

(iv) Supply of Punch Cards (condensed data) to USAID,

(v) Deputation of officers for training abroad ignoring the higher qualifications of some employees,

(vi) Favouritism in recruitments, promotions, etc.,

(vii) Non-observance of labour laws, victimisation for Union activities, etc.

On inquiry, these allegations were however found not to accord with the facts and did not indicate the necessity for any CBI inquiry. It may be added that the Council has since arrived at a settlement with its staff representative and is also setting up an appropriate machinery to look into the needs of the staff and its pay structure.

Import of long staple cotton

3578. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of long staple cotton bales imported during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the rate and total amount paid for the same;

(b) the quantity of cloth manufactured out of the imported cotton and its value;

(c) the quantity and value of cloth exported and foreign exchange earned out of cloth manufactured from imported cotton and cloth/yarn manufactured out of the indigenous cotton; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the import of long staple cotton with a view to achieving self reliance in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Approximately 8,35,086 bales of long staple cotton valued at Rs. 99 crores at an average rate of Rs. 2710 per candy and 6,80,673 bales of long

staple cotton valued at Rs. 94 crores at an average rate of Rs. 2050 per candy were imported during 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively.

Imported cotton is used in fine and superfine varieties of yarn and cloth, not always exclusively but also in admixture with domestic cotton. While bulk of the production in decentralised sector is in fine and superfine varieties, in mill sector production of fine and superfine varieties constitutes only about 12 per cent to 15 per cent. It is difficult to furnish exact information about the production and export of yarn/cloth fabricated from foreign cotton. However, information, on basis of a rough estimate, is given below:

(1) About 3327 million metres of cloth was manufactured from imported cotton during the years 1970 and 1971 together. It is not possible to indicate the value of this production.

(2) During the two years of 1970 and 1971, the following quantities manufactured from foreign cotton/indigenous cotton were exported:

	Cloth (Million mtrs.)	Yarn (Million Kgs.)
Foreign cotton	188.38	7.08
Domestic cotton	887.60	35.76

Steps underway to reduce the import of long and extra long staple cottons are:—

(i) development of indigenous production of extra long staple varieties like Sujata, Suvin etc.;

(ii) development of long staple and high yielding varieties of cotton like MCU 5;

(iii) the evolution of short duration and compact-habit strains;

(iv) development of new and efficient mixed cropping and inter-cropping system,

(v) development of integrated disease-and-pest-control schedules,

(vi) improvement in postharvest technology

Steps to boost production in public undertakings

3579 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the question of boosting production in the public sector industrial undertakings has been considered by Government, and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to step up production in the public sector industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) Government keep a constant watch over the production of public enterprises to assist them in achieving higher levels of performance. Steps taken in this regard, as a result, are

(i) better maintenance organisation and practices to reduce equipment downtime,

(ii) improvement in product on planning and control, personnel management, materials management, industrial engineering etc

(iii) introduction of incentive schemes for improving motivation;

(iv) greater emphasis on research and development and better integration of research and development activities with production;

(v) training at all levels for better managerial performance and increased productivity;

(vi) wherever demand has been inadequate, diversification and greater export efforts have been taken, and

(vii) import of raw materials and components wherever necessary

Government have also recently appointed the Action Committee on public Enterprises under the Chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission for examining the performance of the enterprises and initiating action by the enterprises and other Government agencies in the area of organisational structure technology, personnel and industrial relations policy training research and development, etc for improving operations

विदेशी मुद्रा की माय में वृद्धि करने के उपाय

3580 श्री एम० एल० पुरली :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चालू चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करने हेतु सरकार ने कुछ विशेष कदम उठाये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री ए० जी० जर्ज) : (क) तथा (ख) निर्यातों तथा परीक्षाओं से सम्बन्धित नीति की रूप-रेखा के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा जिन उपायों की घोषणा पहले ही की जा चुकी है उनके अलावा और कोई विशिष्ट कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं ?

Fall in capital raised by non-government companies

3581. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYU-THAM:

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital raised by non-Government Companies has consistently fallen in the past few years as assistance given to them by public sector financial institutions has gone up;

(b) if so, the reasons for the consistent increase in the assistance given to the private sector Companies by the public sector financial institutions; and

(c) whether Government propose to put a curb on the flow of funds from the public sector financial institutions to the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The capital issues made through prospectus by all non-Government, non-financial companies during the last four years, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were Rs. 47 crores, Rs. 58.7 crores, Rs. 42.7 crores and Rs. 54.8 crores respectively. The assistance disbursed to their assisted concerns by the all term financing institutions during the aforesaid four years were Rs. 85 crores, Rs. 111 crores, Rs. 133 crores and Rs. 162 crores respectively. Separate figures of capital raised through prospectus by the assisted companies is not readily available.

The term lending institutions have come to play a key role in promoting sound industrial projects. The relative quantum of capital issues raised and assistance received from the financial institutions are inter-related to the projects which become ripe for implementation from

year to year. In regard to the contribution made by the promoters towards the capital cost of a project, the institutions insist on the large industrial groups contributing a higher percentage of the total cost.

Since the financial institutions meet the legitimate and genuine requirements of credit of any concern so as to promote and sustain the desired levels of production and distribution, there is no intention to deny financial assistance required by any company for productive purposes.

Contract signed by MMTC with German Democratic Republic for Export of Mica

3582. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has signed any contract with German Democratic Republic for export of Mica; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) The contract envisages export of about 3425 tonnes of mica blocks, mica splittings and mica scrap over a period of three years commencing from 1973. The prices and specifications of mica are negotiable each year and the prices are to be paid in Indian rupees. For the year 1973, contract for sale of mica valued at Rs. 1 crore has been concluded.

चाय के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन

3583. श्री महावीर लाल शर्मा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी, 1971 से अब तक भारत से विदेशों को कुल कितनी चाय का निर्यात किया गया तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन की गई ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : जनवरी 1971 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1972 तक भारत से *284 51 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की कुल 37613 लाख कि० ग्रा० चाय का निर्यात किया गया।

Representations to stop Export of bye-product Hard Coke

3584 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state-

(a) whether representations have been made to Government to stop the export of bye-product hard coke in view of its limited stock; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration

Export of Minerals from Goa

3585. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that they are unable to

export the full quantity of minerals extracted from mines in Goa,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which hurdles in the way of export are likely to be removed?

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

(b) and (c) All the ore extracted from mines does not satisfy export requirements. Only exportable grades from which there is demand from foreign buyers can be and are being exported. Measures have been undertaken for strengthening the basic infra-structure for a sustained growth of exports of iron ore but quite a few projects are to be completed

Proposal for Trade Agreement between India and U. K. in 1973-75

3586 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any fresh proposal for Trade agreement between India and U.K. for the years 1973-75; and

(b) if so, the salient features therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Trade problems between India and U.K. arising from the British entry into the European Economic Community are under consideration of the two Governments.

*आंकड़े अंतिम हैं और इनमें संशोधन हो सकता है।

Coal mining companies having more than 500 shareholders

3587. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Coal Mining Companies in the country, State-wise, having more than 500 shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Agreement for loans between India and Sweden"

3588. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether an agreement for loans has been reached between India and Sweden;

(b) If so, the full particulars of the loans and when they are expected to be received?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) By the 'Development Co-operation Agreement, 1972' signed in New Delhi on 11th November, 1972, the Swedish Government gave assistance of Swedish Kroners 255 million equivalent to Rs. 38.56 crores for a three year period.

2. The Swedish assistance consists of three segments viz. Financial Resources Credit, Commodity grant and

Technical Assistance. The first segment is for import of raw materials, components, spares, capital equipment etc. Commodity grant is meant for import of certain commodities of Swedish origin. The third segment is meant for support of certain mutually agreed technical assistance schemes including family planning programme, grain storage project etc. Out of the three segments, the amount earmarked for the Financial Resources Tranche is a loan which is untied as to the source of procurement. The loan is on current soft terms of Swedish lending to India viz. repayment period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. The loan is entirely interest free and covers only a service charge of 3/4th of one per cent. The amounts earmarked for import of commodities and technical assistance schemes is given as a grant

Reservation of posts for ex-servicemen in Public Sector undertakings

3589. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the directions issued by the Government of India to all the Public Sector Undertakings to reserve certain percentage of posts for ex-servicemen have been implemented; and

(b) if so, for how long this directive will remain in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have issued orders in January 1972 to all the Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings regarding reservation of posts in Classes III and IV for ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action. These orders are mandatory. Formal directives have been issued in this

regard and where the Articles of Association/Statute of the Corporation require to be amended for the issue of such formal directive by the Government, the Corporations are following the orders while taking necessary action for the amendment of their Articles of Association/Statute. Government have also instituted a machinery for reviewing the actual intake of the ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action against the reserved posts.

(b) These orders will remain in force till June 30, 1974 in the first instance.

Proposal to Import Cotton

3590. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import cotton to meet the demand of Textile Industry; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Outstanding credit advanced by public Institutions to 75 Monopoly Houses

3591. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1389 on the 4th June, 1972 regarding Institutional loan owned by Monopoly Houses and state:

(a) the total outstanding credit advanced by the public institutions referred to therein outstanding against the seventy five monopoly houses named by the Monopolies Commission; and

(b) the total credit advanced by the 14 nationalised banks to the 75 monopoly houses during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the reply given to his Unstarred Question No. 1389 on 4th May, 1971 and not on 4th June, 1972. The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Son-et lumiere at Teen Murti House, New Delhi

3592. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to mount *Son-et-Lumiere* projecting the life of great leaders at Teen-Murti House, New Delhi;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the broad outlines of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir, but the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund is considering such a project on the life of Jawaharlal Nehru.

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

Loan from International Development Association for Agricultural University in India

3593. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has announced a 12 million dollars loan for

the development of two new agricultural Universities in India and if so, the terms of the loan;

(b) the location of the Universities along with the facilities going to be provided therein; and

(c) when the construction is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Government of India has signed an Agreement with the International Development Association, on the 10th November, 1972, for a credit of 12 million US dollars, for an Education Project comprising the Assam Agricultural University and the Rajendra Agricultural University of Bihar. The credit amount is meant to assist in the development of these Agricultural Universities through the construction of educational facilities such as lecture halls, class-rooms and laboratories and staff housing and dormitories etc. It will also provide technical assistance through fellowships and advisers, and additional computer facilities at the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics. The IDA Credit will be repayable in 50 years including 10 years of grace. It is free of interest but will carry a service charge of 3/4 per cent per annum.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1978.

Calcutta-Gauhati flight of Indian Air-lines cancelled due to hijack scare

3594. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Calcutta-Gauhati flight of the Indian Airlines was cancelled due to hijack scare at Calcutta Airport;

(b) how many times, in recent past, because of hijack scare, the flights of the Indian Airlines were cancelled; and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken to meet this problem?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. On 9th November 1972 Indian Airlines flight IC-209 from Calcutta to Gauhati was cancelled following an anonymous hijacking threat communicated over the telephone.

(b) No such other incident has come to notice in the recent past.

(c) While anti-hijacking precautions continue to be taken, there is nothing Government can do about such scares.

ओपियम फैक्ट्री, गाजीपुर के श्रमिकों को बोनस दिया जाना

3595. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ओपियम फैक्ट्री, गाजीपुर के श्रमिकों को 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या श्रमिकों ने इस सम्बन्ध में काट्टे को कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० प्रार० गणेश) : (क) औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों को बोनस प्रदानगी की योजना केवल उन्हीं वर्गों के कर्मचारियों पर लागू

होती है जिन पर बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 के उपबन्ध लागू होते हैं। धारा 32 (iv) के अनुसार, इस अधिनियम के उपबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार के किसी विभाग के प्राधिकरण अथवा किसी स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा अथवा उसके अन्तर्गत संचालित किसी भी उद्योग में संलग्न किसी संस्थापन के कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होते। एतदनुसार, गाजीपुर कारखाने के कर्मचारी, कानूनन, बोनस की अदायगी के हकदार नहीं हैं। परन्तु, गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने के कर्मचारी उत्पादन पुरस्कार की अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी की एक योजना के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं। यह पुरस्कार उस स्थिति में देय होता है जब सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कतिपय प्रतिमान पूरे कर लिये जाते हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). जी, हां। अफीम कारखाना मजदूर संघ ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया है। ज्ञापन की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

[(i) उत्पादन पुरस्कार की अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी की वर्तमान योजना दोषपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह अदायगी उत्पादन से संबद्ध कर दी गई है जिस पर उनका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होता। जब यह योजना तैयार की गई थी उस समय कर्मचारियों से परामर्श नहीं किया गया था और इसलिये यह उन्हें स्वीकार्य नहीं है।

[(ii) अफीम तथा अफीम परिशोधन सरकारी कारखाने को बोनस संदाय

अधिनियम, 1965 के अन्तर्गत रखा जाना चाहिए। परन्तु संघ इस बात को समझता है कि चूंकि अफीम कारखाना एक विभागीय उपक्रम है इसलिए बोनस संदाय अधिनियम को इस कारखाने पर लागू करने से पहले सरकार को इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की प्रतिक्रियाओं पर विचार करना होगा। इसलिए सरकार को एक ऐसी वैकल्पिक योजना के अपनाये जाने पर विचार करना चाहिए जिसके संबंध में संघ ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं।

Demands of Coir Board Employees

3596. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees of Coir Board have submitted a Memorandum of demands to Government through their Chairman recently, and

(b) if so, their demands and the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The employees of the Coir Board have submitted a Memorandum of Demands to Government directly.

(b) Their demands are regarding: finalisation of recruitment rules, constitution of staff council, and special leave to office bearers of Association. The Coir Board have been asked to finalise the rules. Their requests for grant of special leave and constitution of staff councils are being examined in consultation with the concerned Departments.

Non-availability of Yarn

3597. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of, FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of weavers in various parts of Kerala have been rendered jobless on account of the non-availability of yarn; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to remove their un-employment and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b) There are no confirmed reports about weavers in Kerala having been rendered jobless on account of non-availability of yarn. Some difficulty had arisen on account of rise in prices of yarn. To meet the situation, schemes for supply of different kinds of yarn to weavers at regulated prices have been formulated and brought into operation.

Financial Assistance to Kerala outside the Fourth Five Year Plan provisions

3598. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any additional assistance to the State of Kerala for certain specific projects of the State outside the Fourth Five Year Plan provisions;

(b) the percentage of the assistance given as grant and as loan;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala have urged the Central Government to give them certain special grants; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). During the current year, so far, no non-Plan assistance has been given to Kerala for any specific project.

(c) and (d) The Government of Kerala had requested additional assistance, outside the Plan, for the Kuttiyadi, Periyar Valley, Chitturpuzha, Pamba and Kanhirapuzha Projects. It has not been possible to agree to this request.

They had also requested for additional assistance to meet the expenditure on Idikki Project, no decision on Anti-Sea erosion works and toward the cost of direct payment of salary to Private College Staff. As regards the Idikki Project, no decision has yet been taken. It has, however, been agreed to provide Rs 2.70 crores for the anti-sea erosion works in the current year as also to provide assistance in the form of loan for payment of salary to Private College Staff in the current year for which the quantum of assistance is yet to be finalised.

Soft Credit from U.K. to India

3599. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of United Kingdom have recently agreed to grant soft credit to India;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) for what purpose?

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

(b) Agreements for two loans amounting to nearly Rs. 78 crores (£ 41 million) were signed in New Delhi on the 9th November, 1972. The first loan (the UK India Maintenance Loan 1972) is for Rs 47.42 crores (£ 25 million) and the second loan (the UK/India Mixed Project Loan, 1972) is for Rs 30.35 crores (£ 16 million)

(c) The Maintenance Loan Agreement covers the import from Britain of raw materials, spare parts and components

The Mixed Project Loan will finance the imports from Britain of goods and services required for certain large value projects. At present three fertiliser projects and four ships are being financed under these loans

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिया गया ऋण

3600. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) राज्य के छोटे किसानों तथा अन्य व्यवसायों में लगे लोगों को अधिकतम कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (जीलरी सुसीला रोहतास) : (क) बैंक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कर्ताओं और दूसरी ओर अन्य वर्गों के लिए

कर्ताओं के आकड़े अलग-अलग नहीं रखते । इसलिए माननीय सदस्य द्वारा पूछी गयी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) छोटे किसानों अथवा अन्य व्यवसायों के व्यक्तियों को जो ऋण की राशि दी जा सकती है वह अनेक बातों पर निर्भर रहती है जैसे प्रस्ताव की क्षमता, आवश्यकताएँ, छोटे किसानों के मामले में भूमि की जोत का आकार, पिछला अनुभव और व्यवसाय में तकनीकी क्षमता आदि । बकाया राशि भी घटनी बढ़नी रहती है । इसलिए यह निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है कि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को किमी एक समय पर अधिकतम कितना ऋण दिया गया है ?

मध्य प्रदेश में बैंक कर्मचारियों की संख्या

3601 श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको में कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे; और

(ख) बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् उनकी संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री बंशुवर्तमान ब्रह्मचारी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और बजा-बटन पर रख दी जायगी ।

Setting up of Wig Factory in Delhi by Private Party

3602. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private party has been permitted to set up a Wig factory in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the investment in the Factory and the salient features of the export scheme for export of the Wigs to be produced in the Factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Since small scale sector is a free sector, the question of grant of permission does not arise. However, one small scale unit has been provisionally registered for a period of six months for the manufacture of wigs, wiglets, wirlashes, carpets and wooden items.

(b) The proposed capital investment of the unit is as under —

	Rs.
Landing & Building	1,25,000.00
Plant & Machinery	80,000.00
Other fixed assets	48,000.00
Working capital	2,72,344.50
TOTAL	5,25,344.50

No specific scheme of export has been given by the unit.

Instrument landing system at Palam Airport

3603. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Pilots flying Fokker Friendship have

been complaining about the instrument landing system at Palam Airport for quite some time;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint received; and

(c) when the complaint was received first and what steps have been taken to rectify the defects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) Occasional complaints are received, and the equipment is invariably subjected to thorough ground checks. So far no rectification of the system has been found necessary.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा उपयोग में लाए जा रहे एब्रो विमानों की संख्या

3604. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

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

(क) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा इस समय कितने एब्रो विमानों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है;

(ख) इस प्रकार के विमानों का उपयोग किन-किन देशों द्वारा अब भी किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के विमानों में यात्रियों को उपरोक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और उनकी गति भी तेज नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और वायु विमानन मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 16.

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार
एच एस-748 विमान निम्नलिखित देशों में
प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं :—

- 1 अर्जेंटीना
- 2 ब्राजील
- 3 कनाडा
- 4 लीवाइंड द्वीपसमूह
- 5 श्रीलंका
- 6 कोलम्बिया
- 7 फिजी
- 8 फ्रांस
- 9 मलावी
- 10 मैक्सिको
- 11 नेपाल
- 12 दक्षिणी अफ्रीका
- 13 युनाइटेड किंगडम
- 14 बेनिजुएला
- 15 वेस्ट इण्डोनेशिया
- 16 जाम्बिया

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में रजिस्टर की गई
कम्पनियाँ

3605. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956
के अधीन गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश और
राजस्थान में कितनी कम्पनियाँ रजिस्टर
की गई हैं , और]

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितनी पूँजी
लगी हुई है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) तथा (ख) मध्य प्रदेश एवं
राजस्थान राज्यों में 1970-71 एवं 1971
72 के वर्षों के मध्य, पंजीकृत कम्पनियों की
संख्या एवं उन की प्राधिकृत पूँजी नीचे दी
गई है :—

राज्य	1970-71		1971-72	
	कम्पनियों की प्राधिकृत पूँजी संख्या (ताब ६० में)	कम्पनियों की प्राधिकृत पूँजी संख्या (ताब ६० में)	कम्पनियों की प्राधिकृत पूँजी संख्या (ताब ६० में)	कम्पनियों की प्राधिकृत पूँजी संख्या (ताब ६० में)
मध्य प्रदेश . . .	19	861	30	251
राजस्थान . . .	47	235	95	880

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इन्दौर के कर्मचारियों को
अप्रेजी में ही हस्ताक्षर करने के सिधे
बाध्य करना

3606. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या बिना गवर्नी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर के
कुछ कर्मचारियों को अपने हस्ताक्षर अप्रेजी
में ही करने को बाध्य किया जाता है और
इस कारण उनका वेतन भुगतान भी रोक
लिया गया है और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

बिना मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) स्टेट बैंक ऑफ
इंदौर पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारी सघ ने 18-9-
1972 को बैंकिंग विभाग को एक अध्यावदन
भेजा था जिसमें कहा गया था कि स्टेट बैंक
ऑफ इंदौर ने अपने अधिकारियों को हिन्दी
में हस्ताक्षर करने की अनुमति नहीं दी और
हिन्दी में नमूने के हस्ताक्षर स्वीकार करने
से इन्कार कर दिया और यह भी कहा गया था
कि जिन अधिकारियों ने बैंक के नियमों
को नहीं माना उन्हें अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाई
की धमकी दी ।

2. यह मामला स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
के साथ उठाया गया । यह सूचना दी गयी
है कि अधिकारियों को अपने व्यक्तिगत हस्तक्षर
के मामलों में जैसे कि बतन प्राप्ति की रसीद
पर हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर करने की अनुमति है,
लेकिन उन्हें बैंक की ओर से ड्राफ्ट, बैंक-
अन्तराक्षर (लेस ट्रान्स्फर), साप्ताहिक
धना की रॉसवॉं आदि जैसी बैंक द्वारा जारी
की जाने वाली विभिन्न लिखतों पर हस्ताक्षर
केवल बैंक-अधिकारियों द्वारा करना है तो उन्हें

बैंक के विनियम मानने पड़ते हैं और उस
भाषा में हस्ताक्षर करने पड़ते हैं जो गैर-
हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में आम तौर से समझी
जाती है । ऐसा हम विचार से किया जाता है
कि जिन कार्यालयों के नाम में लिखते जागे
की गई हो और जो गैर हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में
स्थित हों उन कार्यालयों को कार्य सत्रघी
कठिनाई से बचाया जा सके और एम्पना
मुविधा तथा परक्षण का मुनिश्चयन किया
जा सके ।

Growth rate of bank deposits

3607. SHRI M. KAIHAMU ITHU
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the growth rate of bank
deposits has slowed down in the cur-
rent year

(i) if so, the reasons therefor and

(c) whether any efforts are being
made to step up deposit mobilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The latest
available figures relate to the week
ended 10th November, 1972 and these
reveal that since the commencement
of the current calendar year the bank
deposits have risen by 14.52 per cent
which is only marginally less than the
growth rate of 14.98 per cent achieved
during the corresponding period of the
previous year. However, for the 12
month period ending the 10th Novem-
ber, 1972 the growth rate was higher
at 19.2 per cent compared to 18.8 per
cent for the preceding 12 month period.
It would therefore be premature to
conclude that the growth rate of bank
deposits in the current year has slowed
down.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts for deposit mobilisation

are being made on a continuing basis and wherever possible new and innovative schemes for attracting more deposits are introduced

Branch expansion programme of Nationalised Banks

3608 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether one of the aims of the branch expansion programme of Nationalised Banks was to eliminate money lender from the rural areas, and

(b) if so to what extent this aim has been achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) One of the important objectives of the branch expansion programme of the public sector banks is to make available increasing amount of credit in the rural areas to meet the requirements of the different sectors. This would definitely help to reduce the dependence of the people of the rural areas on money lenders

(b) It is not possible to give a quantitative estimate of the impact of large scale extension of banking facilities in the rural areas. It is however significant to note that the number of agricultural borrowal accounts with the banks has recorded a substantial increase from only 1.76 lakhs on the eve of nationalisation to 9.53 lakhs by March, 1972.

Low expansion of bank credit

3609 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether incremental bank credit as a proportion of additional deposits

mobilised during the year ended October, 1972 was only 33 per cent, as against 50 per cent in the preceding year, and

(b) if so the reasons for the low expansion of bank credit during the year ended October 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The incremental bank credit as a proportion to additional deposits mobilised during the 12 month period ending 27th October 1972 works out to 30.4 per cent as against 52.6 per cent during the preceding 12 month period

(b) The lower incremental credit deposit ratio during the 12 month period ending 27th October 1972 is attributable to a contraction in the advances for food procurement while during the preceding 12 month period there was actually a substantial expansion in the credit for food procurement

Proposal to set up a bureau to promote convention traffic

3610 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU
SHRI P GANGADEB

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Bureau to promote convention traffic which has become a big business in international tourist industry,

(b) if so, the main features thereof

(c) what are the additional facilities required for promoting convention traffic; and

(d) what is the estimated expenditure for providing these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration for setting up of a Convention Bureau during the 5th Plan period to promote convention traffic.

(b) The proposed bureau will be responsible for:

1. Publicity and Promotion in regard to Conventions.
2. Servicing conventions, and
3. Assistance to hotels etc. for providing conventions facilities.

(c) Additional facilities required to promote convention traffic include adequate hotel accommodation in selected convention centres, well-equipped conference halls, simultaneous interpretation equipment, transcription equipment and a secretariat for servicing conventions.

(d) The financial implications are being worked out.

एशिया '72 में कलाकृतियों की प्रदर्शनी

3611. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एशिया '72 में कलाकृतियाँ बनाने वालों और चित्रकारों को पुरस्कार देने की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) क्या 15 नवम्बर, 1972 तक एशिया/72 के मंडपों में कलाकृतियाँ सजाई ही नहीं गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार (मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) कलाकृतियाँ, जो अंतरिक प्रदर्शन का ही अंग हैं, 3 नवम्बर, 1972 को उद्घाटन के समय से ही विभिन्न मंडपों में सजाई गई थी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

एशिया '72 मेले में काम पूरा करने के लिए ठेकेदार द्वारा कोलतार का प्रयोग किया जाना

3612. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्री मनमोहन प्रसाद ।

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्माशील ने एशिया '72 मेले के लिए कोलतार के 1,700 ट्रम सप्लाई किए थे ।

(ख) क्या मेले के ठेकेदार ने काम को पूरा करने के लिए केवल 1,000 ट्रमों का प्रयोग किया है और उने 1,700 ट्रमों की कीमत का भुगतान किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) प्रगति मैदान के अंदर की सड़कों पर बिटुमन बिछाने के लिए बर्माशील ने कुल 3,970 ट्रम सप्लाई किए थे ।

(ख) डेवेल्पमेंट-सडक संबंधी निर्माण कार्यों पर सभी किट्टमन इको का उपयोग किया और डेवेदारो से तदनसार वसूलिया की जा रही है।

(ग) उर्रोक्त (क) तथा (ख) को देखने हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

Export to Oil-rich countries at concessional price

3613 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI P 'M MEHTA

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether in a bid to give a new direction to its export promotion drive India has offered to sell its goods at concessional prices to some of the oil rich countries of the Persian gulf on the clear understanding that the latter can re-export them at higher price,

(b) to what extent this decision will help India, and

(c) the names of the countries to which this offer has been made and their reaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) to (c). We have been exploring various ways and means for increasing our exports. In the West Asian region, one of the main hurdles, which we have been facing is the inability of some of these countries to pay for their imports in foreign exchange. At the same time, there are some rich countries like Libya, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi in the region who have all the free foreign exchange to spare. In these circumstances, we have been endeavouring to explore whether any of these countries could buy some of our goods against free foreign exchange and then dispose them off to their neighbouring

Arab countries at terms mutually agreed upon amongst themselves. So far this plan is only in exploratory stages

Decision to buy Urea and liquid Ammonia from Kuwait.

3614 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether India had decided to buy Urea and liquid Ammonia from Kuwait in 1973-74 and

(b) if so the terms of agreement reached between the two countries in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b). As regards Urea Fertilizer, the Kuwaiti Delegation which visited New Delhi recently indicated the availability of about 150,000 tonnes annually with effect from July 1973. We are interested in this Urea availability indicated by the Kuwaiti side but no agreement as such has been signed so far.

Regarding Ammonia from Kuwait, negotiations are in the final stages and an agreement in this respect is expected to be concluded in the near future.

Construction of buildings for the Offices of Collectors of Central Excise, Patna

3615. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Collector, Central Excise, Patna Collectorate had purchased pieces of land some years ago

at Purnea, Mauzaffarpur, Chapra, Hajipur, Singhara, Dumka, Raniganj, Banmankhi, Sarshi, Patepur, Raxaul, Joghani, Dhanbaba and Patna Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons why after a lapse of long period, Government have not been able to construct buildings thereon and by what time the construction will be completed, and

(c) whether residential quarters are going to be constructed at any of these places and if so, at which places and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI): (a) Yes, Sir, except that a part of land at Raxaul came in possession of the Department in 1972 only.

(b) and (c). The construction activity remained suspended during the period of emergency declared following the Chinese aggression and also due to financial stringency. This activity has since been revived and the Collector has already been asked to submit specific proposals for construction of both office and residential buildings where land is owned by the Department. Proposals already made by the Collector in respect of two stations are under consideration

Setting up of Regional Councils of Joint Consultative Machinery in Income-Tax Department

3616. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have made repeated requests to Income-tax employees Federation to cooperate in setting up the Regional Councils of the Joint Consultative Machinery at Commissioners of Income-tax level in all the Commissioner's charges;

(b) whether some of the Associations/Union of Income-tax employees are insisting on the Commissioners to set up Regional Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery without referring the matter to the Federation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No such requests have been made by Central Board of Direct Taxes to the Income-tax Employees Federation. Instructions were issued only to the Commissioners of Income-tax for formation of Regional Councils in their charges under the Joint Consultative and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme in consultation with the Federation for nomination of representatives on Staff-side on these Councils,

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

Promotions/Confirmation of Staff Working in Income-Tax Department on the Basis of Confidential Reports

3617. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Promotion Committee of Income-tax Department, Delhi proposes to consider eligible officials for promotion/confirmation to the post of L.D.Cs., U.D.Cs. Head Clerks and Supervisors strictly on the basis of the principle followed by the Departmental Promotion Committees of 1969 and 1970;

(b) whether Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi has assured the Delhi Income-tax Non-Gazetted Staff Association that there would be no supersession in the ensuing Departmental Promotion Committee; and

(c) if so, the reasons for deviation from the past principle?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance given by L.I.C. to States for drinking water schemes

3618. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of money given as assistance by the Life Insurance Corporation to each State for drinking water supply schemes for rural areas during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SPRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The LIC has so far advanced during the current financial year Rs. 50 lakhs for supply of drinking water in rural areas in Kerala.

Payment of Arrears Claimed by Assistant Lecturers of Delhi University

3619. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of payment of arrears claimed by the erstwhile Assistant Lecturers of Delhi University has been referred to the Ministry of Finance by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on this issue and if so, the gist of the decision; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

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

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

Setting up of Tourist Bungalows and Hostels in Himachal Pradesh

3620. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh where the Tourist Bungalows and Hostels are being proposed to be set up by the Central Government for the tourists; and

(b) the amount of money sanctioned for each place?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Department of Tourism is putting up supplementary accommodation in Himachal Pradesh at the following places:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost
1.	Tourist Bungalow, Dharamsala.	Rs. 8.82 lakhs
2.	Youth Hostel, Dalhousie.	Rs. 4.47 "
3.	Reception Centre, Simla.	Rs. 17.65 "
4.	Camping Site on the Kulu-Manali Highway.	Rs. 1.00 "

A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has also been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for development of accommodation and other facilities at Kulu-Manali.

A Cafeteria at Gobind Sagar constructed at cost of Rs. 11.25 lakhs has already been commissioned and is being managed by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking. The India Tourism Development Corporation is also running Travellers' Lodges Kulu and Manali.

given by the State Government to their employees;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter and if so, the decision taken; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

Motor Launches for Tourists Visiting Gobind Sagar Lake in Himachal Pradesh

3621. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned the purchase of two motor launches for tourists visiting Gobind Sagar Lake in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the date by which these launches would be put into service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An order for two 15 seater motor launches for the use of tourists visiting Gobind Sagar has been placed with the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta.

(b) The launches are expected to be delivered at site by March 1973.

Agitation by Central Government Employees Stationed at Simla

3622. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees stationed at Simla have been agitating and submitting memoranda to the Central Government for the grant of Special Allowance on the lines of the allowance

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

(b) In the matter of grant of compensatory allowances to their employees, the Central Government have their own separate pattern which is not linked with the practice followed in the various States. Departure from the general policy is not possible in the case of Simla alone. The Third Pay Commission which is currently engaged in a review of the conditions of service, emoluments etc., of the Central Government employees is likely to go into such matters and their recommendations have to be awaited before any change in the present policy can be considered.

(c) Does not arise.

Working group for problems of Handloom and Powerloom

3623. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Working Group has been set up to consider the problems of the handloom and powerloom industries; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3952/72.]

Formation of three New Companies to meet growth of Air Traffic

3624 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Airlines favours the formation of three new Companies to cater to the growing needs of traffic, and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Indian Airlines

भारत में सब से बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थान

3625. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या कम्पनी कार्य में मझी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश के सबसे बड़ प्रथम 30 औद्योगिक संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास कुल सम्पत्ति कितने लाख की थी और उसमें वार्षिक वृद्धि की गति क्या क्या रही है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ रेड्डी) : (क) तथा (ख). 1971-72

में देश में, परिसम्पत्तियों की मात्रानुसार 30 सबसे बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थानों के नाम तथा गत तीन वर्षों के मध्य उनकी वार्षिक वृद्धि की दर के साथ उनकी परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [प्रयालय में रखा गया देखिए सख्या LT 3953/72.]

राष्ट्रीय आय की तुलना में अप्रत्यक्ष करों का अनुपात

3626. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1951-52 में प्रत्यक्ष करों के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की गई और राष्ट्रीय आय की तुलना में इसकी प्रतिशतता कितनी थी,

(ख) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1971-72 में अप्रत्यक्ष करों के रूप में कितनी राशि एकत्र की गई और राष्ट्रीय आय की तुलना में इस की प्रतिशतता कितनी थी, और

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि और अप्रत्यक्ष करों में वृद्धि का अनुपात कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री दशरथराव चव्हाण) :

(क) : केंद्र, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 1951-52 में संगृहीत अप्रत्यक्ष करों की कुल राशि 495 करोड़ रुपये थी और वही 'उस' वर्ष की राष्ट्रीय आय का 5 प्रतिशत बैठकी है ।

(बं) 1971-72 के सशोधित अनुमानों के आधार पर, 1971-72 में अप्रत्यक्ष करो कर्मा राशि 4399 करोड़ रुपया थी। वर्ष 1971-72 के राष्ट्रीय आय के सरकारी अनुमान अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं इसलिए अभी यह हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नहीं है कि उस वर्ष राष्ट्रीय आय की तुलना में अप्रत्यक्ष करो का प्रतिशत कितना था।

(ग) चालू मूल्यों के आधार पर 1970-71 और 1971-72 के प्रति व्यक्ति आय के सरकारी अनुमान अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं। 1951-52 में चालू मूल्यों के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति आय 274 2 रुपया थी और यह बढ़ कर 1969-70 में 589 3 रुपए (सशोधित श्रद्धाला) हो गयी। इस प्रकार प्रति व्यक्ति आय में 1951-52 में लेकर 1969-70 तक 114 9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। 1951-52 में अप्रत्यक्ष करो का मग्नह 495 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ और 1969-70 तक इसमें 553 9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई अर्थात् यह 3237 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिया गया ऋण

3627. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) 1971-72 में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिया गया, और

(ख) राज्य में छोटे किसानों तथा अन्य व्यापारियों की श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को अधिकतम कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (भीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) बैंक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के ऋण कर्ताओं और दूसरी ओर अन्य वर्गों के ऋण-कर्ताओं के आकड़े अलग अलग नहीं रखते। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य द्वारा पूछी गयी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) छोटे किसानों अथवा अन्य व्यवसायों के व्यक्तियों को जो ऋण की राशि दी जा सकती है वह अनेक बातों पर निर्भर रहती है जैसे प्रस्ताव की सुक्ष्मता, आवश्यकताएँ, छोटे किसानों के मामले में भूमि की जोत का आकार, पिछता अनुभव और कारीगरों तथा व्यापारियों के मामले में तकनीकी क्षमता आदि।

बिहार के गया जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलना

3628. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार के गया जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इन बैंकों की कोई सायंकाय में काम करने वाली शाखा (ईवनिंग बार्च) भी खोली जायेगी, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वह कहाँ पर स्थापित की जायेगी ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बीमती सुशीला रोह्तगी) :

(क) बैंक आफ इंडिया और कनारा बक दोनों के पास बिहार के गया जिले में कार्यालय खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस है ।

(ख) और (ग). बैंक की किसी विशेष शाखा के काम के घटे बैंक 100 स्वामीय परिस्थितियों और जनता की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं ?

Debt Relief Proposed to be given to India by U.S.A.

3629 SHRI P. GANGADEB.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported decision of the U.S. Government to grant debt relief to India to the extent of \$200 million this year would considerably reduce the strain in respect of instalments on loans and the interest charges on them; and

(b) the broad outlines of the decision of the U.S. Government and its effect on India's commitments during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The United States Government has informed the World Bank that it would participate in the debt relief exercise being organized by the World Bank as the Chairman of the Aid-India Consortium to the extent of \$29.12 million.

(b) This would reduce the outgo of foreign exchange on account of debt-service payments to the United States to the extent mentioned above.

Forming of Reserve Squad of youngmen to curb Price Rise and Hoarding of Essential Goods

3630. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to form reserve squads of youngmen in every State to curb price rise and hoarding of essential goods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development Programme Drawn up by I.T.D.C.

3631. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has drawn up a massive development programme to cater for the estimated one million tourists who will be coming to India annually by 1980 and if so, the broad outlines of the programme;

(b) whether the programme will lay stress on beach, mountain and wild life tourism;

(c) whether the programme will give priority to accommodation outside the luxury category for foreign and Indian tourists; and

(d) the names of the places selected for development under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The programme which is under formulation will include the development of beach, mountain and wild life areas and provide accommodation other than the luxury type also.

Study Team sent abroad by Central Silk Board

3632. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-man study team was sent abroad by the Central Silk Board last year for reversing the steep fall in export of silk textiles; and

(b) if so, whether the study team had suggested creation of a separate organisation to look after silk exports; and

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

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

(c) At present nearly 95 per cent of exports of natural silk textiles consist of handlooms and are handled by the Handlooms Export Promotion Council, Madras. The Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council will handle the export of powerloom silk fabrics. There is, apparently no need for a change.

Assistance from Japan for Key Sectors

3633. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in November, 1972 Government had sought any help for key sectors from Japan; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance sought and the response of Japan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Discussions are in progress for widening the area of economic co-operation between Japan and India.

Export of Kendu Leaf

3634. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendu leaf is being exported to foreign countries, if so, the quantum of export last year and the countries to which exported; and

(b) whether Central Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for taking over the Kendu leaf trade and if so, the gist thereof and the steps taken by State Governments in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. A quantity of 28 lakh kgs. of Kendu leaf was exported to Ceylon and Nepal in 1971-72.

(b) Nationalisation of any forest product including Kendu leaf trade in the country is the concern of the State/Union Territory Government.

Smuggling of Jute into Nepal

3635. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association had sent a note of warning to Government on the 15th November, 1972 about the danger arising from

raw jute being regularly smuggled into Nepal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No note of warning about the danger arising from the smuggling of raw jute to Nepal has been received by the Government of India so far from the Indian Jute Mills Association. However the Government has seen the press note released by the Indian Jute Mills Association on 15-11-1972. A copy of the press note is laid on the Table of this House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3954/72]. Following steps have been taken to check such smuggling.

(i) 10 Customs Preventive Posts have been set up in 1969, at strategic places on the Indo-Nepal Border and these have been functioning since then.

(ii) One post of Collector of Customs (Preventive) has been created with Headquarters at Patna for supervising the customs work relating to Indo-Nepal trade and anti-smuggling measures on this border.

(iii) Several mobile Preventive parties have been set up on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods from Nepal to India and vice versa.

(iv) A number of jeeps have been provided to make the staff more mobile and effective.

(v) The man-power in the Preventive parties has been increased. The staff is being armed to resist the armed smugglers operating on the Indo-Nepal border;

(vi) Close liaison is being maintained with the State authorities on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods to Nepal;

(vii) A company of Central Reserve Police was also stationed in this area

early in 1969 and continued upto June, 1972 to help the Customs formations in detecting and preventing jute smuggling and preventing attacks by the armed smugglers. This company has been replaced in July, 1972, by a company of Armed Homeguards sanctioned by the Bihar Government.

(viii) The Jute Corporation of India has also set up Purchase Centres at important places to make it convenient for jute growers to sell their jute.

(ix) The matter has also been taken up with the His Majesty's Government of Nepal

The situation is being reviewed constantly to take suitable measures to prevent the smuggling of jute into Nepal from India.

Study undertaken regarding payment of Hotel Bills in Foreign Currency by Foreign Tourists

3636 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO-

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether a study undertaken last year covering twenty of the more expensive hotels revealed that only 43 per cent of tourists from abroad paid their hotel bills in foreign currency, and

(b) if so, what are the other points revealed in the study?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No such study was undertaken by the Department of Tourism last year. However, in 1967, the pattern of earnings of four hotels in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta was examined. Hotels have now been asked to receive payment of the hotel bills of foreigners (except for certain exempted categories) in foreign exchange.

Compensation Demanded by D. T. C. for Losses suffered on Bus Services for Asia '72

3637. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI V MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation has claimed Rs. 28 lakhs from his Ministry as compensation for the heavy losses suffered by it on the bus services being run for Asia '72; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Delhi Transport Corporation has given a projection that if they employed 500 buses per day during the duration of the Fair this capacity may not be fully utilised and it might lead to a loss of the order of Rs. 23.65 lakhs.

(b) Delhi Transport Corporation has been advised by the Fair Authority that while the traffic generated by the Fair is considerable, the transport operation should be conducted as a commercial basis and the fair authority cannot subsidise the operation.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैकों द्वारा राजस्थान में कृषि कार्यों के लिए दिया गया ऋण

3638. श्री जालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में कृषि कार्यों के लिए पिछले छ महीनों में कितना ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या बैंकों ने राजस्थान में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में किसानों को बहुत कम ऋण सुविधायें दी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए सबसे बड़ा उपलब्ध आकड़ों के अनुसार मार्च, 1972 के अंत में राजस्थान में प्रत्यक्ष कृषि अग्रिम की वकया रकम 520.92 लाख रुपया थी ।

(ख) और (ग) : स्पष्ट है कि राजस्थान उन राज्यों में से एक है जहां के किसानों को और राज्यों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत कम ऋण मिलता था और अब भी कम मिलता है । यह भूतकाल की घटनाओं का परिणाम है और इसके बहुत से सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारण हैं जिनमें समुचित आधारभूत ढांचे और देहाती शाखाओं की कमी भी शामिल है । तथापि बैंक कार्यक्षमता में सुधार करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

वर्ष 1971-72 में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए एयर-लाइन्स के विमानों की किस्में

3639. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान किस किस प्रकार के थे, और

(ख) उन से कितने डकोटा विमान थे और इन दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण थे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (प्रश्नचालय में रखा गया। देखिए सङ्ख्या LT 3955/72) वर्ष 1971 व 1972 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का कोई डकोटा विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त नहीं हुआ।

Issuing of Currency Notes covered with Polythene

3640 SHRI LALJI BHAI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government propose to issue currency notes covered with material like polythene to prolong their life; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduced Fares on Charter Flights and Excursion Tickets by Air India

3641 SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Air India has reduced fares on charter flights and excursion tickets; and

(b) how it has improved the revenue position of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Air-India has established a Charter Company and has introduced a number of promotional fares which have increased its load factors and revenues

Study by I. I. F. T regarding Personnel Manning India's Trade Missions Abroad

3642 SHRI S C BESRA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether a study by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade revealed that 90 per cent of the personnel manning India's Trade Missions abroad are not fit for their jobs and have neither the required aptitude nor the background; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) No, Sir. The study entitled "Trade Commissioner Services in Selected Countries" completed by the Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in June, 1972 is a comparative study of the Trade Commissioner Service of USA, Canada, U. K., France, Japan, Australia and India. So far only the first draft of the report has been prepared by the IIFT and there is nothing in the report to warrant the assertion made by the Hon'ble Member

(b) Does not arise.

Demonstration by Employees of State Bank of India, New Delhi

3643. SHRI SUKHDEO VERMA:

• SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the State Bank of India, New Delhi held a demonstration outside the Bank office on the 28th September, 1972; and

(b) if so, their main demands and the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) About 500 workmen staff and supervising officials staged a demonstration in the bank's premises on the Parliament Street on the 28th September, 1972 after office hours.

(b) While the Supervising Staff Association's demand related to the transfer of certain individual officers the main demands of the Workmen Staff related to the withdrawal of certain suspension orders against workmen, absorption of temporary employees, payment of overtime during training period, abolition of contract system for the upkeep of the bank's premises in Parliament Street, etc.

The Bank has reported that while it could not concede the demand of the Supervising Staff Association, the demands of the Workmen Staff Association were, however, discussed and settled.

Demand made by All India State Bank Employees' Association regarding appointment of Commission about the functioning of State Bank of India

3644. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India State Bank Employees' Association has de-

manded the appointment of a Commission to go into the functioning of the State Bank of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The State Bank of India Employees' Association (Bengal Circle) had made certain allegations against the working of Calcutta Local Head Office. Government had called for the report from the State Bank of India. Their reply is under examination.

Scheme to give Loans to Export Oriented Cotton Mills for Modernisation

3645. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to give loans to export-oriented cotton mills for modernisation; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have already formulated a scheme to provide financial assistance for modernisation of the export-oriented cotton textile mills.

(b) A statement giving the salient features of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3956/72].

**Recommendations of A. R. C. on
Public Sector Undertakings**

3647 SHRI SUKHEO PRASAD
VERMA

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAI-
AH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether Administrative Reforms
Commission has recommended to lay
down comprehensively and clearly
the objectives and obligations of the
Public Sector Undertakings and

(b) if so the action taken so far on
the recommendations?

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

The question has been considered by
the Secretaries' Committee on Public
Undertakings who have appointed a
Sub-Group to examine closely the
drafting of a statement of macro-ob-
jectives/obligations for the public
sector as a whole the sub-group is
currently at work on the various com-
plex issues involved

On the basis of the overall objec-
tives finalised for the public sector as
a whole, the various administrative
Ministries will work out, in consulta-
tion with the Public Enterprises con-
cerned, the appropriate set of objec-
tives for each individual enterprise

अल्प अल्प धर्म पर्यटकों के लिए स्थान

3648. श्री सुख चन्द डाया : क्या
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में ऐसे होटल हैं जहाँ
अल्प आय वाला पर्यटक साधारण खर्चा
करके रह सके और यदि हा, तो वे कहा कहा
है और उनका निर्माण कब हुआ था, और

(ख) क्या पर्यटन विभाग ने बड़े हाटलों
के अनिश्चित, ऐसे स्थानों का भी प्रबन्ध
किया है जहाँ अल्प आय वाला पर्यटक
आसानी से रह सके और यदि हा, तो वे कहा
कहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण
हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०
कर्ण सिंह) (क) पर्यटन विभाग की
अनुमोदित सूची पर लगभग 3 स्टार, 2
स्टार, तथा एक स्टार वर्गों के 140 से
अधिक होटल हैं जोकि अल्प आय वाले
पर्यटकों की आवश्यकता पूर्ति करते हैं।
ये पर्यटन महत्व के स्थानों पर स्थित हैं तथा
इनके स्थान एवं टैरिफ सहित ब्यौरे भारतीय
होटल तथा रेस्टोरेंट संगठनों के सच द्वारा
प्रकाशित ग्रंथिल भारतीय होटल तथा
रेस्टोरेंट गाइड 1972 में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम,
जोकि एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्यम है,
द्वारा परिचालित ऐसे कार्यालयों के ब्यौरे
विवरण में दिये गये हैं। पर्यटन विभाग
ने जयपुर में एक युवा होस्टल का निर्माण-
कार्य अभी मार्च, 1972 में ही पूरा किया है।

तथा रेलवेज पुरी तथा राची में दो होटलो जिनकी स्थापना क्रमशः 1925 तथा 1915
का स्वामित्व एवं परिचालन कर रहे है मे की गयी थी ।

विवरण

होटल	कमरो की वर्तमान धारिता	निर्माण/उद्घाटन की तारीख
होटल रनजीत, नई दिल्ली	200	7-11-1965
लोधी होटल, नई दिल्ली	200	15-9-1965
लक्ष्मी बिलाम पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर	14	फरवरी 1963 (पैलेस को फरवरी, 1963 मे उदयपुर के महाराणा से लिया गया था)
कोवालम पैलेस होटल, कोवालम	19	24-10-1970 (राज्य सरकार से लिया गया)
श्रीरंगाबाद होटल, श्रीरंगाबाद	23	1938/1-10-72 (आई० टी० डी० सी० द्वारा रेलवेज से लिया गया)
मोटल		
जम्मू मोटल, जम्मू	50	9-9-72
हसन मोटल, हसन	28	27-7-72
खजुराहो मोटल, खजुराहो	48	19-11-72
यसत्री-सॉज		
भरतपुर	4	मई 1963
धुबनेश्वर	12	सितम्बर 1963
बीजापुर	4	अक्तूबर 1965
बोधगया	12	सितम्बर 1958
काजीपुरम	3	दिसम्बर 1963
कोणार्क	4	सितम्बर 1963
कुलू	6	अक्तूबर 1964
कुशीनगर	8	सितम्बर 1958
मडुरै	10	अप्रैल 1963
माडू	8	अक्तूबर 1964
साची	8	सितम्बर 1958
मनाली	10	जून 1967
तजौर	4	अप्रैल 1963
त्रिवरापल्ली	4	अप्रैल 1963
महाबलीपुरम	6	अप्रैल 1960

एशियाई विकास बैंक के निर्णयों की क्रियान्विति
के लिए उठाए गए कदम

3649. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एशियाई विकास बैंक की
चौथी वार्षिक बैठक 15 अप्रैल से 17 अप्रैल
1971 तक सिगापुर में हुई थी और यदि
हां, तो उसमें क्या-क्या निर्णय किए गए
थे और

(ख) उस में लिए गए निर्णयों को
क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी हां। एशियाई विकास बैंक के
गवर्नरों के बोर्ड की चौथी वार्षिक बैठक
सिगापुर में 15 से 17 अप्रैल, 1971 को
हुई थी। कार्य-सूची में, सामान्य वित्तीय
मदों के अलावा (जैसे लेखा-परीक्षित लेखों
को स्वीकृति दिया जाना), विचार-विमर्श
के लिए दो मुख्य विषय शामिल थे अर्थात्
1970 में बैंक के क्रियाकलापों की समीक्षा
और बैंक की साधनों संबंधी स्थिति पर
विचार। बैंक द्वारा 1970 में निष्पादित
कार्य को काफी सन्तोषजनक माना गया और
बैंक के साधनों में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता
को स्वीकार किया गया और निदेशक बोर्ड
से यह कहा गया कि वह तत्संबंधी आवश्यक-
ताओं का अध्ययन करे और गवर्नरों के बोर्ड
को उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करें।

(ख) निदेशक मंडल ने अपना अध्ययन
सितम्बर, 1971 में पूरा कर लिया और
बैंक की अधिकृत पृष्ठी में 150 प्रतिशत की

वृद्धि करने की सिफारिश की। भारत
सहित उन सदस्य-देशों द्वारा, जिनके पास
कुल 100,000 शेयर हैं, बैंक के पास
अपने-अपने अभिदान-पत्र जमा कराये जाने
पर, 150 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि प्रभावी हो
गयी है।

**Demands of A I T U C Unions
accepted by Coir Board**

3650 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state

(a) whether the Coir Board had
recently accepted with slight amend-
ments the demands made in a memo-
randum of AITUC Unions which was
forwarded to the Board by the Kerala
Government,

(b) if so the demands accepted and

(c) the steps taken for the imple-
mentation of the decisions taken in
the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A C GEORGI) (a) to (c)
Government of Kerala sought the
views of Coir Board on seven demands
on production and export of coir and
coir goods, made by AITUC Unions
in a memorandum submitted to the
State Government. The Coir Board
has furnished its views on these de-
mands to the State Government who
are expected to take further action in
the matter.

**Cases referred to Monopolies
Commission**

3651 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI

Will the Minister of COMPANY
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications
referred to the Monopolies Commis-

sion in the years 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 and during the first half of 1971-72 and in how many cases, the Commission has taken a decision; and

(b) the nature of applications, the names of the business houses which sponsored them and the decision taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act came into force on 1st June, 1970 and the Commission started functioning with effect from the 6th August, 1970. 28 proposals under Chapter III of the M.R.T.P. Act have been referred to the Commission for enquiry so far and its reports have been received in 21 cases.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library. See No. LT-3957/72].

Proposal to show the exhibits of Third Asian International Fair in Miniature Form through Mobile Exhibition Trains

3652. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to show the exhibits of the Third Asian International Trade Fair in miniature form through mobile exhibition trains in the country so that millions of people are given the privilege of seeing the progress of the country during this 25th year of our Independence; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is not practical to convert a huge Fair like Asia 72, consisting of hundred of participants, into a mobile train exhibition.

Smuggling of Gold and Silver

3653. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of gold into and smuggling of silver out of India has been on the increase;

(b) if so, the value of gold and silver seized while being smuggled in and out, respectively, during 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(c) the steps taken to check the smuggling and the results achieved during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the extent of gold smuggled into the country or of silver smuggled out of the country. However, on the basis of the seizures it can be said that the smuggling of gold into the country has declined since 1971 because of the rise in the price of gold abroad and the vigilance kept by the Navy on the West Coast. Similarly on the basis of the seizures of silver made during the last few years, it can be said that smuggling of silver out of the country has also declined after the introduction of the Customs Amendment Act in 1969.

(b) The value of the gold and silver seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during 1970,

1971 and 1972 (upto October), is as under:

	Gold (Rs. lakhs)	Silver (Rs. lakhs)
	(At international monetary rate)	(At Indian market rate)
1970	428	156
1971	178	84
1972	1	

(Upto October)

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling:—

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purposes of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. This position is kept under constant review.

As a result of the anti-smuggling measures taken, the value of the contraband goods seized during the years

1970, 1971 and 1972 (upto Oct.) was as given below:—

Year	Value of contraband goods seized (Rs. lakhs)
1970	2207
1971	2083
1972	2092

(Upto October)

M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited

3654 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department is aware that the Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited, which has its Ferrosyleon Factory at Thiruvelli in Koraput in Orissa, is selling ferrosyleon through a sales agency which is formed by the relative of its Managing Director;

(b) if so, the sales turnover of this Sales Agency during the last three years; and

(c) how much tax this Sales Agency has paid during the last three years on its income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Enquiries so far made reveal that there is no such sales agency.

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

Power Shortage at Asla '72

3655. SHRI VAIKUNTH GEORGE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the pavilions at Asia '72 have been managing with much less power than what they required;

(b) whether the trade has been affected to some extent due to power shortage; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No. The Pavilions at Asia '72 have been supplied adequate power according to their actual needs as assessed by the Fair Authorities. In fact, we have a surplus of power availability to meet any additional demand.

(b) and (c). No Sir, the trade has not been affected at all due to power shortage.

Meeting of Cotton Advisory Board regarding withdrawal of Credit Controls

3856. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether withdrawal of credit controls and announcement of cotton price policy for 1972-73 were stressed at a meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board in Bombay on the 11th November, 1972; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). At the Cotton Advisory Board meeting on 11th November, 1972, members urged immediate announcement of Government's cotton price policy for the year 1972-73 and withdrawal of

credit curbs which were put into effect in the context of short supply of cotton.

Government's cotton price policy is expected to be announced shortly. The Reserve Bank of India has recently announced its liberalised credit policy in respect of cotton.

Steps to cover up losses in Air India

3857 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE.
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether Air India ended 1971-72 with a huge loss and still continues to be in the red; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken to cover up the losses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Air-India incurred a loss of Rs. 1.66 crores during the year 1971-72.

(b) The main reasons were:—

- (i) Substantial increases in wages following wage settlements.
- (ii) Disruption of services on account of Pakistani aggression.
- (iii) The adverse impact on tourism from Europe and the USA created by the monetary crisis there.
- (iv) Increase in insurance rates to cover hijacking risks.
- (v) Increase in the price of fuel and other operational costs.
- (vi) The inhibitory effect on foreign travel as a result of the foreign travel tax.
- (vii) Additional expenditure on account of circuitous flying to avoid Pakistani territory.

Air-India has taken a number of measures to effect economy in expenditure including a freeze on new recruitment except where absolutely necessary; curtailment of certain services and conversion of some on-line offices to off-line status; abolition of free ground transportation to passengers and very strict control over administrative and publicity expenses.

Arrears of Income-tax against foreign companies

3658. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears outstanding against each of the 20 largest foreign companies (in terms of assets) as in 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1971-72; and

(b) what steps if any have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Income-tax statistics are not maintained in terms of assets of an assessee. The desired information is, therefore, not available. If, however, the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any particular foreign company or companies, the same can be furnished.

Airport infested with money-changers

3659 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Economic Times', Bombay dated the 22nd September, 1972 (page 6) under the caption "Airport infested with money-changers"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has issued a notification prohibiting any person, other than an authorised dealer in foreign exchange or money-changer, to receive any payment in India in foreign exchange from foreign tourists etc. Some changes in the law have also been incorporated in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, 1972, which has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29-8-1972 and is now before a Joint Committee.

Financial Assistance to Foreign Countries

3660. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country also provides economic and financial aid to other countries; and

(b) if so, the quantum of aid provided, country-wise, during the last three years?

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

(b) The information is furnished in the Statements I to III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-3958/72].

Negotiations for Cars assembled in Bangla desh

3661. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any negotiations with Bangladesh Government for the purchase of 5,000 cars from that country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Law Commission for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

3662. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended amendment of the Constitution for preventive detention for non-payment of Customs and Excise duties and violation of the foreign exchange regulations; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

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

(b) The recommendation is under consideration.

Foreign Engineering Companies in India

3663 DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount remitted abroad during the last three years by each of the foreign Engineering Companies operating in India with 50 per cent and more of equity shares in foreign hands; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that they are Indianised forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha to the extent it becomes available.

(b) Whenever foreign majority companies including foreign engineering companies are granted expansion, opportunity is taken to dilute the foreign shareholding in such companies in

accordance with the guidelines announced in the Press note dated the 19th February, 1972. A copy of the Press Note issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3959-72].

Cases of all companies having 40 per cent or more of foreign shareholding in them will come up for review after "The Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, 1972", which was introduced in the Parliament during the last session, is enacted.

Outstanding amount of foreign and internal loans

3664 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign and internal loans payable by the Central Government as on the 30th October, 1972 and what is the amount of interest and capital money which the Central Government have to pay annually; and

(b) the extent of this amount utilised for development works?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A Statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House

(b). Loans raised by Government have, by and large, been utilised for financing developmental outlays

STATEMENT

I. Outstanding amount of foreign and internal loans raised by Central Government as on 30th September, 1972:

(1) Foreign Loans	Rs. 2692*
(2) Internal Loans raised by Central Government	Rs. 5206*

*The Figures are Provisional.

II. Repayments and interest payments vary from year to year with reference to amounts and terms of loans raised. Estimated amounts of repayments and interest payments due during 1972-73 are:

	(In Crores of Rupees)	
	Principal repayments	Interest payments
(i) Foreign loans.	251.97	182.27
(ii) Internal loans raised by Central Government.	300.22	231.68

Proposal to Develop Sea-side Resorts in the country

3665. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any proposal to develop sea-side resorts in the country to attract tourists;

(b) if so, the number of sea-side resorts to be developed during the current year; and

(c) the estimated amount likely to be spent on their development?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A beach resort is being developed at Kovalam near Trivandrum at an estimated cost of Rs. 221.50 lakhs. 40 cottages have been completed and work on the hotel and other amenities is in progress.

The India Tourism Development Corporation is expanding the accommodation in its Traveller's Lodge at Mahabalipuram by adding 20 cottages at an estimated cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. These cottages are expected to be ready shortly.

It is also proposed to develop Goa as a major beach resort and details are being worked out.

विदेशी पर्यटकों के आने-पीने और ठहरने की व्यवस्था करने पर्यटन केन्द्र

3666. श्री मनमोहन प्रधान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्य-वार ऐसे कितने पर्यटन केन्द्र हैं जहाँ सरकार द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये आने-पीने और रहने की व्यवस्था की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : उन यूनिटों को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण, जो भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत एक उद्भव) के स्वामित्व में है भ्रमबा उसके द्वारा परिचालित किये जा रहे हैं तथा पटल पर रखा गया है [प्रस्ताव मे रखा गया। इसलिए संख्या एन० टी 3960/72]। जबपुर के युवा होस्टल का पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा निर्माण किया जा चुका है और पुरी तथा रांची के दो होटल रेलवे के स्वामित्व में हैं भ्रमबा उस द्वारा परिचालित हैं।

Concessions to attract foreign private investment

3668. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the concessions announced by Government to attract foreign private investment on export-oriented industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) The concessions admissible to export-oriented industries in respect of foreign collaboration have already been announced in the Import Trade Control Policy (Vol. II—Section I—Part A) for the year April, 1972—March, 1973. The relevant extract is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Extract from Section I—Part A, Vol. II of the Import Trade Control Policy for the year April, 1972—March, 1973

“Collaboration in export-oriented units

3. Foreign collaboration will be more freely permitted in the case of primarily export-oriented units. The existing collaboration agreements providing for restraints on exports will be suitably revised when due for renewal. All applications for foreign collaboration should be submitted direct to the Foreign Investment Board Secretariat Ministry of Industrial Development, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

4. The policy of not allowing foreign collaboration in trading activities may also be relaxed provided such collaboration is intended exclusively for exports.

5. Foreign collaboration may also be considered in low priority sectors if the collaboration agreement provides for the greater part of production to be exported.”

Suggestions regarding export of jute vis-a-vis synthetics

3669, SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation which visited U.S.A. and Western Europe regarding the prospects of our exports of jute vis-a-vis synthetics had sug-

gested any corrective action to meet the requirement of international market,

(b) if so, the suggestions made for corrective action, and

(c) whether Government reacted favourably to these suggestions?

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

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

(c) Yes, Sir. As a result, the export duty on primary jute carpet backing cloth weighing 9 oz and above per sq. yd. has been reduced by Rs. 400 per tonne. The other suggestions are in various stages of consideration

STATEMENT

The five-member jute delegation consisting of two representatives of Government and three members of Jute Industry to North America/UK/Belgium was a fact finding one to examine the current problems of jute and to recommend measures for remedial action. The delegation has made a detailed study.

2. The delegation has expressed the unanimous opinion that the situation of jute vis-a-vis synthetics has changed drastically during the last 18 months and unless immediate corrective action is taken, the rapid erosion cannot be halted. The fact that our exports in 1971 have shown a substantial increase only conceals the fact that in the same period, with the virtual stoppage of shipments from Bangladesh, the gap was in fact filled by synthetics. The erosion would have been greater still but for a shortage of supplies of synthetics.

3. In order to halt the further intrusion of synthetics, the delegation has recommended that:—

- (1) it is essential to reduce price of both carpet backing and hessian as early as possible to levels which would make them competitive with synthetics.
- (2) it will be necessary to ensure reasonable stability in price and regular uninterrupted supply.
- (3) pre-requisite for this would be adequate and timely supply of raw jute at reasonable prices.
- (4) vigorous steps will have to be taken in research and product development wherever necessary and in promotion and publicity in areas where this will have the necessary effect.
- (5) suitable measures should be taken to generate the funds needed for export promotion, research and development.
- (6) it is desirable that discussions are held between the two major producers of jute goods at a very early date so that international markets can be availed of by both in a spirit of mutual co-operation.

4. In short, the delegation has urged that price reduction, stabilisation of prices and building up of buffer stock of jute manufacturers in India must be achieved without delay.

Decline in Imports

3670. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to our efforts of import substitution the imports for the first three years of Fourth Five Year Plan have fallen appreciably;

(b) if so, whether the fall is progressing from year to year; and

(c) if so, the extent of fall for the first three years of Fourth Five Year Plan, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The value of imports into India during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan and in the year preceding the commencement of the Fourth Plan were as under:—

	Rs. crores
1968-69	1908.63
1969-70	1582.10
1970-71	1634.20
1971-72	*1812.02

(*the figure is provisional and subject to revision).

While there was a perceptible fall in imports after 1968-69, there has lately been an increase in imports due to increasing requirements of industries for domestic as well as export production. Furthermore, while there is continuing effort at import substitution, the actual import figures reflect the effect of many factors, including lags in importation, etc. It cannot, therefore, be said that the fall is or will be progressing from year to year.

Export of Toilet preparations and Cosmetics

3671. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of toilet preparations and cosmetics have registered an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year; and

(b) the countries to which toilet preparations are exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The increase in 1971-72 over 1970-71 is more than 60 per cent.

(b) U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Malaysia, U.K., Sudan, Kenya, Hungary, Kuwait, Fiji IS, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain IS are the major countries which are importing these preparations from India.

Representation from Punjab Government for release of seized imported woollen Rags

3672. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have represented to the Centre for the release of seized imported woollen rags; and

(b) if so, the reasons given by the State?

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

(b) The State Government felt that salvation of the woollen industry in Ludhiana lay in the release of the seized imported goods after imposition of normal Custom duty.

Abnormal fall in export of handloom

3673. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the abnormal fall in the export handloom has been reported; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Discussion with study group from Japan for Economic and Technical Aid to India

3674. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Group of the Japanese Government visited India recently and held discussion with the Government of India on economic and technical aid to India from Japan;

(b) if so, a resume of the issues discussed; and

(c) whether an agreement has been signed with Japan for economic aid to India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). A Japanese delegation led by the President and Representative Director of Toshiba Tungalay Co. Ltd. visited India during 31st October and 14th November, 1972 to study the climate for foreign investment and collaboration in India. The Team had discussions with officers in various Ministries of Govt. of India. They also met the Finance Minister and the Minister of Planning.

Clarifications sought by the team at various meetings mainly related to procedures and policy on industrial licensing, import control policy, financial participation, taxes on royalty and dividends, duration of the collaboration agreements, sharing of the technical know-how by more than one party, the development programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan etc. In the meetings with various Ministries and Planning Commission suitable clarifications were given on the above points. At a brief meeting with the Finance Minister the scope for economic cooperation in respect of major projects between Japan and India was broadly discussed.

(c) No, Sir. During the discussions the areas identified, where Japanese

cooperation would be meaningful and welcome in the Fifth Five Year Plan, are steel, fertilisers, oil exploration, chemicals and petro-chemicals, ship building etc

Countries in favour of ending rupee trade agreements with India

3675. SHRI R S PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the countries with which India has rupee trade arrangements, are in favour of ending this pattern of trade and desire to have new agreements for direct trade on bilateral basis;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and their views in this regard, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and whether discussions have taken place to evolve alternate trade arrangements with those countries?

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

(b) and (c). Only Yugoslavia expressed an inclination for ending rupee trade with India and after detailed discussions between the representatives of the two Governments, it has been decided that from 1.1.1973 all trade and payment transactions between India and Yugoslavia will be concluded in freely convertible currency. A new Trade Agreement is expected to be formalised soon by the two countries which will be effective from 1.1.1973.

Finalisation of recruitment and promotion rules by Coir Board

3676. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coir Board has not yet finalised its Rules of Recruitment, Promotion etc ;

(b) if so, the basis on which recruitment and promotion are made at present; and

(c) the reason for delay in finalising these rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) The recruitment rules have not yet been finalised.

(b) All appointments are made by the Executive Committee of the Coir Board in exercise of the powers vested with them under bye-laws, 1955 and in keeping with the guidelines given by the Coir Board in the form of resolutions from time to time

(c) A Sub-Committee was constituted by the Coir Board to finalise recruitment rules. The Sub-Committee had not yet made any final recommendations. The Coir Board has been requested to finalise the rules immediately.

Enquiry into sale of car by Punjab National Bank

3677. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption 'Car sold for only 6 paise' in the Blitz dated the 4th November, 1972;

(b) whether this happened in the Punjab National Bank; and

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

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

(b) and (c). No sale of any property of Punjab National Bank to its former custodian has actually been effected nor will it be effected

Handing over of Libyan Tea Warehouse to C.I.W.T.C.

3678. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Libyan Tea Warehouse in Calcutta has recently been handed over to the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation;

(b) whether the Tea Board has agreed to underwrite the losses, if incurred, by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation in running the Warehouse upto the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs; and

(c) if so, the reasons for Government's violation of the assurance given in the Lok Sabha on the 28th July, 1967 in reply to Starred Question No. 1449 that the said Warehouse would be taken over and run by the Tea Board for a period of 60 years?

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

(b) Yes, Sir; to the full extent of the losses.

(c) A high powered Committee set up by Government in 1967 with Shri P. C. Borooah as Chairman to undertake a comprehensive review of the economic conditions and problems of the tea industry in all its aspects and for recommendations regarding measures to be taken for its appropriate development recommended inter alia that the Tea Board should not be saddled with the responsibility of taking over the Libyan Warehouse. This recommendation was accepted by Government and this was announced vide Ministry of Foreign Trade Resolution No. 2/10/Plant(A)/70-(BC) dated the 24th July, 1970, a

copy of which was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 2nd September, 1970. After the closure of the tea Warehousing business by M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co. who were running the Libyan Warehouse, the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation have taken over this Warehouse on the 12th July, 1972 for a period upto 31st December, 1973 under orders of the Government

Criteria for grant project allowance to Central Government Employees

3679. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest criteria for determining whether Central Government employees working in a particular project area are, or are not, eligible for project allowance; and

(b) whether such allowances once sanctioned, can be withdrawn or reduced without any material change in the development level of the area concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The following general principles are observed in granting project allowance to Central Government employees:—

(i) The project should be a large-scale one. Its execution should involve the establishment of a large construction organisation and the construction should be spread over a number of years.

(ii) Amenities, such as housing, schools, markets, dispensaries etc. should not be available. Accordingly, where a project is located in a city where compensatory (city) allowance and/or house rent allowances are admissible, no project allowance will be admissible. Where it is located in the proximity of such a

city, a project allowance may be sanctioned but at reduced rates.

- (iii) To be eligible for the allowance, the staff should be employed on, or in connection with, the project and should reside within the project area or in a nearby locality

(b) The allowance is not intended to continue on a permanent basis and its continuance is dependent on the emergence of the necessary amenities of living. As these amenities become available the allowance is reduced, in stages where necessary, until it is withdrawn finally

Indian Feature Films purchased by Latin American countries

3680 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether 37 Indian feature films have been purchased for about Rs 22 lakhs by the Latin American countries of Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru,

(b) if so, whether this is the first such commercial transaction in the history of the Indian film industry, and

(c) whether Government are encouraging the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation to find out new overseas markets and if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Sale of fifty two Indian feature films valued at about Rs. 35 lakhs to the Latin American countries of Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru has been negotiated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Export of feature films has been canalised through State Trading Cor-

poration with effect from 1st November, 1972, and that organisation will work out plans for promoting exports of Indian films to foreign countries.

Appointment of Chairman of Monopolies Commission

3681 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Chairman of the Monopolies Commission has been appointed as a Judge in the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so the steps taken to ensure that the work of the Monopolies Commission is not hindered by the absence of Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to fill up the post. However the absence of the Chairman has not hindered the work of the Commission which has submitted two reports after the former Chairman's appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Deficit Financing

3682. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deficit financing stipulated in the Plan documents during the first three Plans and the actual deficit financing undertaken; and

(b) the deficit financing undertaken during the period when only annual Plans were in operation after the Third Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement is lead on the Table of the House.

*Statement
Deficit Financing by Central and State
Governments*

(Rs. crores)			
	As stipulated in the Plan document	Actual	
<i>Five Year Plans</i>			
First Plan	290	338	
Second Plan	1200	992	
Third Plan	550	1133	
<i>Annual Plans</i>			
1966-67	12	189	
1967-68	14	224	
1968-69	307	263	

NOTE.— Deficit financing figures for the first two Plan periods are not strictly comparable with those for the subsequent Plan periods. While for the first two Plans, deficit financing comprised changes in the Central and State Governments' cash balances, net variation in the Reserve Bank of India's holding of treasury bills and the Reserve Bank advances to State Governments, beginning from the Third Plan, the concept has been widened to include Reserve Bank of India's support to long-term securities.

Foreign Capital investment in India

3683. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of outstanding foreign business investments in India as on 31st October, 1972; and

(b) how much foreign capital investment is expected in the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) According to a quick estimate made by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisional figures of total foreign investments outstanding as on 31st March 1971 are of the order of Rs. 1872.4 crores of which the outstanding foreign investment from private sources abroad is about Rs. 1319.7 crores only. More up-to-date estimate of such investments is not yet available.

(b) On a global basis the gross inflow of foreign investment (including loans) is estimated at Rs. 300 crores for the entire Fourth Five Year Plan period, (1969-70 to 1973-74). As against this, during the first two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan period, namely 1969-70 and 1970-71, the overall gross inflow has been estimated by the Reserve Bank of India to be at Rs. 240.3 crores. The above figure is exclusive of investments in the form of retained earnings of Rs. 47.0 crores.

**Repayment of Loans received from
U.S.A.**

3684. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) what is the total amount of loans received by India from the United States;

(b) what is the annual debt repayment liability on these loans;

(c) how much of these have been repaid; and

(d) what are the details of the schedule worked out for repayment of these loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) As on 30th September, 1972 the amount of loan received by Government of India from U.S.A. (value of loan agreements signed) is Rs. 4,639 crores.

(b) The annual debt repayment liability on these loans varies from year to year. The estimated debt repayment liability on these loans during 1972-73 is Rs. 63 crores. In addition, interest payments due in this year are Rs. 79 crores.

(c) As on 30th September, 1972 the amount of loans repaid is Rs. 420 crores.

(d) Each loan is repayable over a period of years in accordance with the amortisation schedule applicable to it. Periods of repayment generally range from 7 years to 40 years.

Proposed amendment to existing Gold Control Act

3685. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take amendments in the existing Gold Control Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In the light of the recommendations made in the 47th Report of the Law Commission on Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences and the experience gained in administering the (Gold Control) Act, certain proposals to amend the latter are under consideration of the Government.

Private investment expected from West Germany for Industrial Units

3686. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of private investment likely to be received from West Germany for Industrial Units in India in 1973-74; and

(b) the names and location of Industries in which the investment will be made?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Details of likely investments from West Germany during 1973-74 and the names and locations of industries where such investments are likely to be made are not available. However, on global basis the gross inflow (including loans) of private foreign investments for the entire Fourth Five Year Plan period namely, from 1969-70 to 1973-74, has been estimated at Rs. 300 crores.

Amount of Coins in Circulation

3687. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of coins which are in circulation at present; and

(b) the total amount of coins to be circulated in 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Details of small

coins in circulation as at the end of August, 1972 (latest available)

	(Value in Rs. crores omitted)
50 Paise	[39,70,75
25 Paise	[37,76,54
20 Paise]	[8,00,63
10 Paise .	, 23,75,49
5 Paise] . .	16,85,56
3 Paise] . .	4,52,33
2 Paise] . . .	7,34,33
1 Paise . . .	[5,62,19
	<u>143,57,82</u>

In addition, the following amount of pre-decimal series of coins are still in circulation:—

Nickel Brass 2 Annas .	59,34
Cupro Nickel 2 Annas .	[91,03
Nickel Brass 1 Anna .	3,76,95
Cupro Nickel 1 Anna .	..
Nickel Brass 1/2 Anna .	2,31,79
Cupro Nickel 1/2 Anna .	1,69,70
Single pice . . .	3,48,99
	<u>11,77,80</u>

(b) The amount of small coins to be issued in 1973-74 will depend on the production capacity of the three Mints in relation to the estimated requirements of the Reserve Bank of India and the arrangements which the Reserve Bank make for allocating the supply to its offices and small coin depots. The value of coins to be issued to public in 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 37 crores.

Change in Export/Import Policy regarding Jute

3688 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change is to be brought in the import/ export policy for jute; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Take-over of Entire Jute Trade

3689. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the entire Jute Trade; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It is envisaged that, over a period of years, the Jute Corporation of India would take over the entire trade in raw jute.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the period within which such take over would be possible.

Repayments of short term credit by Farmers

3690. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the repayment of short term credits given to small farmers and small entrepreneurs have

not been forthcoming on the stipulated terms and the Reserve Bank authorities are much concerned over this matter; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Separate statistics of short term credit given to small farmers and small entrepreneurs by public sector banks are not maintained. According to the latest information available for the period ending June, 1971, the recovery of direct finance to farmers by public sector banks was 60 per cent of the demand. Generally speaking, banks have not been facing serious problems in regard to recovery of advances granted to agriculturists. In a few States, on account of natural calamities such as floods, droughts, cyclones, the overdues have been relatively large and the period of repayment of advances has been rephased. No situation has arisen to cause any special concern either in respect of credit given to small farmers or to small entrepreneurs; the banks naturally have to take due precautions as regards recovery in all cases.

Separate Collectorate of Central Excise in Orissa

3691. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have requested the Centre to open a separate Collectorate of Central Excise in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have considered the request favourably; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The State Government of Orissa had suggested that a separate Collectorate of Central Excise for Orissa should be located within the State.

(b) and (c). The suggestion made by the State Government was carefully considered. Judged from the revenue as also the workload points of view, creation of a separate Collectorate for Orissa was not then considered to be fully justified. It was then decided to defer the creation of a separate Collectorate for Orissa until a more propitious time. The matter is now being reconsidered.

Steps to compete with China in field of exports to U.S.A.

3692. SHRI RANABAHADUR
SINGH:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has emerged as a major rival of India in the field of exports to U.S.A. and is making strenuous efforts to promote the export of the same items as chosen by India for the U.S. market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by India to compete with China in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There has so far been no adverse effect on our exports to the U.S.A. as a result of resumption of U.S. trade with China.

West Bengal's request to Centre for regeneration of economy of the State while implementing Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement

3693. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact is being implemented effectively,

(b) if so, the value and quantum of exports and imports made since signing of the Pact by India and Bangladesh;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal made a request to the Central Government to the effect that all items of exports to Bangladesh that were available in West Bengal and other regions of Eastern India should be procured from these regions and Bangladesh imports should be utilised for regeneration of the economy of Eastern India particularly; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). According to information received from the State Bank of India, the value of contracts registered upto 31st October, 1972 under the Limited Payments Arrangement amount to Rs. 12.55 crores for exports to Bangladesh and Rs. 5.55 crores for imports. Since then, a contract for import of jute has been concluded bringing the value of contracts of imports from Bangladesh to Rs. 127 crores. Contracts for trade outside the Limited Payments Arrangements are not required to be registered, and information about value thereof is not available.

(c) and (d). The Government of India were informed by the Government of West Bengal that they had established a State Trading Sponsoring Authority for promotion, *inter alia*, of West Bengal's participation in the Indo-Bangladesh Trade. State Trading agencies have been advised to keep the State Trading Sponsoring Authority of West Bengal informed of tenders and trading opportunities. West Bengal has the advantage of proximity and savings in transport which would enable suppliers in that

State to compete effectively in tenders. Jute and fish are the major imports from Bangladesh. Jute is used almost wholly in the mills of West Bengal and the bulk of the fish goes to the Calcutta and surrounding markets.

Representation made by L. I. C. Employees who suffered during freedom struggle

3694. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have considered the representation made by the L.I.C. employees who suffered during the freedom struggle for extension of their superannuation age upto 65 years or for allowing them to complete 30 years of service, as has been done by the West Bengal Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision regarding the matter; and

(c) whether similar benefit, if agreed to by Government will be extended to similar employees of other financial institutions under the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). After careful consideration of the representations made by the employees, LIC has decided not to grant any further concessions beyond those mentioned in reply to Starred Question No. 438 which was answered in this House on 1st September, 1972.

(c) The question of granting benefits to the concerned employees of other public financial institutions will be considered.

International Airlines willing to use Calcutta Airport as Transit Centre

3695. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some international airlines are willing to use Calcutta Airport as one of their transit centres and have approached Government for permission;

(b) whether East German Airlines Inter Flug also sought permission for using Calcutta Airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A request was received from KLM who had earlier transferred their once-weekly frequency from Calcutta to Delhi, for permission to operate an additional service through Calcutta in excess of their entitlement under the bilateral air services agreement between India and the Netherlands.

Yugoslav Airlines has also shown some interest in operating through Calcutta. There is, however, no air transport agreement with Yugoslavia.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government will welcome the resumption of services through Calcutta by foreign airlines who have the right to operate.

Annual increase in Money supply

3696. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the annual increase in money supply since March 1951 till March 1972?

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

STATEMENT**Annual Increase in Money Supply**

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Fiscal Year

Money Supply**

Absolute

Percentage growth

1951-52	-204	-10.1
1952-53	-48	-2.6
1953-54	+64	+3.6
1954-55	+127	+6.9
1955-56	+262	+13.4
1956-57	+125	+5.6
1957-58	+71	+3.0
1958-59	+113	+4.7

** As on last Friday.

Fiscal Year	(Amount in crores of Rupee)	
	Money Supply**	
	Absolute	Percentage growth
1959-60	194	17.7
1960-61	149	5.5
1961-62	177	6.2
1962-63	264	8.7
1963-64	442	13.4
1964-65	328	8.7
1965-66	449	11.0
1966-67	421	9.3
1967-68	400	8.1
1968-69	429	8.0
1969-70	607	10.5
1970-71	753	11.8
1971-72	974*	13.6*

*Provisional

Expenditure on advertisements by big business houses

3697. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the money spent by each of the seventy-five big Business Houses, individually, on advertisements during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The information is not available with the Department as under the Companies Act, companies are not required to disclose expenditure on advertisements separately in their annual accounts.

Scheme to put Important Business Centres like Sholapur, Ludhiana,

Jabalpur and Gorakhpur on Air Map of the country

3698. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by the Indian Airlines to put on the air map of the country important business centres, other than State Capitals, also such as, Sholapur, Ludhiana, Jabalpur and Gorakhpur,

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines propose to consider airlinking some of these cities during the Fifth Plan period.

Discussions at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank

3699. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the recent meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;

(b) whether discussions took place about the problem of transferring more resources from the rich nations to the poor; and

(c) whether India has been able to achieve anything in her favour and if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) During the Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, discussions took place on major economic problems such as International Monetary Reforms, continuing allocation of SDRs, link between SDRs and Development Finance, shortfall in concessional aid to developing countries and its impact on the prospects of development in the light of the mounting debt service burden etc. There was general agreement that questions relating to international monetary reform including adjustment of parity rates should be considered in the forum of the IMF rather than in exclusive groups like the Group of Ten.

(b) The President of the World Bank had expressed concern at the shortfall in the official development assistance as compared to the target set for the U.N. Second Development Decade and had proposed to increase the World Bank Group's commitments to developing countries during the period fiscal years 1974-78 by an average of 11 per cent a year and to shift an increasing percentage of these commitments to International Development Association Credits. The

question of linking Special Drawing Rights with Development Finance is being considered by a Committee of Governors and their Deputies constituted by the International Monetary Fund to examine matters relating to International Monetary Reforms.

(c) These meetings provide a forum for exchange of views on major economic issues besides providing an opportunity for expressing our views, especially as a major developing nation and influencing international opinion. No immediate country benefits were expected.

Recommendations of Bureau of Public enterprises to tone up maintenance of Public Undertakings

3700 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has made any recommendations to tone up maintenance of public sector industrial units;

(b) if so, the main recommendations and which of them have been accepted by Government for implementation; and

(c) the guidelines formulated for implementation?

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

(b) and (c). The main recommendations made by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and accepted by Government for improving maintenance standards in the public enterprises relate to:

(i) systematic reporting, recording and analysis of breakdowns;

(ii) introduction of a continuing programme of preventive maintenance and its close coordination with

pre-production planning, short and long-term plant re-conditioning and replacement policy;

(iii) intensive craft training and refresher course for maintenance and operations staff and supervisors;

(iv) setting up of maintenance norms and targets for review of performance;

(v) periodic review of the maintenance organisations; and

(vi) adoption of modern scheduling and controlling techniques like PERT/CPM for proper planning and control of maintenance and overhaul schedules.

Andhra Pradesh Government's Recommendation for grant of Licence for expanding spindlage of Rayalaseema Cotton Mills, Adoni

3701. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have recommended grant of licence to expand the spindlage of Rayalaseema Cotton Mills, Adoni (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the action taken to grant this licence?

2851 LS-7.

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

(b) Expansion of spindlage capacity beyond 25,000 spindles is not permissible under the current policy. Since Rayalaseema Cotton Mills, Adoni are already having more than 25,000 spindles licence for additional spindles cannot be granted.

Proposals sanctioned for constructing tourist hotels in Andhra Pradesh

3702 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals for constructing tourist hotels in Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned during 1971-72 and 1972-73 till now; and

(b) what is the quantum of loan given and the parties to whom such loans have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH). (a) The Department of Tourism has approved from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists, 3 hotel projects during 1971-72 and 7 hotel projects during 1972-73 to date, in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) So far, the following parties have been sanctioned loans under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme

of the Department of Tourism for setting up hotels in Andhra Pradesh :—

Name of the Party	Location of the Hotel project	Amount of loan sanctioned
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Karan Enterprises (P) Ltd. Hyderabad	Hyderabad (since functioning as Hotel Nagarjuna)	15.00
Hotel Banjara (P) Ltd, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	20.00
Sun-Beam Hotels (P) Ltd, (No Dolphin Hotels Ltd) Hyderabad	Visakhapatnam	55.00
Hotel Parklane (P) Ltd, Secunderabad	Secunderabad	10.00 (approved in principle).

Rejection of Goods exported by STC

3703 SHRI ARVIND NETAM Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether goods exported by State Trading Corporation of India have been rejected in large number of cases during the period from January 1972 to September 1972, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the positive steps Government propose to take in future in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise

Financial Assistance from State Bank of India to small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh

3704 SHRI ARVIND NETAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state.

(a) the total number of small-scale industries in Madhya Pradesh which have got financial assistance

from the State Bank of India during the period January 1972 to September, 1972, and

(b) the number of applications for loans rejected and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) The information is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent feasible and placed on the Table of the House

Writing off of loans given to Madhya Pradesh

3705 SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Centre with a request to write off the loans given to the State for non-productive schemes; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such loans and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Decision to ground Viscount Aircraft

3706. **SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to ground Viscount Aircraft in the near future, and

(b) if so, the routes that will be effected, the number of planes that will be grounded and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to phase out the six operational Viscounts in the fleet of Indian Airlines by 1974-75 and to operate these routes with other aircraft.

Special measures for modernising Textile Mills

3707. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken special measures for modernising textile mills for increasing production and creating employment opportunities in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the measures and the progress achieved in this regard?

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

(b) The steps taken by the Government are listed below: —

(i) Priority exporting mills are being permitted to import specialised items of machinery and necessary foreign exchange has been earmarked for them.

(ii) Soft loans are being provided to the priority exporting units for modernisation. The main features of the scheme are stated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-3961/72]

(iii) Modernisation programmes involving an investment of about Rs. 17 crores have been sanctioned in respect of 45 units whose managements have been taken over by the Central Government.

(iv) A Working Group has been appointed to study the problems of weak and marginal units with reference to relaxations in regard to margins, rates of interest, repayments, etc.

Seminar on Trade with East European Countries

3708 **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on trade with East European countries was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the main points of the proposals put forth by the participants for increasing the exports to the European countries;

(c) whether some agreements have also been reached with the foreign countries concerned; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs organized a seminar on 1st and 2nd December, 1972. While the deliberations of the seminar are generally known to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, it is understood that the recommendations of the seminar will shortly be printed after some slight editing. It is hoped to place on the Table of the House a final version of the recommendations of the seminar before the current session of the Lok Sabha is over.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Officers for investments for Australia

3709. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Australia have offered to make investment in India;

(b) if so, the names of the industries and other spheres in which the Government of Australia want to make investment;

(c) whether an agreement has been reached between the two countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

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

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

United Commercial Bank, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

3710. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Commercial Bank, Jaipur (Rajasthan) has been selected as Lead Bank for the District of Jaipur (Rajasthan);

(b) if so, the number of branches of this Bank functioning in the District before such selection and the number of branches opened in the District thereafter; and

(c) whether there were many branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in the District of Jaipur and they are also functioning even now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As at the end of December, 1969 when the "Lead Bank Scheme" was put into operation, the United Commercial Bank had 8 branches in Jaipur District. Since then it has opened three more branches in the District.

(c) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur had 23 branches in the District as on the 31st December, 1969. All these branches are functioning now and the number has increased to 33.

Introduction of Lead Bank Scheme in Districts

3711. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have introduced Lead Bank Scheme in the various Districts in the country to provide loan facilities to poor and needy persons;

(b) if so, whether as a result of the introduction of Lead Bank Scheme the other banks have stopped loan facilities to the poor and needy in the country; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Under the lead bank scheme one of the commercial banks has been given the lead responsibility for each of the districts. The lead bank functions as a leader for all the commercial banks located in the district and secures co-ordination in meeting the credit requirements of the people of that area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

चालू वर्ष में निर्यात

3712. श्री एम० एस० पुरती: क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष में कितने करोड़ रुपये का माल निर्यात किया जायेगा और किन किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा; और

(ख) इस वर्ष आयात में गत वर्ष की तुलना में कितनी अधिक वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए निर्यात लक्ष्य 1,760 करोड़ रुपये है । तथापि, सरकार द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के अभिकरणों के लिए

कोई पृथक निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि उनकी अपनी आंतरिक निर्यात योजनाएं हैं । चालू वर्ष के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में जो मुख्य वस्तुएं अंशदान करेंगी वे हैं, पटसन निर्मित वस्तुएं, चाय, सूती वस्त्र, लोह अयस्क, इंजीनियरी माल, चमड़ा तथा चमड़े से बनी वस्तुएं, समुद्री उत्पाद, काजू गिरियां, काफी, खली, खाद्यान्न (मुख्य रूप से बंगला देश को), तम्बाकू, मसाले, रसायन और संबंधित उत्पाद ।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रथम पांच महीनों में अर्थात् अप्रैल-अगस्त 1972 में 700 करोड़ रुपये के जो आयात हुए वे 1971 की इसी अवधि में हुए आयातों के मुकाबले में 8.5 प्रतिशत कम हुए । तथापि इस रख के बने रहने की आशा नहीं है । 1972-73 के सम्पूर्ण वर्ष में आयात वित्त वर्ष के स्तर से बढ़ सकते हैं ।

बंगला देश से पटसन का आयात

3713. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बंगला देश के जन्म से लेकर अब तक इस देश में कितना पटसन आयात किया गया है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : 45,600 विबंटल ।

सूडान और पोलैण्ड से रेलवे माल डिब्बों के लिए ऋषादेश (स्पलाईर) आर्डर

3714. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री एस० आर० दामाणी :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष में सूडान तथा पोलैंड से रेल के माल डिब्बों के क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) उक्त देशों ने क्रमशः कितने रेलवे माल डिब्बों की मांग की है और भारतीय मुद्रा में उनका मूल्य कितना है, और

(ग) सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

गत दो वर्षों में इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया के नष्ट हुए विमानों के कारण हुई हानि

3715. श्री हुसैन खन् बख्शवाय :

श्री मूल खन् डागा :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री गत दो वर्षों में इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर-इण्डिया के नष्ट हुए विमानों के कारण हुई हानि के बारे में 18 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2684 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग

(ख) सबधी जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री

(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) एयर इण्डिया को कोई हानि नहीं हुई । जहां तक इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स का संबंध है, अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गयी है ।

विवरण

वर्ष विमान के पंजीयन चिन्ह तथा दुर्घटना की तारीख व स्थान

इण्डियन एयरलाइंस को हुई अनुमानित हानि (इंश्योरेंस से प्राप्त धन राशि को भी दृष्टि में रखते हुए)

1970 1.9 जनवरी, 1970 को पटना में बी० टी०-डी० 0.05 लाख रुपये
जे० बी० वाइकार्डेंट

2.7 जून, 1970 को अमरतला में 6.94 लाख रुपये
बी०टी०-बी०बी०जी० (एफ-27)

वर्ष	विमान के पञ्जीयन चिन्ह तथा दुर्घटना की तारीख व स्थान	ट्रिजिन एयरलाइंस को हुई अनुमानित हानि (दशवौरेम में प्राप्त धन राजि को भी दृष्टि में रखने हुए)
	3 29 अगस्त, 1970 को सिल्वर में वी०टी०डी० डबल्यू० टी० (एफ-27)	कोई हानि नहीं हुई]
1971	1 20 जून 1971 को मद्रास में वी०टी०-डी०एक्स एम० (एवरो)	0.90 लाख रुपय]
	2 13 जुलाई, 1971 को गोहाटी में वी०टी०-डी० ओ० एल० (एफ 27)	0.40 लाख रुपय
	3 9 अगस्त, 1971 को जयपुर में वी०टी०-डी०आई०एक्स० (वाइकाउट)	सर्ज हॉन नहीं हुई]
	4 9 दिसम्बर, 1971 को मदुराई के निकट वी०टी०-डी०एक्स०जी० (एवरो)	कोई हानि नहीं हुई
	5 17 दिसम्बर, 1971 को त्रिवेन्द्रम में वी०टी०-डी०एक्स०ओ० (एवरो)	0.90 लाख रुपय

Construction work at Karipur for Calicut Aerodrome

3716 SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether the work for construction of an aerodrome at Karipur to serve Calicut has been stopped; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start again and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The land required for the aerodrome has been fenced and the estimate for the construction of the aerodrome is being processed.

Report of Air France Study Team on Kovalam Complex

3717 SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report of Air France Study Team on the inadequate facilities at Kovalam complex,

(b) the reaction of Government to this report; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to meet the criticism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such report has been received or seen by the Department of Tourism

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Proposal to Streamline Cloth Production of different varieties

3718 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to streamline the cloth production of different varieties and in different price groups so that the 'Peoples Cloth' will be produced in abundance for poor sections, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Percentage of utilisation of Boeings, Caravelles and Avros during 1970-71 and 1971-72

3719 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of utilisation of Boeings Caravelles and Avro's during 1970-71 and 1971-72, and

(b) how Government propose to improve the running of flights 'On time'?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a)

Aircraft	Percentage of utilisation	
	1970-71	1971-72
Boeing 737	82.3	83.7
Caravelle	92.18	90.93
HS-748 (Avro)	70.89	73.18

(b) Indian Airlines is constantly taking steps to improve the punctuality of its services. The causes of each delay are examined and corrective measures taken, wherever possible.

Popularity of Indian Tea

3720 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether India spends 13 per cent of the total expenditure on generic promotion and 47 per cent on unina-tional promotion of Tea whereas Ceylon spends 76 per cent on unina-tional promotion and only 24 per cent on generic promotion resulting in making 'Ceylon Tea' more popular in foreign markets

(b) if so the reasons thereof, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the Indian Tea more popular in other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE). (a) and (b) The following table gives the expenditure incurred on tea promotion by Sri Lanka and India,

(Fig in Rs Lakhs)

	1968	1969
Sri Lanka Uninational	189.7	150.8
Generic	52	7.5
TOTAL	241.7	208.3
INDIA		
Uninational	54.8	59.1
Generic	58.0	55.1
TOTAL	112.8	114.2

The expenditure on generic promotion is more or less a fixed charge for both India and Sri Lanka. There is therefore no question on its increase or decrease with reference to the total budget available for tea promotion outside India. The disparity in the rates of generic and unimational promotion is due to the wide gap in the total promotional budget of the two countries. Contribution for generic campaign in relation to total budget is favourable in case of Sri Lanka due to her larger total budget for tea promotion.

(c) In order to popularise Indian tea, Government have inter alia taken/propose to take the following measures—

(1) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970,

(2) Grant of rebate of excise duty at the point of export varying with price with effect from 15th April, 1970,

(3) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's Office established in London, New York, Brussels, Cairo and Sydney to create greater possibilities for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets,

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the co-operation of the local blenders/packers;

(5) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;

(6) Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions;

(7) Exchange visits of traders and tea experts to promote the interest of tea;

(8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas, and

(9) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of Tea as a beverage vis-a-vis other soft drinks.

Assistance from World Bank

3721 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India is not lining up enough projects for World Bank's consideration while the World Bank is anxious to assist India to cover the gap caused by Washington's decision not to provide development assistance, and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of World Bank's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHDANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b) India has posed a number of projects for financing by the World Bank-Group and these have been sufficient to absorb the amount which the Bank-Group is able to provide for India.

Complaints Regarding Financial Mismanagement in M/s National Tannery Company Limited Calcutta

3722 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA, Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any complaints regarding financial mismanagement in M/s National Tannery Company Limited, Calcutta have been received,

(b) whether the Company has obtained large sums by way of assistance from United Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and other financial Institutions,

(c) whether any inquiry has been held into the complaints and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) to (d) In the context of fall in production of M/s National Tannery Company Limited the Government of West Bengal suggested to the Ministry of Industrial Development an investigation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. Meanwhile the management represented to the State Government that they were able to set over their difficulties. The State Government has proposed to give a chance to the management to put the company back on its feet.

(b) The loans due by the company to the financial institutions as on 30th September 1972 have been reported as under—

	Rs in lacs
United Bank of India	79.14
Industrial Development Bank of India	33.52
West Bengal Financial Corporation	10.56
	123.22

Organisation of "Saving" Slogan Competition by L.I.C.

3723 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a "saving" slogan competition was organised by the Public Relations Officer, Life Insurance Corporation, Government of India in the month of March, 1972.

(b) if so, the slogans in Hindi and English which won the first prize and the names of the winners; and

(c) whether the result of the slogan contest was published in the Newspapers, if not the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). These slogans are still under consideration of the Government. After the selection is made, the results will be announced through the Press.

Loan to Kerala Government for stabilising Rubber Prices

3724 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether a loan of rupees one crore has been given to the Government of Kerala for the purpose of Rubber with a view to stabilise the rubber prices,

(b) the quantity of rubber purchased by the Government of Kerala, and

(c) whether proper certificates have been furnished by the Kerala Government for the utilisation of the loan?

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

(b) As on 30th November, 1972, a total quantity of 2879 tonnes of Rubber has been purchased by the Government of Kerala;

(c) The Kerala Government has so far furnished a certificate for an amount of Rs 40 lakhs only against the amount of Rupees one crore advanced as loan to them during 1971-72. Certificate for the balance amount is awaited.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARREST OF OFFICIALS OF UNION HEALTH MINISTRY'S FOOD SQUAD BY U.P. POLICE AT CHANDOUR.

MR. SPEAKER; Shri Shashi Bhushan —not here; Shri Vasant Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported arrest of three officials of the Union Health Ministry's food squad on the 5th December, 1972 by the Uttar Pradesh Police and parading them through the Streets of Chandous town in Uttar Pradesh"

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) On October 31, 1972, the Directorate General of Health Services received a complaints dated October 28, 1972, addressed by one Shri C. M. Sharma, Manager, Healthways Dairy Products, Company (Regd.), New Delhi to the effect that M/s. Imperial Food Products, Sikanderabad, District Bulandshehar, UP, were manufacturing spurious condensed milk in their factory situated at Chandous, District Aligarh in UP. The complaint Shri C. M. Sharma was sent for on November 12, 1972, for ascertaining some details relevant for the purposes of conducting an enquiry. Shri Sharma met the officials of the Directorate General of Health Services on November 23, 1972, and furnished the required details. Thereafter, it was decided to depute two Food Inspectors and one Field Assistant accompanied by Shri C. M. Sharma to visit the said factory at Chandous with a view to investigating the complaint.

The team left Delhi in the morning of December 5, 1972, and reached Chandous the same day at or about 11.30 A.M. The Food Inspectors straightway established contact with the Station House Officer of the local Police Station and sought his assistance for the purposes of visiting the premises of the factory and conducting

necessary investigations. According to the Food Inspectors they showed their identity cards issued to them both by the Directorate General of Health Services and by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the S.H.O. is stated to have adopted an unhelpful attitude and asked them to proceed to the District Head Quarters and obtain necessary instructions from the higher authorities before he could move in the matter.

Since the District Head Quarters is situated at a distance of about 40 km. from Chandous the Food Inspectors seem to have decided that it would be better for them to proceed to the premises of the factory and go ahead with the investigations even without the assistance of the local police.

It is stated that the Inspectors reached the factory at 12.00 noon and after introducing themselves to the proprietor of the firm, wanted to draw samples of the condensed milk as provided under section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. They felt that the attitude of the proprietor was cooperative at the beginning but within a few minutes some constables in plain clothes arrived at the scene whereupon the Inspectors detected a sudden change in the attitude of the proprietor who refused to allow the Inspectors to draw samples. The Inspectors decided to leave the premises but as they were about to depart, the Station House Officer arrived there. The latter took the two Food Inspectors and the Field Assistant to the Police Station. He asked one Inspector and the Field Assistant to wait at the police station and he himself accompanied the other Food Inspector to the District Head Quarters. On reaching Aligarh they went to the Additional Superintendent of Police before whom also the Food Inspector is stated to have produced his identity papers. However, the Additional Superintendent of Police desired to have

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

Further confirmation Therefore, the Food Inspector suggested that he might speak to the concerned official in the Directorate General of Health Services in Delhi over the telephone. The Additional Superintendent of Police spoke to the concerned official at Delhi over the telephone around 3 00 P.M. on the same day and was informed that a team of two Food Inspectors and one Field Assistant had, in fact, been deputed to investigate a specific complaint against the firm M/s Imperial Food Products.

With this confirmation the Station House Officer and the Central Food Inspector returned to the police station Chandous at or about 6 00 P.M.

According to the Food Inspectors the Station House Officer asked them at that belated stage whether they wished to inspect the premises. However, the Food Inspectors felt that in the background of the earlier protracted uncooperative attitude of the local police, it was not the opportune time to proceed with the investigations. They also found that the manufacturer had collected a crowd and they felt that proceeding with the investigation might result in an untoward situation.

Therefore, they decided to return to the headquarters at Delhi. They reached Delhi the same night.

It has not been possible for us to obtain so far a formal report in the matter from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, we have collected some information from them informally through telephonic talk. It is not clear from the version given by the Uttar Pradesh officials as to why reliance could not be placed on the identity papers produced before them by the Food Inspectors. We have requested the Government of Uttar Pradesh to have the matter properly looked into and furnish us with all the details of the incident.

SHRI VASANT SATHE, Sir, as is now clear from the statement made

by the hon. Minister, the matter appears to be, in fact, more serious.

Here is a case, when the Central investigation team goes to a place to investigate into the manufacture of spurious milk product and the local police officer, the Station House Officer, instead of cooperating with them, after seeing the identity card as is now admitted not only of the Health Ministry but also of the Home Ministry, instead of cooperating with them tells them that he will not cooperate. Then when they go to investigate on their own and the manufacturer is willing to cooperate, the police officers of the Police Station go to the extent of helping the manufacturer and say that investigation does not take place. There the matter does not end. After the plain clothes constables asked the manufacturer not to cooperate, the inspectors were willing to leave. But what does the SHO do? He goes there and arrests the inspectors of the Central squad. Although it has not been put in the statement in a glaring way, the statement that had appeared in the newspapers, to which I want to invite the attention of this House and also your goodself, is very glaring. In the newspaper it is said

"Despite repeated protests, the harassed officials, two food inspectors and a field assistant, were deprived of their car, made to 'double up' to the police station by armed policemen and were in police custody for over six hours before they were let off and asked to 'disappear from the town.'"

This is the state of affairs in our country, in a place not far off from Delhi! Not only this when the inspector goes for confirmation, he is asked to go to the headquarters 40 kilometres away and bring the confirmation. The SHO is not satisfied with that. The newspaper report adds

"The SHO is reported to have abused the officers and placed them under arrest. When the officials

protested, waving their identity cards' the SHO is alleged to have directed his men 'to double up' two of the officers to the police station, while the third official he took along with him himself in the vehicle belonging to the food squad.'

The SHO used the car of the food squad and took one official with him to Aligarh. The other two food inspectors were made to 'double up' to the police station where they were kept for six hours under custody.

When everything is over and a crowd is collected, inspection becomes impossible. By that time, some manipulations also might have taken place in the whole racket of corruption. One of the officials met the Additional Superintendent of Police at Aligarh after he was taken there. He was also not cooperating. He wanted to get confirmation from the Health Ministry. Thank God, he did not say that he would like to speak to the Health Minister himself and until then he would not be satisfied. This was the attitude of the Additional Superintendent of Police. I do not think, he might have been satisfied even after speaking to the Health Minister. After harassing the officials for over six hours, the police let them off telling them to disappear from the place.

Please tell me, Sir, is this not a serious matter for consideration? What action has been taken against them? We asked for report. But no report has come up-till now from the State authorities. Is it not apparent even from the Minister's statement that there is a conspiracy in corruption? What more obvious case of corruption could there be? Spurious milk products are being manufactured. Some one goes from the headquarters to investigate. They do not allow the samples to be taken. Not only that, the officials there take them in their custody. What more proof can there be of clear-cut case of corruption and complicity in corruption? At least in such cases, shall we not take strict and

stringent action and set an example to the country that wherever officials are behaving in such a manner, they will not be allowed to go without proper and strict action? This is what I would like to know. Are we helpless? It can be said that law and order is a State problem; unless the State is willing to cooperate, what can we do? If that is so, hereafter, do not send any officials from the Central Health Ministry at all because your officials, even with their identity cards, cannot do anything in any State. If in one State this happens, all other States also will ignore the Centre's authority completely. In that case, what are we going to do? Therefore, Sir, it is a very serious matter. The matter should be taken up at the highest level with the State and these officials should be punished so severely under the law that an example will be set to the country that such things will not be lightly treated. I am sure, Sir, you also must be feeling as serious as the matter requires. Our hon. Minister is normally steadfast and calm and will not make a statement here which will show what action he is going to take. I request him not to hesitate in answering. I would like to know what is the attitude of the Government and what action Government intends to take in view of the seriousness of the matter.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
The hon. Member referred to 'arrest'. According to the information received up-till now, we do not know whether anything like arrest or detention took place. It is confirmed that from that place to the police station, which is a distance of about two furlongs, they were asked to walk while the vehicle was taken away.

So far as the other facts are concerned, we have not yet received any detailed official information from the U.P. Government. From telephonic conversation, something has been received, but I am not in a position to take a definite stand in respect of the actual happenings and other details.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dixshit]

But certain matters are quite clear. First of all, there was no reason for the police officials, SHO or anybody else, to doubt the identity cards possessed by the inspectors. There were three officials. Unless they had some particular reason or information that they were pretenders, there was no cause for them to have treated the inspectors in the manner they did. That is clear.

Secondly, two constables suddenly appearing at the food manufacturing factory and doing what amounts to obstruction in the discharge of duty by public servants is an offence under the IPC. The actual details are to be confirmed. But one thing is clear. (Interruptions) I agree with the hon. Member, Mr Vasant Sathe that it is a serious matter. I know how sensitive the House is how the public has been regarding the increase in adulteration in foodstuffs and drugs. The public is getting more and more agitated over it and the fact that for various reasons Administration has not been as strong as it is desired. Therefore I do take it as a serious development and I can assure the House that after obtaining accurate information about the facts relating to this, we shall take, in cooperation with the UP Government every possible reasonable step to see not only that this does not recur in future but also that those who have acted wrongly are treated suitably.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-
gra)** This is another instance of violation of the rights of the Central Government by the officers of the State Government and it is a black spot on the record of the Police which is already black because every morning if we go through the newspapers there is one instance or the other where the Police has behaved in an atrocious manner or has planted a case on an innocent citizen or harassed an innocent citizen or has conniv-

ed in the atrocities committed on the weaker sections of the society. Here is a case where the Police has connived in a serious economic crime. Adulteration all of us know, is a very serious and rampant crime which the Central Government is trying its best to combat. We have adulteration in drugs in food-stuffs and in medicines. Recently, there was a case of adulteration in Bengal where the edible oil was adulterated and 40 or 50 persons, all labourers were paralysed because of the adulterated oil and their families were thrown in the streets without food or anything. In such a serious economic crime we have an instance where the Police gives protection to those who indulge in such crimes.

So far as the record of the UP Police is concerned it is a very bad record. Only the other day there was an instance in Kingsway Camp where the UP Police ran wild and committed such atrocious crimes on the weaker sections that it cannot be even described. Here is another instance of UP Police wherein it has gone to the extent of arresting the officers of the Central Government. In fact, certainly nobody can expect or nobody can envisage the officers going to the Police station on a party. It was certainly not a party. It was that they were forced to go to the Police Station.

Any person forced to go to the Police station and kept there is deemed to have been arrested. So, the papers were correct in saying that these two or three officers were arrested by the Police because they were not free to go back either to the factory or to Delhi. So they were arrested. In fact they were arrested. Why? Because they had gone there to detect an economic crime of a person who was indulging in an economic crime. Here is a case where the Police itself is in connivance. So, as Mr Sathe puts it, it calls for a very serious consideration by the Health Ministry and the State Government when the per-

sons or officers of the State Government are conniving in perpetuating crimes. Therefore, my questions are:

(1) Why have these Police officers not been suspended so far? What are the reasons for delay in suspending these officers?

(2) Will the Central Government call a meeting of the State Governments to see that in future enough protection is provided to the officers of the Central Government who go to the States to detect economic crimes?

(3) Will the Ministry of Health recommend to the Home Ministry to set up a commission which will look into these defects in the Police force and recommend that the Police force should be brought in tune with the needs of modern India?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. Member has referred to certain aspects of the factual position. Otherwise, the legal position and our moral and legal responsibility in the matter are quite clear.

So far as the facts are concerned, I am not in a position to add anything to what I have already stated. Until I get more authentic information from the UP Government and the officers concerned, I will not be able to give more information.

So far as the question of arrest is concerned, it is clear that they were asked to go to and remain at the Police Station until the SHO returned with the other Food Inspector after ascertaining the position regarding the identity from the Central office in Delhi. I do not wish to either exaggerate or understate the position. I have no reason to believe that the full co-operation, assistance and understanding will not be forthcoming from the UP Government.

The hon. Member suggested consultations with the State Governments. It is not necessary to hold a conference in a matter like this, as, as I said, both under the Food Adulteration Act and under the Indian Penal Act there

are sufficient penal provisions by which these situations can be dealt with. If necessary, we shall have an exchange of views with the State Governments concerned, but such a situation has come to our notice for the first time and we shall take adequate notice of it.

So far as his suggestion about suspension, etc. is concerned, until we know more about facts, I do not wish to say more. But I shall say very clearly and unequivocally that we will not leave any effort unpursued in order to see that those who have come in the way of discharge of the legal functions of the Health Inspectors are dealt with properly.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. K. Sinha—
not here.

Shri Satpal Kapur—not here.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NATIONALISED BANKS (MANAGEMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) (FOURTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME, CENTRAL EXCISE (THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) RULES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the table—

(1) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 715(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1972, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3942/72]

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions)

[Shri K R Ganesh]

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1468 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1972 under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library See No LT-3943/72]

(3) A copy of Notification No GSR 462(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1972, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library See No LT-3944/72].

(4) A copy of Notification No. 10/72 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1972, making certain amendments to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Employees Provident Fund Regulations 1948 under sub-section (8) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act 1948 [Placed in Library See No LT-945/72]

AIRCRAFT (THIRD FIFTH AND SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI). I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 —

(i) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No G.S.R. 783 in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1972, together with an explanatory note

(ii) The Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1232 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972, together with an explanatory note.

(iii) The Aircraft (Sixth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1233 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972, together with an explanatory note.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) (i) above [Placed in Library See No. LT-3946/72]

EXPORT OF VACUUM FLASKS (INSPECTION) AMENDMENT RULES, AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF RUBBER BOARD AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RUBBER BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Export of vacuum Flasks (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No SO 3853 in Gazette of India dated the 18th November 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1967 [Placed in Library See No LT-3919/72].

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Rubber Board for the year 1970-71 along with the statement of Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3947/72]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1969-70 [Placed in Library. See No LT-3948/72].

12.28 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1972."

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 1st December, 1972:—

(1) The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1972

(3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1972

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI. (Mavelikara): I present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Government assurances.

12.39 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S Q NO. 642 RE. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED THROUGH EXPORT OF FILMS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a correction of a reply. You can lay it on the Table.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra I lay a statement
2851 LS—8

(1) correcting answer given on the 2nd May 1972 to Starred Question No. 642 by Shri Priva Ranjan Das Munsi regarding foreign exchange earned through export of films and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the answer

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): In this case, the reply was given on 2nd May 1972. Afterwards we had one full session and at the jag end of the next session they are coming with a correction. Why should they not come earlier?

MR. SPEAKER: After all they have. It would have gone like that. But they have come with a correction and I am very happy about it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My points is what is the machinery in the Ministry which goes through these things and then informs the Minister then and there? It has waited for seven months to come with a correction

Statement

In the list of countries to which films were exported during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto October, 1971) which was laid on the Table of the House on 2.5.1972 in reply to part (b) of the question No. 642 the name of the country 'South West Africa' may be deleted as the same was wrongly reported by the Custom Authorities to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

It is regretted that this could not be brought to the notice of the House earlier as the obtaining of necessary clarification has taken some time.

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With your permission.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 11th December, 1972, will consist of —

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper

(2) Consideration and passing of

(i) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1972

(ii) The Industrial Finance Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1972

(iii) The Delimitation Bill, 1972

(iv) The State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1972

(v) The Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management Bill, 1972

(vi) The Indian Tariff (Amendment Bill, 1972

(3) Discussion on the Annual report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1970-71 on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education and Social Welfare

(4) Discussion on the working of the State Trading Corporation with special reference to the import of woollen rags on a motion to be moved by Shri Prasonabhai Mehta and others at 3.30 pm on Monday, the 11th December, 1972

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PREVENTION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) I beg to move—

"That this House do extend upto the first day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the

Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951"

MR SPEAKER. The question is.

"That this House do extend upto the first day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted

12.32 hrs.

Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

MR SPEAKER. The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964"

SHRIMATI SHUSHILA ROHATGI I introduce the Bill

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

MR SPEAKER: The question is

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2—dated 8-12-72.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948."

* SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I introduce* the Bill.

12.33 hrs.

MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the discussion on the motion re. international situation.

Shri Hari Kishore Singh was on his legs.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Puri): Yesterday, while I was referring to the role of the big powers in relation to the sub-continent, especially to India, I had suggested that while the role of the Soviet Union has been constructive and a stabilising one, but the same cannot be said about the role of United States of America.

The role of the U.S.A. has been one of creating of tensions in the sub-continent and fishing in the troubled waters. This policy of the U.S.A. is a hang-over of the imperialist posture of the British Empire. It was pursuing the policy of power-balance between India and Pakistan. In pursuance of this policy, America went out of its way to give military aid to Pakistan both directly and through the regional military pacts. This created bitterness and certain apprehensions in our minds. The relations between India and USA deteriorated. And finally came the crucial question of Bangladesh.

The whole policy pursued in relation to Bangladesh by the USA has been condemned by this House and rightly so. Since then, that has been the main bone of contention between the two countries.

Now, the question has arisen whether

it should be advisable for us to have friendly relations with USA or not. I think it is a good thing to have friendly relations with the USA. But, that should be based on our national interest and dignity and the first test of the response of the USA would be this. The USA should recognise the reality of the situation in this subcontinent and that reality of the situation is that the USA should cease to play the balancing role between India and Pakistan, equating Pakistan with India. That is the first test. It should stop supply of arms to Pakistan directly and also through third countries. It is no use stopping direct supply of arms, but supplying them through the third countries, because, we were seeing military hardware being supplied to Pakistan through third countries. Therefore, this supply of arms and ammunition through third countries should also be stopped.

Thirdly, the USA should also help in keeping the Indian ocean an area of peace. For free movement of cargo, the Indian ocean should be a free zone of peace. The Indian ocean should be free of power rivalries. If it is free then we will not worry about our day to day problems of safeguarding our coastline. And, in this regard, the crucial test in this, namely, the USA should not have any naval base in the Indian ocean. Further, the USA must recognise our legitimate role in the affairs of Asia. And, in this regard, the crucial test is the negotiations which are going on regarding Vietnam. We had played some constructive role in regard to Vietnam in 1954. The USA must recognise our role in the current developing situation in Vietnam and in West Asia. If we are deliberately denied our rightful role in the context of Vietnam and West Asia, I would conclude that the USA is not sincere in making friendship with us. If the response of the United States is positive then our Government should also make similar gestures to the USA.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

In our relations with the outside world, the position of China assumes great importance. This question has been raised in this House as well as outside, that is, what should be our attitude towards this power which had not only been hostile to us, but had also tried to create tension in our own country, and in the sub-continent, and had also grabbed a considerable portion of our territory. This House was greatly exercised over the issue and had resolved to vacate the aggression committed by China.

Our relation with China should be viewed not only in the context of our own interests but also in relation to the expectations and aspirations of the Afro-Asians from both these countries. It is we who tried our best to provide a respectable place to China and an opening for it in international world. An outstanding example of our efforts in this regard was the Bandung conference and also the doctrine of panchsheel. But, the Indo-Chinese relationship unfortunately, had been a classical example of ingratitude of China in international diplomacy. Our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, went all out of his way to build bridges of understanding between India and China, but that was not reciprocated, and we had the rude and crude shock of 1962. And again, when the Bangladesh crisis came what happened? The attitude of China had been similar to that of America, perhaps more hostile.

It is a great tragedy of international situation that a country which was denied membership of the UNO for nearly two decades should exercise its first veto against the admission of a sister country of Asia. That is the great tragedy of the situation. Now the question is this: Are we going to remain in a very hostile posture with China?

Or, are we going to have friendly relations with it? This is the question. I am all for friendly relations with China. We must have friendly relations. But, it must be in keeping with our dignity and national interests. And, China should also realise that the days of big-power supremacy in Asia are gone. They cannot just overlord Asian nations as the Imperial powers were doing. This must be made clear to the Chinese. They must also realise that they can play a very constructive and friendly role in Asia and they can shape the situation in Asia only in cooperation with other fellow countries in this region. They should not assume the role of the colonial countries and super-powers.

There are two or three conditions on the basis of which better understanding between India and China is possible. Firstly, it is the Panchsheel doctrine. This doctrine which sometimes has been described in this House as dead and gone, is still a valid document. It was conceived to promote friendly relations which the nations of Asia. The first and foremost conditions for a better understanding between China and India is that China should subscribe to the doctrine of Panchsheel. China must give up its attitude of superpowermanship and be content to be one of the nations of Asia, a big one, but an equal one.

Secondly, it should exhibit its interest in promotion of good-will towards India and among the countries of Asia by sponsoring the admission of Bangla Desh into the United Nations, and should not put forward lame excuses like the Indo-Soviet treaty of Peace and friendship and the presence of the Tibetan refugees as big obstacles in the restoration of friendly relations with India.

Now, I come to the South-East Asian countries. We have to live

with them, and our policy in this area should be more dynamic and more forward-looking. I think the Government of India should make more vigorous efforts in regard to economic co-operation with countries in South and South-East Asia, and avenues of joint ventures should be explored with these countries

A point which is worth considering in this direction is that it should be explored how far our own development efforts are meaningful to the development activities of the countries of South and South-East Asia and of other neighbouring countries. This is important because the countries in this region including our own have limited resources and tremendous problems in relation to the poverty of their people. If we are to make an effort to better the lot of the people both inside and outside in this region, it is essential that our development efforts should have some relation to the development activities going on in these countries, and some positive efforts should be made in this regard by Government

With these words, I commend the policies of the Government which have been very positive and dynamic and which have enhanced the prestige of our nation in the comity of nations.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, only a few minutes are left in the time allotted for this debate. I shall call upon Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to speak and after that, I shall call the hon. Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Is my name there?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Is my name also there?

MR. SPEAKER: No other names are there on the list

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: (Nizamabad): Is my name there?

MR. SPEAKER: No. I shall now call Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and after him, the hon. Minister may reply to the debate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that it is no more rhetoric to say that we are living in a revolutionary period of international relations, a period of great leap forwards, a period of giant strides, and not of slow and sodate trots. Never had the great powers shown such flexibility, accommodation and resilience in the relations among themselves as they have been showing now. Thus, a process of transformation of the world scene is under way.

But I do not mean to suggest, on that account, that spring has already descended upon the scene and everything is going to be lovely in the valley. One can only say that the ice has begun to melt in some of the areas of chronic conflict and it may well be that these areas might taste peace after the bitterest experiences extending over years. It is also possible that the conflicts which promise to disappear from these areas might have their proxies ready in certain other areas. For, the big powers, now, because of some very urgent domestic problems, seem to be completely adverse to, they want to avoid, direct confrontations altogether and they are in search of their proxies. It may well be that we would be conforming, the world will be conforming, to the old dictum that the more things have changed, the more they have remained the same

However, the point that I want to emphasise in this context is that in this terrifically dynamic world scene,

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

India seems to be presenting a static picture of frozen diplomacy, attitudes and postures.

Perhaps, in this context, it is necessary to mention, when I am speaking of the transformation taking place in the world scene, that the greatest event of the recent times is the coming together of the superpowers and also of the potential superpowers like Japan, China and the European Economic Community.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
What about India?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
India is very low on the GNP map of the world, and we cannot have more manoeuvrability and amplitude and play in international affairs than our GNP permits.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
That is not correct.

SHRI SHYAMANDAN MISHRA:
This has created an entirely new situation in which many of the old theories and slogans seem to be losing their meaning. It is difficult to say now who is aligned and who is non-aligned. That is the kind of situation that seems to be developing.

The first major result of this coming together of these superpowers has been that peace in Indo-China, which seemed to be so obdurately elusive, seems to be somewhat within sight. I would not share the pessimism of the hon. Member, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon that it might well be that peace would recede like the Tantalus cup in Indo-China. Peace seems to be dawning not only on Indo-China, but earlier in the year, when the American President visited Peking, the process of coming together of the two Koreas had begun. Our policy planners should not fail to notice that both Moscow and Peking have been putting great pressure on Hanoi to come to terms with the United States. This appears to have created almost a state of near-revolt

in Indo-China, in Viet Nam particularly. The *Le Monde* recently reported the precise details of how a section of the North Viet Namese forces and the NL wanted to capture the headquarters of the NLF and how a veritable coup was prevented at the last moment. You can, therefore, see how the influence of the superpowers works even in the national affairs of a strongly self-reliant country. Let the experience of Hanoi be a lesson and warning to our policy planners here. Let us also be aware of the fact that the intensive bombing of North Viet Nam by the United States did not come in the way of Moscow giving a red carpet welcome to the President of the United States. The result was millions of tonnes of wheat and millions of dollars to the Soviet Union and a fabulous commercial deal for the United States of America. That is what has been happening at the present moment.

Following these top-level negotiations, the South East Asian region has been put in an entirely new context. Those who sought security through alliances, military alliances and so on are now seeking an entirely different kind of arrangement. A new situation is developing in Indo-China with the possibility of Hanoi and Washington coming closer. The draft peace proposals revealed by Hanoi even had a clause by which North Viet Nam accepted American aid for the redevelopment of North Viet Nam, the economy of which was shattered by the American bombing. Have we grasped the significance of all these developments? That is the natural question that arises in one's mind.

The well-known humorist Art Buchwald has written that in the year 1995 it might well be that the North Viet Namese would have erected a statute to Kissinger and they would be selling taperecorders to the United States.

We have not only understood the significance of all these changes but

we have become staid and go on mechanistically repeating some of the formulas and dogmas, simplistic formulas and dogmas of the good old days. For instance, we seem to be still supporting the Seven-point peace programme of Hanoi which North Vietnam itself discarded in October this year to pave the way for the draft agreement. The result is that even North Vietnam did not seem to be quite keen to keep India in its peace-keeping role in Indo-China.

It appears that whereas in Europe tensions are more or less eliminated on Europe has become virtually free from tensions—the seal has been put on it by the treaty between the two Germans and further by the reelection of Willy Brandt—Asia might well become the cockpit of most of the conflicts and might become more distributed. And this, not because of the old US-USSR tension but because China is becoming greatly powerful and Japan which is already a super-economic power has become free from American influences. Does this House realise what the strength of China at the present moment is? China has now 20 medium-range ballistic missiles operational, and TU 16 medium bombers capable of delivering a nuclear strike are being built at the rate of five per month. China has already 30 of these TU 16s.* Thus the Asian scene might be disturbed. That is our apprehension.

In this context, I would like to point out that one tremendous fact that seems to have been lost completely on the Government of India is the emergence of Japan on the world scene in a really big way. What is our response to the tremendous economic and political potential of Japan? We have heard absolutely nothing from the Government side so far. They do not seem to have any forward planning in this respect. Japan has already become a super economic power and it only needs to take a decision to become a really super power in the military

sense. Japan, as you know, has got tremendous stakes in the Indian Ocean and when I say that the Asian region might possibly become disturbed, I have in mind the developments that are taking place in the Indian Ocean. Japan has tremendous stakes in the Indian Ocean. Japan gets 70 per cent of its raw materials from outside and most of these raw materials have to go via the Indian Ocean. So, it has got great stakes in the Indian Ocean and Japan might make its presence felt as other big countries are doing.

Now, I must come to the most interesting aspect of our foreign policy. At the present moment, it seems to me that we are passing through an era of love calls in our foreign policy. So, one love call, as the *New York Times* has characterised it, has gone to the United States and another love call has gone to Peking. My submission is that in the current move to restore friendly relations with the United States, there does not seem to be much evidence of maturity. Coming these moves as do after so much hullabaloo about the CIA, they appear to be fantastic. So, indeed are love calls. There does not seem to be any logic behind them and they reflect all the attributes of adolescence. They also conclusively prove that this CIA bogey was raised purely for domestic purposes. Otherwise, if really the United States posed a great threat to us, why was this love call extended to the United States recently? It proves conclusively, I repeat, that is for domestic purposes. Some leading foreign newspapers have interpreted these moves as a reaction to the possibility of food scarcity in this country. No two mature country could have such wide fluctuations in its relations, as India and the United States have shown. There must be a minimum of stable rhythm in the relations of mature countries whatever the differences cropping up from time to time.

We are prepared to welcome the effort at reestablishment of friendly

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

relations with the United States, but, our submission is that it must not be on the basis of panic or imitation. I say 'imitation' because it is only after Russia, China and the United States met, ironed out their differences and even struck fabulous commercial deals that we have thought it necessary to initiate these moves. So, this is another aspect of the matter which I want to emphasise.

Coming to the love call which has been extended to China. Probably, it was done in no uncertain terms yesterday when the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs said that it is more than a desire.—What is love except that it is more than a desire.—So it is more than a desire for developing relations with China. Now, we have had some kind of a response from the United States, let us hope that the other partner in this case also might relent sooner than later.

My submission again is that instead of planning our relations with these big countries, we seem to be dependent more or less on astrology and, we have got definite proof about this. Sometime back, there was a report in the *Guardian* by Peter Jenkins that the Indian Embassy in Washington was the only one which believed in the victory of Mr. Govern because its astrology forecast this victory. One wonders whether our Embassies keep astrologers on their payrolls. So, it seems India was not prepared fully to have a dialogue with a re-elected Nixon.

Now I come to our failure at the United Nations. We have failed to carry the United Nations with us on more than one occasion during critical situations. Last year, during the war with Pakistan, UN gave an adverse verdict. This year the recognition of Bangla Desh has been linked up with the release of POWs against our wishes. Pakistan had tried to bring this about with great effort and it seems to have succeeded. The President of the UN General Assembly had also spoken of the inter-dependence

of the two resolutions. My submission is that it requires a deeper analysis and assessment why we keep on failing consistently at the United Nations and whether our permanent mission at the UN requires to be strengthened a bit so that we do not again face situations like this.

So far as the recognition of Bangla Desh is concerned, it will come and it is bound to come. Already 95 nations have extended recognition and the rest cannot hold out for long. But the question is: whether after Mr. Bhutto has made it public—he has made his intention public that he wants to recognise Bangla Desh, he has been going round his country, addressing a series of meetings and telling his countrymen that the reality of Bangla Desh cannot be wished away and he has been saying that it is in the interests of Pakistan to recognise Bangla Desh—when the position has been made so clearly and publicly, the question is whether we should stand on prestige to bring about some kind of a settlement. When this settlement involves so many things and so high stakes,

13 hrs.

Now, finally, I will have a word about Uganda. Only one word. One feels that there should be more active diplomacy to protect the legitimate and even the basic human rights of the people of Indian origin now living in many foreign lands. These people had tried to put in their best to develop these countries. They worked in jungles to build roads and railways in the most trying circumstances. Many of them did not stint on contribution to the national movements and so on. And yet there are some people who say that they were not identifying themselves with the peoples in those areas. I think there cannot be a more fantastic nonsense than this. They have put in their best; they have made the highest sacrifices to build those countries. and it is only to hang the dog that it is being given a bad name. I repeat, we would like the Government of

India to pursue an active diplomacy to protect the legitimate interests and human rights of these people of Indian origin.

MR. SPEAKER. How much time the Minister will take for reply?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): About three quarters of an hour

MR. SPEAKER: We have already exceeded our time. Five hours were allotted; we have taken more.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will try to be brief, taking even less time

MR. SPEAKER: The Opposition list is almost complete. They have taken more than their due.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You may give some more time to this side.

MR. SPEAKER: For you 5—7 minutes, then Shri R. K. Sinha—not more than 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). Some time may be given to movers of substitute motions

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek only 5 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your full quota. Anyway, 3 minutes. So Shri Panigrahi 5—7 minutes, then Shri R. K. Sinha, then Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and then the Minister will start at 2.20 P.M. and conclude by 3 P.M. as there is other business thereafter.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) About the shooting of the Harijan leader, that came up before the House, we expected a statement from the Government. Also about 70 Muslim houses looted and burnt, you in your wisdom had expressed your comments. Mr. Raj Bahadur had said that the Government were looking into it. Four days have passed. I have written a letter to the Speaker also. What is going to happen? You also made some observations.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) It is a serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is a serious matter?

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: A few days back a Harijan leader was shot and four others were injured.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not the same thing. It becomes a debate then and I cannot allow it. Normally I allow Members to make one or two points. It should not assume the dimensions of a debate or discussion. You have mentioned this before; you have reiterated it. Government have heard you. There should be some other means, not just bringing the same matter again and again before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Government say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot compel. If they do not have anything to say (*Interruptions*) Order, please. He has heard you. If he does not respond there should be some other means.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is something wrong with him, in

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

that case; I take it that something is wrong with the Government too.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we resume he discussion on the international situation, I should like to say that today is Private Members' Business day and we have fixed that it should be taken up at 3 p.m. Three more Members would like to make their observations, two from the Congress Party and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for whom permission has been signified by the Speaker. The Minister has yet to give his reply. I do not know how they are going to complete all that before 3 p.m. I would not like to interrupt the hon. Minister's speech halfway; I would not like the Government to present a truncated case. But I think it will still be possible to complete this business in time if the Members co-operate. Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi and Mr. R. K. Sinha have been told that they would be getting ten minutes each. If they keep within that time—Mr. Bosu had been told he would get only three minutes—and if he keeps to that too, perhaps the Minister can also do it within 3 p.m.

14.07 hrs.

**MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION—contd.**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Some friends in in this House have argued yesterday and today that India pursues a foreign policy, not with any kind of formulation of its own but with certain ideologies, ideological grounds; it does not follow its policy on the basis of its own national interest. I should say that such an understanding of the foreign policy of our country is really non-sense and fantastic. To begin with, I should like to quote two passages from a very interesting article written by our Prime Minister, captioned 'India and the World'. It is

one of the latest articles and there she said:

"Our first concern has been to prevent any erosion of our independence. Therefore, we could not be camp followers of any power, however rich or strong."

In another passage, she says:

"Agreements which promote the doctrine of balance of power or mark out spheres of influence are bound to increase tension and invite instability. No nation will be happy in a subservient role."

I think these assertions, these enunciations of our foreign policy go to show that we are neither subservient to any power, rich or strong, nor is our foreign policy static. It is dynamic. Preserving our national independence and integrity and our sovereignty are the first charges so far as our foreign policy is concerned. At the same time I am reminded of a famous quotation of Pandit Nehru.

"India has a bigger rôle to play, as India is the pivot of Asia."

Today we are destined to play a bigger rôle. After the birth of Bangla Desh as an independent republic, India is really playing its destined rôle so far as this part of the world is concerned and also in the world as a whole. When we are thinking of our foreign policy, we must take into account certain factors. Today the entire world is moving away from confrontation and tension.

In this general background, our country is following the right path in trying to have bilateral negotiations with Pakistan and seeing that peace prevails in the sub-continent, adding to the forces of peace in the world.

Some friends are arguing that Pakistan is not going to understand this policy of ours. The military rulers of Pakistan for the last 25 years were not able to understand our policy. But we waited and the situation developed in such a way in that country

that the military rulers of Pakistan had to realise their mistake. If not today, at least tomorrow they will realise that peace is the only alternative to war and tension. India is following a right policy, which will help the people of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh to prosper. I am very optimistic and today's news shows that India's policy is correct, and the people of Pakistan and the rulers there are trying to come to an understanding with India so far as delinication is concerned. I hope tomorrow or within 10 days more good news will come, so that all the people who wanted to perpetuate tension in the sub-continent will know that the policy we have pursued has resulted in peace.

There is no point in saying—as Mr. Vajpayee and some said—that Simla agreement has belied our expectations. It has not belied our expectations. It has rather belied the expectations of those forces who wanted to see that there is perpetual tension in this region. They wanted that this sub-continent should be opened up for super power rivalry and it has become our duty to thwart those forces. The Simla agreement represents the dynamism and initiative in our efforts for reducing tension in this sub-continent. It represents not a kind of static outlook but a dynamic approach in our political outlook to new problems that we are facing today in the sub-continent.

The compulsion of events is now driving the super powers to develop new relations and to expand their horizons of understanding. India was ceaselessly working for this new orientation in the foreign policy of the big super powers all these years. When the desired change has come about all over the world, should we expect our friends to say that India should close its eyes to the realities of the situation in the international horizon? India has woken up to these new realities, which we were striving all these years to achieve.

There are certain friends in our

country who have only one eye—I do not know if it is a parliamentary expression—in their view of things so far as the international situation is concerned. They do not see anything wrong if Mr. Nixon goes to Peking and embraces the leaders there. They do not see anything wrong if Moscow and Washington normalise their relations. But they are alarmed if India, while maintaining the friendliest and closest relations with the Soviet Union, wants to normalise its relations with the other super powers, that is, USA and China and other countries. I am really astounded at this way of viewing international developments. Mr. Mishra was saying that the two big super powers are trying to suffocate Vietnam with their pressures. I will quote one of the famous sayings of one of the high ranking Vietnamese officials belonging to North Vietnam. Some journalist asked him, "How do you manage both China and Soviet Union and yet you are fighting with the United States?" He said,

"If one day a great brother country requested us to negotiate and if we thought that the moment had not come to do so, we would not do it. If one day another great brother country requested us not to negotiate and if we thought that the time had come to negotiate, then we would negotiate."

Vietnamese nationalism reinforced by the will to total revolution has charted its own valiant path of fighting the mightiest war machines of our planet and is going to achieve victory soon. Therefore, India also has learnt how to live with the super powers. It has developed such a foreign policy that we can live in a friendly way with all the super powers. So, if any effort is made to develop our relations with the other super powers, I hope there is nothing wrong in it. It is surprising to see some people saying that we want aid from the United States and that is why we are trying to develop our relations with them. Sir, in the most critical times, when the Enterprise came to the Indian Ocean, the

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

people of India and Bangladesh said together, "Enterprise or no Enterprise, whatever comes, Bangladesh will be free". And, Bangladesh has become free. So, knowing fully well what India stands for, if anyone says that we are trying to develop relations with the United States because we want aid, he is completely misreading the new developments that are taking place.

Lastly, coming to the question of prisoners of war, I thought Mr. Shamim was a good speaker, but today I could find both sides of Mr. Bhutto in him. He blows hot and cold at the same time, as Mr. Bhutto does. He went on praising our Foreign Minister and our foreign policy like anything but at the end, he said that India has delayed the release of the prisoners of war and therefore the relation between India and Pakistan has gone wrong and the entire world is accusing India. This is a complete misreading of the facts. I must say that the Government of India has tried its best to see that the prisoners of war are released, but the Pakistan Government perhaps are not willing to see that the 90,000 prisoners of war are released because that will create new problem for them. So, the delay is not because of us but because of the Pakistani administration. Though it is not very relevant here, I would like to quote what Mr. Tariq Ali said:

"In West Pakistan too, there is growing disillusionment and the general malaise will undoubtedly affect the peasants in uniform who form the backbone of the Pakistan army. In a situation where the deepening social crisis is affecting the majority of the population, it will only be a matter of time before the common soldiers are also affected."

Therefore, on the question of release of prisoners of war, India's stand is correct and India will see that Pakistan conforms to the principles that India stands for in this neo-pact.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the speeches during the debate on foreign policy of India from the Opposition side have been rather on a low level because of the success of our foreign policy and its exposition by our Foreign Minister.

The Marxist Member of Parliament, when he spoke during the debate, said that except for mildly worded and belated mumbled phrases of unhappiness, India has scrupulously avoided taking a principled line on Vietnam. I want to tell the Marxist Member that there is the real basic strength in our foreign policy when Mr. Nixon is compelled to say that the greatest power in South Asia is India. It was mentioned in the speech of the Foreign Minister in the Rajya Sabha that it is the liberation of Bangladesh and Vietnam which is the basic hindrance in the development of the relationship between the United States of America and India.

Our Marxist Member might abuse the capitalists of the world, the capitalists of the country and the private sector, and imperialism. But our Marxist Member should know that the C.I.A., the international reactionary counter revolution of imperialism took Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Government to task. Therefore, their enemies' enemies are friends.

As far as the question of challenging imperialism is concerned, this country stands at the bar of history as second to none in the world. They do not understand the basic moorings of history. There is an imperialist change which surrounds the world and the change was brought in the Indian sub-continent through the liberation of Bangladesh. The liberation of Bangladesh is something whose significance has to be understood except by jaundiced eyes.

The Indian sub-continent has been taken out from the area of super-power politics, from the area of cold-war and from the area of imperialist

exploitation. To that extent, imperialism all over the world has been weakened. As a continuation of that policy, if our Prime Minister at the Simla Summit comes to an agreement with the President of Pakistan, we should see a further continuation of our policy of peace and friendship. If Bangladesh, India and Pakistan come together in a fraternity of friendship, our economy shall be released from the stranglehold of cold-war politics. The people of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan shall be free to develop their economies. If China and America want to involve Pakistan in their cold-war politics by developing mutuality between India and Pakistan, we shall generate this liberating force in Pakistan which will create more amity between India and Pakistan.

This history, if it has to be understood, has to be understood in a proper light. Yesterday, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee tried to pour water over the Simla Agreement and tried to ridicule it. There is a wave of development. The news of today about the possibility of an agreement between India and Pakistan is something which will enthuse peace loving people all over the sub-continent. If Pakistan is taken out from the influence of China and America or it is taken out from the influence of imperialism and cold-war politics, to that extent, it serves the interests of India.

These gentlemen will not see the glory of Indian foreign policy. They will not appreciate that we are developing relations with Tanzania and that there are Muslim countries and Arab countries, like, Iraq and Afghanistan which are developing a fraternity of friendship with us. They will not appreciate the fact that India today has given the biggest success to its own foreign policy.

Look at the liberation of Bangladesh. When Bangladesh was liberated, there were very few members in the General Assembly of the United

Nations who stood by us. At that time, it looked that the horizons were dark. Except for Soviet Union friendship and the friendship of Socialist countries and that of some of the West European countries, nobody in the world appeared to be with us. But because of the policy of principle, because of the policy of strength and because of the fact that our non-alignment policy has teeth in it, today Bangladesh has been recognised by 95 countries in the world and the United Nations has proved in their Resolution that they are in favour of the Bangladesh recognition.

The foreign policy of India has been a great success when we look at the history of the battle for the recognition of China and for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. We find that they had to trudge for decades for recognition. Here, there might be about hundred countries recognising Bangladesh by the time Bangladesh celebrates its first anniversary of the Liberation Day on 16th December.

In the Security Council, four super powers recognise Bangladesh. America was isolated in the NATO camp and on the Western front on the issue of recognition. China was isolated from the Socialist camp. Can there be a greater tribute to the success of the foreign policy of India to the effect that the foreign policy of India is based on strength and is based on principles.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that by the recognition of the German Democratic Republic, by sending our Ambassador to North Vietnam, the Government of India has pursued the policy of peace and strength which the Opposition will not see with their jaundiced eyes. It is the policy of strength and peace; it is the policy of principles. We shall continue to follow that. When our Prime Minister said that we do not covet West Pakistan's territory, that we are prepared to vacate it, we

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

vacated it. Which are the super powers whose army went into a neighbouring country and withdrew its army from there? We withdrew our army from Bangladesh. We stood by what we said.

With these words, I pay my tribute to the success of our foreign policy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said about Bangladesh in my substitute motion. It says

"(a) the Government of India have not made any significant and vigorous efforts to build up Indo-Bangladesh friendship on a firm basis and notes with grave concern the growth of anti-Indian feelings in Bangladesh;

(b) the Government should take note of the adverse criticism of its policy by some senior Bangladesh politicians and make all possible efforts to remove misgivings, if any, of the Bangladesh people about India,"

Sir, you read newspapers regularly and, as you know, alarming news are coming everyday that a section of the progressive Bangladesh leaders say, "Save the country from exploiters from India." This is a very serious matter. We cannot afford to have that sort of feeling being created in Bangladesh. So, I say, our Foreign Ministry has totally failed and the Government has also failed in their foreign policy.

In spite of the many assurances and promises given by the Government, trade between India and Bangladesh has not grown appreciably. I want to put a clear and specific question to Sardar Swaran Singh. Please give us the figures of letters of credit that have been opened for trade with Bangladesh. Forget about barter trade which is neither fish nor flesh. We want to know, since the liberation of Bangladesh, how much trade has been covered by letters of credit bet-

ween the two countries. That will be the proper test.

Then, the Government have not taken steps to liberalise the passport and visa system. In the beginning, there was no passport and visa system. In the beginning, there was no passport and visa system. Sardar Swaran Singh had said on the floor of the House that this will be a mere formality to check smugglers and anti-social elements and to check the inflow of weapons that are coming there. But today if a person is politically opposed to this Government he is not allowed to go there. I am giving here a specific case I know, in the case of the daughter of Shri Syed Baddrudju, a young 22 year old student, it took about three months and I had to seek Sardar Swaran Singh's intervention to get a passport for her. This passport and visa system should be changed. You cannot keep away some people from going there. They are the same flesh and blood as we are. Therefore, you must change your policy in regard to that.

The Government has yet to define its attitude to P.R.G. of South Vietnam. Why is this delay? It is a genuine representative Government of the people of Vietnam. Why is the Government adopting an ostrich policy, hiding its head in sand so that others cannot see.

The Government have totally failed to take this House into confidence in telling what positive steps have been taken to open bilateral talks with the Peoples Republic of China in order to normalise the Sino-Indian relations.

With Pakistan we must have cordial relations. But I regret to say that sometimes some public speeches are made by some responsible people here, in this country, which are not complimentary to Mr. Bhutto or Pakistan. That is not desirable. You cannot be both hot and cold at the same time.

About the "India's love call" from America, the editorial that came out in the *New York Times*, Mr. B. K. Nehru rushed from Shillong to Washington, because you need food. Now, you pay more to buy food. You are paying 35 dollars more per tonne. That is how you are buying wheat. We want to see that the Vietnam issue is settled soon; there is no use delaying it. India, as usual, as we have soon in the past, will adopt an ostrich policy, hiding her head under the sand and thinking that the others cannot see.

I want clear and categorical replies to all the points that I have raised from Shri Swaran Singh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Syed Ahmed Aga. Only two minutes.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: (Bara-mulla): I cannot make my speech in two minutes. I will speak on some other day; I will take some other chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am almost sure now that the Minister cannot finish before 3.00 p.m. Therefore, we will allow the Minister to finish his speech even if it crosses 3.00 p.m. and we shall push forward the discussion on private Members' business by that much time. I think, the House has no objection to that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will try to be as brief as possible and I will confine myself mainly to replying to some of the points that have emerged in the course of the debate.

Before I do that, I would like to say that this debate has been, as usual of a very high order, Leaders of political parties, important members of the

Opposition and very senior members on our side have participated in the debate. This process helps us in the Ministry to formulate our policies taking into consideration the various suggestions that are thrown up in the course of such a debate. It is particularly useful because at the present moment very significant changes are taking place in the attitudes of many countries in different parts of the world, and it is in the fitness of things that our Parliament should have an opportunity of discussing this matter and should utilise this opportunity for making their comments about these happenings and also make suggestions, valuable suggestions, so that we may keep note of these when we formulate our attitudes and decide about our position with regard to these important matters.

Some points have been raised by my friends who sit in the Opposition benches and by the members from our side. Several senior members on our side have participated in the debate; Shri B. R. Bhagat and Shri Dinesh Singh, with their background and knowledge of External Affairs; having themselves been at one stage or the other in charge of External Affairs, had some valuable suggestions to make. I have also no hesitation in saying that the projection from my friends from the Opposition benches has also been, on the whole, constructive. Even the traditional critics adopted an attitude of trying to understand the basic problems, and I could see some slight shift in the attitude of such a strong critic as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee because I heard from him, for the first time, that he is not opposed to the basic objectives and basic elements in the Simla Agreement, his main fear was whether it is being implemented by Pakistan in a proper manner.

My distinguished friend, Shri Hiren Mukherjee, whom it is always a pleasure to hear not only for the substance which, of course, is always the

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result of deep study but also for the fine inimitable language that he uses attracts our immediate attention. All of us hear him with the greatest respect.

Of all the people my hon friend Shri Samar Guha who at the present moment is not here for a change was not his usual sarcastic self notwithstanding his gesticulations and circular movements of his hand which he indulges in plenty he was not entirely negative.

PROF MADHU DANDAVAT (Rajapur) Please do not provoke him.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH He is not here, unless he has left you as his attorney. I am sure he would have liked this if he were here. His main point was what he described trilateralism between India, Bangla Desh and Pakistan. Of course in the interest of peace in the Indian subcontinent all the three countries have to work in close cooperation in order to reverse the trends of conflict and to establish a durable peace but it will perhaps be not quite practical not even quite proper, to talk always of tri-lateralism. For instance I pose a problem if everything is to be discussed on the tri-lateral plane how will we react in India if Pakistan were to say that, in India's relations with Bangla Desh, Pakistan should also have a voice. If we examine this in depth you will agree that there are several matters in which all the three countries will have to sit and arrive at appropriate agreements—on the question of prisoners-of-war, on the question of trade and transit, on economic relations, communications, over-flights, there are several matters in which a tri-lateral agreement will be necessary. But our relations with Bangla Desh are of such a nature that we can never think of any element of tri-lateralism, this will be entirely opposed to any proper way of handling this situation which is of a special character. There are several other

matters which I do not want to spell out in detail but we have to approach this problem in the background of what I have said.

On our side senior members of our party like Dr Henry Austin, Mr Goswami, Mr Stephen, have participated in this debate and have made important contribution. And I would commend some of the points mentioned by Shri Shamim to my friends from the Jan Sangh Party to appreciate the circumstances in which President Bhutto is functioning today. It is not for us to offer any defence for what President Bhutto says or does. I agree with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that while dealing with the Head of Government of a State friendly or unfriendly whatever may be our state of relationship we have to observe certain decencies, certain decorum, however much we might differ from the policies pursued we have to show the necessary courtesy and due consideration to the position that is occupied by any Head of Government or Head of State, more so if we keep this in the background of our thinking that President Bhutto was thrown up by a democratic process and he is the elected leader of the party with overwhelming majority in the National Assembly of Pakistan, which controls roughly about 70 per cent of the seats. He is the head of that Party. It is for any country and any Party to choose anyone as the leader of their party. Therefore while we have differences by all means we should mention those differences, we should put them forward with all the vehemence with all the logic with all the cogency, but, at the same time we must not say things which will unnecessarily rub the people of any country the wrong way. I would, for instance, like to say, like to recall how sensitive was Shri Afal Bihari Vajpayee when *Tass News Agency*—which according to the Soviet sources, is a non-official body—said that they were happy that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had succeeded in the election and that it as a victory for progressive forces.

he took umbrage to this, saying, 'Why should this news agency of USSR express satisfaction on the result of an election?' which all of us know was victory for the progressive forces. There was no doubt about it, but Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that the true facts should not be mentioned by any outside newspaper agency, whether it is Tass or some other agency. Well, if that is the concept, that means that you expect others to observe such a high degree of discipline and this meticulous adherence to what, according to him, was a matter of high principle. But, while reciprocity demands that similar considerations should be extended in other spheres, you talked, and there are several others also who talked and mentioned, about President Bhutto in terms which are not at all consistent with the normal standards that are expected to be observed in such cases. It is necessary for us to show the proper courtesy as we expect others to show reciprocal courtesies, and we should not be too sensitive about our susceptibility. We should also show some consideration for the susceptibilities of other countries. I would, therefore, like to say that these are the aspects which should always be kept in view.

There is one aspect which was put across in a very forceful manner by my very dear friend, Shri B. R. Bhagat, about our relationship with USSR and other socialist countries. This was also mentioned by Prof. Hiron Mukherjee and even by Shri Bhat-tacharyya and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and there appeared to be a consensus in favour of recording our view that we greatly appreciate the consistent friendship shown by USSR to India in all vital matters. The Soviet Union had co-operated with us in extending help in vital sectors of our economy when we were not getting adequate technical know-how and collaboration in very sensitive areas like machine-building, designing, oil exploration and oil refineries and we got co-operation from the Soviet Union in

vital matters. This is a record of relationship between India and USSR which has already become the envy of many countries and at the same time, it is based on principles and it is based on certain attitudes, and the two countries have co-operated in their international activities in the United Nations and elsewhere, to strengthen the forces against colonialism, to render stout support to the freedom fighters engaged in the laudable task of attaining freedom. It is in this background that we have to assess our relationship with the USSR, and Mr Bhagat was only voicing the sentiments of the entire country when he said that this is not only a friendship between the governments of the two countries but this is a relationship in which the people generally in India and in USSR are involved, and this was reciprocated by several members from the Opposition Benches as well.

I would like to say that our friendship and our co-operation and our understanding with the USSR is one of the basic pillars of our external relations and it has now been placed on a juridical basis when the treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation was signed last year. The treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation was the natural culmination of the process of co-operation in various fields-economic, cultural and technological and other spheres and this was embodied in a juridical document, the development of relations of close co-operation and friendship between India and USSR.

We made it clear when we signed the treaty that there were no secret clauses outside the treaty. We also made it clear that this is a treaty for peace and not of war. We further made clear that it is not directed against any third country. And, in spite of all these clarifications, if certain quarters continue to raise objections which have no validity, I cannot help them. But our relationship is on a sound basis and we intend to strengthen this relationship in every way.

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In the economic field, it is known that there has been a progressive rise in the volume of trade between India and the USSR. I do not have the figures with me but it is something of the order of Rs. 300 crores now, and it is hoped on both sides that this can increase even further.

I feel somewhat dismayed when a note of, what I should say, some sort of equi-distance is imported into these discussions—these catch phrases like placing all the eggs in the same basket. These trite expressions, to say the least, are very irritating at times, but we must not confuse and compound our basic friendship with a tried friend merely in order to get some sort of superficial satisfaction of the so-called equi-distance. This is a wrong approach, not in our national interest. We should never think on those lines. We owe no apology to any third country, friendly or unfriendly, and we do not stand in need of offering any defence while we value this relationship. It is based on principles. It has worked to the mutual benefit and satisfaction of both the countries and, therefore, we intend to strengthen it and we attach a great deal of importance to it. Let this be understood by everyone inside our country and outside our country. It is not at the behest of any third party. We will not permit any third party to have any say in our relationship with any country, much less about our relations with the USSR. This is our basic approach in this regard and I have no hesitation in stating it in no unmistakable terms. Then, on our relations with Pakistan, I have nothing very fresh to say. But I would like to touch upon one aspect which was raised by the Jan Sangh leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He made a mention of the two Resolutions which have been recently adopted by the UN on the question of admission of Bangladesh and the Resolution in which it was suggested that the question of the prisoners of war should also be settled. I would like to clarify the position and I would take this

opportunity to put the matter straight.

As the hon. Members are aware, the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted two resolutions on the 29th of November. Both the resolutions were adopted without a vote and the President of the Assembly read a statement proposing such adoption by consensus.

The first resolution was a 23-power resolution initiated by Yugoslavia which, considering that Bangladesh was eligible for membership of the United Nations, expressed the desire that Bangladesh will be admitted to the UN at an early date.

The second resolution, co-sponsored by sixteen delegations and submitted on the initiative of Argentina, was, in fact, a compromise proposal designed to avoid acrimonious debate on the Yugoslav resolution. Hon. Members may be aware that Pakistan was intending to move amendments to the Yugoslav resolution which would make the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations dependent on the release of the prisoners of war. The adoption of the Argentinian resolution had the effect of preventing such amendments.

The Argentinian resolution does not make the question of the admission of Bangladesh to the UN conditional upon the release of the prisoners of war. Therefore, the statement made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not justified.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But the President of the General Assembly spoke about the interdependence of the two resolutions.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Let me proceed. In fact, that resolution does not refer to the question of the admission at all. At the same time, the Argentinian resolution makes specific mention of the Assembly's satisfaction at the steps taken so far to facilitate the restoration of conditions of normalcy in the Asian sub-continent, notably the Simla Agreement.

While calling upon the return of prisoners of war, this resolution also expresses the hope that all parties will refrain from any act which could jeopardise the prospects of settlement and render more difficult eventual reconciliation.

Long negotiations in the United Nations resulted in an understanding that both resolutions, namely, the Yugoslav resolution expressing the desire for the admission of Bangladesh to the UN at an early date and the Argentinian resolution, were adopted without a vote and without opposition by any Member.

As far as the question of prisoners of war is concerned, I have already referred to it in my opening statement and we have made this position clear in the United Nations as well. In particular, we have drawn the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of the Simla Agreement which refers to further discussions between the representatives of the two sides for establishment of durable peace and normalisation of relations including repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

Our position that in discussions concerning the repatriation of the prisoners of war, Bangladesh was a necessary party, was also made clear in the United Nations.

The President of the General Assembly referred to the interdependence between the viewpoints as expressed in the resolutions. We believe this to indicate that as long as Pakistan refuses to recognise Bangladesh and Bangladesh is kept out of the United Nations, the solution of the pending problems including the repatriation of prisoners of war would be difficult if not impossible.

I should like to take this opportunity to place on record our satisfaction at the manner in which Shri

Samar Sen, our permanent representative to the U.N. handled the situation and conducted talks with various groups of delegations resulting in the satisfactory outcome of the debate. We have also been gratified to receive reports from other delegations of the excellent work of our Permanent Representative and of the Indian Delegation; and I should like to share with the House the information that the distinguished Foreign Minister of Bangladesh has also expressed to us his great appreciation of the work of our Permanent Representative in the matter. We should not be unnecessarily pessimistic in these matters and we should view the thing in proper perspective.

There are one or two other matters about which I would like to take a little more time.

I told the House yesterday that serious efforts were being made to settle the outstanding differences in regard to the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir. I can now inform the House that these efforts have been successful.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): How far it is successful, please let us know.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there further complication?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No complication, further simplification. I thought you would like to know the latest position with regard to this matter.

The Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan met at Lahore yesterday. At the end of the meeting, they issued the following joint statement and I quote from it:

"General Sam Manekshaw met with General Tikka Khan once again at Lahore on December 7, 1972. The meeting lasted three hours and was held in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual understanding

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The two Chiefs were able to compose the differences that existed and are directing their senior military commanders, Lt. Gen. P. S. Bhagat and Lt. Gen. Abdul Hameed Khan, to meet at Suchetgarh on December 11, 1972 and finalise the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir at adjusted by them (that is, the two Chiefs): This line of control will commence from Chhamb Sector and end in the Turtok Sector (Purtapur Sector)."

Hon. Members will appreciate that what was involved in the negotiations which concluded in Lahore yesterday was not a territorial question. It involved acceptance by Pakistan of a position which India had held all along, namely, that there was a basic difference between the border dividing the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan and the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir.

15 hrs.

We are naturally glad that in the interest of not merely the Simla Agreement, but of future relations between the two countries, Pakistan has recognised the validity of our stand. The importance of Pakistan's agreement to withdraw from Thako Chak is likely to be lost if we think merely in terms of territory. In Lahore, our Chief of the Army Staff insisted that the question of Thako Chak had to be settled in terms of its own merits.

Hon. Members will appreciate that the delineation of the line of control consisted in the acceptance or rejection by either side of claims made on the basis of military positions on the day of the cease-fire, namely 17th December, 1971. Indeed, it has been our view that such a delineation is quite different from the controversy over Thako Chak. Since Pakistan agreed to settle the question of Thako Chak, our Chief of the Army Staff re-

viewed some of the claims which Pakistan had earlier made. As a gesture, in the interests of peace and in order to rationalise the line of control, minor adjustments have been made. Finally, hon. Members will appreciate that the essence of all negotiations is not to depict the solution of problems under negotiation as a total victory or a total defeat for one side or the other. In fact, in the interests of peace and in the interest of further implementation of the Simla Agreement, the agreement reached in Lahore yesterday is a victory for both, and if I may add, defeat for none.

Unfortunately, some of my friends opposite are more impressed if there is some note of satisfaction expressed in Pakistan over the outcome of any agreement. We should on merits consider if what has been agreed to is satisfactory or not, whether it meets our viewpoint or not; if it does, and if it is also satisfactory to Pakistan and they express satisfaction, that should not be the basis for raising this controversy, as unfortunately, by Jan Sangh friends, who are always great experts in pinpointing some statement made by Pakistan, whether it be radio or any other statement, do and then try to belittle what we have achieved. It will be a bad day for the country if in order to judge as to whether a particular decision which we have arrived at is good or bad, the touchstone is the satisfaction or non-satisfaction in Pakistan; I would say that would be a very immature way of approaching this problem. We should be happy that Pakistan is also satisfied. Why should this be a matter of grievance?

I would, therefore, like to say that this is an agreement which has been arrived at after a great deal of bargaining, great deal of negotiations, and if it has emerged in a form in which it is broadly acceptable to both sides, no side can say that everything that they wanted to achieve has been achieved, for in that case, there is no need

of negotiation, and I can send some telegrams to the other side or make some statements and leave it to the other side to accept or reject the same

Let us remember the essentials of the basic new relationship that we are trying to develop. The basic new relationship is that there will be differences. The essence of differences is that on several issues, we shall say one thing and Pakistan will say another thing and ultimately the basic approach is that we shall sit together and try to iron out these differences and will arrive at an agreement which is mutually acceptable to both sides.

I would like to warn that if either India or Pakistan proceeds with these bilateral discussions in the spirit that whatever Pakistan says on any matter will be accepted by India or whatever India says will be accepted by Pakistan, that is certainly not the spirit not even the letter of the Simla Agreement. The Simla Agreement has been entered into on the explicit understanding that there will be differences, and these differences will be solved, firstly, peacefully and I would add, secondly by mutual agreement and consent. There will always be some element of give-and-take in the agreements that are forged as a result of these discussions. So, whether it is this point or any other point in future, our approach should be to keep the outside forces away from the Indian sub-continent. The best way to keep outside forces away from the Indian sub-continent particularly in our relations with Pakistan, is to approach these problems in new spirit, the new spirit of willingness on either side to see the viewpoint of the other side also and then try to accommodate that viewpoint, without sacrificing any basic interest of either country, which is in the long run to the good and in the mutual interest of both countries. This is the essence of the Simla Agreement.

If in any negotiation we are going to be held responsible that India took

such and such attitude on a particular issue in the beginning and at the end of the negotiation, it was not fully vindicated, I would like to say that many other occasions will arise when I will go to the negotiating table with a particular stand and as a result of these discussions and negotiations, there will be some change in that stand, because without give-and-take, there is no point in saying that we shall settle all these differences bilaterally and by peaceful means. What will be the result if this attitude is not adopted? Then, the end result will be that we take one line, the other side takes another line, then there will be a deadlock, and again, both sides will run to various other capitals in the world or to the United Nations, and all of us know what the outcome of those approaches will be.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to this House which has always lent such massive support in our efforts to change the unfortunate trends that have gripped the relations between our two countries, to view this Simla Agreement not in terms of this particular clause or that particular clause, but as a basic philosophy which according to us is a good basis for ironing out our differences with Pakistan.

I would also like to say that this type of answerability has also to be viewed in its proper perspective. For instance, it is easy for any negotiator then not to raise any claim which is of doubtful validity, because if we expect miracles, then such a negotiator will always be under this fear that 'I should not raise anything doubtful because if I raise anything doubtful, then people will say that I have given up that claim', and, therefore, he would be answerable as to why he had raised that doubtful claim and afterwards why that position was given up. That is not the way in which these delicate and difficult negotiations can be conducted. The negotiators must have a certain responsibility and also discretion, to get the best possible terms. That is the parameter within which

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any sensible negotiations can be held. For, we shall be hitting our vital interests in a very mortal manner if we were to insist that India should never in any negotiations raise any claim unless it is dead certain that it is going to be accepted by the other side. Is that commonsense? Is that in our interest? Is that a *modus operandi* by which we can safeguard our interest?

Therefore, I would appeal to the House and to the whole country that we should view this problem in the proper perspective and not pick these little points in order to raise merely argumentative points or points for trying to bring in the earlier attitude merely to criticise the ultimate agreement. There will be many occasions when if we want to settle difficult problems with a country like Pakistan, we shall have to adopt an attitude of give-and-take, and it is better that we elaborate this position clearly. For otherwise, what is the alternative?

I was listening very carefully to see if I would get some light in the form of alternatives from any other quarter in the course of the debate. Only one hon. member speaking from the Opposition Benches had an alternative and it, again, was from Shri Vajpayee. What was his alternative? He said: scrap the Simla Agreement and again try to have an agreement between the three countries. Now, if you start any new negotiations by scrapping an earlier agreement, all that I can say is that perhaps, all reasons which I can understand, this is based on a complete lack of experience in international affairs. Any country which starts any fresh negotiation by scrapping an earlier agreement will certainly be not in an advantageous position. If anything, the basic tenets of international law and relations is that even if governments change, the first statement that they usually make is that 'we abide by international agreements'. That is the usual statement that is made by any country. But he wants me to

start by scrapping the Simla Agreement and then sit with the same people to work out another Agreement. How can I inspire any confidence in the other party when I start my negotiations by scrapping the agreement which was signed at as high a level as that of the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan? This is certainly not an alternative.

So there is no use raising the dust and cloud without clearly visualising, the direction in which we are moving, without having any alternative line of approach, without offering anything constructive as to how this is to be handled. Hence the advice that is given is, on the face of it, hollow, unpractical and against our national interest. I would, therefore, say that the best method of handling our relations with Pakistan is to adhere to the Simla Agreement and also to pin the other side down to the implementation of the same and also to carry out their responsibility under the Simla Agreement.

There were some other matters raised but since time is running out, I have no intention to take much time. I would like to say only this much that a word of caution has been uttered by my hon. friend, for whose judgment I have great respect in fashioning our relations with the United States. The previous case history has been cited. It is known to us; all of us know it. It is known to the other side also. I had made a statement, more or less a public statement, which has been widely reported in the press after taking into consideration all these aspects. I would like to say that whatever newspapermen in their enthusiasm may like to describe as a 'love call' or any such thing, there is nothing in that, it is just a down-to-earth assessment of the situation, in making moves which might open the way to improvement of relations. I did not hear any voice which was against improvement of relations if it is possible. Even the critics did not say that it is not desirable to improve relations, if it is

possible. Only words of caution were uttered. I would like to say that we have taken a good look at these aspects of caution and still we feel that we should indicate our desire to improve relations. If the government statement in this respect is carefully studied, the answer to some of the doubts will be there. The essential thing is the acceptance of mutuality of interest between the two countries. If that mutuality of interest is basically accepted, that will be the basis for a move towards normalisation of relations.

I would also like to say that such statements are studied very carefully in foreign offices, particularly in the foreign offices of the countries concerned. We should be glad to note that our desire to normalise relations with the United States of America has not with a positive response. I am not taking of the newspapers. I would like to say that, by and large, the newspapers and other information media in the US had definitely a note correct appreciation of the situation ever since the problem of Bangla Desh took the share it did last year. But we have noted with satisfaction that Secretary of State William Regors made a statement on the 1st December in which he welcomed our statement concerning friendly and co-operative relations between our two countries. Public and press reaction in the two countries has also been favourable.

So if there is a chance of improvement of relations within the broad framework of what I had said, we will welcome that, and I have no apology to offer in that respect. It is our desire.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only a few days ago you said that their attitude was not so friendly or co-operative as seen in the CIA activities.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: What is your objective—that such attitude

should continue? Or we should make some effort....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no. That was meant purely for domestic purposes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is a serious effort to alter the original unco-operative attitude, an attitude which lacked understanding, and see that they move from that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You go on changing. That change would be noted by the country. That was raised only for domestic purposes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The domestic subject is a separate subject and when matters pertaining to the Home or other Ministries are discussed you will have an opportunity to discuss that. But I would like to take this opportunity to say categorically that this suggestion that it was for domestic consumption is totally wrong.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are wrong to say that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If I may say so, this is voicing the sentiments which have been expressed by our critics abroad. I do not want to elaborate further on it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Do not fall into their trap.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do not make that kind of statements. You cannot daunt us by such statement. We have got intelligence.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I understand you enough. You need not shout in that manner.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why are you taking a stand which is so cheap?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I say in all seriousness that this stand which Shri Mishra propounded with great flourish this forenoon is totally incorrect, totally wrong to say that we have made a statement with an eye on the domestic situation is totally unjustified. We know the domestic situation more than the leaders of tiny parties sitting opposite.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We know what has happened to your massive majority. You are not able to master any crisis.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH We know the pulse of the people. We know the interests of the country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We know where you stand in the public eye. We know that.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I am glad some ripples are being caused both in the Jan Sangh and Cong(O). If this is the first sign of the grand alliance, I take note of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA What is the grand alliance in this?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH If it is again taking shape, we will take note of it and take our actions accordingly.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI Which is the grand alliance except that between the Congress, the Communists and the Muslim League in Kerala?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH We would like to carry most of the progressive forces with us. If I can carry my friends of the Communist Party, I will be very glad to do so.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI Some friends are here also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA This is your strength, this is how you matter in the international world, that you have become a zero.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI Why do you unnecessarily talk like this?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I do not want to belittle anyone.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA No Foreign Minister has ever made such a statement with such pedestrian intelligence. You always tire our patience by the most unintelligent statements.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I tired your patience only when you unnecessarily dragged in domestic considerations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA You brought in the CIA only for domestic purposes. You have the courage to say

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I am not deterred by shouting. I do not mind it at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Many have greater stature than you not only sitting on the top of a Ministry but

SHRI SWARAN SINGH Why should you bring in my stature? My stature may be nothing, but if I happen to be the Minister incharge.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA You deal with the logic of the thing.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I could deal with logic if there was any logic in the criticism. If there is lack of logic, I have to deal with it in the manner it should be dealt with.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA You are impervious to logic.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I was trying to say that it lacked logic. It may ask my friends to consider in all seriousness what were the domestic compulsions which might be the basis for making a statement of that kind. We know the situation in the country and the general support that we are

receiving in the country thanks to this Parliament for consistently supporting our socio-economic policies and our efforts to forge unity in the country. We are not faced with any domestic problem so that we should raise a matter of this nature. This is the aspect which I want these excited gentlemen to keep in view. There were no compulsions of any domestic character which necessitated our making a statement of that kind. We have information about the functioning of intelligence agencies of other countries and this in a sense can be called domestic in this respect, it was in the sense of making our people aware of the functioning of these intelligence agencies so that they should take care of it and act in such a manner that they do not fall within the snare of these activities. If you call it domestic, it is domestic; there is no other domestic compulsion which the hon. Member is trying to inject into this debate.

A view was expressed about the situation in Viet Nam. We share the concern which was expressed by Prof. Hiren Mukherjee about the continued military action and bombardment, continued massive military action against the people of Viet Nam. We earnestly desire restoration of peace and from all reports it appears that the negotiations are at a very delicate stage. All that we should like to say is that we would strongly urge early conclusion and signing of the agreement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the debate yesterday, Mr. Goswami suggested that in the Asian context we should try to develop more friendly relations with countries like Japan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am glad he reminded me of it and I shall take a few minutes in order to elaborate this point. Mr. Goswami and also Mr. Dinesh Singh and Mr. Bhagat said that we should pay greater attention to economic, technological and cultural co-operation with countries in Asia. I fully accept that approach. As a

matter of fact we have been pursuing this policy quite purposefully. We have very excellent co-operation in the economic field with Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. Within our resources we are trying to expand this. I reported yesterday that in Africa we had entered into an agreement with Tanzania to participate in the task of economic development there. Similarly we are desirous of entering into similar agreements with other countries in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Our relations with these countries are growing in every respect—economic, cultural and in technological field and we shall pursue this policy.

Japan has been specifically mentioned. Japan, as you know, in the economic sense is a super-power. Their economic strength is immense. They have accumulated foreign exchange reserves—I do not remember those figures now—perhaps more quickly than almost any other affluent country today. In fact it is one of the matters of concern for them how they should shed some of their vast accumulated foreign exchange holdings that Japan has got. We should like therefore to co-operate with them. I should like to add that this co-operation with Japan or with any other affluent country has to be in the context of our own development plans. It has to fit in with our own philosophy about industrial development; it has to fit in with our views about the public sector and public control over the critical and essential sectors of our economy. We shall certainly do everything possible to involve Japan and other countries who might be willing to participate in our economic development to do so. It is in our interest to extend this area and get more and more countries to do so; it is our basic objective that critical areas in which we want control should be in the public sector and should be maintained in the public sector. Within this perimeter we welcome co-operation and collaboration from all countries including Japan. It is quite likely that Japan

[Shri. Swaran Singh]

after achieving its high affluence may start having a second look at their general economic involvement in the region. I have no hesitation in saying that so far their attitude has been mostly commercial out for high profits. Now that they have achieved such a great success if they alter a little of this attitude of trade to look at the problems of the developing countries in a more sympathetic and respective manner it will be a good change and we shall certainly try if we can succeed in achieving that.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of substitute motions moved by Shri Biju, Dr Laxmmaram Pandeya and Shri Ramavatar Shastri. I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House.

Substitute motions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

15.27 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th December, 1972."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th December, 1972."

The motion was adopted

15.27 hrs.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and
UNEMPLOYMENT—Contd

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up further discussion of the Resolution on the problem of unemployment moved by Shrimati Maya Ray.

Shri Bhandare may continue his speech

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): While speaking on the question of unemployment I was trying to mention the magnitude of the problem. When the First Five Year Plan was drafted the country accepted planning as a means of the development and changing the face of the country and it had three objectives to remove poverty, reduce unemployment and reduce inequality that existed among different classes of people. So far as poverty is concerned, that is not the topic of today's discussion and so I shall not deal with that question, one line is enough for 100 per cent of the people of India live under poverty line. As regards inequalities, as different reports of Government show, they are increasing inequality between the rich and the poor.

What is the position of unemployment? It has to my mind increased to a disproportionate dimension. Ever since we accepted planned society and planning as a means right from 1951 to 1972, unemployment had steadily increased. While dealing with the figures I must make these points clear. Correct figures are not available both of rural and urban unemployed. We have only the live registers of job-seekers maintained by the Employment Exchanges, from which we get some idea of the staggering proportion of the unemployment problem. I shall divide the period from 1951 to 1972 into three slabs. From 1951 to 1956, 3,28,718 unemployed persons were registered in our employment exchanges. From 1956 to 1966, it went up to 26,22,460. By 1971 it had gone up to 50,99,390. As on 30th June 1972, it is 56,87,972. These figures clearly show that employment opportunities are steadily decreasing and the number of unemployed persons is steadily increasing.

In the interim report on short-term measures submitted by the Government of India Committee on Unemployment, in page 4 it is said, the total

number of registrants has increased from 2.6 million at the end of 1966 to 4.7 million at the end of 1970. In para 7, it says that in June 1971, out of the total number of job-seekers 44.95 lakhs, as many as 20.53 lakhs were educated persons, i.e. matriculates and above, while the number of engineers, degree and diploma-holders was about 65,000. If we vivisect it further and classify the educated unemployed, out of 44.95 lakhs as many as 2,10.04 are graduates and 22754 are post-graduates. So, it is clear that the number is increasing day by day.

Coming to the vulnerable sections, I will deal with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In spite of the constitutional safeguards provided for their upliftment, according to the S.T. and S.C. Commissioner's report for 1969-70, on the live register there were 4,71,094 persons registered as job-seekers. Out of them, educated were 3,82,571. After that 3 years have gone by and regarding the position today, we will have to accept the figure given by the Government itself.

Unemployment has a number of aspects—urban unemployed, rural unemployed, educated unemployed and uneducated unemployed. There is also the aspect of under-employment. I will classify them into seasonally employed and whole year employed and whole-day employed. The number of agricultural labourers who are seasonally employed and whose income is negligible is 12.6 crores. A majority of them are seasonally employed. I need not mention that a majority of them belong to the vulnerable section i.e. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I suggest the following remedy. Firstly more industries must be started and whatever industries have been started so far, they must function to the fullest capacity. Secondly, the land reforms. Much has been said about land reforms. Some ask, where is the land for re-distribution after the implementation of the land reforms? The other day, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao clearly accepted one simple

proposition which I have been advancing both in this House and Maharashtra Legislature for a long time and with phenomenon can be verified and seen in almost all the countries, viz., smaller the unit, more is the labour input and more is the production. If this universal proposition is accepted, why should be so chary about implementing the land reforms? My suggestion is, whatever land is available for redistribution, after accepting this fundamental proposition of agricultural economy that I have just now stated, that should be distributed. Of course I know that irrigation, power, fertilisers and new hybrids shall have to be taken into consideration. If this principle is accepted, I am certain land hunger would be satisfied to some extent.

Government must come forward to start agro-industries so that the manpower lying idle in the villages could be utilised. I was against Agro-industries because I thought if industries are started and workers are given job opportunities there in the village the caste system will remain as it is. If the choice before me is, whether caste system should go away or whether employment opportunities should be made available in the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would prefer employment opportunities to these hungry and poverty-stricken people to a long-range view of abolition of caste system.

What happens? A worker working in a mill—I hope, Mr. Khadilkar will bear me out—along with members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as soon as he goes to the village, he is the first person to take out *lathi* to utilise it on the head of his brother worker. And yet my friends speak of the universal proposition, "Workers of the world unite". The same worker, working in a factory, as soon as he goes to the village, is not prepared to forget his caste. That is the condition prevailing in our Indian society. We have accepted a fundamental proposition in the Constitution that all are equal. But in India some

[Shri R D Bhandare]

are more equal than others That is the position I know

Then, about the small-scale industries and self-employment opportunities to be given to persons coming from down-trodden and weaker sections of society if we are to take the question of unemployment seriously I think the Government will do well to take these matters seriously and find out some radical changes so that the problem which is becoming a menace to peace and democracy of the country will be over

With these words I conclude

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now the time allotted for this Resolution was 2 hours We have already taken 3 hours and 5 minutes Still I have got 21 names in front of me On the last occasion the House decided to continue with this discussion indefinitely I must congratulate Mrs Maya Ray for having avoked so much enthusiasm over it

Even then, I would like to put it to the House again whether they would like to put any time-limit to this discussion

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY One hour more

SOME HON MEMBERS That is not enough

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am in the hands of the House These 21 names exclude the Minister and the mover of the Resolution

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHU P SHINDE) Can we take it that this will go upto 5-30 PM?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Private Members' Business will go upto 6 PM because it began at 3-28 PM which is virtually 3-30 PM At 6 O Clock we have got a Half-An-Hour Discussion Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabal) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is so much unemployment in the country that really everybody's head should hang in shame But I want to go to the root cause of it First I have to blame the Muslim League and the Jana Sangh in our country Both the Muslim League and the Jana Sangh are against family planning They have been preaching against family planning That is we are doubling the population of our country every 35 years whereas in advanced countries the population will be doubled after 140 years It means our population will be more than four times the population of other advanced countries

This is the main problem Every year in our country we are having a surplus of 130 crores of people I want to ask the Government as to whether they are in a position to provide jobs for 130 crores of people every year The number of boys below 25 years of age are more than 30 crores in our country Most of them are willing to work How are we going to provide work for all the people? That is the tremendous problem Unless and until the population is controlled, births and deaths are equalised for another 30-40 years, I do not see any future of this country in this direction

My hon friend Mr Bhandare was saying that by distributing land, this problem can be solved I want to say one thing here In our country we are having only 32 crore acres of cultivable land and we are also 56 crores of people So, if all the land is distributed, everybody will get half an acre of land That will be only just to have one grave or one mosque or one Mandir or one school or small play ground This is the fate of our country We are ignoring this aspect of the problem Therefore what I suggest is, unless and until everybody in this country practices family planning, there will be no future.

What is happening in this country? Our factories are producing wealth. But, unfortunately, whatever wealth is produced is consumed by the same labour and nothing is left for others. Unless and until the labourers try to save something for their own people, to invest in other factories, so that they may have employment, nothing is going to happen. For the last two years I have been pleading with the Labour Minister. Unfortunately, the Labour Minister never listens to me. Everyday, he is going on announcing concessions after concessions. That is why I say that there must be stoppage somewhere of giving further amenities to labourers till everybody is provided with Job opportunity.

In a rich country, it is very easy to provide for the poor people because the poor people will be in a minority. Unfortunately, ours is a poor country. There is a overwhelming majority of people who are poor. Therefore, every effort should be made to give some sort of help to these poor people.

Previously, when the Fifth Lok Sabha came into being, there was a lot of talk that one person in every family will be provided with a job. Unfortunately, that has not come true. In the case of certain families, there are many members in the family who have got jobs—father, mother, son and daughter are all employed. Every member of the family is employed. But there are certain other families, where nobody is employed. Unless and until one person at least in a family gets a job, the family which is already having a job should not get another job. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken in this direction. When we are restricting the size of the farm, when we are restricting the dividend, when we are restricting everything, why not restrict this thing also? I want the hon. Minister to implement this with all the zeal he has. We have promised to the people that each family will be given one job at least. They are not getting even that.

In our country, the population is increasing by 1.30 crores every year. All our family planning efforts have completely failed. Not only that. There is lethargy on the part of Government officials in making the family planning programme a success. They are not taking as much care as they should have taken. What have they been doing? Every block, every taluk is allotted a quota. They should have statistics about couples who are bearing children. The moment they have two children, they must be compulsorily vasectomised. Moreover, there are some communities which are not practising family planning measures. We must legislate a law in Parliament so that that should be made applicable to those people also. This is the only solution to the problem of unemployment. That is why, I want this parliament to bring a legislation that nobody should have more than two children and that anybody having more than two children will be denied of all social benefits.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): I want to know how much more time will be taken for this Resolution because there is another important Resolution which is coming in my name. We were thinking that that would be taken up today; at least that should be introduced. Or else, what is the use of having a lot and having certain Resolutions? I came here thinking that my Resolution would be discussed today. I want to know whether it will at least be taken up today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since an objection has been raised to this indefinite discussion on this Resolution, the House must take a decision. By how much more time should we extend it? We have already extended the time for this debate. How long will the Minister take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Not less than half an hour.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER How long will the Mover of the Resolution take?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (RAIGANJ) Not more than 10 or 12 minutes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is about 45 minutes Shall we extend it by another one hour?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Very well

Dr Kailas Not more than five minutes

डॉ० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि हम बेकारी के ज्वल त और गम्भीर प्रश्न पर विचार करें हमें यह जानना चाहिए कि हम इस प्रश्न को किस प्रकार हल कर सकते हैं।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1966 से 1971 तक हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार रही है।

पब्लिक सैक्टर		प्राइवेट सैक्टर		टोटल
मार्च, 1966	93 8 लाख	68 1 लाख	161 9 लाख	
मार्च, 1967	96 3 लाख	66 8 लाख	163 2 लाख	
मार्च 1968	98 0 लाख	65 3 लाख	163 3 लाख	
मार्च, 1969	100 3 लाख	66 0 लाख	166 3 लाख	
मार्च, 1970	103 5 लाख	66 9 लाख	170 4 लाख	
मार्च, 1971	107 1 लाख	67 4 लाख	174 5 लाख	

इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमें अपने देश की बेकारी को दूर करना है, तो हमें अपने पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए कि वे ज्यादा लोगों को काम दे सकें।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रेडडी, ने ठीक कहा है कि हमें फौजिनी प्लानिंग पर जोर देना चाहिए और इसके लिए कानून भी बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन दूसरी ओर तरफ देखने के बजाय सरकारों को यह देखना चाहिए कि वह इस प्रश्न को हल करने में क्या मदद कर सकती है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर कितनी मदद कर सकता है। अब तक हमारा अनुभव

ग्रेजुएट 11 6 परसेंट नहीं होगा, तब तक इस प्रश्न को हल करना मुश्किल होगा।

अंश तक पापुलेशन का सम्बन्ध है, 1951 में हमारी पापुलेशन 361.1 मिलियन, 1961 में 439 2 मिलियन और 1971 में 74 4 मिलियन रही है। इस पापुलेशन में से जितने व्यक्तियों को काम मिलना चाहिए, उनकी पड़ताल 1951 में 39.1 परसेंट से कर कर 1961 में 43 परसेंट और 1971 में 57 4 मिलियन का तीसरा हिस्सा नीचे डूढ़ने वालों की संख्या होगी। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में पब्लिक सैक्टर

प्राइवेट सैक्टर और कामशाल बँक अपने काम को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ायें कि बेकारी का प्रश्न हल हो सके।

लेकिन अगर हम इस प्रश्न को इस दृष्टि से देखें कि अब लोग तैकरी ढूँढने लग जायें, तो अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए हमें अपने लोगों को यह प्रेरणा देनी चाहिए कि वे मैट्रिक पास करने के बाद कोई हुनर सीखें जैसे बढ़ई, नाई, धोरो या लुहार इत्यादि का पेशा अपनायें। इसके लिए हमें अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। हमें लोगों में यह भावना भरनी चाहिए कि काम करने की पद्धति से कोई व्यक्ति ऊँचा या नीचा नहीं होता है। आज हमारे देश में डाइवर्ज और स्किल्ड लेबर की कमी है, हमारे देश में जो डाक्टर बनते हैं, वे भी एक ही विषय में डाक्टर बनते चले जाते हैं। हमारे यहां ब्रेन, चेस्ट और हाई के सर्वान्न की कमी है। अगर हम अपने स्टूडेंट्स को मैट्रिक पास करने के बाद या बी० ए० पास करने के बाद जूनियर और मिडल एक्सीक्यूटिव की ट्रेनिंग दें, तो उनको पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सैक्टरों में जल्दी काम मिल सकेगा।

बेकारी का प्रश्न केवल अरबन नहीं है। रूरल अनएम्प्लायमेंट को टैकल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन, हाउसिंग, रोडवेज, ब्रिजज, इन्फ्रैस्ट्रक्चर, लैंड डेवेलपमेंट, माइनर इर्रिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स, हास्पिटलज और स्ट्राफ़ क्वार्टर्ज की योजनाओं की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। स्कूलों की तरफ़ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, जिनमें पढ़े लिखे लोगों को काम सीखने में आसानी हो सके।

जब आल इण्डिया रेडियो प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों और खेल-कूद के सम्बन्ध में विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित कर रहा है, तो उसको आधा घंटे का एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम भी शुरू करना चाहिए, जिसमें बताया जाये कि मैट्रिक तक पढ़े हुए लोग साल, डेढ़ साल या दो साल तक कौनसा हुनर सीख कर कितना कमा सकते हैं जिससे विद्यार्थियों के माता-पिता तथा स्वयं विद्यार्थी कालेज में न जायें।

राज्य सरकारों को यह भी कहा जाना चाहिए कि वे अपने यहां आकुपेशनल एजुकेशन को कम्पलसरी कर दें। अर्थात् जीव-ओरीयेंटेड शिक्षा हो।

अगर हम यह कदम उठावेंगे, तो हम इस प्रश्न को हल कर सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपने मुझे समय दिया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए मैं माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती माया राय, को कोटिशः धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. B. V. Naik. Not more than five minutes.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this subject is so important that I still do feel, with due deference to the hon. Member, Shri A. K. Gopalan, that it should have deserved a greater period of time. If we can identify one subjects as of extreme importance for our country, that is unemployment. Instead of presenting the problem, I would like to spell out certain questions and would request our hon. Minister to reply to those.

Sir, in the forthcoming decade we will be needing 40 million jobs, and there have been exercises already conducted which say that, in the decade

from 1971 to 1981, we will need a growth rate of 11.6 per cent as against the average growth rate of 3.66 per cent which we have been able to achieve during the period from 1961 to 1971. I know that, instead of the Labour Minister, this is also a question that is to be answered ultimately by the Minister for Planning. How do you intend to increase virtually by 300 per cent the growth rate which alone will be in a position to cater, particularly in the sphere of organized industrial sector, to 40 million people who are going to enter into the job market? I do not think that we can equate the unemployment problem only in terms of the human productivity or reproductivity because each time a child is born, there is a job created for a nurse at least for a day or two. But, Sir, we cannot also use population as an argument for all and sundry, that if you check the population growth all your problems will be solved. Sir this will be too much of an over-simplification of a problem. I would request in concrete terms: Are we to-day in a position to create sufficient number of jobs? One of the hon. Members off the record, asked whether it is the sons-of-the-soil movement or job for the people concerned. But, it is not only on the basis of States. Why in Durgapur the people of Durgapur District want that? Similarly, the people in any district who are akin to Kerala say, 'Give jobs to our own people'. It is not 'sons of the soil', it is just crying for jobs.

16 hrs.

In this there are two alternatives. I think the magnitude of the problem has been seen and identified and the solution located at least on an ideological plane, if not otherwise. Should we therefore give clear-cut indications to people like Prof. Dantwala, Prof. Dandekar who have been telling that? Are we, therefore, heading towards a sort of an ideological clash in this country? In other words, it is a sort of time bomb which was placed in the year 1956 when we said that there shall be a school in every village. So, at

that time when we helped 30 students to enter the school, we created a time bomb and with the advent of planned economy in our country in the last 21 years, a new generation has come up. They have been told, 'If you study, you will get the jobs'. I would, ask, therefore, whether we have any other alternative, being too serious a subject, any alternative than a revolution in this country? That need send creeps into any one of us because all of us sitting here will be affected—a sort of living space in the Asian context, a *lebensraum*. In the given context are we searching out certain vital alternatives and that, I think if it could receive the considered attention, could only be in the form of a long-term nature in the form of an Indian Common Market. In other words, going back to the concept of the market economy with liberal opportunities which Mr. Bhandari could not, I do not know why, could not spell out in clear terms (Interruptions). It is not a forum as Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra is making out. I am, therefore, saying are we ready now to accept these two principles?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) Yes, you are right.

SHRI B. V. NAIK I belong to both the Forums. For the sake of information of the hon. Member, I belong to the ruling Congress Party and I will not venture to call names about other parties.

Under the circumstances, as a long-term nature, are we going to opt for one or two or three options as a matter of national policy or as an immediate solution for these 70 lakhs of people who have been unemployed the maximum number of unemployed being in the Eastern region, and next only comes the Southern region, and people like the hon. Member who comes from the northern region as well as the central region and the western region will not be able to appreciate the hard realities of un-

will not be able to appreciate the hard realities of unemployment and the sort of mental agony that it produces. Therefore, may I suggest that a radical solution to this could be in the lowering of the retirement age both in the public and private and all sectors so that immediately—this number of unemployed will reach one crore by the time the year is out—a solution could be found for the employment of the new young generation that is coming up and disturbances avoided.

श्री रामकृष्ण (टीक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती माया राय ने जो रोजगार सम्बन्धी संकल्प रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आज हमारे भारतवर्ष में रोजगार की भयंकर स्थिति के कारण जितने भी कलैजों के विद्यार्थी हैं उनमें निराशा की भावना पैदा हो रही है। हमारे पूर्व वक्ता श्री भंडारी जी ने बताया था कि लाखों की तादाद में इंजीनियर और डाक्टर बेकार हो रहे हैं, उनको आज रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। उनकी जितनी भी प्रोग्रेस हुई है उसका आज कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तहसील में एक लाख की जनसंख्या होती है। उसमें सिर्फ एक ही डाक्टर तहसील हेडक्वार्टर पर रहता है और अन्य बड़े बड़े कस्बे जितने भी हैं उनमें कोई डाक्टर नहीं मिलता है जिससे पचास प्रतिशत बीमारों की स्थिति बहुत खराब होने पर उन्हें जिले के हेडक्वार्टर पर ले जाना पड़ता है। बड़ी मुश्किल से उसमें कामवासी मिलती है। इसलिए आज जितनी भी डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों की संख्या है उससे कुछ अधिक वह बँट्टाई जानी चाहिए। आज डाक्टरों की तो बहुत ही कठिन समस्या है। एक डाक्टर के ऊपर जब पूरी तहसील का भार पड़ता है तो

उसे क.म करने में और भी ज्यादा उत्सन्न पड़ती है। आज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के अलावा अन्य जातियों के भी बहुत से लोग गरीब हैं और उनमें सबके लिए कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि पढ़े लिखे लोग जिन को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है उनके आंकड़े तो सरकार के पास हैं, लेकिन जो अनपढ़ लोग हैं, बेतिहुर मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए आज तक सरकार के पास न तो कोई आंकड़े हैं और न उनके लिए कोई योजना-बद्ध कार्यक्रम सरकार ने चालू कर रखा है। मैंने पिछली लोकसभा में श्री श्रम मन्त्री से कहा था कि जो बिलिंगों पर से गिर कर मजदूर मर जाते हैं उनके लिए कुछ सहायता का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। अभी हाल ही में जो गुडगाव में सजय गांधी की फेक्ट्री चल रही है उसमें कितने ही मजदूर मर गए। उनको कुछ भी सहायता नहीं दी गई। मजदूर बिलिंगों पर से इस प्रकार गिर कर मर जाते हैं। उनके परिवार के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया जाता। रोजगार मन्त्री महोदय से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इन लोगों के लिए भी कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएं जिससे उनकी सही देखरेख हो सके।

हमारे राजस्थान में इस वक्त अकाल की स्थिति चल रही है। राजस्थान में आने वाली जितनी ट्रेन्स हैं, बीकानेर से, जोधपुर से या जयपुर से जो गाड़ियां आ रही हैं उनमें बड़े बड़े काश्तकार अकाल पड़ने के कारण मजदूरी के लिए यहां आ रहे हैं और यहाँ पर मजदूरी न मिलने के कारण वह हमारे पास आते हैं। इस से सभी राजस्थान के मेम्बरों को बड़ी ही कठिनाई इस बात से हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it that overcrowding of trains becomes a matter of unemployment?

श्री रामकबर: भाज भागर राजस्थान में कुएँ खोदने की जो मशीनें हैं वह उनको दे दी जाय तो कुओं में पानी हो जायेगा और यह समस्या कुछ मात्रा में हल हो जायगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्य में यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों की जितनी भी संख्या है वह बढ़ाई जावे ताकि सभी लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): At the outset I want to congratulate Mrs. Ray for bringing this resolution before the House.

This unemployment problem is like a monster facing the country and if immediate steps are not taken in the right direction, I am afraid, serious consequences will be there engulfing the entire country.

This problem should be tackled on a war footing. Unemployment is creeping in both the rural sector as well as the urban sector. Not only should pragmatic approach be taken in drawing the Fifth Five-year Plan, but, the machinery for implementing these programmes should also be geared up. Economic growth essentially depends upon the rate of savings as well as the rate of investment. Jobs are basically a by-product of vigorous economy.

Now, as you know, Sir, since we have very limited resources in the country, there should be a policy of quick return of capital. We should give secondary importance for capital-intensive industries and concentrate on light engineering and electronic industries which are labour-intensive, in giving more employment.

The Government of India has realised the importance of the electronic industries for not only creating employment potential, but also earning foreign exchange as far back as 1965 when Dr. Bhabha Committee had emphasised the tremendous impact it will have throughout the country. As we all know, Sir, in spite of this realisation, what is it that Government has done so far? I should say, Sir, it is very negligible. The export of Electronic goods by India is only 4 million dollars compared to 80 million and 130 million dollars respectively of Formosa and South Korea. I hope that in spite of this drawback we will be in a position to take a substantial chunk of the international electronic trade which is running to 2 Billion dollars. As per the recent report of the United Nations, the Telecommunication requirement for Africa is estimated to be around 1.5 billion dollars. By and large, the technology is available for producing all types of telecommunication equipments in the country. India is in a fortunate position to plan, procure, assemble, install and maintain all types of telecommunication equipments in the country, including the micro-wave systems, by the expertise built up by the public sector factories. But unfortunately, the existing Indian Telephone Industries and Bharat Electronic Factories are just producing enough communication equipments, for the country's requirements only. So, I want to ask this question for reply from the hon. Minister. Why is it that they had not taken enough steps to put up some more electronic communication factories in the country?

Here, I would like to congratulate the Government of India for taking a decision to start an export processing zone for electronic industries at Santacruz. I want that these export processing zones should be located not only at Santacruz, but also at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Poona, and Ghaziabad, where the infra-structure for these electronic industries has already been built up.

As you know, why I am advocating for these electronic industries is that it is not a capital-intensive industry. It is a labour intensive industry. It does not consume much electronic power also as we are going to have acute power problem very shortly. As you, know, the idle capacity of the installed machinery in the country is as much as 35 per cent. I am afraid, this idle capacity will go up still further very soon because of the acute shortage of power. In this unfortunate situation, I ask the hon. Minister: What is it that they are doing? I feel that they are not doing much in this direction. For example, take my State, Andhra Pradesh. We have to projects, Lower Sileru and Kothagudam. They have imported all the necessary generating equipments. But they are not giving enough funds to complete the civil works so that these two units could be commissioned.

I would like to ask one question to the Members on the other side. How far are they helping the Government in solving the problem? I should say that they are not at all helpful to the Government. We have passed through series of lockouts and strikes, particularly in our public sector factories. As you know, the Government has spent crores of rupees and put up number of heavy industries, so that they can create a self-generating economy in the country. But, what is it that we see in the country? We see that even now the HMT is under strike. The Cable Factory at Rupnarayanpur could work only at 30 per cent of the installed capacity. Due to this the production of the much-wanted co-axial cables is not at all geared up.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the small-scale industries. Everybody here agrees that the small-scale industries sector is the only sector where we could create more and more employment potential. But is the Government doing anything in that regard? The Government officials of the Department are interested only in promoting a few industries, just full-filling

their targets. They are not at all bothered whether really the small-scale industries are functioning properly. I can tell you that sixty per cent of the small scale sector is sick. This problem must be rectified. I would suggest that Government should immediately set up a cell so that they can attend to the proper marketing of the products manufactured by the small-scale sector. This is the only way of encouraging the small scale industries and generating more employment.

I request the hon. Minister of Employment that he should, in consultation with the Minister of Industries and the Minister of Foreign Trade, formulate an integrated coordinated long-range plan to solve this unemployment problem.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Let me at the outset congratulate Shrimati Maya Ray for moving this Resolution which has naturally provoked,—if I may use that word,—a good debate. The concern of the entire House has been expressed. Unfortunately, I was not present on the earlier occasion. I have tried to go through the debate.

Now, before coming to the specific points raised, I would like to bring one important factor into public focus, that we are transforming and developing our society within a democratic framework. This is inherent in the situation. So, that must be borne in mind, whenever we speak about the problem of unemployment in a developing country like ours.

A second proposition should also be borne in mind. While discussing this aspect in *Asian Drama*, Mr. Gunnar Myrdal has pinpointed certain factors which generate unemployment with all our efforts to achieve maximum or optimum employment, and that is our experience. He has said that as the process of industrial action and development starts, in that process itself,

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an effect on the rural surroundings is created which drags or brings people from the rural areas to the urban areas. If we look at this problem from this angle, we shall find that migration from the rural area to the urban area, or the rate of migration, in search of employment or even to join the army of unemployed is fast increasing during the last so many years. If we bear in mind these two inherent constraints and judge the situation in that light and see what we have achieved, it would be much better, for, if we were to see that the Fourth Plan is almost bearing completion and the Fifth Plan is in the perspective and we pass certain judgements on that basis, I would plead that it would not be doing justice to the problem at all.

I would like to refer to one of the remarks of Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. He was an architect, as a member of the Planning Commission, of the Third Plan, and he has made a very strange observation. He has stated, among other things, one observation which attracted my attention and which I would like to read out. He had stated

"I would like to know whether, when the paper on Fifth Five Year Plan comes before this House for discussion, it will contain the figures of only some specially employment-oriented schemes or it will contain a more comprehensive scheme and discuss all Plan projects and the entire volume of investment from the point of view of employment."

He has also asked whether the Plan will also state the total volume of employment opportunities that would be created.

He is known to be an eminent economist and he was closely associated with the formulation of plans at a certain stage. Is it even possible even in the Fifth Plan? Would it be possible? Of course, as regards what the planners say, I have nothing to say. When

you have a plan of Rs. 51,000 crores magnitude and you invest more than Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 crores for employment generation, can there be any estimate possible and can anyone say that because of this investment, automatically so many jobs will be created and so many persons would be absorbed, that is, so many unemployed persons would be employed in the whole process? I think that this proposition is rather misleading, and doing injustice to the subject under discussion, because no planner, however eminent an economic, in a developing country with certain constraints, which as I have said, are inherent in the situation, can say that for such and such input, the output will be determined in the form of employment for so many thousands or so many lakhs. It is not a proposition which can be stated in this fashion.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister had put a question to the House. I think that, though not to the last figure, it is possible to come to a fair judgment as to the number of jobs that can be created by the econometric methods.

SHRI R. K. KHADIKAR: I do not want to do further than this, but I would like to state in reply to the hon. Member's query that this is not possible. If it were a very advanced society as in Britain or America where there is 6 per cent unemployment or 3 per cent as the case may be, then you can isolate the problem and create a climate and by investment of a certain amount, as Prof. P. Keynes once said you can generate employment to reach a certain level—though they never reached that stage—or say, a stage of optimum employment in a particular state. This is not possible in our country. So, nobody should carry that impression that because the magnitude of the investment is so big and more than Rs. 10,000 crores are set apart for employment purposes, therefore, this problem will be solved automatically or in the near future. We shall have to live with it.

From this angle, in her resolution, Shrimati Maya Ray has said that there should be a time-bound programme. Now is it possible to chalk out a time-bound programme for removal of unemployment in a country like ours? Keeping all this background in view I would plead with Shrimati Maya Ray that she will have to give some thought to this, because a time bound programme visualises some such exercise which Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao thought could be made and could be made with some sort of Gnesswork which will approximate with reality. This is the main point that I want to place before the House at the outset.

In this regard, I would like also to remove another misconception. People are carried away by the registered figures of unemployment. There are about 64 lakhs this time on the live register, and to your surprise and to our surprise now, women have started registering and their percentage is 11 per cent just now, and it is bound to grow in the near future. We have carried out some sample surveys to find out what the real picture is, and whether these figures of registered unemployment give us a correct and realistic picture. As a result of the survey conducted in 1968 it was found that only 51 per cent of the job-seekers were really unemployed, 42 per cent were employed and 7 per cent were students. This is the picture that those who were really seeking employment were just 51 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I think something is wrong there. It was 1,40,00,000 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. I am talking of the latest figure on the live register. I am referring to that only.

Once we look at these figures, the magnitude of the problem becomes very clear. But we must also try to

be realistic in this sense namely that we should find out the number exactly or approximately exactly of those who are seeking employment, because the others are trying to better their chances, and a third lot would like to have prospective employment. So, all the figures should be taken bearing in mind this aspect.

Then, currently, we are conducting another survey which is on a larger scale than the earlier one, covering about 80,000 applicants on the live register of the employment exchange throughout the country. The results of this survey should enable us to gauge the extent of unemployment amongst the registrants more precisely. This exercise is necessary to present a correct picture.

By stating all these facts, I do not want to minimise the magnitude of the problem. But at the same time let us try to understand the position so far as registered unemployment is concerned.

Then, there is the question of urbanisation and the rural youth coming to the cities. This is a problem which is bound to remain with us. It not only creates unemployment but it creates also slums in the city. They are attracted to the cities. They are not sure to get employment. But their moorings in the village life, as men like Dr Ambedkar thought, with all the idiosyncrasy and the traditions surrounding it are shaken, and a young man, educated or half-educated, would like to migrate to the city and would suffer there a period of unemployment, sometimes starvation, and live in a slum. This is the social picture we must keep before our eyes.

It is said that employment is the by-product of development. This is another way of putting it. As I have said clearly, this proposition is not tenable anywhere in a country where

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you are trying to have economic growth within a democratic framework. This is not possible; you cannot dictate, you cannot order people about: you take this job and you will have to work; you take this education. I will touch on the education aspect later, because a suggestion has been thrown that we must change the educational system.

Therefore, experience in this country and elsewhere has shown that growth of employment opportunities is not in direct proportion to the rate of economic growth. Employment creation largely depends on the pattern of investment and choice of technique within an overall framework which provides the basic ingredients of economic growth. There is thus a limit to the type of labour-intensive techniques. Some hon. members also pleaded that if we adopt labour-intensive techniques, it would help. Yes, there are vast and ample manpower resources. We can utilise them. But there is some limit. It cannot immediately solve the unemployment problem as such.

As for the pattern of investment, while it is true that production of capital goods and consumer goods is equally important, adequate attention has to be paid to the development of agriculture, industry and power and exploitation of minerals which is indispensable not only for the production of consumer goods, but also for sustaining the rate of growth of the economy. A proper balance has, therefore, to be struck between the two.

All these points were made not only by Dr. Rao but others like Shri Chatterjee, Shri Goswami and others. I am sorry I am not referring to individual members' contributions, but have taken note of every point and every constructive suggestion that has been thrown. We will try to see how far we can give effect to them, how far this is feasible and within our limitations, as I said earlier.

As I said at the outset, I would like to assure the House that Government fully share members' concern over this important problem of unemployment. In fact, employment has been accorded a high priority. I will give some background of what we have done during the last 20 years or four Plan periods. It is not that achievement has not taken place. For example, upto the end of the Third Plan, 31.5 million jobs were created. More recently, in the organised sector of the economy, employment increased from 17.49 million to 17.94 million during the year ending 31 March 1972, giving a percentage rise of 2.6. I am giving these figures in order to keep before you a correct, objective picture and a proper perspective to look at this problem.

Now, coming to the Resolution of Shrimati Maya Ray....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What were you dealing with so long?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: She wanted a time-bound programme and concrete steps to tackle the matter. As I have said earlier, a time-bound programme for solving the problem of unemployment in this country in the near future would be impractical. At the same time, I do not want to give the impression that what Government has done has not shown substantial results against all odds, all constraints inherent in the situation. This must be borne in mind. So in regard to the first part of the Resolution, it may be difficult to work out a strict time-bound programme and all that. As for the second part, Government has been making all-out efforts in the past and will continue to do so in future, for creation of more and more employment opportunities. Various efforts made in this direction have been explained to the House on more than one occasion in the past. It is unnecessary for me to take the time of the House in repeating them.

As the House is aware, the Fourth Plan lays considerable emphasis on programmes of agricultural development, rural infra-structure and rural industries which are in themselves labour-intensive and are likely to generate increasing employment opportunities, both in the rural and urban sector. Here one thing must be borne in mind. From our past experience, whether we talk of a crash programme or rural development programmes, often they become relief programmes. We must keep in mind the central objective of development. All these programmes result in creation of gainful employment. All programmes are not from that point of view helping the growth of the economy.

The second aspect that has to be borne in mind is that an evaluation of the programmes will have to be made. For that it is too early. It is being done, I am told, by the Planning Commission cell. Once that is before us, we shall be able to give you a correct picture, how far our efforts in this regard have borne fruit.

The level of development outlays of employment-intensive programmes in the Fifth Plan is anticipated to be twice as much as in the Fourth Plan and may be of the order of Rs. 7,200-7,800 crores. The minimum needs programme would require further outlay of Rs. 3,000-3,500 crores. This position visualises, as have said earlier, that these programmes will involve an outlay of the order of Rs. 10,000-11,500 crores during the Fifth Plan period.

As the House is fully aware, special programmes in the agricultural sector and rural areas were started during the last two years or so, and under the crash programme of rural employment, we have worked out 8-crore man days. It gives employment to 3 lakh people—a rough estimate. Employment was generated during the last financial year involving an expenditure of

Rs. 300 crores. Similar special programmes for the relief of educated unemployment were started since last year and are being continued during this year, with a further step-up under the Rs. 125 crore provision in the current year's budget. As a result of the recommendations of the Bhagwati Committee in their interim report, a further provision of Rs. 201 crores is proposed to be made on schemes of employment generation next year.

I am just giving a resume of what we are doing with a view to relieve the pressure on unemployment on our economy, because unemployment is a burden on the economy particularly at this juncture. So all these factors must be kept in mind. I would only like to point out that in spite of the efforts made by Government to create additional job opportunities, there is a limitation in the creation of salaried jobs. Therefore, self-employment on an extensive scale alone can relieve the unemployment problem. Government have taken steps to promote self-employment such as providing liberal credit....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have been hearing all this hollow talk long enough.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I shall tell Mr. Bosu one thing; he will be silent if he is objective enough. Only yesterday, the Minister of Housing Shri Govindan Nair saw me; it is not hallow talk. I am telling you concrete results; you are incapable of admiring or appreciating it. They have taken up a programme of rural employment and housing. Their plan is to have a lakh of houses with local labour, local material, etc., with only the minimum technical skill and roofing material that they need. With this effort they have already half finished 25,000 houses. Now that you are being admonished by your leader, I know you will keep quiet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not know the relations that I have with my leader.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Your relations with all of us are good.

Simultaneously, steps are being taken for the reorientation of the educational system to meet the needs of developing economy and for promoting self-employment.

I am grateful to the Hon'ble mover and the other speakers for the constructive suggestions made by them during their speeches. So far as the education part is concerned they should bear in mind one factor. In our country, can we afford at the present stage to have selective approach for higher education? It is a social problem. Those who never had an opportunity to educate themselves, they want to go to higher education. A degree has become a status symbol for them. So, bearing this in mind we shall have to find out ways and means and try to vocationalise education, creating a new bias, work bias, technical bias in their mind at the proper time. That method can be adopted with some useful results. I may say that the Ministry of Education are devoting some time towards this.

I shall place before the House one more difficulty. It has been suggested that surveys should be undertaken to know the dimension of unemployment in each district. We agree with this suggestion and the House would be interested to know that the National Sample Survey has already started a special round to obtain comprehensive account of employment status of all members of household in the sampling areas. This work is expected to be completed by September, 1973. Over 9000 villages and 4,000 urban blocks would be covered under this survey. This will also help us in spotting out different areas and assessing what is the real situation.

Another suggestion which has been made is that double and triple crop-

ping should be introduced. An area of about 3 million hectares has already been covered and the Fourth Plan target is 9 million hectares. It must, however, be recognised that multiple cropping can only be linked up with the facilities available on the land. For instance, the land with no irrigation facilities will naturally have narrower extension of this nature.

I have already mentioned the change-over in educational system, about giving vocational bias. These efforts are being made and new techniques are being adopted. Some other suggestions about rural electrification, universal coverage of primary education, etc., were there. We shall examine them Sir, I shall try to conclude in a few minutes.

One of the points relates to the grant of unemployment allowance. I have stated a number of times on the floor of this House that the financial implications of such a measure are not easy to assess. Moreover, the lean resources at our disposal need to be more usefully invested in a productive manner to create more employment on a permanent footing rather than be frittered away in giving doles to the youth.

From what I have stated the House will appreciate that Government is making all possible efforts in co-ordination with the State Governments to promote employment opportunities in the country to the maximum extent consistent with the availability of the resources and inter-sectoral priorities laid down in the Fourth Plan and proposed for the Fifth Plan, with due regard to the need for laying down foundations for a sustained long-term growth. The House, will, however, agree that in the present context of economic development of the country, the high rate of growth of labour force and considering present capacity of the economy to channelise resources for investment, it may not be possible to chalk out a timebound programme

for eradication of unemployment. The object of full employment will, therefore, have to be kept as a somewhat long-term goal towards which the economy has to move in the coming years.

I should like to add one or two observations. While showing concern for unemployment, I should like the Members of the House to take up this issue not as a talking point in the House or as a publicity point in the press, I would urge particularly those of us who have some contact with the masses and the working people, that if they create a climate that will accelerate growth in our economy, it is in their hands, I think it will help this problem, because as the Prime Minister observed at the present juncture a man who is employed is considered to be a privileged person in our society, not that he is very prosperous, but the very fact that he is employed, he has an honourable job to earn his livelihood has a certain status and privilege in our society at the present juncture.

Keeping this aspect in mind I should urge that apart from making this point they should make efforts in that direction. I have taken note of the different points that have been made and we shall give serious consideration. All the constructive suggestions will be taken note of by the education department and other departments and also by us. But in conclusion I should say, as I was saying earlier, that if some effort is made on a voluntary basis to enlist the human resources for building up the nation—I quoted the example just now that I had yesterday from Kerala—I think we shall help in our own way to relieve the burden of unemployment on our economy. Our concern for this problem will have some positive aspects. As I said earlier, that concern is for all. Not only for the Government, but for all the conscientious Members of society, representatives in Parliament and others also. They should exert themselves in their own small way to lift this burden.

In conclusion I should say that Shrimati Maya Ray by her Resolution has provoked a good debate, a national debate on this I shall however request her to withdraw the Resolution in view of what I have said.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, I feel that we have had a very valuable discussion on this terrible problem. In fact there are more areas of agreement amongst the Members of this House than those of disagreement. As you have yourself heard, all aspects of this problem have been talked about, from the educational, social and industrial point of view. Many points and suggestions have been given. We have had the maximum number of valuable suggestions from the various Members of this House and I earnestly request the Government to take note of these suggestions and translate them into action, because that is all that we are really interested in.

I endorse the plea which the hon. Member made here that in the Fifth Plan the only emphasis that should be there, is the creation of employment opportunities. Anything else will be totally unrealistic. Therefore, I would urge the Government to lay emphasis on this point also.

Dr V K R V Rao's contribution was particularly valuable, because his short speech bristled with constructive suggestions. It is all right to give a suggestion, but at the same time it has to be pragmatic and constructive which can be put into action. The most salutary point he made was that this problem should be treated as a national issue and that every single person in this House should rise above party affiliations to solve it. If we cannot do this, we will not as a nation be able to survive with pride and dignity, because the magnitude of this problem is far too great just to confine it within party affiliations. We have a democracy and one day my learned friends on the other side may possibly sit on the treasury benches too, and at that time they will

[Shrimati Maya Ray] not be able to do anything further with this problem if we do not make a beginning right now to tackle it. I feel sure that responsible members of the opposition will agree with me on this point. Sir, this has evoked some laughter on the other side. I hope I have not said anything stupid. This is a democracy and I am only interested in the welfare of my country.

Mr. Dinesh Goswami brought in another point which is also very important, namely, each unemployed youth brings in his wake social and psychological problems. The other point he made was that the solutions that have been found in the west, are not any yardstick or measure for solving the problem here for the conditions that exist in our country are totally different from those existing in the west. Therefore, for dealing with the conditions which are peculiar to our country, solutions have to be found by us in the context and background of these conditions prevailing here. If these social and psychological problems are also not tackled, the whole of our society will have a vitiating atmosphere.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee unfortunately did not spend as much time in giving constructive suggestions as he did in narrating the omissions of Government. What he had said was what every single member on this side of the House emphasised as well. There is no disagreement in that area that there have been omissions we have not done enough. I feel sure everybody will agree with me on that. But I was highly amused to hear of his horror that Rs. 438 crores were owing as tax arrears from private industrialists. We are horrified too just as he is, but we shall await with interest to see that his horror is transposed into action. After all, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, double standards should not be maintained. It is very difficult to argue on behalf of the people in this House and then go straight out and argue on behalf of Mr. Haridas Mundhra defending him in the Supreme Court in this very evasion of

taxes. Let him not help these private industrialists in furthering such evasion by defending them in courts of law. After all, at one stage or the other, Mr. Chatterjee will have to make a choice and the sooner the better. He can make a start straightaway by refusing all the briefs he holds for defending Mr. Haridas Mundhra for tax arrears and other sins which do not help our society any too much. The people of West Bengal have rejected his party outright for maintaining these very double standards that he has exposed himself to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was only employing himself there!

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: That is fair enough. But then why express horror on the floor of the House at the tax arrears when he helps to keep them in arrears.

The other point made by him was the question of unemployment dole or allowance. This formed a part of the big election manifesto of his party before they came to power for two successive periods in West Bengal. May I ask why when his party was in power for two successive periods nothing was done about this unemployment dole or unemployment insurance? What exactly prevented them from carrying out their promise into action? The gap between performance and promise is very much there on that side of the House.

On the contrary, because of the labour policy that was followed by his party, 2 lakhs of employed persons were thrown out of their jobs. Industry after industry closed down in West Bengal. That is the legacy with which we have to contend with now. It is no use scoffing at the West Bengal Government for reemploying 1.26 lakh people out of those 2 lakhs and for attempting to give employment to another 60,000 persons. It did not do Mr. Chatterjee credit to scoff at that because may be 40,000 jobs is a drop in the ocean, but a

drop it is nevertheless, and we would rather see more and more of these drops than strikes and hartals, gheraos etc., which create conditions which are not congenial to the creation of employment opportunities. You will forgive me, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if I feel so agitated about this point, because I agree with another member of the House that this is the most terrible problem in the eastern region, where 70 per cent of the people, not 40 per cent, live below the poverty line. Parts of India where only 40 per cent live below poverty line are lucky because in the eastern region, starting from Assam, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and going down south up to U.P., 70 per cent of the people live below the poverty line.

Let us therefore, constructive and try to act in a concerted fashion to solve this problem on a national plan. I emphasise that it should be a national issue, because being cynical or treating it as a joke or being vicious will not help us.

In contrast to Mr. Chatterjee, who is an able and eloquent parliamentarian, I received a letter from an unemployed youth, Mr. A. N. Rao from Bhopal giving valuable and constructive suggestions to help solve this problem. It is surprising that these boys still have hopes and are not as yet totally frustrated, because one could forgive them if they were. As I said, Mr. Rao has given some constructive suggestions and I cannot help reading them out on the floor of the House, hoping that the Government will take vote of them. He says, Government could start by setting up House Building Corporations and Construction Corporations at Government levels to execute all constructional works by the State and to absorb the maximum amount of labour force as well as eliminate the possibility of corruption which prevails in issuing permits and licences. Let us all agree that in that area corruption is very great. His next suggestion is, taking over of the wholesale trade in

foodgrains by Government by setting up independent procurement, storage, distribution and shop complexes. His next suggestion is, the opportunity of self employment by Government by encouraging unemployed youths to form cooperatives to supply Government with the various commodities they have to purchase. I feel all these suggestions are really very constructive and possible.

17 hrs.

From the discussion that has taken place in this House, I feel it is not merely the Labour Minister who is involved in the solution of this problem. The Planning Minister is involved. The Education Minister is involved. The Industries Minister is involved. The Foreign Trade Minister is involved. The Agriculture Minister is involved. The power Minister is involved and it is only the total involvement of all those ministers that will enable us to solve this problem and I am sorry that the poor Labour Minister is the only person who has the burden of replying to the debate, because he cannot speak for education, agriculture, industries, irrigation and so on. So, I do congratulate him on the efforts that he has made. But at the same time, I am terribly distressed to hear him say that it is not possible to have a time-bound programme. The sands of time are running out and running out very fast. I hope, he retracts from the position that it is not possible to have a time-bound programme. It must be possible to have a time-bound programme. Otherwise, the future of our country is going to be very bleak. I am by nature an optimist. I do not want the Labour Minister to convert me into a pessimist even at this stage. I hope, he will allay these apprehensions.

In deference to the hon. Minister's appeal to withdraw the Resolution, I shall withdraw the Resolution but will sound a warning note that the menace and danger of this problem will not evaporate with the mere withdrawal of this Resolution in this House.

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

Before sitting down, may I urge upon the Government once more to pay attention to the suggestions that have been made so that we may feel that the time we have devoted to discussing this terrible problem, and may I say, a problem which has assumed horrifying proportions, has not been a mere waste of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, has the hon. lady Member the leave of the House to withdraw her Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to the House again.

Is it the pleasure of the House that Srimati Maya Ray be given leave to withdraw her Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it—

I think there is a technical flaw there. If there is any objection to it, the House has to decide it.

I will again put it to the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Even if one Member objects, the leave to withdraw the Resolution cannot be given by the House. It will have to be put to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I withdraw my objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, I take it that it is the pleasure of the House to give her leave to withdraw her Resolution.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.03. hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: LAND REFORMS

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House calls upon the Central Government to recommend to all the State Governments to enact effective land reforms before the 28th January, 1973 through which the land monopoly of landlords is broken, all the exemptions are done away with and ceiling is fixed in such a way so that sufficient land is made available for distribution to the agricultural workers and poor peasants."

First, of all, I want to say that the notice given by me and what is in the Order Paper are different. I do not know why there is this difference. One portion of the notice given by me is taken away and it is the last portion that is given here. I do not know the reason. My notice was as follows:

"The House is of the opinion that the proposed land legislations and the Acts adopted by various State Governments with the object of distributing land to the tillers is proving another hoax. All recommendations made by various commissions have been watered down and the landlords allowed to resort to dubious methods to protect their interests. The House, therefore..."

From here only, it is given here. The first portion is left out. I do not know why the first portion is taken out. I do not know whether it is because I am not Jyotirmoy Bosu that this is removed. That is only what I have to say.

17.05 hrs.

[Smt. Resuman in the Chair]

As far as this Resolution is concerned, I am glad that it has come after discussing the Resolution on Unemployment. Unemployment is a problem and land reform is a solution for that problem. Though it will not be at complete solution, there will be some solution. If land is distributed and all the waste land fallow land, is taken and given, it would be a solution for the problem of unemployment.

First of all, as I said, my original resolution was one thing and the resolution given in the Order Paper is another thing. I do not know whether you will allow the original motion to be discussed or the motion that is in the Order Paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion as given in the Order Paper is to be discussed now.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: It may be recorded that the first portion of my motion, as I read out here, has been left out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: About that, whatever you have said has gone on record.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: This is a very important question. It is not only an economic problem but it is a social problem and a political problem. As far as the question of unemployment is concerned, a little solution of the unemployment problem can immediately be found only by enacting this legislation in the way in which we hope to have it that is, getting all the surplus land without exception, the waste land, the forest land, the fallow land and the cultivable waste land and immediately distributing it to the agricultural labour and, specially,—here is an amendment—to Harijans and Adivasis and other.

So, this is a very important question and I hope, Sir, you will allow as much time as was given for the resolution on Unemployment to this Resolution also.

The land reform today has become the landlord reform because it is turning the landlord into a capitalist landlord. I will explain how it has become a landlord reform. Before Independence, what was the object and the intention of the Congress leaders? What did they want? What was the slogan before Independence? From the Karachi Congress session onwards till we got Independence, what was the slogan? As a Congressman, I myself have got the experience that from 1930 onwards, when we went to the villages, it was the slogan of "Land to the tiller"; the slogan was that landlordism will be abolished completely without paying any compensation. It was that slogan that inspired lakhs and lakhs of people to come to the freedom movement and to fight for freedom. It was that slogan that inspired people like me to work in the Congress, to go to the villages and tell the people what freedom is. The spirit of land reform legislation as it was said by Gandhiji, as it was said by Jawaharlal Nehru, as it was said by the Kumarappa Committee has watered down today. In order to show that I want to refer to what they had said before.

Jawaharlal Nehru, in his Autobiography has said:

"Our national movement spread to the lower middle class and became a power in the land. Then, it began to stir the rural masses who were finding it more and more difficult to keep up as a whole even their miserable rock bottom standard of living."

Again, Jawaharlal Nehru, in his "Glimpses of World History" has said.

"The wind is blowing to the villages and to the mud huts where dwell our poverty stricken peasantry, and it is likely to become a hurricane if relief does not come to them soon..."

"All our political problems and discussions are but the background

[Shri A K Gopalan]

for the outstanding and overwhelming problem of India, the land problem."

Then, there was a Resolution which was passed on abolition of Zamindaris in a conference held in Allahabad on April 27-28 1935 under the Presidency of Sardar Vallabhai Patel. The Resolution stated

"There is only one fundamental method of improving the village life, namely, introduction of a system of peasant-proprietorship under which the tiller of the soil is himself the owner of it and pays revenue direct to the Government without the intervention from any zamindar or any talukdar"

In 1937-39, the Congress High command set up a National Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to draw up a plan for national development

In June, 1942, Gandhiji had an interview—this is very important—with Louis Fischer in which the following conversation took place. It is written in the Book, *A Week with Gandhi*

"What would happen to free India" Fischer asked "What is your programme for the improvement of the lot of the peasantry?" "The peasants would take the land", Gandhiji replied, "We would not have to tell them to take it; they would take it"

"Should the landlords be compensated" Fischer asked.

"No", Gandhiji said, "That would be fiscally impossible", "You see", he smiled, "Our gratitude to our millionaire friends does not prevent us from saying such things. The village would become a self-governing unit living its own life".

"You feel then that it must be confiscated without compensation?" Fischer asked.

'Of course', Gandhiji agreed "It would be financially impossible for anybody to compensate the landlords"

J C Kumarappa Committee said that the Committee felt that, in the agrarian economy of India, there was no place for intermediaries and declared that land must belong to the tiller

So, the whole question was that the land must belong to the tiller and not to the owner. There is a difference between 'owner of a land' who is far far away and who does not even see the land—not does not work in the land but also does not see—and the "man who tills the land". 'Land belongs to the tiller' is the slogan. In the ceiling legislation even after the Chief Ministers' Conference, it is said that there must be compensation. Here Gandhiji said, "No, it is not possible to pay compensation, we will tell the millionaires and the rich men that we cannot pay any compensation" I can understand paying compensation to those who have got small pieces of land and who will have no other means of livelihood when you take over the land from them. But paying compensation to the lakhier is against the spirit of this. I want to point out all these facts. What is the ceiling today? On whom are you putting the ceiling? If you are putting a ceiling on landholdings, you should go by the spirit of what was said before Independence, what we told the people was that land belongs to the tiller, "The land belongs to the tiller and to the owner" is different. So, today, the land does not belong to the owner, The land belongs to the tiller. The man who is able to till the land, the man who at least puts up some work in the land, the land must be given to him only. Is it in the ceiling? You should not go against the whole spirit of the Resolution that had been passed and the pronouncements that had been made before Independence by the Congress leaders, including

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhiji. Gandhiji definitely said, 'No, it is impossible for us to pay compensation'.

* Here we discussed about unemployment problem. With the money that you may pay as compensation, you can put up some small scale industries in the country and solve the problem of unemployment.

I have quoted what Gandhiji had said. If I say something about land reforms, that there should be no compensation paid, you might say, 'What is this man saying?' But Gandhiji definitely has said that land belongs to the tiller. You make a legislation saying that land must be given to the tiller, the man who tills the land or at least the man who stands and sees that somebody is tilling the land and manages the land; at least that thing can be made because there is unemployment in the country. There are some people having two or three acres of land—clerks and others who are working; if they have some land, we can understand. But what about those who are having thousands of acres of land? You have put from 10 to 50 acres—the ceiling; however less, whether you get it or not, I will come to that later. But is it not against the spirit of what the Congress preached before Independence? Is it not against the spirit of what we told the people before Independence? You mobilised them for independence, and after independence what you are doing is this! You are putting a ceiling on land-holdings; whatever is the ceiling, even 15 acres of land to a man who has got other means of livelihood, who can live happily even otherwise, who is a business-man why should he have that land? Give those 15 acres to 15 people, one acre each, so that they will be able to work on land.

So, my first point is this. In accordance with the spirit of the Resolutions, the old Congress Resolutions, what the leaders of the Congress then

said openly, it should be done. Gandhiji has definitely said that no compensation should be given because we have no money. So, we have to tell those millionaires and others who own land, 'We have no money; we cannot give you compensation', then take the land and give it to the tillers. This is the first point I want to make.

Before going into the effect of the land reform legislations I want to say this. When I said, 'landlord reform', Mr Shinde did not like it at all; he was noting something.

Now I would quote from the Congress Reports also. This is an extract from the Report—The Causes and Nature of Current Agrarian Tension, Ministry of Home Affairs, Research and Policy Division, 1969. This is a horrible report. This Report might have opened the eyes of the Government to call the Chief Ministers and say something. I will just read out the extract. The report points out that land reforms have not made any changes. I will quote some sentences that are given here. Here it is said.

"Secondly, the new technology and strategy having been geared to goals of production, with secondary regard to social imperatives, have brought about a situation in which elements of disparity, instability and unrest are becoming conspicuous with the possibility of increase in tension. Agrarian reforms which made an enthusiastic start immediately after independence have almost ground themselves to a halt. Not surprisingly, the consciousness of injustice and wide prevalence of land-hunger ..."

Then it says about 'Nature of Agrarian Tensions':

"The persistence of serious social and economic inequalities in the rural areas has given rise to tensions...."

[SRI A. K. GOPALAN]

"The agricultural workers have resorted to violence...."

Then, the report says what the position is in various States—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and so on.

Then they speak about legislative measures. The first sentence is:

"On the negative side, there are several aspects to which little or no attention has been given by State administration. They are brought out in the paragraphs that follow:

No fixity of tenure to 82 per cent of the tenants."

About 82 per cent of the total number of tenants, mainly, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal do not enjoy fixity of tenure. They are either tenants-at-will or subject to land-lord's right of resumption, or enjoy temporary protection only.

Here, I have to point out that even to-day, after the passing of legislation in Kerala, there are lakhs and lakhs of tenants who have no records of rights. It is the same in many places in India. We have raised this matter in the Parliament several times. I myself raised it. There are people who have no record of rights. They are tilling the land for the last 25 or 30 years. When the legislations are passed, the landlords go to the court. The Court asks, "Where is the record?" There is no record. I will show you that all the census reports say that the number of persons, the number of agricultural labour, in percentage, has risen from 1960 to 1971. What does it show? It shows that those who had a little piece of land, have lost their land. They have not got the land. Those who had the land before, they lost the land after this legislation also because when the legislation came, fixity of tenure must

be there and there must be some record that he is tilling the land. No record of rights has been taken in many States in India even after the Central Government has said like that. That is why here it is said that 82 per cent have no security of tenure.

Then, lastly, forcible eviction of tenants. Forcible ejectments of tenants have taken place particularly in States where attempts are made to prevent evictions and ejectments have taken place on a large scale under the guise of 'voluntary surrenders'. Certain States like Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Manipur and Tripura have made provisions for verification of surrender by revenue authorities. But these forcible ejectments of tenants are there because the landlords are powerful. So forcibly they go there and the Police also help them or they go to the court and the court says, 'There is no record of right'. So they send the Police to eject them and so they are ejected. Even after the land-reform legislation, when it is implemented, transfers of land have tended to defeat the aims of legislation for ceiling. I want Mr. Shinde and the hon. Minister to note this. It is not what I say, it is your own Home Ministry which went to the villages, that says, and this was in 1969; and to-day in 1972 you may ask what is the position. Even in 1972, these things have not only not stopped.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SRI ANNASAHU P. SHINDE): On this, we have no difference of opinion.

SRI A. K. GOPALAN: So, transfers of land have tended to defeat the very aims of the legislation for ceiling. There is no material change in the condition of agricultural labour.

The condition of agricultural labour has not changed materially and in some respects has worsened in spite of land reforms. I want to know this. In some cases, it has worsened. Not only it has not changed, in spite of land reforms, but the condition of agricultural labour has worsened. The incidence of unemployment is as high as 15 per cent. This is in respect of agricultural labour. The Minimum Wages Act is a dead letter. That is another thing, a very important thing. This is what the Government say, not I:

"As regards minimum wages to agricultural workers, a 'Diagnostic Study of Conditions of Rural Labour' made for the National Labour Commission comes to the finding that the Minimum Wages Act remains a dead letter because wages fixed 8 or 10 years ago have not been revised. Ruling wages in some cases are higher than the statutory wages. The rural labour is mostly ignorant of the Minimum Wages Act in agriculture and its provisions. While generally wage rates for peak seasonal operations are higher as compared to statutorily fixed minimum wage, the slack season wage rates in many cases require to be raised. There is hardly any machinery for effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in agriculture."

There is no machinery and that is the reason why they say it is not enforced. What is the conclusion? I have no time, so I would not go into all the details.

What is the conclusion?

"As of now, the land reform measures have not benefited the actual tiller in all cases. There is considerable concentration of ownership. Much of the land is cultivated in small holdings by tenants and share-croppers who lack security of tenure and who have to pay exorbitant rents."

2851 LS-11.

I do not want to go into details. The last paragraph is very important. That may be the reason why panels have been constituted, commissions have been appointed, the Chief Ministers have been called. They say:

"The problem, in other words, has to be tackled on a wide front effectively and imaginatively. Failure to do so may lead to a situation where the discontented elements are compelled to organize themselves and the extreme tensions building up with the 'complex molecule' that is the Indian village end in an explosion."

So, in many places, as far as the agricultural labour is concerned, their number has increased and the Minimum Wages Act is not implemented and there are struggles by the agricultural labour. Not only do they not get any help from the State Governments but they are attacked by the State Governments and by the Police in the name of law and order. I say, if there is any difference after the land reform legislation, the difference is that all the maladies that were there in 1969 are still there, and what the Study Group of the Home Ministry has said has only strengthened what I am saying.

I want to ask: after the panels and committees what is the agricultural labour percentage, the total number of workers? I want to say that instead of getting land, those who had land, have lost the land. I have got here the figures which are taken from the Government reports and from the answers to questions in Lok Sabha and so on. The figures are:

	1961	1971
Andhra	28.59	37.40
Assam	3.59	9.35
Bijapur	22.97	38.02
Kerala	17.38	30.68
Tamil Nadu	18.42	29.13

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

As far as the agricultural labour is concerned, with each census, the number is increasing. It is because even the small peasant who has got one cent or 50 cents or half an acre of land has been evicted and he has been thrown out and he comes into the category of agricultural labour.

As far as the implementation of land reform measures is concerned, I will tell about that in a short time because the time is short. It is a total failure. One reason is that there are numerous exemptions given. You want to get as much land as possible. But is it possible to get so much land with so many exemptions? The amendment that was given by my friend, Mr Panigrahi, nobody will implement, and anybody thinks that it can be implemented, he is wrong because the land has already gone out of the hands. When you say that the Chief Ministers are meeting for this purpose, one meeting means that the landlords in the whole of India will make *mala fide* transfers . .

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Gopalanji, you have become too pessimist.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Certainly not. I will tell my experience. My experience is what I say. If it is not so in other places, what can I say? I can say about my experience in Kerala. And then if it is not the case in other places, then I do not know.

The implementation of land reforms is a failure because of numerous exemptions. It has been pointed out that Kerala has 17 exemptions Madhya Pradesh—14, Maharashtra—7, Uttar Pradesh—20 and so on. Exemptions are available for plantations, sugarcane farms, operated by sugar-cane factories, orchards, mechanised farms, religious, charitable and educational institutions and trusts and co-operative farms. With all these exemptions, where will be the land for distribution? When you

say all these are exempted, where is the land? Everybody will have a school or build a college and put the land in the name of the college. Then there will be no land. All these exemptions have virtually made it impossible to get any land.

Then, there is evasion, there are transfers, etc. Take for instance Kerala. I will only go into that. A measure was passed in Kerala in 1958-59 when the Communist Ministry was there. What happened? After the legislation was passed the Ministry was pulled down. By whom, I should not say. So, there was no time for implementation. Time was not given. It was the first such legislation in India that was passed. It was a model legislation. But what happened? As Congress President the present Prime Minister created the liberation struggle and toppled it down and I do not want to go into that history. That happened in 1967. It was again passed by the Coalition Ministry. President's assent was got in 1970. After that the High Court struck it down. I want to ask this. Why was it not included immediately in the 9th Schedule? It was only after representation here in the Parliament, after saying so many things, that they have included in the 9th Schedule. When it was included what was the delay due to? That is why I have been saying that nothing will be done.

From 1958 to 1963 all the transfers which were made by the landlords were revalidated. The assent was given by the President in 1970. The assent was given to the Bill which was not included in the 9th Schedule. The Central Government said, you must change it, you must amend that, to revalidate all the transfers that have been made by the landlords from 1958 to 1963. In 1958 the Ministry was there and it passed a legislation. They could not implement it. They know, again some other Ministry will come, either this or that; so again the Bill will come and it will be implemented. Once it was accepted by the President. Then it was to be in-

cluded in the 9th Schedule. Then they told us, we will not allow unless you make an amendment. The State Government said, we will put this in the 9th Schedule, we want it. Only after this, the Central Government said, we have to revalidate these transfers from 1958 to 1963.

My friend the hon. Minister says that I am a pessimist. Sir, how can I be an optimist? How can I be optimistic? The State Government wanted this thing. The State Government passed this, the assent of the President was got. And yet this thing happened. That is one thing. And then, how much time is necessary for implementation? What was done by the Kerala Government? In the 1970 Bill it is stated,—there is a clause to this effect,—that after 3 months, if the necessary information regarding excess land is not given, the Government may impose a fine of Rs. 200 for the first time and after that for the lapse of every day a fine of Rs. 50 will be imposed. That is a very good thing. This is a good legislation which says, after 3 months, you must say, what excess land is there. If not, you must pay a fine of Rs. 200 on the very first day. If you persist, you must pay a fine of Rs. 50 for each day. We have made certain calculations about this. If the Government had fined, they would have got Rs. 35 crores, and there would have been no necessity for any other tax at all.

Was any landlord fined? Why were they not fined? Why did the Government not do it? Why did they not ask for the records? The Supreme Court did not strike it down. Why did they not ask for those land records? Why did they not impose fines, as called for? Instead of doing all that, they put me simply inside the jail, only because I pointed out all this. I entered into one land, I said, Travancore Mahareja has got so much of excess land. I am not taking the land; I am only just pointing this out. You must find out how

much excess land he has got. For that there was a *satyagraha*. It was only a *satyagraha* to find out whether anybody had excess land. We started that only to show that we think that this landlord or that landlord has got excess land. Our stand was this. If he has not got excess land, forgive us. But, if he has got that land, take that land. So, in this process, what happened? 2 lakhs of people were arrested. I was one. I was put inside the jail. I was put inside the prison under some charge. I argued my case myself in the Court. The magistrate in the end was good enough to say 'There is no charge at all.' I was released. I argued myself. I may tell you that I am not a lawyer. But commonsense made me think that what they did was wrong.

When they came to arrest me as Member of Parliament, I asked them: Under what section are you going to arrest me? They said: No section, we came to arrest you, because somebody has asked us to arrest you. I said: No, I will not come. You take me. If you tell the section, I will walk, otherwise you carry me. What happened? They just carried me. I do not want to go into the details about it.

I only want to convince my hon. friends about it. There is an Act. That Act says, you can fine half a dozen persons for not giving you a list of excess land. But when was it begun? It was begun, only when we began our own struggle. It was only after our struggle, after our agitation, that this was implemented.

I ask the Minister one question. Is any legislation necessary for giving the waste land, and fallow land? How much is there, do you know? According to the Government figure 2.58 crores acres of land are there, as per the 1970 figure. That comprises of fallow and cultivable waste land. And, why is it that this is not distributed? You can say that you have distributed something. But, even if one acre is left, can we not

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]
ask: why is it left? Why is it not distributed?

Sir, when there is hunger in the country, when unemployment is increasing, when agricultural labour have no work also, when people are ready to work, why is it that the cultivable fallow land and waste land were not given to them? Therefore, for that also, struggle has to begin.

This is what happened in Kerala two months back. There was a thousand families who were occupying that land. You may call it by the name 'encroachment' or whatever other term you may like. They waited patiently for 25 years. They went into the land. They stayed there. They cultivated the land. Then, what happened? In the rain, they were driven out. Their huts were burnt.

Sir, let alone land reform legislation, should there not be some human consideration?

Now it is rainy season in Kerala. I have seen families with children of one year old and 8 months old; they are just standing on the road. They are sleeping on the roadside. I went and I saw them. This is what has happened.

So, even with this legislation, such transfers have been made. You would not get those lands. I say, land will be got only if you are very strict. Although there was a very good legislation, this is the experience. I do not think that land reform legislation will give what we want. It will not give what Gandhiji preached, what Nehru said, namely, land to the tiller,—what we preached to the people. Land to the tiller is a slogan which has been watered down today. Land is not given to the tiller. In the name of land reform, you are discussing today whether it is to be 10 acres or 15 acres or 50 acres. You are discussing whether it is to be irrigated land or unirrigated land and all that.

But, the only consideration should be this. Here is a man who has got so much land. All right. Find out whether he has any other means of livelihood. If that is so, no land will be given to this man. There is another man who has absolutely nothing. He has no ground to sleep on. To that man, land must be given.

But that is not the policy which the Government follows. I, as a congressman, suffered many years inside the jail; I went to the people and preached. I sincerely thought that even after 25 years of independence excess land has not been given to these people. Even the fallow land, the waste land and the forest land that is available today, is not given. What we find is only some Collector's order, to find out where the fallow lands are. I say, it can be found out within a month. They can ask the panchayats or the boards to find out and they will find out and this land can be given. But this has not been done even after 25 years of Independence. That is why I say that let a target be fixed, and let all the exemptions be removed, and let Government try to get as much land as possible and see that even after so much of delay, the land is transferred to the landless. Mr. John, the Revenue Minister was telling us that he was keeping a record of one thousand acres of land, but when he went to enquire about the land he was told by everyone that the land was in his hand. The landlords had given a chit saying that they had got excess land and the total was one thousand acres. But when the officials were sent to find out the thousand acres, each man told them that the land with him was only that portion which rightly belonged to him. The papers show that there is excess land. But where is the excess land? The excess land has been transferred to others. This is the whole truth and the experience at least in my state. I can say that perhaps that is the same position in some other states also. That is why I say

that if Government wants at least the remaining land to be given, they should fix up a target and remove all the exemptions and go ahead. I read in the press the other day that in Tamil Nadu about half a lakh of agricultural labourers and landless people round about Madras city had encroached on some land, but they were given that land and they were not driven away from that land. So, I would submit that those who are living on the land should be assured of that land. Mostly, they are Harijans and Adibasis, and we should see that they are assured of that land. In the Kerala legislation it has been said that 50 per cent must be given to Harijans. But I would say that if Government do not make any changes, then even the available amount of land which Government think today can be given will not be there available for distribution. I do not have much time at my disposal. Otherwise, I would have shown what each Chief Minister had said when the legislation was passed and how afterwards they had said that they were expecting about two lakhs acres, but actually when they went and inspected, they found only 40,000 acres. If we delay the whole thing by appointing these commissions and committees and having discussions, then there will be no land left and what will remain would only be an illusion. That is why I have said in my resolution that what has been done is a hoax and it has been a failure because of the bureaucratic machinery, and because of the unwillingness of the State Government's who have their own interests, some of whose Ministers also have their own interest to safeguard and because of the attempts on the part of the landlords and others who are eager to see that the legislation is not implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House calls upon the Central Government to recommend to all the State Governments to enact effective land reforms before the 26th January, 1973 through which

the land, monopoly of landlords is broken, all the exemptions are done away with and ceiling is fixed in such a way so that sufficient land is made available for distribution to the agricultural workers and poor peasants".

There are some amendments to this resolution. Hon. Members who want to move their amendments may do so now.

SHRI JHARKANDE RAI (Ghosi).
I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—
after "recommend" insert
"effectively". (1)

That in the resolution,—
for "landlords" substitute "land-
owners". (4)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
(Pupri): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—
for "effective land reforms before the 26th January, 1973 through which the land monopoly of landlords is broken, all the exemptions are done away with and ceiling is fixed in such a way so that sufficient land is made available for distribution to the agricultural workers and poor peasants"

Substitute—

"expeditiously comprehensive legislation on land ceiling in the light of the guidelines drawn up by the Government of India on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference on land ceiling, held in July, 1972 and to take suitable steps for speedy and effective implementation of the legislation so that the surplus land can be distributed promptly among the landless agricultural workers and other needy agriculturists in accordance with the priorities fixed by the guidelines". (3)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for “to the agricultural workers and poor peasants.”

substitute,—

“by December, 1973 among landless Harijans, Adivasis, agricultural labourers, poor peasants and military personnel”. (5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: These amendments are now before the House.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: As far as these amendments are concerned, may I say just now that I accept some of the amendments?....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member can say that at the end. Now, Shri K. Suryanarayana.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA
(Eluru): Excuse me, Sir, I want to speak in Telugu.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
The Andhras have become very much conscious of their rights.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA
(Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that Mr. Gopalan who was an erstwhile colleague of ours in Congress Party and who also went to jail with us, brought about his personal experiences far as the implementation of the land reforms are concerned in his State. There is no doubt in his saying that it is not enough if a party in power brings forth legislation. He reminded us that it is incumbent on any party which is in power whether it is DMK, CPI, Congress, to see that the implementation of these land reforms is done in the spirit in which the legislation is made. We are only successful in giving suggestions to the

Government in so far as the question of land reforms is concerned. The question of implementation is the responsibility of the Government. In this connection I beg to submit that several State Governments are facing several difficulties in implementation of these land reforms. I am also to state that the Centre is in a position to help the various Governments to implement these reforms successfully and should do so. It is not correct to think that we can eradicate poverty that is prevalent in thousands of villages in our country by passing laws for land reforms. We are mistaken. This is to only a method by which poverty can be eradicated to some extent. That is my submission.

Therefore I would humbly like to submit to you that I also agree with the ideas and suggestions put forward by you. I would like to state that the land reforms should become a stepping stone for anybody to produce more. While we talk of reforms we should also think about the various inputs that are required for cultivation. It is a well known fact that the land we have is not enough. We find that several statistics which are not probably correct are being mentioned in election manifestos. The innocent people believe all these false figures and expect much from these parties. I beg to submit that these false figures result from the manipulation of village karanam. The fault does not lie either at the State Government or the Central Government. I congratulate the various State Governments as well as the Central Government which are trying to bring about land reforms. In this connection I would like to state that there are several big landlords who were given extensive tracts of lands by way of lease. They are enjoying the fruits of it. I have submitted several complaints to the State Government without any result. In my own district there are about 5 to 6 complaints of this nature pending before

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

the Government for the last two years. We all know that big zamindars are taking advantage of their influence in Government circles. Recently we had the delegates of Poland here. We understand from them that even in their country which is a even their country which is a socialistic country, the viable unit of land is about 50 acres. I therefore submit that the land reforms which we propose to carry out is only one of the means for the evolution of a socialistic pattern of society. We are agreed that the richest should not get concentrated in the hands of a few people. We must see that each citizen in this country has reasonable means of livelihood.

Shri Gopalan's party was in power in Kerala. It was found out even if the Government then wanted to distribute the land to the landless poor people, the land that was available was not enough. Every body in this country should abide himself with the progressive idea of land reforms. I am sorry that an effort is being made on the part of the opposition parties to state that there are some landlords and some vested interests who are against these land reforms.

It is very unfortunate that Mr. Indrajit Gupta while speaking on the Mulki rules problem said that some vested interests are behind that agitation which we see these days. He is not correct. He particularly named one community in that respect. His charge was that these vested interests are behind this agitation for separate Andhra region.

I can mention a leader of Shri Gupta's party whose father purchased land from a zamindar in a big measure. The zamindar had no right to sell that land. He is Mr. Rajeshwar Rao. He transferred the title of the major portion of that land to his family. He donated about 5 acres of land to the party and talks of socialism and land reforms. I therefore submit that we cannot make a people believe of hollow slogans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member please come to land reforms and the resolution. Let him not go into the Mulki rules now....

SHRI K. SURYAANARAYANA: In the name of land reforms, each and every time there are so many things said by my hon. friends in the name of landlords ...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): The hon. Member is referring to persons who are not in a position to reply in this House, with regard to the charges that he is making **

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): **

MR. CHAIRMAN That word will be expunged from the proceedings, because it is unparliamentary.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA I would request my hon. friend to agree to an inquiry. Since he is saying like that I am prepared to stand an inquiry. Let him appoint a committee from his own party. If it is proved to be like that, then I am willing to apologise. Otherwise, he must apologise to me and to the House.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: The question is not whether he is the son of a landlord or not, but whether he has lands or not.....

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: My hon. friends opposite are only saying all this, and Government are being criticised by them and they are always saying that Government is not siding with the agricultural poor but they are siding only with the landlords. That was why I mentioned the case of Shri Rajeswara Rao and his son. They are raising all these things just to cheat the public. Let them appoint a committee from their own party and please inquire into this matter. They can appoint somebody from their own party to inquire into the matter and let him go and see his family there.**

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

Let him please excuse me for saying this. He is a friend of mine and I am also his friend....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member come to the resolution. That word wherever it occurs will be expunged from the proceedings. Please come to the Resolution, and not deal with Mulki Rules, the Andhra Communist Party and so on.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I will follow your advice.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: When your turn comes, you can speak.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I accept his challenge.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Challenges may be hurled outside.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: We all work for the poor people. Every government is bound to work for the poor people. That is our slogan. Whatever be the complexion of the Government, it will always work for the poor people. That is natural.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He is naming a person. Tomorrow it will be on the agenda. I will enquire from him and find out if he is stating a truth. He has said in the name of his wife and others, he has kept 2,000 acres.....

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I did not say 2,000 acres. I said 30 acres.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He said it is in the name of his wife....

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: His father and all his family. They have migrated from the Guntur district to purchase 2,000 acres....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Such aspersions cannot be made against a member of the CPI. It cannot be permitted. Tomorrow I should be allowed to clear this up. I will make enquiries and come with the facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can speak when his turn comes.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I cannot speak about it now because I do not know the facts. I have to enquire.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When his turn comes, he can reply to the arguments now made. That will also go on record. Why is he interrupting now?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will conclude his speech.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I therefore want to reiterate that it is not enough if we pass legislation here is also necessary that a supervisory machinery should be created to see that this legislation is properly implemented in its true spirit. I therefore submit that the subject of land reforms should be completely taken over by the Centre. With this I conclude my speech.

श्री श्रीमन्महा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, उसके बारे में मैं एक ही बात कहूँगा। जहाँ तक सी० पी० आई० का सवाल है, हम समझते हैं कि जो कोई भी हमारी कबनी धीर करनी में, हमारे एलान और व्यवहार में, फर्क को बतायेगा, वह हमारी मदद करेगा। श्री राजेश्वर राव हमारे सबसे ऊँचे नेता हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने उनके बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, उसके बारे में मैं जांच करके और तथ्यों को प्राप्त करके इस सदन में कहूँगा।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I did not mention the Party.

श्री श्रीमन्महा : माननीय सदस्य, श्री गोपालन, ने इस विषय की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि को सदन के सामने रखा है। उसके बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं उस इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। सभी जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस देश के ग्राम लोगों में उस समय गई, जब गांधीजी ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से कम्पारन के किसानों का नेतृत्व किया। उससे पहले किसानों का कांग्रेस के कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। श्री गोपालन ने 1942 के बाद का जिक्र किया है कि गांधीजी ने लुई क्रिस्तर से कहा कि हम जमींदारों को बिना मुआवजा दिये जमीन को किसानों में बांट देंगे।

देश का सौभाग्य कहिये या दुर्भाग्य, आज देश में स्थिति यह है कि बड़े भूस्वामियों के प्रवक्तृत्वों का उड़ा हिस्सा जनसंघ से निकल कर कांग्रेस में चला गया है। लोकसभा के पिछले चुनावों के बाद बड़े भूस्वामियों का बड़ा हिस्सा बाब-बच्छे की पार्टी में चला गया

है। उन चुनावों में लोकहित-विरोधी नीतियाँ अपनाने के कारण जनसंघ आदि दक्षिणपन्थी दलों की हार हुई और उसके बाद बहुत से बड़े जनसंघी भूस्वामी भी कांग्रेस में शामिल हो गये। श्री बाजपेयी भले ही इस पर अक्रतोस करें, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि पुपडी के सांभ्रदायिक कत्ते-ग्राम को कराने वाले वह जनसंघ भी आ बिहीर के मिनिस्टर हैं, जो कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 तक विधान सभा में जनसंघ के एम० एल० ए० थे।

यही कारण है कि जब भी भूमि-सुधार की बात आती है, तो कांग्रेस में बड़े बड़े भू-स्वामियों के प्रवक्ता भूमि-सुधार के उद्देश्य को भुला देते हैं। क्या भूमि-सुधार का उद्देश्य यह है कि गरीबों पर रहम किया जाये? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे गरीब नहीं हैं—वे हमारे और आप के पालनकर्ता और अन्नदाता हैं, जिनकी कमाई पर हम खिन्वा हैं। जो भी बड़ा भूस्वामी है, चाहे वह किसी भी परिवार का हो, मेहनत की कमाई से सैकड़ों हजारों एकड़ जमीन किसी की नहीं है, वह लूट की कमाई का नतीजा है, चाहे उस परिवार में मैं पैदा हुआ हूँ या कोई और पैदा हुआ हो। इस समाज व्यवस्था में के अन्दर अपनी ईलाजवासी की मेहनत के कोई सैकड़ों एकड़ हासिल कर लेगा वह असम्भव है। इसलिए वह शोचक परिवार है। उसमें पैदा होने वाले का कुदूर नहीं है न आपका न मेरा। लेकिन वह परिवार सैकड़ों एकड़ या हजारों एकड़...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech next time. We shall take up the half-an-hour discussion now.

18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा (पटना) :
साधुसिंह महोदय, मैं आपके घंटे की बहुत
बधाई देने 15 नवम्बर को दिए गए
प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 516 से उत्पन्न
बातों पर उठ रहा हूँ। आज से एक साल
पहले जब सरकार ने इस बात का प्रस्ताव
दिया था कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दिनों
में जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने कम से कम
6 महीने की सजा भुगती थी उन के लिए
पेंशन की व्यवस्था की जायेगी तो इस
प्रस्ताव का सभी लोगों ने बिल से सम्बन्ध
किता और बताया कि वेर से ही सही
सरकार प्रच्छा काम करने जा रही है।
यह काम बहुत पहले होना चाहिए था क्यों
कि जिन की कुर्बानियों के बल पर हम यहां
इकट्ठे हैं, यह सरकार कायम है, उन को
हम ने 25 बर्ष बाद याद किया फिर भी
हमें संतोष हुआ। लेकिन जैसे जैसे दिन बीतते
जा रहे हैं लोगों के अन्दर निराशा आ रही
है और उन में बेवैनी है कि सरकार ने
प्रस्ताव तो जकर किया लेकिन उसे कार्या-
न्वित करने में कुछ की आज से चल रही
है। इस प्रश्न के अन्वय में प्रश्नी जी ने
कहा था कि 31 अक्टूबर तक पूरे देश से
1 लाख 8082 स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के
प्रार्थन प्रार्थना, जिस में से इन्होंने 5235
सेनानियों को ही पेंशन दी थी। हो सकता
है इस बीच में और लोगों को पेंशन दी
गई हो लेकिन प्रार्थन करने वाले को
संख्या भी इस के आधार पर बढ़ी होगी।
तो जिस बात से सरकार चला रही है अगर

कही बात रही तो वसंता 12 साल तो
जकर लग जायेगी लोगों को पेंशन देते देते
और इस बीच में हमारे जी पुराने स्वतंत्रता
सेनानी हैं जिन को देखने से आज भी
हमें प्रेरणा मिलती है वे इस दुनिया में
नहीं रहेंगे। 70 वर्ष, 80 वर्ष, 60 वर्ष
के जो सेनानी हैं वे कहाँ रहेंगे तो बड़ी
कठिन गति से सरकार चल रही है और
अगर सरकार ने जो यह भूख जगाई है स्वतं-
त्रता सेनानियों के मन में वह भूख अगर पूरी
नहीं हुई तो वे बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन
आप के खिलाफ करेंगे। तो, आप को लेने
के देने पर जायें इसलिए मैं प्रश्ना चाहता
हूँ कि इस प्रभावप्रयक विलम्ब का क्या कारण
है? क्यों इतनी देर हो रही है। और आप
बताइए कि अब तक आप के पास कितनी
वरम्बासों कुल आई हैं; राज्यवार और
दीजिए। साथ ही इस का भी राज्यवार
और दीजिए कि अब तक कितने सेनानियों
को पेंशन की स्वीकृति दी गयी है और तमाम
लोगों की कब तक आप पेंशन पूरा दे
देने का विचार रखते हैं क्योंकि इसी प्रश्न के
के उत्तर में आप ने बताया है कि एक साल
लगीं प्रार्थन पत्रों की जांच पड़ताल करने
में। तो इसीलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ
कि आप कितना समय लेंगे इस बात को
आज बताइए।

पेंशन की स्वीकृति में गड़बड़
भी हो रही है, पार्टीबाजी भी चल रही है।
जो लोग सेनानी नहीं रहे हैं ऐसे लोगों को भी
पेंशन मिल रही है। यही बात जो तमाम पत्र
लिखकर बलसम्ब भी हुई थी। 15 अगस्त
को जब पेंशन की सन्देशवाणी की तो बिहार
के गया जिले के बोली बाने के पुराने स्वतंत्रता

सेनानी जो आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में हैं उनको खबर गई कि आप को पेंशन दी जायगी। लेकिन जब वे पेंशन की रकम लेने पहुँचे तो तुरन्त तार गया कि नहीं, इन को न बी जाए। उन का है श्री सानिग्राम शर्मा। यह तो मैं वे एक मिसाल दी। इस तरह की बातें और भी हुई हैं और वही बातें ताम्रपत्र के बटवारे में भी हुई थी। यही खुद दिल्ली में उस की बड़ी चर्चा है कि एक चोपड़ा साहब है, मदन मोहन चोपड़ा, जो ग्रास इंडिया फ्रीडम फाइटर्स एनोसिएशन के जनरल सेक्रेटरी बने हुए हैं, उन के खिलाफ बहुत सी परचियाँ छाप कर के बाँटी गई, ऐसे लोगों को भी आप ने ताम्रपत्र दे दिया और ऐसे लोगों के नाम आप ने काट दिए जो राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के नेता थे। मैं कई बार इस सदन में कह चुका हूँ बिहार के बारे में, चार पाँच नाम मैं लिख चुका हूँ। श्री किशोरी प्रसन्न सिंह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के टायमोस्ट लीडर बिहार के हैं.....

श्री जगन्त प्रसाद बूँलिया (अन्ती) : क्या मदन मोहन चोपड़ा पोलिटिकल सफरर नहीं हैं ?

श्री राजाबहादुर शास्त्री : नहीं है। बिलकुल पाँखड़ी है। कोई आदमी भ्रूष कर दे कि है ? नहीं है वह। राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के बयान निकले हैं। परचे छप कर बटे हुए हैं। मेरे पास वह परचा मौजूब है जो कई सूबों की तरफ से छाप कर बाँटा गया है।

श्री किशोरी प्रसन्न सिंह : फिर फट्टा के हस्ताक्षर मदन मोहन चोपड़ा के पुराने नेता हैं, नाम काट दिया गया। शायद महेन्द्र

जिन्हें 75 साल की सजा हुई थी रेबो-ल्यूशनरी मूवमेंट में पटना सिटी से, उन का नाम काट दिया गया। इसी तरह से और जगह भी ऐसा ही हुआ है, यह मैंने सुना है। इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं उन के साथ मैं ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन में काम भी करता हूँ श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद जी, ने अपने भाई को ताम्रपत्र दिलवाया जो एक दिन भी जेल नहीं गए जब कि बलिया के और लोग भी थे। महानन्द मिश्र 1942 के हीरो, कांग्रेस सेवा दल के कमान्डर, जो अंग्रेजों के लिए टेरर थे, जिन को मिर्जापुर में पकड़ कर पुलिस वालों ने एक एक मूँछ उखाड़ ली, आज तक उन बँचारे को ताम्रपत्र भी नहीं दिया गया, पेंशन की बात तो दूर रही और वह मर गए। ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जो हमारे देश की धरोहर हैं, उन का कोई ब्याल नहीं। इतना ही नहीं, आज पाकिस्तान जो बन गया वहाँ के जो स्वतंत्रता सत्राम के सेनानी रहे जो वहाँ से यहाँ आ गए उन का क्या होगा जो देवली के कैम्प जेल में रह चुके हैं, हिजली कैम्प जेल में रह चुके हैं, बक्साल फोर्ट जेल में रह चुके हैं उन का कोई रेकार्ड नहीं मिल रहा है तो उन के बारे में क्या होगा ? आप कहते हैं कि उपाय करेंगे। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि आप क्या उपाय करेंगे ? आप कहा था कि जिनके जेल के रेकार्ड नहीं मिल रहे हैं उनके बारे में अगर एम. पी. वा. एम. एल. ए. लिखेंगे तो उन की पेंशन भी आप हम व्यवस्था करेंगे। अकेले मैंने 40-आदमियों के बारे में लिखा था, जिन के साथ मैं जेलों में रहा। अभी स्क्रिप्ट साहब से बात हो रही थी। स्क्रिप्ट साहब हमारे बसके बड़े आदमियों में आते जाते हैं।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]
उन्होंने बहुतों को सिफारिश की। उन की सिफारिश से भी अधिकारों को नहीं मिला। बहुत सारे लोगों ने इसी तरह से सिफारिश की। श्री गंगा शरण सिंह दूसरे सदन के सदस्य हैं उन्होंने भी सिफारिश की, आप मे से बहुतो ने की होगी। मंत्री महोदय "ने कहा था कि एम पी या एम एल ए जिनके बारे में लिख कर देंगे मौजूदा या भूतपूर्व तो उन की प्रशंसा" वे करेंगे। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कितने एम पी और एम एल ए ने लिख कर दिया और उन में से कितने लोगों को दिया आप ने इस बात जानकारी सदन को दीजिए तभी हम समझेंगे कि एम पी और एम एल ए की कदर आप करने हैं। मैंने कई लोगों के बारे में लिखा लेकिन आप के एक सचिव हैं—श्री लोहरा—जो इस को डील करते हैं, उन की सेनानियों को पास बिट्टी आ जाती है कि आप किसी एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए से लिखा कर भेजिए। इस का क्या मतलब है—जब हम लोग लिखते हैं तो क्या हमारे पत्रों को फूँटवाने में रोक दिया जाता है या उन की पत्र ही नहीं जाता है, बरना 'रोहरा' साहब ऐसा क्यों लिखते ?

आप जब इस तथ्य को देखिए कि आप पेंशन कैसे देते हैं—कहीं कहीं खर्चों में कमीशन भी हुई है। मैं बिहार के बारे में जानता हूँ—उन लोगों ने सिफारिश की 2200 सेनानियों के लिए लेकिन आप ने 215 सेनानियों को ही पेंशन करवा दिया है। अब कहाँ बंद होती है तो अन्य राज्यों में भी बंद होती होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अन्य राज्यों में निर्धारण करने की क्या मशीनरी है और

आपने क्या मशीनरी बनाई हुई है जो जांचपड़ताल कर के आप के पास सूची भेजे। मैं तो यह महसूस करता हूँ कि आप केवल नोकरशाही पर निर्भर कर रहे हैं। क्या आप ने लेजिस्टेट्स की या प्राल पार्टीज की कोई कमेटी बनाई हुई है, जैसा कि बिहार में बनी हुई है। बिहार के लोगों का अनुभव है—उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें आप से की हैं, उन की बातों को सुनने के बाद आप ने उन के कामों का एप्रेशियेट भी किया है—तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वे क्या काम हैं ?

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जिसे प्राइवेट भी भी मैंने मंत्री महोदय से कहा था। हमारे पटना-सिटी के एस० डी० ओ० हैं। उन्होंने अपने मन से डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट से मिल कर खन्ना-इकठ्ठा किया—पोलिटिकल सफरस के नाम पर कांग्रेस कर के धन्य धन्य लोगों को खया बांटा और प्रमाणपत्र भी दिए। अब मैं आप की बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब मैं कितने गलत लोग आ गए हैं और अब के उस प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर पेंशन क्लेम कर रहे हैं—ऐसे लोगों को कोई पैसा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री बिहार की लिस्ट में एक नाम देखने को मिला—श्री हजारी लाल का जो पटना-सिटी के रहने वाले हैं। वह 'अति-कॉपी' 'कान्ग्रेस' के 'मशीनरानी' 'घाबनी' में, लेकिन जब मैं दफ्तर हो गए और उस के बाद कितने लोगों की उन्होंने सिफारिश करवाया। आप पूरज मंत्रियों को आप के बिहार में एम एल ए हैं, वे भी 'उसी

केस में थे। कितने लोगों को इन्होंने पकड़-
झपा और कई लोगों को भाजान्त सजा हो गई।
लेकिन इन हजारों लाल को भी 200 रु०
महीना दिए जाने की सिफारिश की गई है।
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आप इन के बारे में
जांच करवायेंगे ? क्या हम एप्रवर को
पेंशन देंगे जो हमारे देश की आजादी की
लड़ाई में शकावट बने। मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ—इस की जांच होनी
चाहिए।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आजाद हिन्द
फीज के भाइयों के लिए आप क्या करने
जा रहे हैं—उन का रिकार्ड कहाँ है ? उन
का तो कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है। आजाद
हिन्द फीज की जो समिति है यदि वह
लिखती है तो आप कहते हैं कि इस से
काम नहीं चलेगा। इसी तरह से जो
पाकिस्तान से हमारे सेनानी भाई आए हैं उन
के बारे में भी कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है। इसी
तरह से जेलों से नकल लेने में गड़बड़ी हो
रही है, उसमें भी पैसा दे दे कर नकलें
ली जा रही हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन तमाम
बानों पर आप तफसील के रोशनी डालें।
लोगों के अन्दर काफी बेचैनी फैल रही है।
आप को ऐसा मकैनिज्म तैयार करना
चाहिए जिस से यह काम जल्द से जल्द
हो और लोग मरने न पायें। आप ने कहा
था कि ज्यादा उम्मीदवारों को पहले देंगे—
हम उस बात का स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन
आप हो उन से-उन उम्मीदवारों को दे रहे हैं
और कई बड़े लोग-तो अब तक और भी-बुके
हैं।

मैं चाहूँगा कि आज आप सदन
में ऐसा बयान दें, जिस से हमारे स्वतन्त्रता
सेनानियों का सन्तोष हो। उन को
विश्वास हो कि सरकार अपने बचन
पर कायम है और उस को वह पूरा करेगी
और इस में जो धांधली चल रही है, उस
को रोकेगी।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद वृत्ति (बन्सी) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं गवर्नमेंट की तारीफ के
लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, हालाँकि मैं कनिंग पार्टी
से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ। लेकिन सरकार की इसी
तारीफ जरूर है कि इन्होंने 25 साल के बाद
स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को कुछ पेन्शन देने का
एलान किया—लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के
लिये यह कोई प्रहसान की चीज नहीं है।
जिन लोगों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में अपना
जीवन अर्पित किया, वह इस लिये नहीं किया
कि उन को कुछ मिलेगा। उन्होंने ने देश सेवा के
लिये अपना जीवन अर्पित किया था। उन को
जो यह थोड़ी सी पेन्शन दी जा रही है,
यह तो एक तरह से धांसू पोछना है। फिर भी
मैं इस के लिये सरकार की तारीफ करना
कि उन्होंने ने कुछ तो किया।

लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ मुझे दुख यह है कि
जो एलान किया था—उस में बड़ी अनियमिततायें
हैं और उस में बहुत देर हो रही है। उन में के
अधिकांश लोग तो मर चुके हैं, जो कुछ थोड़े से
बचे हैं वे बहुत बूढ़े हो चुके हैं, बहुत कमजोर हैं
और बीमार हैं। क्या आप इन को मर जाने के
बाद दवा देंगे ? क्या जब इन का जीवन
खत्म हो जाएगा तब पेन्शन मंजूर करेंगे—
उस से क्या फायदा होगा ? मुझे दुख के साथ

(श्री अनन्त प्रसाद बसिया)

कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने इस विषय में दूसरे देशों से कुछ भी उदाहरण नहीं लिया। दूसरे देशों में किस प्रकार उन की इज्जत होती है—लेकिन यहाँ पर वे बेचारे पेन्शन के लिये दरखास्त देते हैं और दरखास्तों पर क्या विचार होता है, कुछ पता नहीं।

अभी शास्त्री जी ने एक बात उठाई कि बहुत से आदमी जो बान्स्व मे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी नहीं हैं, स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी बन कर फायदा उठाना चाह रहे हैं। उन का कहना बिल्कुल ठीक है। मे भी यह जानना है कि बहुत से व्यक्ति जो अबाछित हूँ, जा पोलिटिकल सफरर्स नहीं है, उन लोगों ने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी स्मिति बना बना कर जो अबाछित लोग हैं उन की दरखास्तें भिजवा रहे हैं, उन को पेन्शन दिलाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं—यह सब क्या हो रहा है ?

एक बात मे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप किस को प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं ? जिन लोगों ने अपना जीवन अर्पित किया है, यदि उन को देना चाहते हैं तो फिर इस काम में हीला हवाला क्यों हो रहा है, बेरी क्यों हो रही है ? किस की बदौलत आब हम यहाँ बैठे हैं

श्री इन्द्रबाबू सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
कुछ अपनी बदौलत ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद बसिया : अपनी बदौलत नहीं, उन के बलिदानों की बदौलत यहाँ बैठे हैं ।

जितने नियम इस सम्बन्ध में बनाये गये हैं, उन में बड़ी विचित्रता है। किन किन को पोलिटिकल सफरर माना जाता है—विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न परिभाषा है, सेन्टर में भलग परिभाषा है। क्या ऐसे राष्ट्रीय कार्य में एकरूपता नहीं होनी चाहिये। कहीं दो महीने के जेल गये हुए आदमी को पेन्शन मिलती है, कहीं पाच-छ महीने वाले आदमी को पेन्शन मिलती है—यह बिल्कुल गलत है। क्या देश के लिये यह अच्छी चीज है कि एक प्रान्त में एक कानून हो, दूसरे प्रान्त में दूसरा कानून हो और केन्द्र में दूसरा कानून हो। यह चीज ठीक नहीं है।

एक निवेदन में यह करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस चीज का निबटारा करने का काम नौकरशाही के सुपुर्द कर दिया है—यह चीज गलत है। मुझे आप से यह निवेदन करना है कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी बेईमान नहीं हैं। स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के बारे में निर्णय करने के लिये आप ने जो कमेटी बनाई है अगर उस में किसी स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी को नौमिनेट कर के रखा होता तो शायद इतनी देर न होती। एक चीज और है कि हर प्रान्त में अगर यह चीज हुई होती तो इतनी ज्यादा एप्लीकेबुन्स यहाँ पर नहीं आती, यदि एकरूपता होती हर प्रान्त में तो ऐसा नहीं होता।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वांडेय (मंदसौर) :
स्वतन्त्रता सन्ग्राम के सैनिकों के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति सरकार की है, ऐसा लगता नहीं है। क्योंकि कभी सरकार कहती है कि 6 महीने की अवधि तक जिन्होंने वे कारावास भुगता है उन को पेन्शन दी जायेगी और कभी

उस से हट कर कहा जाता है कि यदि उस से कम प्रयत्न हो तो उस के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है जैसा यहाँ सुझाव भी दिया है। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा केन्द्र स्तर और राज्य स्तर पर उस के लिये विचारों में भेद है। केन्द्र स्तर पर एक सोचने का तरीका है स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सैनिकों के बारे में और राज्य स्तर पर जो तरीका है वह भिन्न है। राज्य स्तर पर, कनेक्टर्स बैठकर सूचियाँ बनाते हैं। वहाँ पर कोई समिति नहीं है जो कि उस को देख सके। केवल इस आधार पर कि भ्रष्ट व्यक्ति स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का सेनानी है उस की लिस्ट राज्य सरकार को भेज दी जाती है और यदि उसी आधार पर केन्द्र भी प्रभाव करता है और आफिस में आ जाता है तो जाच के बाद में क' जाता है कि वह स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का सेनानी नहीं था। ऐसी स्थिति में यह देखना आवश्यक है कि वास्तव में वह सेनानी है या नहीं और उस के बारे में कोई प्रक्रिया निश्चित होनी चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति, कोई निश्चित क्राइटीरिया है या नहीं? जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने एक बार पहले बताया था कि गोवा के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सैनिकों के बारे में भी विचार करने जा रहे हैं तो आप ने उन के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया है प्रयत्न नहीं? यदि विचार हो गया है तो मे जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के बारे में जो विचार किया है वह क्या है? क्या उन को भी आप इसी प्रकार से पेंशन देंगे जैसे कि अन्य स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सैनिकों को पेंशन देने की योजना बनाई है? वे भी उससे सम्बन्धित

हो सकेंगे प्रयत्न नहीं? इसके अतिरिक्त जैसा कि पहले भी चर्चा में आया है कि उनके बारे में जो 6 महीने, 8 महीने की सजा भुगत चुके हैं लेकिन जिनके रिकार्ड जेल में नहीं है या जो एम० पी० और एम० एल० एज से प्रमार्णकरण नहीं करवा पाते तो उन के लिए कौन सा ऐसा तरीका है कि वे अपने आपको सिद्ध कर सकें कि वे वास्तव में सजा भुगत चुके हैं और वे भी इस पेंशन के अधिकारी हैं? इसी प्रकार जो सेनानी भारत की स्वतन्त्रता के बारे में या भारत के प्रभु गोवा की स्वतन्त्रता के बारे में जेल गये थे और वे आज नहीं हैं लेकिन उनके जो परिवार हैं वह बड़े कष्ट में हैं तो उनको भी किसी प्रकार की मुविधा और सहायता देने की कोई योजना आप बना रहे हैं प्रयत्न नहीं?

श्री किशोरि जिब (मोतीहारी)

सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री पंत जी को जितना भी सम्बन्ध दिया जाये वह छोड़ा है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो खुबसूरती उन्होंने पैदा की वह अब धीरे धीरे नष्ट हो रही है। एक तो कागजजन जेल गए, मार खाए, लूटे गए और फिर सरकारी नौकरों के दफ्तरो में दीठते दीठते मर गए, सबूत मिलते नहीं हैं, कागजों को कीड़े खा गए, उनके कागजात उमलते नहीं हैं इसलिए मैं पंत जी से कहूँगा कि वे अपने इनीशिएटिव पर, जिन्होंने दर्खास्त दी हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार से स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को हिदायत करे और नहीं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स खुद अलग अलग हर स्टेट में और जेलखाने में, कचहरियों से

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not at this time.

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: He has taken my name. That is why I have to clarify it. I should be given a chance to explain.

मेरे भाई विश्वनाथ प्रसाद मेरे चचाजाद भाई हैं। वह मन् 32 में पैदा हुए और मन् 42 में दस वर्ष के हो गए। वह चार बय फरार रहे और खुद 6 महीने जेल में रहे। उनके भाई मारे गये और हम भी जेल गए, हमारे फादर मारे गए और अब आप कहते हैं कि वे जेल नहीं गए—यह निहायत गलत बात है। . . .
(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you wanted to say you have said.

श्री विमूति मिश्र : शास्त्री जी को पता नहीं है कि 8 और 12 वर्ष के लड़के ज्यादा मार जाते थे।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं दस ही वर्ष की उम्र से जा रहा हूँ जेल। (व्यवधान)

श्री विमूति मिश्र : चन्द्रशखर आजाद स्कूल में पढ़ते थे और हम कालेज में पढ़ते थे। वह जब जाते थे भारत माता की जय बोलते थे। हमारे शास्त्री जी को पता नहीं है।

मुझे यह कहना है कि आप यहां पर हम लोगों को आश्वासन दें। वो प्रोब्लम्स हमारे सामने हैं—एक तो बेकारी जिसकी वजह से लोग हमें तंग कर रहे हैं और दूसरी

है यह पेंशन जिसकी वजह से हम लोगों का रहना चलना मुश्किल हो गया है। मैं चाहता कि आप यहां पर आश्वासन दें और भ्रष्टाचार वालों से मैं कहूंगा कि वह उसको सारे देश में छाप दें कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रही है जिससे कि उनका पेंशन मिल सके।

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 18th November, 1972 in answer to a Question the hon. Minister stated that more than a lakh of applications from the freedom fighters had been received and decisions had been taken on 5000 applications. He further added that one more year would be required to finalise the decisions on all the applications. I take this opportunity to urge upon him that this work must be completed expeditiously. I would also suggest that a time schedule must be drawn up and the whole work must be completed within the specified target date. The reason for my suggesting this course of action is that 25 years after our Independence the Central Government have given their thought to this question. I need not impress upon you that two and half decades is sufficiently long enough to demand expeditious action on this matter. It has already been delayed so long that it cannot brook any further delay.

I would now like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister certain practical difficulties being faced by the freedom fighters in processing their applications for pension. For example, it is insisted that the prison certificate must be obtained and furnished along with the application.

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

When they go to get such a prison certificate, the prison authorities say that the old records are not available with them. What can they do? If the prison certificate is not available, then they are required to produce a certificate from the distinguished political leaders, MLA's and MP's or ex-MLA's and ex-MP's, who were with them in the prison. I may be permitted to say that this is also another wild-goose-chase. Here, I feel that this condition must be relaxed. The Government can say that a certificate of their imprisonment can be obtained from the present Members of Parliament or from the Members of the State Legislatures. This will help them a great deal in fulfilling the requirements imposed by the Governments. I request that the hon Minister should give his serious thought to these problems in furnishing the required information by the freedom fighters and in particular the Government should relax the condition of getting a prison certificate. I can give you another example in this regard. During 1940-1942 many people were imprisoned in Deolali Prison which was directly under the control of the Central Government. You will appreciate, Sir, that no records about this Deolali Prison are available now. If the freedom fighters imprisoned in Deolali Prison are enabled to get a certificate of their imprisonment from the present Members of Parliament or the Members of the State Legislature, they will then be able to send their applications for pension without inordinate delay.

I would also like to refer to another relevant fact. The State Governments have recognised some freedom fighters and they are being given pension. I understand that their applications also will be further scrutinised. I do not understand the need for scrutiny in such cases and it is not necessary also. In the case of applications sent by the freedom fighters who have already been recognised by the State Governments and who are being given pension by

the State Governments, decisions can be taken without further scrutiny.

There is another kind of hardship being faced by some of the freedom fighters. Some of them have undergone imprisonment intermittently for a month, two months, three months or four months. Their total period of imprisonment might be even more than a year. But the condition for getting the pension is that they must have undergone imprisonment for six months at a stretch in one continuous term. If this requirement is not met, they are not eligible to get the pension. Similarly, though one might have undergone imprisonment at a stretch for a period less than six months, say a few days less than six months, then also he is ineligible to claim the pension. Sir, I strongly feel that there is need for relaxing this condition also.

I think, Sir, that there is the procedure of deducting the pension amount being given by the State Government from the amount of Rs. 200/- sanctioned under this scheme. There is already widespread rumour that the State Governments might stop their pension, which these people have been getting for many years now. This will be unwarranted hardship for the freedom fighters. I strongly urge upon the hon Minister that some solution should be found out to this problem.

Before I conclude, I would request that the hon. Minister should bear in mind the problems being faced by the freedom fighters in forwarding their applications and he must ensure expeditious disposal of their applications. As I have suggested earlier on, the conditions need not be so rigid and wherever some relaxation is required, it must be looked into by the Government without any further delay, because the freedom fighters are the torch-bearers of our freedom movement.

With these words, I conclude.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : सभापति महोदय, ग्राधा घटा तो हो गया है। अभी जितनी बातें कही गई हैं उनके बारे में मेरे पास तथ्य भी है, कुछ सूचना भी देनी है, इसलिए थोड़े से समय में मैं जितना बतला दू उससे मदद मिलेगी।

MR CHAIRMAN You can be as brief as possible.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : श्री शास्त्री ने योजना के बारे में जो घोषणा का स्वागत किया और जो कहा कि लोगों के दिल में खुशी हुई, सब जगह इसका स्वागत हुआ, तो यह सही बात है कि इससे कुछ सन्तोष हुआ सारे देश में, विशेषकर स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों और उनके परिवारों के बीच में इससे बड़ी खुशी हुई, इसका बड़ा स्वागत हुआ। जगह जगह से लोगों ने सरकार को पत्र लिखे कि आपने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है। ठीक है कि देर से किया, लेकिन एक अच्छा कदम उठाया इससे उन लोगों को और उनके परिवारों को राहत पहुंची है जिनकी उम्रें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं और जिनकी जिम्मेदारियों को निभाने में इस से सहायता मिली है।

इस से जो देर की बात कही गई, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत अधिक संख्या में, एक लाख से ज्यादा, आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए। उन में से पिछले महीने तक पांच हजार पेंशनें मंजूर हुई थी। अब वह संख्या बढ़ गई है और 6 हजार कुछ हो गई है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद वह संख्या कम है। यह स्वाभाविक है कि बहुत से लोगों के दिलों में एक झंका उठी है कि क्यों इतनी देर हो रही है, क्या बात है कि हमने मई के महीने में

अर्जी दी थी, लेकिन हमारे पास कुछ नहीं आया। यह स्वाभाविक बात है, लेकिन यह सही नहीं है कि इसमें दस वर्ष लग जायेंगे, जैसा श्री शास्त्री ने कहा। अभी हमारे मिन ने कहा कि समय निर्धारित होना चाहिये जिसके अन्दर इस पर कोई निर्णय लिया जा सके। समय निर्धारित करने का हमारा इरादा है। इसी जयन्ती वर्ष के अन्दर जितने भी आवेदन पत्र आए हैं हम चाहते हैं कि उन सब की जांच हम केन्द्र में कर लें। हो सकता है कि इसमें सब को न मिल पाये, हो सकता है कि कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हों जिनके बारे में पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध न हो या पुष्टि करने की आवश्यकता हो, राज्य सरकारों से पूछने की आवश्यकता हो। यह तो देखने पर ही मालूम पड़ेगा, लेकिन हम अपनी जांच पूरी कराने का लक्ष्य 15 अगस्त, 1973 तक रखते हुए हैं। इसके लिए हमने स्टाफ भी बढ़ाया है, चौगुना बढ़ाया है। आप जानते हैं कि आजकल सरकार का स्टाफ बढ़ाना कितना कठिन है। आपको मालूम है कि कैबिनेट तक जाना पड़ता है अगर एक आदमी को भी बढ़ाना पड़े। इसमें चौगुना स्टाफ बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन कैबिनेट के सामने जब आंकड़े रखे गये तो उन्होंने उसको स्वीकार किया और इस काम को करने का पुण्य कमाया। यह आवश्यक है कि अधिक आवेदनों की रकबा जाये और चौगुने आदमी हमने रखे। इसके बाद दूसरी कठिनाई आई। उनके लिये जगह नहीं मिली, एकदम से कमरे नहीं मिले। उसकी व्यवस्था भी हो गई है और इसका काम बहुत तेजी से शुरू हो जायेगा।

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

बैठे भी वह तो हुआ ही है, लेकिन इसमें और नति आयी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे आपको तसल्ली होगी और इसके बारे में हम लोग भी अधिक है कि इसमें ज्यादा देर न हो।

हुजुरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही कि पार्टीबाजी हो रही है। पार्टीबाजी का इसमें कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है। जो कायदा हमने अपनाया है वह यह है कि जिसका आवेदन पत्र पहले आये उसी क्रमानुसार उसको लें और उसी क्रम से पेंशन दी जाये। पहले राज्यों को बांट दिया गया, फिर जिस राज्य ने पहले किया, बड़ा आदमी हो या छोटा हो, जैसा भी हो, उसका आवेदन पत्र पहले देखा जाता है और उसी को पहले पेंशन दी जाती है।

हमारा विचार है, और जैसा बहुत से साधियों ने भी आगे कहा, कुछ ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं जिनकी आयु ज्यादा है, सत्तर, अस्सी वर्षवा इससे भी ज्यादा आयु के हैं, और कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जो बीमार हैं, सक्त बीमार हैं, उनके आवेदन पत्रों पर जल्दी निर्णय लिया जाये, और हम ऐसा कर भी रहे हैं, लेकिन यह अपवाद है क्योंकि ग्राम तीर पर जिस क्रम से आवेदन पत्र आये हैं उसी क्रम से हम उनको ले रहे हैं, और सारी राज्य सरकारों के ले रहे हैं। हर राज्य सरकार का एक आदमी उनकी देखता है और वस, पन्द्रह, बीस जितने के सक्त है, देखता है। ताकि वह न हो कि एक राज्य सरकार के सब समाप्त हो जायें और दूसरे राज्यों के पत्र रह जायें। हर जगह कुछ न कुछ पेंशन पहुँचती रहे।

तो हमने यह तरीका अपनाया है। अगर आप इसमें कुछ सुधार सुझाव रख सकते हैं तो सुझावें। मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी काम हुआ है और इसमें जब जरा और तेजी आयीगी और जल्दी से जल्दी हम पेंशन मंजूर करेंगे तो मेरी धारणा है कि इससे संतोष होगा।

श्री इयामन्दन मिश्र (बैंगलूर) : अपने दफ्तर में आप यह भी देखें कि इस नियम को क्रम में साया जा रहा है या नहीं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आपको मान्यम पड़े कि नहीं हो रहा है तो हमें बताएं और हम इसको देखेंगे।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : लिस्ट भी दी है और बताया भी जा सकता है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हो सकता है शास्त्री जी ने नाम दिया हो और उसकी बजह से जल्दी हो गया हो।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : गलतफहमी न फैलाएं। मैंने बालीस की सूची दी थी। उसमें से तीन बार को ही पेंशन मिली है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उनकी विभावना हो सकती है कि कहने पर भी जल्दी नहीं कर सके हैं।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अभी भी है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : वह इसे बीस का सूची है कि काम ठीक से चल रहा है। इस काम में तेजी करने का हमारा भी मकसद है।

मंशा हमारा यही है कि जल्दी हो और छानबीन भी जल्दी हो जाए । किसी ने कहा है कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को सन्देह की नज़र से न देखा जाए, जो वे कहते हैं उस को मान लिया जाए । मेरी अपनी भी यही धारणा है, बड़ी भावना है । लेकिन आज आपने खुद कहा कि गलत आदमियों को मिल गया है । गलत आदमी भी आवेदन पत्र दे रहे हैं जब हमने पहले कुछ पेंशन मंजूर की थी तब भी इस तरह की कुछ शिकायतें राज्यों से आई थीं । बिहार से भी आई थीं । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जहां हम उसको मान कर चल रहे थे वहां हमको उसमें कुछ और एहतियात बरतनी पड़ी और कुछ और बारीकी से देखना पड़ा । जिन नामों पर एतराज हुआ उनको वापिस भेजना पड़ा । इस बास्ते दोनों चीजें साथ साथ नहीं हो सकती हैं । बारीकी से देखें और एहतियात बरतें कि गलत आदमी को न मिले तो थोड़ी देर होना स्वाभाविक है । इसके अलावा हमने एक और चीज की है ताकि गलत आदमी को न मिले । आपने कुछ नाम लिए हैं । अच्छा होता कि आप नम्र न सेते । आप हमें बता देंते अगर आपको किसी पर सन्देह था तो । अगर किसी पर भी संदेह किसी माननीय सदस्य को है या या और किसी को है और उसका कोई आधार है तो हम उसकी जांच कर सकते हैं । जांच करने के लिए हम हमेशा तैयार हैं । आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि जब यह शिकायत आई और मुझे कोई माननीय सदस्यों के कहा तो हम लोगों ने तय किया कि 'जो भी पेंशन हम मंजूर करें वह चीज स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित भी करें और जगह

जगह उसकी खबर पहुंचाई जाय ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो इनके बारे में । इसमें स्थानीय जल्ता को मालूम होगा कि फला फला की पेंशन मिली है और वह देख सकेगी कि गलत आदमी को तो नहीं मिली है और अगर उसको मालूम होगा कि मिली है तो वह हमें कुछ कहेगी । इसमें अच्छा तरीका मुझे और नहीं लगता है । शास्त्री जी ने जो कहा कि एस डी ओ ने पैसा लेकर प्रमाणपत्र दिया उसके बाद मैंने सोचा कि ऐसा उपाय होना चाहिए, जिससे इस तरह की चीज रुक जाय । इसके अलावा हम सदस्यों को भी सतर्क रहना चाहिए । नाम बताएं जाएं तो अवश्य हम उन केसिम में गैक देते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य . सही आदमी छूट गए हैं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त वह भी बनाए । एक लाख के उपर प्रजिया है । एक लाख एक हो जाएगी । उस में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती है

बिहार में आल पार्टीज कमेटी का जिक्र भी आपने किया है । दूसरे राज्यों में भी इस तरह की समितियां हैं या नहीं यह आपने पूछा है । मैं नहीं इसके बारे में कह सकता हूं । लेकिन सात राज्यों में समितियां बनी हैं, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, नैसूर, राजस्थान, दिल्ली, गोवा और त्रिपुरा । हम राज्य सरकारों से पुष्टिकरण मांगते हैं । अगर वे किसी के बारे में हमको सर्टिफिकेट दे दे या काइटीरिया के अनुसार कोई केस खरा उतरता है तो हम उनको मान लेते हैं । जहां कोई दिक्कत होती है तो राज्य सरकार को

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

हम कहते हैं कि आप छानबीन कर के और अपने को सैटिसफाई करके बता दें और उसको हम मान लेते हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अभी तक यह प्रोवीज्ड नहीं था कि राज्य सरकार सिफारिश करे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त था, आज भी है कि यह एक अर्जी वहा देनी पड़ती है राज्य सरकार को, एक केन्द्रीय सरकार को। लेकिन हम राज्य सरकार को सिफारिश के लिए सकते नहीं हैं। अगर हम उसकी सफ्टनी में ठीक लगता है तो उसको हम मंजूर कर लेते हैं, प्राविजनली मंजूर करते हैं। राज्य सरकार की तरफ से उसका पुष्टिकरण हो जाए तब उसको फाईनली मंजूर किया जाता है। लेकिन हम उसके लिए नहीं सकते कि राज्य सरकार अपनी सिफारिश भेज। अगर हम ठीक लगता है तो हम उसमें कार्रवाही करते हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : - एक लाख में से कितनी दरखास्तों को राज्य सरकार ने अपनी सिफारिश के साथ भेजा है। अगर आप हमें यह जानकारी दें तो हम उनकी गरीब पकड़ेंगे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : बाद में बताएंगे।

यह भी कहा गया है कि किसी एप्रुवर को मिले गई है। नाम भेजें तो इसको भी देखेंगे। राज्य सरकार की जो समिति है उसने भी कुछ जंका अपनी

व्यक्त को वो एक दफा कुछ नामों के सम्बन्ध में तो हमने रोक दिया था।

श्री रामावतार साहू : बिट्टी लिखी थी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : नियत हमारी और आपकी एक ही है। गलती हुई है तो उसको देखा जा सकता है और ठीक किया जा सकता है।

श्री राम चन्द्र (लालगंज) : संसद सदस्यों को भी इसकी सूचना भेज दिया करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : राज्यवार अभी नहीं चल रहें हैं। हमको सारी लिस्ट बनानी है। कोशिश यह कर रहे हैं कि हर काम करने के बजाय जल्दी से फाइनलाइज करें इस वक्त।

श्री बरबरा सिंह : फाइनैल कंसिडरेशन तो बीच में नहीं आएगी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जी नहीं। जितने पैसे कि आवश्यकता होगी दिया जायगा।

श्री रामावतार साहू : पांच हजार रुपया सालाना की आयवनी के कारण एम पीज को नहीं मिलेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : नहीं जी।

श्री रामावतार साहू : बाद में एम०पी० नहीं रहेंगे तो आप देंगे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : तब तायद जरूरत ही न पड़े।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मुझे पड़ेगी भी जायता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि एकलता नहीं है क्राइटीरिया के सम्बन्ध में। एकरूपता इस लिए नहीं है कि पहले केन्द्र से नहीं दिया जाता था राज्य सरकार से दिया जाता था। उन्होंने अपने अपने नियम बनाए, अपना अपना क्राइटीरिया रखा। उमी आधार पर वे देती थी। 1972 में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पहली बार केन्द्रीय योजना बनाई, मारे देश के लिए एक क्राइटीरिया अपना रखा। जो राज्य सरकारों ने क्राइटीरिया बनाए हुए है वे पहले से बने हुए हैं। इसी वजह से इसमें एकरूपता नहीं है।

श्री श्यामलानन्द मिश्र एकरूपता तो जरूर होनी चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस में एकरूपता इस तरह से आ सकती है कि अगर राज्य सरकार पचास रुपये देती है तो हम डेढ़ सौ दे देते हैं और इस तरह से वो भी खपता हो जाता है।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): May I put one question to the hon. Minister? It is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I allow the hon. Member, then I shall have to allow so many other Members sitting here. Under the rules, we have only four Members to ask questions. Now, the hon. Minister should be permitted to finish his speech. If the hon. Member has got any suggestions to offer, he can write to the hon. Minister.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Kindly give me just one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Let the hon. Minister continue.

श्री कार्तिक उराँव : टाना भगत में कितनों को दी है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : लिस्ट ईंग वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

पाडे जी ने सवाल पूछा है। मुझे लगता है कि उन्होंने स्कीम को पढा नहीं और अगर पढा होता तो दो तीन सवाल जो उन्होंने पूछे हैं उनको न पूछते। छ महीने से कम वालों को देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। हमारी स्कीम बहुत स्पष्ट है। जो दुनिया में नहीं हैं उनके परिवारों को देने की बात भी स्पष्ट है। स्कीम में किनना खपता देगे यह भी स्पष्ट है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : गोवा सेनानियों के बारे में मैंने पूछा था।

बहा जो लोग शहीद हुए हैं उनके परिवारों पर लागू है या नहीं :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उन पर भी लागू है। पहले से दूसरी स्कीम है। इससे पहले वह मंजूर हो चुकी है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : कोई कब मरे कुछ पता नहीं है, उनके परिवारों का क्या होगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : लिख कर मुझे आप बता दें उनके बारे में।

मिश्र : मैं कहूँ कि केन्द्र को राज्यों की हितवायें देनी चाहिए कि जो जिले के अधिकारी हैं वे सहायता करे रिकार्ड वगैरह इकट्ठा करने के लिए।

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

यह हिदायत दी जा चुकी है। जब पहले पहल हमें मालूम हुआ कि स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों को दिक्कत हो रही है, तो हमने राज्य सरकारों को कई महीने पहले लिख दिया कि वे अपने जिलाधीशों में कह दें कि वे इस काम में विशेष रुचि ले और अगर जरूरत हो, तो वे खुद जाकर जेल के रिकार्ड देखें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह मही हो रहा है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर और लिखने की आवश्यकता होगी, तो राज्य सरकारों को लिखा जा सकता है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हर जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट आई० ए० एस० हैं। वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत हैं। मंत्री महोदय उन को हिदायत दें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आई० ए० एस० आफिशल राज्य सरकारों के भी मातहत होते हैं।

यह भी एक सवाल है कि किस तरह से यह पैसा बांटा जाय। ग्राम तौर पर पैसा कच्हरी या ट्रेजरी बैगरा से बंटता है। मनी-आर्डर से बांटने का सुझाव दिया गया है। अगर सौ रुपये तक पैसा मनी-आर्डर से भेजा जाय, तो कमीशन नहीं पड़ता है, लेकिन सौ रुपये से अधिक डाई सौ रुपये तक कमीशन पड़ता है। अगर कोई नेता चाहे, तो इस राज्य सरकार के एकाउंटेंट-जेनेरल को छूटते हैं, जब वह स्वतंत्रता-सेनानी को लिखें, तो उस वकत अगर वह कहे कि हमें मनी-आर्डर से पैसा भेजा जाय, तो छेड़कियां न बकाता है। यह कमीशन माफ है। अगर वे मनी-आर्डर का उपयोग न करें

के लिए राजी हो जाएं, तो मनी-आर्डर से पैसा जा सकता है। अगर इसमें सहूलियत हो, तो हम बैंक की भी बात सोच सकते हैं, लेकिन उस में सर्विस चार्ज पड़ते हैं। अगर इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य कोई व्यावहारिक सुझाव देंगे, तो हम उन पर विचार करेंगे। अभी तक तो ये तीन तरीके हमारी समझ में आये हैं।

श्री कतामुत्तु ने जो बातें कही हैं, उन का जवाब तो मैंने दिया है। उन्होंने स्कुटिनी के बारे में कहा है कि अगर राज्य सरकारों से आ जाये, तो सकी क्टिनी व यों होती है। स्कुटिनी साथ साथ होती है। राज्य सरकार भी करती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी करती है। हम राज्य सरकार के लिए रुकते नहीं हैं। अगर हम को ठीक लगे, तो हम पहले ही सेशन कर देते हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि मैंने सारे प्रश्नों का जवाब दे दिया है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई है कि इस मसले पर यहां चर्चा हुई। मुझे तो इससे बड़ी सहायता मिलती है। स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों को जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं, अगर माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा वे हम को मालूम हो जाएं और अगर माननीय सदस्यों के सुझाव हमारे पास आयें, तो इससे सरकार को बड़ी सहायता मिलती है।

12.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 11, 1972/Adityanagar 20, 1894 (Saka).