

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 24, 1972/
Agrahayana 3, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Arrears of Taxes

*101 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to the report
appearing in 'Patriot' dated the 2nd
October, 1972 under the caption 'tax
arrears reach Rs 1000 crore mark',
and

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

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

(b) There is an editorial mistake in
the caption. It should have been
'Tax collections reach Rs 1000 crore
mark' instead of 'Tax arrears reach
Rs 1000 crore mark'. This is also
clear from the body of the report in
which Rs 1000 crores refer to the col-
lections of income-tax and corporation
tax during the financial year 1971-72.
The net arrears as on 31-3-1972
amounted to Rs 438.60 crores.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA In
view of the answer given to the ques-
tion by the hon. Minister, I would
like to know what was the collection of
tax arrears from the corporate sector
during the last three years and what
was the arrear of the tax in that sec-
tor during the same period.

2

MR SPEAKER Your question was
only about the news in the 'Patriot'.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA In
that report there is a mention about
corporate tax arrears and collections.
In that relevant report which is men-
tioned in my question there is a posi-
tive reference to tax arrears in the
corporate sector. My supplementary
is arising out of that.

MR SPEAKER In the main ques-
tion it is said 'tax arrears reach
Rs 1000 crore mark' to which the
Minister has given the reply.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA That
is the caption of the report. I have
got the report. The Minister has got
it. In that there is a positive mention
about this aspect of tax arrears and
collection.

MR SPEAKER You want to discuss
the whole of the news? Why can you
not put a separate and specific ques-
tion? Why do you rely on that?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA In
the report it is mentioned as one of
the important items.

MR SPEAKER I think you follow
it but you do not want to say that
you have followed it. My contention
is this. You had mentioned about the
tax arrears reaching Rs 1000 crore
mark and the Minister has replied that
it was a misprint or something like
that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA The ques-
tion reads

'whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to the report
appearing in 'Patriot' "

The caption has got some misprint, but the question refers to the 'report' Under the caption there is a report containing many things about tax collection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a mention in the Comptroller and Auditor General's report ending March 31, 1972, that the arrears of taxes have been considerable. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, you ask a question from your own self rather than asking, 'Have you read that article?' and then start asking questions.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has raised a question like this. It is a very difficult thing. I have to cover the entire gamut of arrears of taxes ..

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking a specific question. . .

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I shall try to give some answer that I have got. I do not have the latest break-up what arrears are there in the corporate sector and in the other sector. I have the figure as on 30-9-1971 of arrears; it is over Rs. 5 lakhs....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it so? Why does he not come prepared? It is a very vital and important matter for the country to know. The arrears are about Rs. 1000 crores and the Minister says that he does not have the break-up!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is already on his legs. Why should you interrupt him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question is the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member is asking the question. Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He has not answered....

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question again.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My question is this. With regard to the arrears in the collection of tax from the corporate sector, what was the performance of the Government during the last three years and what are the arrears of tax in that particular sector in the last three years?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Let me first clear this point. The hon. Member was asking about Rs. 1000 crores of arrears. It is not Rs. 1000 crores of arrears; Rs. 1000 crores refer to collections of taxes. There was a wrong caption given in the 'Patriot'. The arrears are only Rs. 438.60 crores. That is the net arrears. If you will be a little patient, I may be able to enlighten you because it is a very complicated process.

The hon. Member put a question as to what is the share of the corporate sector in this total arrears of Rs. 438 crores. I replied that as far as the latest figures are concerned, the division into corporate sector and other sectors is not available with me. I have some figures....*(Interruptions)* Because we do not maintain that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not want to expose your godfathers.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No question of godfathers....*(Interruptions)*

जन्मदाता महोदय पता नहीं, ये इस तरह क्यों डांटना शुरू कर देते हैं। आते ही शुरू हो जाते हैं। पता नहीं, रात को सोते कैसे हैं। मशीन को भी गर्म होने में बड़ा दो बड़ा लगता है। लेकिन ये तो आते ही शुरू हो गये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do not have any sleep.

MR. SPEAKER Mr Minister, please do not get provoked. He wants to provoke you but you should keep calm.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am keeping calm, but he is taking advantage. He is trying to disturb the atmosphere. He does not want to understand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are ruining the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI K R GANESH: I will give some figures. The position about collection of direct taxes in the current year is as under:—

Upto October 1972

Income Tax.	Rs. 223 crores.
Corporation Tax .	Rs. 243 crores.
" TOTAL .	Rs. 466 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what he was asking.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD. Just now it was stated in the House that the corporate sector taxes and other taxes are not kept separate. But he has now quoted the figures. All the time they are kept separate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this is a very serious matter. On a point of order. Before you proceed further, may I make a submission? Why is it that the Minister misled the House and was trying to conceal these facts?

MR. SPEAKER: He said that the facts are there but it is not as they are mentioned in the 'Patriot.'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: No ruling on it. . . (Interruptions). Order, please. Please sit down. There is no need of any ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister is telling an untruth. He is shielding his godfathers.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Even now the Minister has not replied to the second half of my question. He gave a bifurcation of the taxes they have collected.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your second question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA No. Sir. Even the first question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any more questions.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The question which you allowed viz., what about the arrears of taxes from the corporate sector—that he is not saying.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you better ask the question now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Then you will say that I will lose my second question.

MR. SPEAKER: He said from the beginning that so far as the bifurcation or collection is concerned, he has not got the detail, but so far as the arrears are concerned, he has

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has got for 1971. He was going to read the 1971 figure. Even that was not audible.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got the 1971 figure?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I was reading it. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We know the AICC is coming. It will cost you a lot of money....(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Don't say that.

MR. SPEAKER: These are political things which you talk while sitting; this is not proper.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I gave certain figures of collection; I said that latest figures of corporate arrears and other sector arrears are not available but that I have got figures upto 30-9-1971. I have mentioned about those figures. The total arrear figures are Rs. 182.48 crores out of which the corporate sector accounts for Rs. 57.85 crores and others 124.63 crores ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Are they lakhs or crores?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Crores.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This is my second question..

MR. SPEAKER: Don't put the second question also like the first one.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He said that collection of tax arrears has improved. In that connection, I want to know this. What is the amount of tax arrears written off during the last three years?

MR. SPEAKER: You refer to news item; you base all your questions on that. You make it the very subject-matter of all your questions. You are asking about whatever appeared in that news item. You should have put a direct supplementary question rather than relying on that. I am not going to encourage this practice. You may put a direct question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, may I now put a direct question?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't try to be clever with me, please.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am not..

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to encourage this practice in future.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister has stated....

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken twenty minutes on this.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am sorry, Sir. I asked what are the tax arrears written off during the last 3 years.

MR. SPEAKER: When you mentioned the report, he said this was a wrong caption.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Cannot we ask supplementary question arising out of the reply of the Minister?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर गलत क्वेश्चन शुरू हो जाये, तो उसका खाल्ता नहीं होता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कैप्शन गलत था, लेकिन जो दूसरी बातें दी गई हैं, वे तो गलत नहीं हैं । इस तरह तो सप्लीमेंटरीज के लिये जगह ही नहीं रहती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of putting a question, he talks about the caption and says that it is Rs. 1000 crores arrears. The hon. Minister says 'No'; he says that it is not arrears but it is collection. I think that that should suffice. If the hon. Member wanted to ask for further information, he should have sent his separate question on that. But now he is relying on that caption and he is going into every line of the report. If he wants to question the hon. Minister on every line, he should make a reference to those

lines in the main question and not just get up now to ask supplementary questions on those lines.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister has not claimed that the report was wrong. He has only said that the caption was wrong. He has not said that the report is wrong. The hon. Member is now asking a supplementary question arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister already.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question related only to the correctness or otherwise of the caption....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The heading is 'Arrears of Taxes'. We cannot confine ourselves only to the caption. What you are saying is something fantastic.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should have tabled a question specifically.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The question asked by Shri C. K. Chandrappan is very clear; it reads thus:

"Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in *Patriot* dated the 2nd October, 1972 under the caption 'Tax arrears reach Rs. 1000 crore mark';"

So, he is not worried about the caption, but he is worried about the report about arrears. So, his question relates to the arrears and not to the caption.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has said that the caption is wrong, and it is not arrears but it is collection. That should have finished the matter.

Now, let the hon. Member ask his question and finish it now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My question is this. The hon. Minister has said in his answer that the collection has improved, and the arrears

of taxes are now a smaller figure than before. So, I want to know the amount that they have written off during this period, because that way also they can show reduced figures of arrears.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister is aware of it, he may answer. He should come prepared as if he is sitting for an examination.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I wish to submit one thing, Sir ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not holding him wrong....

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am prepared to answer the question....

MR. SPEAKER: Looking at the papers...

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am prepared to answer all the questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him go on then. I would not go to the next question. Let him now go on please, and tell the hon. Member whatever information he has.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: You said, Sir, that I should come prepared. I have come prepared. In reply to his question in regard to the actual amount written off, I would like to submit that in 1969-70, 9730 cases of assesses had to be written off, amounting to about Rs. 2.38 crores ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much in the corporate sector?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Please let me answer the question.

In 1970-71, 13,662 cases had to be written off amounting to about Rs. 5 crores odd. In 1971-72, 13,776 cases were written off amounting to Rs. 4 crores odd. I may submit the conditions under which the cases are written off....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have not asked that question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have not asked for that information. So, why should he go into it?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The answer will not be complete otherwise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Member had only asked for the figures.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The hon. Minister has claimed in his reply an improvement in the tax collection. May I know how he substantiates his statement if he has no figures for the back years? Can he say what the tax arrears were in the previous years, by comparing with which he can say that there has been improvement or that the improvement has been only due to the writing off?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I would give the hon. Member the collections from the period 1967-68 to 1971-72. In 1967-68 the collection was Rs. 636.40 crores.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Only the total amount that is realised?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am speaking about total collections. I will give the percentage also if a separate question is asked. In 1967-68, the collection was Rs. 636.40 crores, in 1968-69 Rs. 678.24 crores, in 1970-71 Rs. 839.4 crores, in 1971-72 Rs. 1,002.57 crores.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This has no meaning. A few crores more does not convey any meaning. To know whether there is any improvement or not, we should know what is the proportion of it to the total tax arrears.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: What are the criteria for writing off arrears?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These are: the assessee has died leaving behind no assets, the assessee companies have gone into liquidation, the assessee

have become insolvent, the assessee are untraceable, the assessee have left India, the assessee, have no attachable assets; then there are amounts written off as a result of settlement with the assessee; demands found not due on the basis of subsequent information such as duplicate demands, demands wrongly made, demands being protective etc

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How many assessee are there of more than five years duration? Would Government be pleased to lay a list of the names of such assessee on the Table?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If the hon. member wants it, I can place it.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. We have spent half an hour on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been trying to catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been interfering more than with supplementaries.

Increase in Exports during current year

*163. **SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in exports during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantum of increase as compared to the corresponding period last year; and

(c) the steps envisaged to keep up this trend in exports?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in exports including re-exports during the first five

months (April—August) of 1972-73 was Rs. 116.5 crores over the corresponding period of last year.

(c) All possible efforts to promote exports are being made, the exploration of foreign markets, the generation of export surpluses and stepping up of export production are continuous processes. A close watch is being maintained on the trends of exports and appropriate action is taken as and when the need arises.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Does this increase in exports include exports made to Bangla Desh?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yes. Exports to Bangla Desh are also there. There are a number of other countries to which our exports have increased.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is not foreign exchange earned.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Our trade with Bangla Desh is on a hard currency basis. The only thing is that we have given them a credit of Rs. 200 crores earlier and Rs. 25 crores later. What we export to Bangla Desh is our exportable surplus. Therefore, our exports to Bangla Desh have to be taken into account in this. It is a foreign country, a sovereign country. It is of course on credit basis, but how can we say that it is not export? If we had not exported these items to Bangla Desh, we would have exported them to other countries from which there is demand. Instead of sending it to East European countries and also some developing countries of Asia, we have sent it to Bangla Desh. There is no cash payment because we have given them a credit, as I mentioned. This was given sometime in March or April. The utmost you can say is that it is on credit basis.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Minister says that if we had not exported to Bangla Desh, we would have exported to other countries and got foreign exchange. What are

the specific items he has in mind which he could have exported to other countries and earned foreign exchange? Secondly, may I know whether in itemwise exports that have been made there was increased percentage and also the quantum and the amount involved, whether there has been an increase in the amount of foreign exports? Could he give the breakup?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have given the total in the original question; the total increase is Rs. 116 crores over the last year, for the same period. I can give the items where we have made an increase in exports. About Bangla Desh, that figure is not with me; if the hon. Member wants it I can give it later. Items where there has been an increase are: cashew kernels, engineering goods, tanned hydes and skins, finished leather, fish, oil-cakes, pearls and precious stones, cotton apparels, cotton yarn, etc.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The first part of the question—the names of countries—has not been answered.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It could have been any country—East European countries, developing countries in Asia or Latin America. That depends upon the orders.

MR. SPEAKER: You can supply the information later on.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: About Bangla Desh, I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: May I know the percentage of export in non-traditional items and whether the Government is expanding domestic capacity for production?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The precise figure about non-traditional items, I do not have. This morning I looked up the papers and found that about twenty per cent of our exports were non-traditional items.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the quantum of increase as compared to the corresponding period last year? What are the Reserve Bank of India's figures and how do they compare with your Ministry's figures?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: My figure is our Ministry's figures. I have not got the Reserve Bank of India's figures with me. If there is any conflict, I shall request Mr. Bosu to pass it on to me. I have got only one figure, which the Foreign Trade Ministry has got.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If that huge Ministry of Foreign Trade has not got it, if he says so, he is trying to evade because there is a big gap.... *(Interruptions.)* The Reserve Bank has given the correct figures.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking him for something; he is very politely asking you to give information saying he is not aware of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is aware of it; I can tell you.

MR. SPEAKER: I allow you to bring to his notice the discrepancy just now. If you expect the Minister to be a superman, you can also do it just now; please tell him. ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall.

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting this question; it is within your knowledge. Why don't you tell him? Please tell him what is the discrepancy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This afternoon, I shall give him that.

MR. SPEAKER: He can also let you know in the afternoon. I want to check on your knowledge.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying that there is a substantial discrepancy between the two.

MR. SPEAKER: If you cannot rely on your own memory about it, why do you ask him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are maintaining a huge secretariat at the cost of the tax-payer. How can you suggest a thing like that to me? Commonsense fails me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Reserve Bank figures are not available to the Government? This is certainly something extraordinary.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: May I know the value and the proportion of the increase in our exports to the rupee payment countries and dollar earning countries?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I would not like to go into the question raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, but I crave your indulgence to point out that about last year, the Reserve Bank figure was 5 to 6 per cent increase in our exports. That was the figure of the World Bank also. That was our figure also. So, there was no conflict. There are some people who do not accept our export figures, but we are advised by our Economic Adviser that Bangla Desh export is as good as export to any other countries.

Our export to the East European countries has been on the increase. In 1960-61 our export to socialist countries was 8.7 per cent. This year it is 20 per cent. It has more than doubled in 10 years' time. There has been a change in the number of items also. Our exports to socialist countries and developing countries are increasing while it has declined so far as developed countries are concerned.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: About the exports made to Bangla Desh, would the Minister kindly tell us what proportion of this export is from West Bengal, if he has the figures?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: State-wise figures I have not got.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know whether the export figure includes export of foodgrains to Bangla Desh?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Some quantity is given as help and some quantity of foodgrains is sold. The quantity which is sold to Bangla Desh is included in our exports.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारा जो माल बाहर देशों में जाने वाला होता था, वह नेपाल में स्मगल होता था, उसके बाद मंत्री जी ने नेपाल के साथ बहुत अच्छी सन्धि की। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल में जो एक्सपोर्टेबल गुड्स स्मगल होता था, अब वह किस मात्रा में चँक किया गया है, उसकी फिगर्स क्या हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है कि किस मात्रा में जाता था और अब जो ठीक है, वह कितना है। लेकिन एक बात मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि वे उसी क्षेत्र से आते हैं, इसलिये उनकी शिकायत होगी, अभी भी हमारे यहां से सन्धि के बाद जूट नेपाल जाता है।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: May I know if incentives by way of what is popularly known as export promotion import licences are still being granted and if the answer is in the affirmative are the goods being brought banned by the import control order?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will refer him to the Red Book published every year placed in the Library of the House. He can see it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिन देशों को हम माल निर्यात करते हैं, उसकी तुलना में हम जितना माल मंगाते हैं, उसमें कितने प्रतिशत का घाटा है या फायदा है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : इसके बारे में हर साल की फिगर्स अलग अलग हैं, इसमें घटता भी है और बढ़ता भी है। इसकी फिगर्स इस प्रकार हैं—1968-69 में 1909 करोड़ का माल आया और 1358 करोड़ का माल बाहर गया, 551 करोड़ का डेफिसिट रहा। 1969-70 में 1583 करोड़ का माल आया और 1413 करोड़ का माल बाहर गया, 171 करोड़ का डेफिसिट रहा। 1970-71 में 1634 करोड़ का माल आया और 1535 करोड़ का माल बाहर गया, इस तरह से डेफिसिट 551 करोड़ से घटकर 99 करोड़ का रह गया, 1971-72 में 1812 करोड़ का माल आया और 1607 करोड़ का बाहर गया, घाटा 205 करोड़ का रहा। लेकिन इस तरह सितम्बर तक 852 करोड़ का माल आया और 916 करोड़ का बाहर गया, इस तरह से 64 करोड़ का सरप्लस रहा।

Wanchoo Committee recommendation regarding share dealings

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*165. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to accept the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee on direct taxes that share dealings by Companies should be disclosed in their Balance Sheets;

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) when the proposal is to be made applicable to the shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Wanchoo Committee's recommendation in this context is that the results of dealings in shares by companies other than investment, banking and finance companies should be treated in a manner analogous to speculation business. The Committee's recommendation is being considered.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I know whether the Department of Company Affairs has come to the conclusion that this proposal for the disclosure of the share dealings by the companies will result as a deterrent to the unhealthy share dealings? If so, when will the government take the final decision?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Department of Company Affairs has been considering this question. It was also raised in the Consultative Committee of Parliament of the concerned Ministry. It is still under consideration.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I want to know whether the Department has come to the conclusion that the disclosure of share dealings by the companies will result as a deterrent to the unhealthy share dealings. He may say either "yes" or "no".

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes, that is the opinion of the Department of Company Affairs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I know whether the department feels that these proposals should be applicable also to the investment companies since such companies belonging to the big business houses act as their instrument or tool for such transactions?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the Wanchoo Committee recommendations are concerned, they have stated that this should not apply to investment companies, banking companies and finance companies.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What is the opinion of the department?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If he refers to the Department of Company Affairs, he will have to put the question to that department.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: There are two reports of the Wanchoo Committee, the interim report and the final report. He has referred to one. What about the implementation of the recommendations of the other report of the Wanchoo Committee?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He is referring to two reports of the Wanchoo Committee. This point has been clearly explained many times here. There is only one report of the Wanchoo Committee which has been placed before the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: An authenticated copy of the other one was also placed on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: He says there are two reports. You can tell him whether you are referring to one or the other.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The final report of the Wanchoo Committee has been placed before the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If this is the final report, where is the interim report? Is the hon. Minister denying that the Wanchoo Committee submitted the interim report?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Finance Minister has announced in this House that the Wanchoo Committee did present an interim report. Government went into the interim report and took certain decisions on that interim report. That has been mentioned on the floor of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A little while ago the hon. Minister said that there was only one report. Now he says there are two reports. How does he reconcile these two statements?

SHRI K R GANESH Only one report has been placed on the Table of the House

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Which report makes reference to

MR SPFAKLR Will the Minister explain to which report he refers? He said that the Finance Minister stated something in the House To which report did he refer?

SHRI K R GANESH As I explained the Finance Minister had stated that there was an interim report and on the basis of that interim report the Government took certain decisions The Government has not thought right to place the interim report on the Table of the House

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Minister said that only one report has been placed on the Table of the House In fact two reports have been placed on the Table of the House You can look into the records He is misleading the House (Interruption)

MR SPFAKER Next Question

Targets achieved for the development of Tourism in the Country during Fourth Plan

171 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the expenditure earmarked for the development of tourism in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan has actually been incurred and the targets achieved and

(b) if not the reasons for not achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI

MAHISHI) (a) and (b) It is expected that barring marginal shortfalls the money allocated for the development of tourism in the Fourth Plan period will be utilised and the targets largely achieved

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता था मगर प्रश्न भी यह है कि जो फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान है, उसमें जो आपके टार्गेट्स हैं वह पूरे किये या नहीं ? जवाब मिला है कि पूरे कर लिये जायेंगे, बांदा सा मार्जिनल शार्टफाल होगा । ता मैं इस सन्दर्भ में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक जो तीन साल हो गये हैं उसमें आपकी प्रगति, जहां तक रुपये का सम्बन्ध है वह किस तरह हुई और जहां तक फिजिकल टार्गेट्स की बात है रुपये के अभाव वह कि-हद तक पूरी हुई यह कृपया डिटेल्स में बताये ।

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI I do now know whether the hon Member wants Statewise details or the details of the expenditure incurred by the Centre

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA As you like

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI Tourism is a State subject The Department of Tourism Government of India invests some money in that the India Tourism Development Corporation also invests some money in that, the State Governments also invest some money in that The net result that we achieve is the effect of all the combined efforts of all these three organisations put together Therefore I do not know whether the hon Member wants all these details

MR SPEAKER I think, you can prepare some brochure about it for the benefit of the hon Members

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
The Minister has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was, how much money has been spent and how much has been achieved. It is easier to tell how much money has been spent but the targets may have a very wide field.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: We have been able to spend on behalf of the Department of Tourism nearly Rs. 5½ crores and the rest we hope to spend in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जो टार्गेट्स आपके इन तीन सालों के थे प्लान के वह क्या थे, मैंने पूछा भी था और उसका जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला । आपके जो तीन साल पूरे हुये हैं, इन तीन सालों में जो आपके टार्गेट्स थे खर्च करने और टूरिस्ट ट्रैफिक को डेवलप करने के बारे में, इन्टरनल और बाहर से आने वाले टूरिस्ट्स, उनमें कितने टार्गेट्स आपने पूरे किये हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There were some shortfalls in the year-wise expenditure, but during the last three years altogether, the shortfalls have been made up....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
Please explain it.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: On account of certain delays, administrative delays, and on account of delay by the State Governments also, certain projects are not completed and they are carried on as spill-over works to the next year. The performance during the last three years, I can say, by and large, is satisfactory.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
My question was very specific....

MR. SPEAKER: Information is sometimes much more outside the scope. But when it is allowed, accept as much as is given. If it is completely irrelevant, then you have got the right to contradict also. But do not put the Minister in the dock all the time. Ministers are there to reply and not in the dock.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that Central fund was allocated for extension of the tourist lodge at Darjeeling and setting up a youth hostel, and if so, the amount allocated and the reason for the delay in the execution of the scheme?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Approximately, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was allocated for this. The reason for the delay is, as the hon. Member knows, there were certain difficulties in West Bengal in 1967, 1968 and 1969. But we are awaiting the allotment of the site by the West Bengal Government in this respect.

Trade Agreements between India and Egypt

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*174. **SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present trade agreements between India and Egypt have resulted into trade imbalance between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to correct it?

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

STATEMENT

The current Trade Agreement between India and Arab Republic of Egypt which is for the period 1st October 1972 to 30th September, 1973 envisages both exports from India and imports from Egypt worth Rs. 316 million respectively. Temporary imbalances are unavoidable in bilateral trade. The position is watched continuously and appropriate steps are taken from time to time with a view to preventing any substantial imbalance having due regard to the need to maintain our exports. At the end of any trade plan if any imbalances persist the same are to be carried forward for drawing up a balanced trade plan for the subsequent year.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY In the statement it is stated that they are going to adjust if there are imbalances either during this agreement period or under subsequent agreements. I want to know whether there are any actual imbalances in the agreement which is running out now.

SHRI A C GEORGE There was some imbalance which was provided for in the arrangement arrived at on 23-9-1972 to wipe it out. There is already provision made in this arrangement.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Can he not give the figure?

SHRI A C GEORGE I do not think, the exact figure in public interest, can be given.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Is the calculation month by month or half yearly or yearly?

SHRI A C GEORGE The imbalance is calculated quarterly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is the public interest involved? I do not quite understand this.

MR SPEAKER Giving such information is not against public interest. They have been giving in the House. Why to make an exception in respect of one country?

SHRI A C GEORGE Since this was a delicate negotiation between two countries I thought.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) The agreement has been concluded. At the moment no negotiations are taking place. Is it the contention of the Minister that negotiations are taking place at the moment? Parliament is entitled to know about it. No question of public interest is involved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU How is it that the Minister is considered reliable and we are considered unreliable?

MR SPEAKER Mr Minister.

SHRI A C GEORGE I can give the figure.

MR SPEAKER When public interest is involved you will have to give previous information also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am so glad at your ruling.

SHRI A C GEORGE If you allow it.

MR SPEAKER No public interest involved now?

SHRI A C GEORGE If that is the ruling, I will give the figure. The outstanding figure is 69 million rupees.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH May I know in the matter of our bilateral trade agreements with the UAR whether we are still importing cotton from that country? If so, what is the worth of the cotton imported?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the question involved here. It is not a relevant question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Bilateral trade agreements include import of cotton also. I am only asking him whether we are still importing cotton from that country.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. This question does not arise out of it.

Commitments by International Finance Corporation to Private Business in India

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*175. SHRI P. GANGADEB.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there was no commitment to India during 1971-72 for the second year in succession by the International Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, whether earlier International Finance Corporation's commitments to private business in India totalled 42 million dollars; and

(c) if so, the reasons for International Finance Corporation not making any commitment during 1971-72?

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

(c) The International Finance Corporation is willing to expand its business in India. The limiting factors are the cost of its finance and availability of sound proposals which IFC can invest in.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any reluctance on the part of the private business in India towards getting assistance from the

International Finance Corporation even though out of the limitation factors. If so, what are the reasons for it?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The IFC's cost of financing is very high and, therefore, there is a reluctance to take investments from the IFC.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I also know what are the major sectors in which IFC's assistance has been forthcoming in the last two years?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have a list of investments in various companies which IFC has made and I can place this on the Table of the House.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that in the report of the International Finance Corporation it has been stated that the year 1971-72 proved to be a difficult time for the private investor because of the crisis in the International Monetary Fund and also because of nationalisation of private enterprise in some countries and also, whether it is a fact that the same report, while analysing, states:

"In certain countries there is no encouragement to private enterprise."

If so, is that a reason for no commitment for the last two years?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I indicated earlier, because of the high cost of the finance provided by the IFC, there has been a reluctance in this country to take it and there are also other facilities available. The Government has its own resources. Then, we have got soft loans given by the IDA. There are bilateral credits which are available from Japan, UK and West Germany.

The other question the hon. Member asked is about nationalisation. Of course, it may be the opinion of certain outside agencies. But, this country's policy will be decided by the economic objectives and policies we have before us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I want to know from the hon Minister whether for applying for financial help from the IFC applications are required to be channelled through the Government and is that one of the conditions the Government has set for getting this loan from the IFC? I would also like to know as to what is the number of applications pending with the Government

SHRI K R GANESH Sir I can get the figures. If there are any applications I will supply the figures

SHRI SAMAR GUHA What about the first part of my question?

SHRI K R GANESH It is not necessary to route the applications through the Government

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रतिनियुक्ति (डेपुटेशन) पर काम कर रहे मध्य प्रदेश के मिकेनिकल इंजीनियर

*162. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रतिनियुक्ति (डेपुटेशन) पर मध्य प्रदेश के कितने मिकेनिकल इंजीनियर लिये गये हैं और वहां उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है, और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के मिकेनिकल इंजीनियरों को अधिक संख्या में सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में नियुक्त विभिन्न राज्यों के मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरों अथवा अन्य अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार सूचना नहीं रखती है। सरकार का यह भी विचार है कि उस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्रित करना राष्ट्रीय एका के हित में नहीं होगा।

2. किसी भी ज्ञान में सरकारी उद्यमों की भर्ती मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित उद्यमों सहित सम्बन्धी नीति इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने में लिये बनायी गयी है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में जनित नियोजन क्षमता में यथावत् हिस्सा स्थानीय जनता का मिल सकें विदेशी छोटे पदों पर इसके साथ-साथ यह भी ध्यान रखा गया है कि मध्यम स्तर के पदों और वरिष्ठ पदों पर भरती के गुणावगुणा और अहंताप्रा का दखल दिये अखिल भारतीय आधारा पर की जायगी। छोटे पदों पर नियुक्ति में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों का अधिमान्यता देने की नीति का लागू करने के उद्देश्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का हित ध्यान दी गई है कि वे 500/- रुपये प्रति मास तक के मूल वेतन वाले पदों पर अपने कर्मचारियों की भर्ती केवल राष्ट्रीय नियोजन सेवा के माध्यम से करें। भर्ती के अन्य स्रोतों की शरण तभी ली जाये जब नियोजन केन्द्र, 'अनुपलब्धि प्रमाणपत्र' दे दे।

3 यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्यमों की कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी नीतियों की अत्यावश्यक बातों में से एक बात यह भी है कि उनके अधीनस्थ पदों पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने वालों पर उनकी निर्भरता को कम किया जाये। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्यमों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी सेवाओं में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने वाले व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है उनके सम्बन्ध में नीति यह है कि उन्हें या तो उन्हीं उद्यमों में, जहाँ वे काम कर रहे हैं, स्थायी रूप से खड़ाये जाने के लिये या निर्दिष्ट समय सीमा के अन्दर अपने मूल सवर्गों का लौटा देने के सम्बन्ध से विकल्प देना होगा। प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं पर निर्भरता में कमी करने की आवश्यकता के विशेष विचार को ध्यान में रख कर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थापित केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम, जब कभी आवश्यक होता है, उस सरकार से प्रतिनियुक्ति वाले मेकेनिकल इंजीनियरों की सेवाएँ देने के लिये मांग-पत्र पेश करते हैं।

Abolition of Miscellaneous charges Order

*164 SHRI GIRIDHAR
GOMANGO
SHRI V MAYAVAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Ministry of Finance has suggested abolition of the Miscellaneous Charges Order that pays for bus and train fares required by the airlines passengers on their visits abroad; and

(b) if so, what purpose will be served by this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) No, Sir. Action is, however, being taken to ensure that Miscellaneous Charges Orders are issued by Airlines strictly in accordance with the regulations in this regard so as to avoid likely misuse of the facility for covering part of the cost of sight-seeing package tours etc., which are not intended to be covered by the issue of Miscellaneous Charges Orders,

(b) Does not arise

Irregularities committed in local Branches of Delhi and New Delhi of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

*166 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any enquiry was made by officers of State Bank of India and by Inspectors of the Reserve Bank of India into the allegations of fraud and forgery and other irregularities committed in the local branches of Delhi and New Delhi of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, and

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

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

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

STATEMENT

It is reported that the inspection report of the State Bank of India referred to three cases of fraud in the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, one in Chandni Chowk branch and two in the New Delhi branch and certain irregularities in the working of the Chandni Chowk New Delhi and New Rohtak Road branches. The inspection report of the Reserve Bank of India is also more or less on the same line.

In so far as the fraud in the Chandni Chowk branch is concerned, the bank had filed a complaint with the local police and a criminal case is pending against the constituent firm. The bank is also taking steps to file a civil suit against the firm. The bank has reported that departmental action against the official concerned has been held over pending the outcome of the criminal case.

Of the two frauds in the New Delhi Branch the bank has reported that a complaint was filed with the Crime Branch of the Police in respect of one of the cases and the criminal case is pending in the court. Disciplinary proceedings have been drawn against the official concerned in respect of the second fraud.

The bank has also reported that it is taking steps to realise to the extent possible the outstandings in respect of the various accounts relating to the small scale industries in the New Rohtak Road branch. Regarding other irregularities pointed out in the report the bank has reported that appropriate corrective action is being taken by them.

Evasion of Income-tax by investment in Chit Funds

*167. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2604 dated the 18th August, 1972 and state:

(a) the names of Chit Fund Companies operating in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether he is aware that huge profits made by these Companies and the subscribers as a result of auction of the Chit amount are not subject to Income-tax and payment of Income-tax is being evaded;

(c) whether a good amount of black money is being invested in the form of these Chit Funds; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into the evasion of Income-tax as a result of investments in these Chit Funds and take suitable action to amend the Law, if necessary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The names of all the Chit Fund Companies operating in the Union Territory of Delhi are being obtained and will be laid on the table of the House. However, a list of such companies assessed to tax in Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-1-72].

(b) The profits made by Chit Fund companies and subscribers are liable to tax. Investigations are carried out wherever tax evasion is suspected.

(c) Some instances of unaccounted money invested with Chit Funds have come to notice and necessary action for taxing them has been taken.

(d) Investigations in the matter are being made during the course of assessment proceedings of Chit Fund companies and the persons making deposits in or subscribing towards the chits of such companies. No amendment of the Income-tax Law is required for this.

Steps to meet accommodation problem at Tourist Centres during Asia' 72 fair.

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

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to meet the problem of accommodation at Tourist Centres during Asia' 72 Fair; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Recognising the prevailing general shortage of good

hotel accommodation at tourist centres all over the country, Government has announced special incentives to the private sector for hotel investment, and the construction of hotels has also been taken up by its public sector undertakings. As regards the specific problem of accommodation for visitors to the Asia'72 Fair in Delhi, 64 single room apartments and 64 double room apartments fully furnished, with arrangements for catering, have been made available at hostels at Kasturba Gandhi Marg and Tagore Road. Arrangements for cheaper accommodation have also been made through the provision of 94 unfurnished quarters. In addition, the Fair authorities have registered offers of paying guest accommodation from 300 private homes.

**यूरोपीय साम्राज्य में भारत के प्रवेश से
समाजवादी देशों के साथ उसके व्यापार
पर प्रभाव**

“169. श्री कमल निधि मधुकर :
श्री श्रीकृष्ण प्रसाद :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में भारत के
यूरोपीय साम्राज्य में शामिल होने की
सम्भावना बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इससे भारत के
समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार पर काफी
बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने इस
समस्या का हल करने के लिये कोई कार्य-
वाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एस. एन. एम.)

(क) यूरोपीय साम्राज्य में
भारत के प्रवेश करने की कमी भी कोई
प्रस्तावना नहीं थी ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Permission to Ethiopian Airlines to
Fly to China via India**

*170 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

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

(a) whether the Ethiopian Airlines
has been given permission to fly to
China via India with traffic rights at
Bombay;

(b) if so, what reciprocal benefits
India has derived by granting such
facilities to Ethiopian Airlines;

(c) whether some other countries
have also requested India for permis-
sion for their national airlines to fly
to China via India; and

(d) if so, what decision has been
taken thereon?

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

(b) The designated airline of India
has been granted the right to operate
air services via Addis Ababa to points
in the African continent, points in the
islands of the Indian Ocean and back
to points in India. The services can
be operated in a clockwise or anti-
clockwise direction.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. At the Inter-
Governmental consultations between
India and Switzerland which were
held in New Delhi in August 1972, the
Swiss delegation requested rights for
Swissair to fly to China via India.
The request is under examination.

Increase in administrative expenditure of Government

***172. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable increase in the administrative expenditure of Government as compared to the last two years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to effect economy in the administrative expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The provision for administrative expenditure in the Budget Estimates for the year 1972-73 shows some increase over the expenditure on the same account during 1970-71 and 1971-72 (R.E.). This is mainly due to following factors:

(1) additional interim relief to Central Government employees.

(2) additional expenditure due to continuing tension prevailing on our borders.

(3) normal annual increments granted to staff.

(b) A number of measures have been taken during the last few years for achieving economy in administrative expenditure of Government. Some of the important measures that have been taken are—ban on revision of pay scales, partial ban on recruitment to certain categories of posts, ban on creation of posts on non-plan side, curbs on white-washing, foreign travel, use of telephones and staff cars, purchase of furnishings, decorative articles and imported cars, curtailment of traveling allowances, intensification of staff inspection studies and non-filling of vacant posts besides restrictions on unproductive items of expenditure by curtailing the provision made for contingencies and on entertainment and printing of greeting cards etc.

Economy efforts being a continual process, the matter is constantly engaging the attention of Government.

Setting up of Jute Mills

***173. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI DASARATHA DEB:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up jute mills in certain States in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the States in which the mills are to be set up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of electrical plant and machinery by Renuagar Power Company Limited

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

(a) whether 'Renuagar Power Company Limited', wholly-owned subsidiary of HANDALCO (a Birla concern) had purchased electrical plant and machinery worth several crores of rupees from I.G.E., U.S.A., during 1966-67 and onwards;

(b) if so, whether as per the term of contract, Messrs Traders International, Washington D.C., U.S.A. (also a Birla concern) were covered for purchase Commission;

(c) whether the Birla concerns managed duplicate remittance of the purchase Commission to their Office located in Switzerland which is known as Messrs Birla A.G.Z.G.V.; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter.

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

(b) to (d) The matter is under investigation by Enforcement authorities in the course of the investigation, certain documents have also come to be sealed by courts and the appeal filed by Enforcement authorities is pending before the Supreme Court

Plan to augment Indian Airline Fleet to meet the Growth in Air Traffic

*177 SHRI TEJA SINGH
SWATANTRA
SHRI M KATHAMUTHU

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

(a) what is the expected growth in air traffic in the country in the Fifth Plan period,

(b) how many additional aircraft will have to be acquired by Indian Airlines to meet the expected growth in traffic,

(c) whether any plan has been drawn up to augment the Indian Airlines fleet to meet the growth in traffic during the Fifth Plan, and

(d) if so the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (d) The management of Indian Airlines is making the necessary studies and is preparing its Fifth Plan proposals.

Indo-Iraq Trade Agreement

*178 SHRI B S BHAURA
SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iraq propose to sign trade agreement in the near future;

(b) whether talks have taken place between the representatives of the two Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N. MISHRA) (a) A trade agreement between India and Iraq already exists since 24th September 1971

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Incident of Smuggling in Gujarat

*179 SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of incidents of smuggling of gold and watches detected in Gujarat State in last six months and

(b) the value of goods involved in them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) During the last six months there were in all 25 seizures of smuggled gold and 85 seizures of smuggled watches in the Gujarat State

(b) The value of goods involved in smuggling cases referred to in (a) above is about Rs 2,94,000/- (gold) and Rs 3,85,000/- (watches)

Fiscal Relief given to Jute Industry

*180 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether on 1st November, 1972 the Indian Jute Mills Association had expressed its disappointment over the fiscal relief given to the jute industry by reduction of export duty by Rs. 400 per tonne;

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

(c) whether any relief was sought by the Jute Mills to compete with synthetics and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The L.J.M.A. have not made any written representation to Government in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The industry has been making requests for such relief, and these were taken into account while reducing the export duty on primary carpet backing by Rs. 400 per tonne.

Concessions to public sector undertakings

1601. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently extended any concessions to the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the concessions granted by Government to Public Undertakings by way of purchase and price preference and relief in loan liabilities.

With a view to maximising the utilisation of installed capacity in the public sector undertakings, which have been set-up on over-all grounds of public policy, Government have agreed that subject to quality and delivery requirements Government purchasing agencies may accord to Public Enterprises a price preference not exceeding 10 per cent. In some cases where a price preference of more than 10 per cent is required by the supplying public sector undertaking the purchasing Government authority may negotiate

the terms and in case a settlement is not achieved within a reasonable time the matter could be submitted to Government for decision. These concessions are not meant to be permanent and the enterprises are expected to reduce costs.

In certain companies where heavy loan liabilities have inhibited their operations and according to estimates there are reasonable prospects of these companies improving their performance, Government have also agreed to interest-free loans and moratorium repayment of loan instalments for specific periods. In addition, it has also been decided that the capital outlay on township may be financed by equity and not by loans.

Scheme to improve Sericulture Industry in Mysore

1602. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes approved by Government to improve the Sericulture industry in Mysore State;

(b) the amount allotted for the above purpose in the year 1972-73;

(c) whether the amount allotted in the year 1971-72 was fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Nineteen schemes were approved for development of sericulture industry in Mysore. These schemes related to food plants, silk worm rearing, seed organisation, Marketing & Cooperation, Research, Training & Miscellaneous.

(b) Rs. 45 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The full amount allotted for the year 1971-72 was not utilized because:

(a) some posts were deliberately kept vacant inasmuch as the schemes where they had been shown had just got off the mark;

(b) There was a marginal saving under the Head "Loans & Advances". In March 1972 an economy order banned the sanction of loans.

(c) The amount allocated to capital works was not fully utilised.

Researches made in Central Institute of Sericulture and Training, Mysore

1603. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the researches made in the Central Institute of Sericulture and Training, Mysore so far;

(b) whether any of them have been put into practice; and

(c) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Important researches conducted by the Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute, Mysore, and the results achieved are stated below:

(1) Through selections made from open pollinated population, two important strains have been evolved namely Kanva-1 and Kanva-2 of which Kanva-2 is particularly popular giving 20 to 25 per cent more yield as compared to the local. It responds particularly well to irrigation and manuring when it produces excellent quality leaves suitable for feeding silk worms.

(2) It has been established that through assured irrigation and

heavy fertilisation of nitrogen alone, it is possible to increase the average yield of 3,000 kgs. to an average of 15,000 kgs. per hectare. The advantage is not only in the increased yield, but also in the quality of leaves obtained from mulberry gardens under such intensive cultivation.

(3) Considerable amount of work on the nutritional physiology of silkworms has been carried out from an applied angle.

(4) Improved techniques of rearing have been evolved for ensuring sustained and maximum production of silk-worm cocoon crops.

(5) Breeding experiments for evolving new improved races were taken up under a crash programme and a large number of new races have been evolved and suitable hybrid combinations with these new races have also been fixed up. The new races have also indicated an increased yield of 30 per cent over the hybrid currently being used in the industry.

(6) It has been successfully established for the first time that bivoltine hybrid combinations could be reared in Mysore State. The silk yield in respect of bivoltine hybrids. Besides, the quality of the bivoltine raw silk is far superior and is of international grade.

These researches when they were experimented upon here produced the following results:—

(1) The mulberry raw silk production in Mysore State increased from 10.94 lakhs kgs. in 1965 to 18.10 lakhs kgs. in 1971

(2) With the adoption of new plantation and harvesting techniques, the mulberry leaves per hectare increased from 3,000 kgs. to 4,000 kgs. for rainfed areas and from 17,000 kgs. to 21,000 kgs. in the irrigated areas.

(3) The yield of reeling cocoons per hectare increased from 244 kgs. in 1966-67 to 333 kgs. in 1970-71.

(4) The yield of reeling cocoons per 100 disease free layings (dfs) increased from 21.50 kgs. in 1966-67 to 26.5 kgs. in 1970-71.

(5) The bivoltine seed cocoons fetched a price of Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/- per thousand as against Rs. 10 to Rs. 12/- per thousand for local race seed cocoons.

Collection of Extra Premium by L.I.C.

1604. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are occupations that were considered hazardous and on account of which extra-premium was collected by the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) since when the collection of extra-premium has been discontinued; and

(c) whether the extra premium already collected will be adjusted towards the future premiums or returned to the insured?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) Extra premiums are charged generally in respect of occupations involving (1) additional hazard of accident, (2) additional health hazard due to exposure to dust, fumes etc., (3) additional risk on account of unhealthy working conditions.

(b) and (c). With effect from 1-12-1970 extra premium have been discontinued in respect of assurances under whole Life Limited Payment and Endowment Assurance Plans in respect of occupations for which extra premium chargeable earlier was up to Rs. 4 per thousand sum assured. In respect of the policies of the aforesaid description in force on 1-12-70, also, no

extra premium is chargeable after 1-12-70 and the amount paid in excess if any, would be refunded at the time of the settlement of the claims.

States that have not cleared overdrafts

1605. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States that have not cleared the overdrafts and what is the amount of overdraft of each State as on the 1st November, 1972; and

(b) what arrangements or adjustments have been made to clear the overdrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) All States have cleared their overdrafts. As on 1st November, 1972, no State had an overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Difference in rates of House rent allowance given to employees working in Government Offices and Public Undertakings

1606. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees are paid 15 per cent of their present salary as House Rent Allowance and the percentage of house rent allowance given to the employees of Public Sector Undertakings is 30 per cent of the maximum of the grade;

(b) if so, the criteria in fixing such discriminating rates of house rent allowance; and

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of removing this anomaly and if so, when a decision in this regard is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) The Central Government employees are paid 15 per cent of their basic pay (inclusive of Dearness Pay) as house rent allowance in 'A' Class cities subject to certain limits. The house rent allowance paid by the Central Government undertakings to their employees in 'A' Class cities exceeds 15 per cent in many cases. According to the guidelines laid down by the Government, the ceiling rates for house rent allowance for employees of Central Government undertakings in the major 'A' Class cities of Delhi, Calcutta and Madras is 25 per cent of their basic pay; in Bombay the corresponding ceiling is 30 per cent.

In view of the general increase of house rent in Delhi, the Government had in September 1971 allowed the enterprises to raise the ceiling from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in Delhi and also to calculate the allowance on the basis of the maximum of pay scale applicable to individual employees. These orders, however, have been made inoperative since December, 1971 as an economy measure.

(b) The various allowances, including house rent allowance, paid to Central Government employees are normally based on Government decisions on the recommendations of the Pay Commissions, which are set up from time to time. In the case of public enterprises, however, these allowances are determined by the enterprises themselves on various considerations, including the practices which are followed generally in industry and commerce.

(c) The Third Pay Commission is currently examining the existing

structure of emoluments of Central Government employees, including house-rent allowance, and their recommendations are awaited by Government.

Marrel Elevators purchased by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation lying idle

1607. SHRI N. K SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had purchased Marrel Elevators for Rs. 21.32 lakh with 60 per cent of foreign exchange component;

(b) whether these Elevators are now being used by Catering Divisions at various airports and some of them are still lying idle, even though the purchases were made some time back;

(c) whether these Elevators were intended for use of Catering Divisions and if not, the purpose for which they were originally purchased and why they were not being put to use for the purpose for which they were intended; and

(d) whether Government have made an enquiry into the whole transaction to find out the justification for the purchase and whether it was ascertained if these could be had in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines had placed an order in 1966 for six Marrel Elevators at a cost of Rs. 21.32

(b) and (c). These elevators were intended for use by the Cabin and Catering Department of the Corporation and are being used by that Department.

(d) The Indian Airlines has investigated the justification for the purchase of this equipment and has come to the conclusion that while some Elevators were required, the purchase of the entire lot was not justified at that time.

It appears that equipment of the specifications required by the Corporation, was not available indigenously.

Proposal to open New Textile Mills in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

1608. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open new textile mills in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; 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.

Financial assistance provided to Adivasi area of Madhya Pradesh under the Scheme of concessional rate of interest

1609. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to provide for concessional rate of interest to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others engaged on a modest scale in agriculture or allied activities, processing of forestry products, cottage and rural industries, has been started by Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding the financial assistance provided under the scheme by the Central Government to the Adivasi areas in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). In pursuance of the policy statement placed by me on the Table of the House on March 25, 1972 public sector banks have started operating a scheme of concessional rate of interest for certain categories of borrowers. The scheme is currently at the pilot stage and is to benefit amongst others Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also. The concessional rate of interest is not at 4 per cent. The scheme is intended to help primarily the weaker among the workers engaged in productive endeavours. The income ceiling for persons eligible to borrow from the public sector banks at concessional rate has been set at Rs. 1200 per annum per family in rural areas and Rs. 2000 per annum per family in urban areas. In terms of land holdings, borrowers holding less than one acre of irrigated or 2½ acres of non-irrigated land alone would be eligible to get the benefit of the concessional rate. The amount of loan per borrower under the scheme is not to exceed Rs. 500 for working capital and Rs. 2500 for term loan. At the pilot stage the banks will operate the scheme in certain selected districts only. In Madhya Pradesh some districts with tribal concentration have been selected for pilot stage operation of the scheme.

Fall in value of Indian Rupee in the Countries of South East Asia

1610. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated

the 1st November, 1972 under the heading "Rupee Drops further in East Asia", and

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

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

(b) The Government does not agree with the views contained in the said report. The unofficial rates, which form the basis of the report, pertain to transactions which take place in contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations. Due to the stray and sporadic nature of such illegal transactions, the unofficial rates may vary from time to time and place to place and do not reflect the intrinsic value of the rupee. All authorised transactions of the country in foreign exchange are carried at rates which are within the permissible limits of deviation of 2.25 per cent from the central rate of ₹52721 per Rs 100 specified in the Government of India's notification dated 20th December, 1971.

Damage to Avro Aircraft at Cochin Airport

1611 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1866 on the 11th August, 1972 regarding Avro aircraft damaged in an accident at Cochin Airport and state

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The report is expected to be completed shortly.

1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष में भारत सरकार को विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त अनुदान तथा ऋण

1612. श्री कुल्लू चन्द कज्जवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकार को विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त अनुदान तथा ऋण डालरों में है अथवा स्टैलिंग में,

(ख) इसकी पैरिटी तथा फ्लोटिंग दर क्या है, और

(ग) क्या पैरिटी दर पर प्राप्त ऋण काफ़ी महंगा पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री दशबन्तराव जधवाण) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार को, विश्व बैंक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सच से, जो उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देने वाली विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध संस्था है, मिलने वाले ऋणों का मूल्य डालरों में दिया जाता है किन्तु वास्तव में ऋण विश्व बैंक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सच के सभी सदस्य देशों से किन् जाने वाले अयातों का वित्त पोषण के लिए ही उपलब्ध किए जाते हैं। इनमें से कुछ ऋण मुख्यतः स्थानीय मुद्रा के वित्त पोषण के लिए भी होते हैं। वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के मूल देशों को चुकाई गयी रकमों के डालरों में मूल्य को प्रचलित विनियम दरों पर रूपान्तरित किया जाता है।

(ग) भी नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में विमान-टक्की सेवा

1613. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में विमान टक्की सेवा आरम्भ करने के लिये अनुमति मांगी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी अथवा की जाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) नागर विमानन विभाग को कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भोपाल, इन्दौर तथा ग्वालियर से बिलम्ब से भरी गई तथा रद्द की गई इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानें

1614. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में भोपाल, इन्दौर तथा ग्वालियर से इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की

कितनी उड़ानें बिलम्ब से भरी गई तथा कितनी रद्द की गई;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी उड़ानें यात्रियों को घंटों प्रतीक्षा कराके रद्द की गई तथा उड़ान समय से कितनी देर बाद, उनके रद्द करने की घोषणा की गई; और

(ग) उड़ानों में बिलम्ब के तथा उनके रद्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है (अन्वयार्थ में रखा) गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3786172) ।

रुस, चीन तथा जापान में भारतीय पर्यटन केन्द्रों की संख्या

1615. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रुस, चीन और जापान में कितने भारतीय पर्यटन केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में कितने भारतीय कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) इन देशों से गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कितने पर्यटक भारत आये ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डॉ० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जापान एक (टोकियो में)

सोवियत संघ कोई नहीं
चीन कोई नहीं

(ख) तीन ।

(ग) पर्यटकों की संख्या

वर्ष सोवियत संघ से चीन से जापान से

1969	2,935	—	8,352
1970	2,874	—	9,432
1971	3,522	—	11,618

मध्य प्रदेश में तस्करी की वस्तुओं का पकड़ा जाना

1616. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छह महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किन स्थानों पर तस्करी की वस्तुएं पकड़ी गई हैं ;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में तस्करी की ऐसी वस्तुओं की बिक्री एवं निपटान से सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०भार० गजेंद्र) : (क) पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान (मई 1-972 से अक्टूबर, 1972 तक) मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित नगरों में तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया :—

(1) इन्दौर, (2) जबलपुर (3) ग्वालियर, (4) भोपाल, (5) उज्जैन, (6) रायपुर, (7) बिलासपुर, (8) बालाघाट, (9) रीवा, (10) हरदा, (11) कटनी, (12) मांडला, (13) खण्डवा, (14) रतलाम, (15) नीमच तथा (16) विदिशा ।

(ख) सीमाशल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा रही है तस्कर-अपार को रोकने के लिये प्रायः निवरक एवं तस्कर-अपार विरोधी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Restrictive and monopolistic practices of Indian Tobacco Company Limited

1617. SHRI K. SUEYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3809 on the 25th August, 1972 regarding alleged restrictive and monopolistic trade practices against Indian Tobacco Company Limited and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited and state:

(a) the outcome of the investigations made by the Monopolistic Trade Practices Commission; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto'

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) The Director of Investigation has not yet completed his preliminary investigation on the complaints referred to him by the M R T P Commission

(b) Does not arise

Financial Assistance given by Banks to Farmers for Agricultural Production in Andhra Pradesh

1618 **SHRI K SURYANARAYANA** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the financial assistance given to the farmers for agricultural production as crop loan etc. by the Cooperatives, and other scheduled commercial banks, including State Bank of India and nationalised banks, during last three years upto the 31st August, 1972 in Andhra Pradesh and

(b) the break up of the loans given to the small farmers and big farmers and the limits of the credit given to an individual farmer or institution if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The figures of agricultural advances by the scheduled commercial banks and cooperatives to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh, as available are furnished below

(Rs. in crores)

Scheduled Commercial Banks

Amount outstanding as at the end of

December, 1970 December 1971

33 71

38 49

Cooperatives

Amount of loans advanced during

1969-70 1970-71

(July-June) (July-June)

47 20 48 56

(b) Statewise-Statistics as regards loans advanced by banks are not maintained in the manner asked

No pre-determined limits are laid about the quantum of loan in individual cases. The limit of the credit to a farmer is fixed on the basis of the credit requirements keeping in view of the size of the holding, cropping pattern etc. the purpose of the loan and the income generating capacity of the particular investment. In regard to Cooperatives share capital contribution made by the member-borrower is yet another determining factor in fixation of credit limit.

Sale of Shares by Foreign Investors

1619 **SHRI M S SIVASAMY** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether foreign investors in Paint Company in West Bengal are selling their entire holdings in the company to Indian interests for a low price payable in India and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto'

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN)

(a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has received a proposal from one Shri S P Sinha of Arrah, Bihar for the purchase of 196,083 equity shares of Rs 10 each held by Jenson and Nicholson Group Ltd, U K in Jenson and Nicholson (India) Ltd, a paint company in West Bengal. The proposed sale price is Rs 1.75 per share. According to the information given by Reserve Bank, the UK company originally held 2,48,083 equity shares of

Rs 10 each (representing 62 per cent of the paid-up capital) in the Indian company out of which 52,000 shares were sold by them in 1971 to an Indian Company named M/s Hoechst Pharmaceutical, Ltd Bombay, Shri Sinha has also applied to the R B I. for transfer of these 52,000 shares to him. The proposal is under consideration.

संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा अतिरिक्त महानियंत्रक
रक्षा-लेखा को लिखे गये पत्र

1620 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या
बिस्मिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में संसद् सदस्यों
द्वारा अतिरिक्त महानियंत्रक रक्षा-लेखा को
कितने पत्र लिखे गये थे; और

(ख) उन पत्रों के उत्तर न दिये जाने
के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस्मिल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बीमली
सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) एक ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि
पत्र का उत्तर तत्काल दिया गया था ।

**Pending Applications with Industrial
Reconstruction Corporation**

1621. SHRI S. C. BESRA Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a number of applica-
tions are pending with the Industrial
Reconstruction Corporation of India;
and

(b) if so, the number of pending
applications and reasons for delay in
their disposal?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (a) and
(b) As at the end of October, 1972
out of the 380 applications received
by the Industrial Reconstruction Cor-
poration of India 203 applications
have been disposed of, three were
ready for final decision, twenty-two
were under study and 152 appli-
cations were pending to be
taken up for study gradually. The
scrutiny of each application received
from an industrial concern involves
considerable time in the examination
of its various diverse and relevant
factors, such as existing financial con-
ditions, present management set up,
prospects, of future viability, product
mix, future management set up,
schemes of modernisation etc. More-
over, the Corporation was set up only
in April, 1971, with a skeleton staff
and it had to rely on the services of
consultants and professionals in the
market for appraisal of the projects

**Film Producers' Guild's allega-
tions against Indian Motion
Pictures Export Council**

1622 SHRI K. BALADHANDA-
YUTHAM-
SHRI N. K. SANGHI.

Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Film Producers'
Guild and Council have made certain
allegations against the Indian Motion
Pictures Export Council;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations
made,

(c) whether Government have
made any investigation into these al-
legations; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and
the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The All India Film Producers Council, Bombay, of which the Film Producers Guild of India is a member is represented against who working of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation

(c) and (d) The matter is being looked into

Report of the Committee set up by Planning Commission to Review the Working of Selected Public Sector Undertakings

1623 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Planning Commission to undertake a thorough review of the working of the selected public sector undertakings has submitted its report

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Committee and

(c) the Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) The Action Committee on Public Enterprises set up under the Chairmanship of Member Planning Commission has so far submitted report on seven plants to Government, the Committee has also completed its examination of some other units and expects to submit its reports to Government shortly

(b) and (c) Some of the main recommendations made by the Committee and accepted by Government are

(i) strengthening of management and technical services.

(ii) changes in organisational structure and manning at corporate and plant levels.

(iii) improvement in industrial relations, personnel management, motivation, etc

(iv) improvement of maintenance materials management, production planning and control,

(v) provision of certain balancing facilities

(vi) changes in material inputs in certain processes

(vii) greater integration between Corporations, engaged in similar activities, and

(viii) a time-bound action plan for implementation of these recommendations

Article in Blitz entitled "IAS scuttles IPA to Grab Power"

1624 SHRI C JANARDHANAN
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an article in Blitz dated the 2nd September 1972 captioned 'IAS scuttles IPA to grab power and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The Government has seen the article in the BLITZ captioned 'IAS scuttles IPA to grab power'. Apparently the reference is to the Memorandum submitted by certain Members of the Academic Faculty to the Prime Minister in her capacity of President of the Institute. The Government has not received any Memorandum from the Members of the Academic Faculty

Indian Institute of Public Administration is an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860 and as such the

Government do not interfere with the internal administration of the Institute. However, Prime Minister, as the President of the Institute suggested to the Chairman of the Institute that someone familiar with the problems of Public Administration be asked to suggest necessary changes in the Institute's organisation and programmes to enable it to fulfil the purpose for which the Institute has been set up, as in her view there was need to critically examine what should be done to ensure that the Institute lived upto the high expectation.

Raids by C.B.I. on the residence of Authorised Controller, Muir Mills Kanpur and his relatives

1625 SHRI MADHURAYYA BHADAR Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the residence of the Authorised Controller, Muir Mills, Kanpur and the residences of his relatives at Bombay Calcutta Patna Delhi and Varanasi and many other places were raided by the Central Bureau of Investigations if so the results thereof,

(b) whether a sizable portion of two crore loan given by the Central Government and State Government to this mill has been misappropriated and

(c) if so the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The residence of the former Authorised Controller of Muir Mills, Kanpur, was searched by the C.B.I. on 26th August, 1972 in connection with a case relating to allegations of corruption against him. It is, however, not correct that the residences of his relatives at Bombay, Calcutta, Patna, Delhi and Varanasi and many other places were raided by the C.B.I.

(b) The National Textile Corporation and the U.P. State Textile Corporation have advanced loans to Muir Mills which amount to Rs 32.30 and Rs 21.85 lakhs respectively, but there is no report of any misappropriation of the funds.

(c) Does not arise.

Refusal of Birla Group of Companies to furnish information to Monopolies Commission

1626 SHRI DINESH JOARDER Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Birla Group of Companies have refused to furnish information to the Monopolies Commission with regard to Sirpur Paper Mills and Orient Paper Mills

(b) if so the reasons therefor and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) to (c) Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd and Orient Paper Mills Ltd had challenged by writ petitions in the High Court of Delhi under Article 226 of the Constitution the Order of the M.R.T.P. Commission directing them to produce certain documents/records mentioned in the said Order in the case of application of Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd under section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act for establishment of a new undertaking. The Court dismissed the writ petitions on the ground that the Court could not go into the questions of law raised in the writ petitions and express opinion and that the petitioners could raise those points before the Commission itself.

**Buildings occupied by Ford Foundation
in India**

(Rs. in crores)

1627 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of buildings the Ford Foundation has taken on rent in India during the last three years;

(b) how many of them belonging to Government officials and service personnel; and

(c) the number of houses they vacated during this period and the total number of houses they still occupy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Fourteen;

(b) One;

(c) The Ford Foundation has vacated 58 houses during the last three years. It is now in occupation of 33 houses.

**Production of foreign controlled
companies**

1628. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total assets in India, turn over and gross profit of foreign controlled companies year-wise, during the last three years.

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The value of total assets, turn-over and gross profits in India of foreign companies as defined under Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, during the last three years are given below:—

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. *Assets in India	12,34.2	14,11.5	14,68.6
2. *Turn-over/ Sales	12,58.2	15,35.6	18,88.2
3. *Gross Profits	33.2	39.9	52.0

**Expulsion of U.S. Peace Corps
Volunteers from Haryana State**1629. SHRI TEJA SINGH
SWATANTRA:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government have expelled the U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers from that State;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) whether any other State also wanted to do away with the services of U.S. Peace Corps?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Haryana Government requested the Government of India in March 1972 to withdraw U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers from that State.

(b) Haryana Government felt that these volunteers were no longer needed.

(c) The Government of Kerala requested the withdrawal of U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers in 1967 and the Government of West Bengal requested the cancellation of all pending requests for such volunteers in 1969.

*Relates to 522 out of 541 companies at work in India as on 31-3-1972. The remaining 19 companies have only global accounts and do not have separate accounts in respect of their Indian business.

**Polythylene Powder 'Scandal' by
Bombay Cable Company**

1630. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a former Minister and certain top ranking officials are allegedly involved in what appears to be multi-million rupee scandal pertaining to the disposal of 2200 tonnes of polythylene powder held by a private Cable Company in Bombay for the past three years;

(b) if so, the allegations received by his Ministry;

(c) the name and description of each party involved in this case; and

(d) whether any investigations have been ordered?

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

(b) Information was received that some cable companies had imported Polythelene powder and either disposed them of without using themselves or have imported quantities in excess of their normal requirements or used it for the manufacture of items which were not permissible under the Industrial licence issued to them.

(c) The following 5 firms are reported to be involved:—

(i) M/s. Asian Cable Corporation Ltd.

(ii) M/s. Oriental Power Cable Ltd.

(iii) M/s. Moti Electric Works Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) M/s. Shamsher Sterling Corporation, Bombay.

(v) M/s. Henley Cables, Bombay.

These firms are all manufacturers of cables and wires.

(d) Investigations have been completed.

**Appointment of Chairman of
Government Concerns**

1631. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications prescribed for Chairmanship of important Government concerns like the State Trading Corporation, Food Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, Hindustan Steel Limited, Indian Airlines Corporation etc., and

(b) whether the persons in position have passed the test of these qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) It would not be feasible or desirable to lay down rigid qualifications for appointments to the posts of Chairmen of public sector undertakings. These positions require a high degree of general managerial ability more than any functional specialisation. Appointments to posts of full-time Chairmen of public sector undertakings are normally made from the panels maintained by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. The panels are drawn up from amongst those who have offered themselves for public sector service, after due screening and a personal interview by the Empanelment Selection Board consisting of four Secretaries to Government and four public sector chief executives. The panelists are persons of top managerial experience drawn from the officers of public enterprises, Industrial Management Pool, managers of private sector industry as well as from the Government Services. In the case of part-time Chairmen of public sector undertakings also, Government select persons from a wider field who have the necessary aptitude in the connected spheres and who are devoted to the concept of public sector.

**Winding up of U.S. Peace Corps
Organisation in India**

1632 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether certain State Govern-
ments have conveyed to the Central
Government their decision to expel
US Peace Corps Volunteers in view
of the alarming situation created by
them there, and

(b) whether Government contem-
plate to wind up the US Peace Corps
organisation in the country keeping in
view their subversive activities which
are dangerous to the interests of the
country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir

Export of Iron Ore to South Korea

1633 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement has been
reached with South Korea for export
of iron ore from India

(b) if so, the salient features of the
agreement and

(c) the steps being taken to explore
foreign markets for export of iron ore
and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b)
Yes, Sir A long term contract for
supply of 114 lakh ton of Barajamada
iron ore through Pradeep and Haldia
ports during the period February, 1973
to December, 1977 has been concluded
with South Korea. The agreements
include terms and conditions as are

applicable to exports of other coun-
tries in this region

(c) Every effort is being made to
explore new markets. As a result of
these efforts a new market of Taiwan
has been secured for export of iron
ore. Steps are being taken to remove
internal constraints in the mining,
transport and port sectors. It will
take some time for results to flow
from all these steps.

**Statement by Kerala Labour Minister
Regarding distribution of Raw
Cashew Nuts**

1634 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Govern-
ment has been invited to the state-
ment made by the Labour Minister
of Kerala at the Press Conference
held on the 30th September, 1972 at
Trivandrum, as published in 'Janayu-
gom' (Quilon), dated 1st October, 1972
in which he is reported to have criticis-
ed the policy of the Cashew Corpora-
tion of India in the matter of distri-
buting raw nuts, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b)
The Government has been made
aware of the reported suggestions for
certain modifications in the existing
arrangements relating to distribution
of imported raw nuts by the Cashew
Corporation of India. The subject has
been under review with a view to
ensuring equitable distribution ar-
rangements on a national basis.

Profiteering by Cable Co.

1635. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to a newsitem published in 'Economic Times', Bombay dated the 20th August, 1972 under the caption "Profiteering by Cable Company-High-up involvement alleged"; and

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

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

(b) From the quantity mentioned in the "Economic Times", it is presumed that the article refers to M/s Oriental Power Cable 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 under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act and Orders issued thereunder. Diversion will be ordered purely on "no profit" basis.

Grant of Leave to Shri V. P. Malhotra, Chief Cashier of State Bank of India

1636. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Ved Prakash Malhotra, Chief Cashier of the State Bank of India, Parliament Street Branch, involved in the "Nagarwala 68 lakhs case" has been forced to go on leave;

(b) if so, since when he has been on leave; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made to force him to resign his job?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI JESWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. Shri V. P. Malhotra had been under suspension with effect from 25th May, 1971. He was granted leave for 20 days in August/September 1972 in connection with the marriage of his daughter. The State Bank of India has reported that the disciplinary proceedings initiated against Shri V. P. Malhotra have ended in his dismissal from service of the Bank with effect from the 10th November, 1972.

Procedure followed regarding recruitment of Clerks and Assistants in nationalised Banks

1637. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any shift has taken place in the policy for recruitment of Clerks and Assistants by the Nationalised Banks, after the nationalisation of Banks in 1969,

(b) if so, the nature of shift; and

(c) if not, the broad outlines of the procedure for such recruitment followed by these Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). After nationalisation, certain percentages of posts have been reserved for specified categories such as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen, etc. in the 14 nationalised banks. Relaxations in age/qualifications/qualifying standards have also been allowed for these categories. Recruitment of these candidates to clerical grade has, however, to conform to the procedure of written test and interview.

Setting up of an independent Appellate Tribunal for Customs and Central Excise

1638. SHRI K MALLANNA.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Shri R. C. Shah, President, All India Importers' Association appearing in the 'Financial Express' dated the 27th October, 1972 regarding the need for setting up an independent Appellate Tribunal for both Customs and Central Excise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Actually Shri R. C. Shah had earlier sent a detailed communication, stressing the need for setting up such an independent appellate tribunal. This communication from Shri Shah was examined by the Government very carefully. The Government observed that an independent machinery to hear both Appeals and Revision Applications had already been provided. The point was also considered that in dealing with commodity taxation there have to be essentially speedy decisions. The Government are, therefore, of the view that the improved Appellate and Revisionary machinery, which will incidentally also keep down the costs, should be allowed to have a fair trial.

Request from Foreign Countries for Railway Wagons

1639. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received requests from some foreign countries for the export of Railway

wagons to those countries; if so, the names of the countries and the number of wagons to be supplied to them,

(b) whether the payment would be received in foreign exchange or in rupees, and

(c) whether Government are in a position to export wagons to foreign countries when the domestic needs are not fulfilled and if so, how Government propose to meet both domestic and foreign demands of wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The following export orders with details shown against each have been received from various foreign countries and are under execution

Name of the Country	Number of Wagons
1. Poland	500
2. Iran	492
3. Sri Lanka	40
4. Iraq	45
5. Yugoslavia	3,600

Except for the exports orders at Sl Nos (1) and (5) above which are being executed under bilateral trade agreements, payment is to be made in free foreign exchange

(c) There is sufficient capacity for meeting the domestic requirements and export orders.

Export of Railway Wagons through S.T.C.

1640 SHRI D B CHANDRA GO-WDA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to canalise the export of Railway Wagons through the State Trading Corporation, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE)
(a) and (b) India has a well developed wagon industry and there is great scope for export of wagons. However, it needed organised efforts follow up action and elimination of unhealthy competition and other mal-practices amongst wagon builders/exporters. Since the Projects and Equipment Corporation had already gained considerable experience in this field it was considered the most appropriate canalising agency. Therefore the export of Railway wagons has been canalised through the Project and Equipment Corporation.

सरकारी उद्योग धन्यों द्वारा

बाटा उठाया जाना

1641 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निरन्तर तीन वर्षों से बाटे में चले आ रहे सरकारी उद्योग धन्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गवेल) केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी उपक्रमों के 1971-72 वर्ष के लेखापरीक्षित

आंकड़े अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। इससे उपक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षित लेखों और अन्तिम सूचना के आधार पर निम्नलिखित 22 उपक्रमों में, जिनमें दो प्रोत्साहक और विकासात्मक गतिविधियों से सम्बन्धित उपक्रम भी शामिल हैं, नव तीन वर्षों में बाटा हुआ —

- (1) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड
- (2) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड
- (3) माइनिंग एण्ड एलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड
- (4) प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड
- (5) नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेण्ट्स लिमिटेड
- (6) इण्डियन ड्रम एण्ड फार्मैस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड
- (7) त्रिवेगी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड
- (8) नेवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड
- (9) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि०
- (10) पायराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमीकल्स लिमिटेड
- (11) हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिथ्स लिमिटेड
- (12) केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड
- (13) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड
- (14) केन्द्रीय अन्तर्वेष्टीय जलपरिवहन निगम लि०

- (15) केन्द्रीय मीनक्षेत्र निगम लिमिटेड
 (16) फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स
 ट्रायनकोर लि०
 (17) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि०
 (18) भारतीय बिजली परियोजना
 संघ लि०
 (19) भारत हेवी प्लेट एण्ड बेसल्स
 लि०
 (20) टेनेरी एण्ड फूटबियर कारपो-
 रेशन प्राफ इण्डिया लि०
 (21) पुनर्वासि निगम लि०
 (22) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम
 लि०

घाटे पर चल रहे सरकारी उद्योग धन्य

1642. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
 सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितने उद्योग धन्ये चलाये
 जा रहे हैं और उनमें उन उद्योग धन्यों की
 संख्या कितनी है जो घाटे पर चल रहे हैं ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
 आर० गणेश) : वर्ष 1971-72 के लिये
 सभी उद्यमों के अन्तिम रूप से परीक्षित
 लेखे अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं । प्राप्त सूचना
 के अनुसार, 1971-72 के अन्त तक विद्यमान
 98 उद्यमों में से निर्माणधीन उपक्रमों को
 छोड़कर लगभग 31 उपक्रमों को वर्ष 1971-
 72 में हानि होने और जीवन बीमा निगम को
 छोड़कर 60 उद्यमों को लाभ होने की
 सम्भावना है । सभी परीक्षित लेखे प्राप्त
 होने के पश्चात् स्थिति में थोड़ा बहुत अन्तर
 आ सकता है ।

Managers for Public Undertakings

1643. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector enter-
 prises have been permitted to entice
 talented managerial personnel from
 one another according to the decision
 of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
 (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and
 (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Mem-
 bers are referring to the decisions of
 the Government that private confi-
 dential negotiations will be permit-
 ted in the public sector for appoint-
 ment of managerial personnel work-
 ing in one enterprise to managerial
 posts in other enterprises. In the
 context of the above provision, it
 has also been provided that such
 negotiations will be permissible only
 in respect of persons, who are on
 one of the approved panels main-
 tained by the Government for top
 posts or below-top posts. These
 decisions are intended to secure
 greater mobility of managerial per-
 sonnel within the public sector
 family, so that the available manage-
 rial talent is shared within the public
 sector as a whole. Public enterprises
 have not expressed any serious diffi-
 culty as a result of the operation of
 these decisions.

Conversion of loan into equity in respect of Industrial concerns

1644. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
 KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has stipulated the condition of conversion of loan into equity at its option in respect of 34 industrial concerns to whom rupee and pound sterling loans were sanctioned during 1971-72;

(b) if so, the total financial assistance given to industrial projects during 1971-72;

(c) the assistance given during the last year; and

(d) the States in which the projects for which the Corporation gave financial assistance, were set up?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) Yes, Sir. During the year 1971-72 (July-June), the Corporation has sanctioned rupee and pound sterling loans to 34 industrial concerns with the condition of the right of conversion of part of the loans into equity at its option, stipulated in the respective loan agreements.

(b) to (d). The total State-wise financial assistance sanctioned (gross) and disbursed by the Corporation during the years 1970-71 (July-June) and 1971-72 (July-June) is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3787/72]

सरकारी उद्योगों के लिए मितव्ययता उपाय

1645. श्री हरी सिंह क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय उद्योगों में मितव्ययता लाने के लिये किये जाने वाले उपायों का स्वीकृत क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रीजी के राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गवेल) सरकार ने प्रायोजन एवं कार्यवाहक दोनों स्तरों पर सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों में मितव्ययता लागू करने के

लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं। प्रायोजन के स्तर पर परियोजनाओं की तैयारी करने के लिए परियोजना लागत, उत्पादन लागत, निर्माण कार्यक्रम, मांग, साधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग आदि के अधिक विस्तृत अनुमान लगाने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए योजना प्रायोग को सम्भाग्यना अध्ययनो सम्बन्धी पुस्तिका में विस्तृत मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त तैयार किये गये हैं। परियोजना सम्बन्धी छानबीन और निवेश सम्बन्धी निर्णयों में शीघ्रता करने के लिये एक सरकारी निवेश बोर्ड भी गठित किया गया है। परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वहन कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण करने और परियोजना लागत एवं समय अनुसूचियों पर बढ़िया नियन्त्रण के लिये समय पर सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिये भी कदम उठाए गये हैं।

कार्यवाहक स्तर पर लागत में कमी करने उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और कार्य का उच्च स्तर स्वर प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से सम्पादन कार्य की लागत जवाबदार समीक्षा की जाती है। इस प्रकार की समीक्षा में उत्पादन कार्य, प्रायोजना और नियंत्रण वैज्ञानिक मामलों, प्रबन्ध तकनीकों को ध्यान में और तालिकागत मामलों में कमी करने, बढ़िया औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध और प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी कार्य आदि शामिल हैं।

अतः है इन उपायों से परियोजनाओं पर होने वाले अप्रत्याशित व्यय से बचाव होगा और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में किये गये निवेशों से होने वाला लाभ अधिक से अधिक हो सकेगा।

सरकारी उद्योगों में पूंजी लगाना

1646. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रों ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी पूंजी लगाई है; और

(ख) क्या सार्वजनिक वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा सभी राज्यों में समान आधार न अपनाते से असुस्तित स्थिति पैदा हो गई है; और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिजली मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० आर० नगेश) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें सम्बद्ध सूचना दी गयी है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को आवश्यक पूँजी-सामान्य शेष और पूँजी और ऋण दोनों के सम्बन्ध में पूरे तौर पर सरकार द्वारा प्रबंधन की जाती है।

जहाँ तक सम्पूर्ण विकास का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को प्रदेशों के विकास में अन्तरों की जानकारी है और यह सरकार की घोषित नीति है कि वह जहाँ तक सम्भव होगा उस प्रकार के असंतुलन को दूर करेगी। इस उद्देश्य से उपयुक्त सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाएँ पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित लघु उद्योगों को दीर्घावधिक सहायता एवं रियायती वित्तीय सहायता देती हैं, फिर भी जहाँ तकनीकी-आर्थिक विचारों से निवेश का वितरण किया जाता है।

उदाहरणार्थ—इस्यस्त जैसे पूँजी प्रधान उद्योग में, किसी संयंत्र की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय के अंश के रूप में संयंत्र की स्थापना में ही अविभाज्य एकमुक्त निवेश करना पड़ता है।

विवरण

31 मार्च, 1972 को विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा धारित सम्पत्ति (सकल पूँजी) का मूल्य

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1	2
आंध्र प्रदेश	113.8
असम	78.5
बिहार	928.9
दिल्ली	19.1
गुजरात	155.4
हरियाणा	7.8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.3
केरल	126.0
मध्य प्रदेश	579.9
महाराष्ट्र	130.8
मैसूर	100.7
उड़ीसा	470.8
पंजाब	34.7
राजस्थान	41.1
तमिलनाडु	329.5
उत्तर प्रदेश	161.6
पश्चिम बंगाल	473.7
अनिर्धारित *	564.9
जोड़	4317.5

* इसमें मुख्यतः ये सम्मिलित हैं : (1) हवाई जहाजों, जहाजों आदि के मूल्य का 345 करोड़ रुपया जो किसी खास राज्य के नाम निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

(2) अन्य विविध परिसम्पत्ति जैसे अन्वेषण उपकरण, संग्रहण संस्थान आदि के मूल्य का 212 करोड़ रुपया जिसके राज्यवार अंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Alleged undesirable activities of American peace corps volunteers

1647. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJI:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) The number of American Peace Corps Volunteers in India State-wise.

(b) Whether any State Government has asked for the withdrawal of the Peace Corps Volunteers;

(c) If so, the names of the States; and

(d) Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some of these volunteers are indulging in undesirable activities and if so, what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) 142—A statement containing state-wise distribution of American Peace Corps Volunteers as on 1st November, 1972 is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Haryana.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	19
2. Bihar	5
3. Haryana	2

4. Madhya Pradesh . . .	22
5. Maharashtra	15
6. Mysore	13
7. Orissa	15
8. Punjab	22
9. Rajasthan	18
10. Tamil Nadu	4
11. Uttar Pradesh . . .	5
12. Chandigarh, Union Territory	2

TOTAL 142

**औद्योगिक विकास बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में
आवासियों को अग्रिम धन**

1649. श्री एन० एस० पुरती :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971-72 के दौरान बिहार में औद्योगिक विकास बैंकों द्वारा आवासियों को कितनी धनराशि दी गयी; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान बिहार में गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों को कितनी धनराशि दी गयी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष में भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने बिहार के हजारीबाग, सिंहभूमि, धनबाद और दरभंगा जिलों में स्थित औद्योगिक कम्पनियों को क्रमशः 12.8 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1.6 करोड़ रुपये की सभी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की तथा वितरित की। यद्यपि इसके चार्टर के अधीन, विकास बैंक को केवल औद्योगिक कम्पनियों को ही वित्तीय सहायता देने का अधिकार है, व्यक्तियों या समुदायों को नहीं। सहायता-प्राप्त परियोजनाओं से उस राज्य का और औद्योगिक विकास हो सकेगा, जिसमें वे क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं जिनमें आदिवासी रहते हैं।

Plan investment for Public Section

1650. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a special high power board to speed up scrutiny and approval of the proposals for investment in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference thereof?

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

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

Statement

The composition of the Public Investment Board is as follows:—

Secretary (E), Ministry of Finance	Chairman
Secretary (EAD), Ministry of Finance	Member
Secretary, Planning Commission	Member
Secretary, Industrial Development	Member
Secretary to the Prime Minister, (Dr. P. N. Dhar)	Member
Secretary of the administrative Ministry concerned with the public investment proposal	Member

All proposals for public investment in Public Sector Corporations/Under-takings involving an amount of Rs. 1 crore and above would be considered by the Board. It will also consider proposals of departmental undertakings if the investment is of Rs. 1 crore or above. Investment proposals in the joint sector involving direct Government capital investment (excluding all public financial institutions) of Rs. 1 crore and above would also be considered by the Board. The investment proposals of the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, Department of Atomic Energy, Space and Electronics will be outside the purview of the Public Investment Board.

The main functions of the Board are:

(a) Examination of the broad contours of an investment proposal in the project formulation stage based on which a decision to prepare the Feasibility Report would be taken;

(b) Taking investment decision on proposals for public investment to produce goods and to provide services;

(c) Consideration of proposals for revision of cost estimates which exceed those approved at the time of investment decision.

Guidelines to Mills regarding Sale of Controlled Cloth

1651. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent guide-lines to Mills on sale of controlled variety of cloth;

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

(c) the reaction of the Mills thereto and the steps being taken to see that the guide-lines are properly observed by them?

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

(b) The mills have been directed not to deliver any controlled cloth except under the specific directions of the Textile Commissioner. The Textile Commissioner issues specific instructions for sale of 10 per cent of the cloth produced by each mill through its own retail shops. Orders for distribution of the remaining cloth through the prescribed channels are also issued by the Textile Commissioner.

(c) There has been no opposition so far from the mills to the revised procedure for distribution of controlled cloth. The Textile Commissioner is keeping a close watch on compliance of his orders for sale of this cloth.

Managerial Service for Public Sector Undertakings

1652. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of having an All-India Service for Managers

of Public Undertakings has been considered;

(b) whether Government propose to revive the Industrial Management Pool to meet the shortage of competent managers in the Public Sector; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The desirability of having a common Management Cadre for all Central Government Undertakings has been examined but this was not found feasible mainly because it would abridge the operational autonomy of the individual enterprises. Efforts are therefore being made to encourage Public Enterprises to build up their own Managerial Cadre. Measures taken to promote the development of such homogeneous Managerial Cadre within the Public Enterprises include the decision to reduce the dependence of these enterprises on deputationists from the Government Services, formulation of proper recruitment and service rules to attract and retain talent, imparting of suitable Management training, adoption of scientific Management Development Programmes, improving the Managerial Appraisal system, job rotation, etc. There is no proposal under consideration to make further recruitment to the Industrial Management Pool Cadre, after the initial intake in 1959-60.

Request made by I.F.C. to amend Articles of Associations

1653. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has requested Government to amend its Articles of Association to enable it to extend credit to private limited companies; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) and (b) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India was established as a statutory Corporation by the Industrial Finance Corporation Act 1948 and has, therefore no Articles of Association as a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956. The Corporation has, however requested the Government to make certain amendments to its statute including one which would enable it to extend financial assistance to private limited companies. The matter is under consideration.

Effect of suspension of US aid on industrial growth

1654 SHRI R. S. PANDEY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the suspension or non-availability of promised US aid has affected the industrial growth in the country during the current year,

(b) if so, to what extent and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to explore alternative sources for the required assistance to maintain the industrial growth already planned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) and (b) No Sir. The suspension or non-availability of US aid has not affected the industrial growth in the country during the current year.

(c) Consequent on the suspension of US aid, supplies of raw materials from the U.S.A. have to be paid for in free foreign exchange. Free foreign exchange is being released for inescapable imports which cannot be found from rupee areas or from other countries from where credit is available. Steps have also been taken to augment indigenous production and intensify import substitution. Government have ensured that supply of essential raw materials to crucial sectors of economy is not affected adversely on account of the suspension of US aid.

Efforts made for Export of Indian T V sets

1655 SHRI R. S. PANDEY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether any efforts have been made for the export of Indian made television sets and

(b) if so an account of the efforts made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) Production of television sets in India has not yet started in a significant way to enable manufacturers concerned to undertake export marketing.

Dispute over Price of Iron Ore Exported to Japan

1656 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been some dispute with Japan regarding price fixation of the iron ore already exported to that country,

(b) if so, the main points of dispute and

(c) whether the Japanese Government has agreed to pay the additional amount and if not, the action taken to recover the same?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Consequent on US Dollar devaluation on 25th December, 1971, Iron Ore Exporters are continuing negotiations with the Japanese Steel Mill Industry for an increase in iron ore prices.

Foreign Markets for Export of High and Low Grade Ores

1658. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in finding foreign markets for high grade and low grade ores in the interest of earning foreign exchange; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result of export thereof during the period 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) As a result of continuous efforts for finding new markets for ores, High and low Grade, South Korea and Taiwan have been added to the list of buyers of ores from India.

(b) The value of foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result of export of these ores during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is expected to be about Rs. 145 and Rs. 155 crores respectively according to the present indications.

Export of Indian Iron Ore to Far East Countries by M.M.T.C.

1659. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed for the export of Indian Iron Ore to the Far East by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Numerous long term, contract have been concluded with Japan, South Korea and Taiwan for supply of about

62 million tonnes, 1.14 million tonnes and 1.16 million tonnes, of iron ore respectively. The delivery period in respect of these contracts spreads from 1973 to 1978. The contracts are based on the terms and conditions usually accepted.

Policy of M.M.T.C. regarding Prices

1660. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Bombay Metal Exchange has called for an early and clear-cut declaration of the policy of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on the determination of prices from quarter to quarter and on the basis of its profit margin and service charges; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Cashew Factories due to Defective Policies of C.C.I.

1661. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defective policies of the Cashew Corporation of India in distributing raw nuts has resulted in the closure of the factories owned by the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation;

(b) if so, what is the basis on which the Cashew Corporation of India is distributing Cashew nuts;

(c) whether Government propose to change the present policy of the Cashew Corporation of India; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala Government to this effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (d) The imported raw cashew nuts are, presently being distributed by the Cashew Corporation of India to the export oriented industry on the basis of the lowest quantities calculated in relation to

- (i) Best imports in 1968, 1969 and prorata for 1970 prior to canalisation
- (ii) Best exports in 1968, 1969 and prorata for 1970 prior to canalisation
- (iii) The processing capacity of the Unit

This policy was evolved on the basis of consensus arrived at after consulting all the concerned interests

2 The Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government for certain modifications in the existing distribution arrangements for imported rawnuts by CCI and have desired in particular the meeting in full of the requirements of raw nuts for the factories under the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation. The suggestions of the Kerala Government are being kept in view ensuring at the same time an equitable distribution arrangements on a national level

3 Despite strenuous efforts of CCI to import as much raw nuts as possible

the gap between the available supplies and the actual requirements of industry still continues and as a result the closure of some factories for certain period in a year becomes unavoidable. However, as a result of more organised imports and distribution system during the first year of CCI's operations, the export of cashew have increased to a record-level

Profits by Public Sector Undertakings

1662 **SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) the total investment made in all the Public sector undertakings in India so far and

(b) the profit earned from these undertakings every year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The audited accounts for 1971-72 have not been received from all the undertakings. Complete information based on audited accounts is available only for the years upto 1970-71. The total investment (equity and loans) in the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings as at the end of 1970-71 was Rs 4,682 crores. The overall working results of these undertakings (excluding Life Insurance Corporation of India and those under construction) during the last three years were as follows—

1970-71		1969-70		1968-69	
Net Profit	Net Loss	Net Profit	Net Loss	Net Profit	Net Loss
74.91 (50)	78.28 (37)	(Rs in crores) 70.97 48)	75.85 (31)	66.23 (42)	93.90 (31)
Overall Net Loss	3.37 (87)	4.88 (81)		27.67 (73)	

NOTE—Figures in brackets indicate number of undertakings

Take over of Sick Textile Mills

1663 **SHRI GIRIDHAR**
GOMANGO

SHRI V MAYAVAN

Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken over the control of the sick textile mills in the country and

(h) the number of sick mills still left, State-wise, and the reasons for not taking them over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b). The management of 48 textile mills in the country covered by the definition of Sick textile undertaking contained in the Sick Textile Undertaking (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance 1972 has been taken over by Government

Increase in Exports by S.T.C

1664 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
SHRI M S SIVASWAMY

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been 35 per cent increase in exports by the State Trading Corporation during first six months of the current financial year

(b) if so, what is the net profit earned during these six months and

(c) what is the total value of goods despatched and to which countries?

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

(b) Rs 302 crores (provisional)

(c) Goods valued at Rs 38 crores were exported in April—September 1972 to the following countries

Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Hongkong, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mozambique, New Zealand, N Korea, Persian gulf, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, S Korea, Sudan, Switzerland, UK, USA, USSR, W Germany and others

Indo-Yugoslav Trade Talks

1665 SHRI P M MEHTA:
SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Yugoslav trade talks were held in October, 1972,

(b) whether any final agreement has been reached and

(c) if so the salient features of the agreement reached?

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

(b) and (c) The agreements reached are as follows—

(i) The current rupee Trade & Payment Agreement between the two countries, shall expire on 31-12-1972

(ii) From 1st January, 1973, all trade and payment transactions between India and Yugoslavia shall be concluded in freely convertible currency

(iii) A fresh Trade Agreement shall be concluded by the two Governments, which shall be effective from 1-1-1973

(iv) All outstanding rupee debts between the two countries shall be adjusted between the two Governments

Decline in Imports

1666 SHRI P M MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last five months, exports went up and imports came down according to the figures compiled by his Ministry,

(b) if so, the reasons for decline in the imports; and

(c) to what extent the imports have declined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) According to the latest five-month period namely April to August, 1972 for which data is available, exports went up and imports came down

(b) Detailed item-wise break-down of import data for the period April to August, 1972 is not available and as such it is not possible to draw any specific inference regarding the reasons for the decline in imports of various items

(c) Imports have declined to the extent of Rs 6451 crores during April to August, 1972 over the corresponding period of April to August 1971

Rise in Indo-UK Trade

1667 SHRI P M MEHTA

SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been steady rise in Indo-UK trade and

(b) if so the quantum thereof during the last 3 years?

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

(b) Statistics of Indo-UK trade during the last three years are given below —

Value in Rs. lakhs

Year	Imports into India from U.K.	Exports from India to U.K.	Balance of Trade
1969-70	10259	16507	6248
1970-71	12676	17044	4368
1971-72	21686	16870	-4816

Increase in Public Sector Bank Lending

1668 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a 220 per cent increase in the public sector banks' lending to the "Weaker sections" of society during the two and half years since their nationalisation and

(b) the amount of total lending to this section in June 1969 and the amount of lending in October 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The outstanding advances of public sector banks to weaker sections namely agriculture, small scale industries, road transport operators, retail trade and small business, professional and self employed persons and education registered an increase of about 100 per cent (and not 220 per cent) during the period under reference

(b) The outstanding advance of public sector banks to these categories as at the end of June 1969 and June 1972 were Rs. 438.50 crores and Rs. 1066.70 crores respectively

*This is the latest date for which data are available

Arrangements for Recruitment and Training of Girl Guides for ASIA'72

1669. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements were made by Government for recruitment and training of Girl Guides for ASIA'72; 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 Asian Fair Organisation decided to arrange for recruitment of girl guides centrally, give them a general course of training, and make their services available to the different participants in the Fair. This scheme has been satisfactorily implemented. The girls were recruited after inviting applications through open advertisements. Out of 707 girls interviewed, 292 girls were selected. All the selected girls (except 26 who did not join) underwent a training course organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade for a period of 16 days. The emoluments of the girls which are paid by the participants are also uniform. They are Rs. 350 p.m. during the training period; Rs. 750 p.m. during their posting as girl guides.

Re-employment of Members of Central Board of Excise and Customs

1670. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of the Central Board of Excise and Customs in his Ministry who were due to retire during 1972-73 are being given extension of service or being re-employed, if so, their particulars;

(b) the number out of them who have been refused leave preparatory to retirement as a first step towards their re-employment or retirement;

(c) whether some retired officers of the Board are also being re-employed, if so, against which posts and for what duration; and

(d) whether no suitable officers in the regular Central Customs and Excise Services are available to man these posts which are being offered to super-annuated officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There is only one case, namely that of the Member, Central Excise who retired from service on 16-11-1972 (Afternoon) and whose employment as an Officer on Special Duty is currently under consideration.

(b) NIL.

(c) There is no such case

(d) In the case referred to in (a) above, the officer has been the Department's representative on the Central Excise Self Removal Procedure (Review) Committee since its inception last year. The Committee is required to submit its report by 30-9-1973, and it was felt that there would be distinct advantage in the continued representation on the Committee of the same senior officer.

Foreign Enquiries regarding Leather Goods

1672. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of leather goods declined considerably in last two years;

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

(c) whether 289 foreign enquiries were made for leather goods and, if so, the manner in which Government dealt with them?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures Kanpur received 224 enquiries from abroad for leather goods during 1970-71 and 290 during 1971-72. These enquiries were attended to promptly and passed on to members of the Council Government have no information about enquiries that export houses and individual exporters may have received direct

Study regarding development potentialities of the areas covered by the Nationalised Banks under Lead Bank Scheme

1673 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether under the Lead Bank Scheme, the nationalised banks were to take initiative to study the development potentialities of the area covered by them find out the manner in which funds should be channelised and act as a catalyst in the area and

(b) if so how far the banks have succeeded in discharging this responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI VESHWANTRA CHAVAN)

(a) Yes Sir The public sector banks are to study the potentialities as regards banking business so that they can provide credit facilities to viable schemes of production and distribution

(b) The banks have been taking steps to discharge their 'lead responsibility' fairly satisfactorily

Total outlay for Tourism Development during Fourth Plan for Rajasthan

1674 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total outlay for Tourism Development during Fourth Plan for Rajasthan and the specific programme of development,

(b) whether the work on the programme is proceeding according to schedule, and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) A statement is attached

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Statement

TOURISM SCHEMES IN RAJASTHAN INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR

Department of Tourism

Schemes			Plan Allocation (Rs in lakhs)
1	Rest House at Bharatpur	at	14.49
2	Supply of one mini bus at Bharatpur		0.41
3	Electrification of Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary		3.18
4	Provision of one mini bus at Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary		0.41
5	Landscaping of Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary		0.05
6	Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer		5.00
7	Electric supply to Ramnagar	to	0.85

8. Tourist Bungalow at Ranakpur . . .	1.00	(Rs. 3 lakhs; would be spill over expenditure in the Fifth Plan).
9. Reception Centre at Jaipur . . .	12.25	
10. Youth Hostel at Jaipur . . .	4.35	
11. Camping site at Jaipur . . .	1.00	
TOTAL . . .	43.00	

India Tourism Development Corporation

1. Expansion of Lakshmi Villaas Palace Hotel at Udaipur . . .	25.00	
2. Transport Unit at Jaipur . . .	1.50	
3. Transport Unit at Udaipur . . .	1.00	
TOTAL . . .	27.50	

Proposal to purchase 'Tri Star' Aircraft

1675 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Tri Star' aircraft was recently brought to India on a sale promotion tour;

(b) if so, the capacity of the aircraft and its fuel consumption;

(c) whether Government propose to purchase these aircraft; and

(d) if so, the number of aircraft proposed to be purchased?

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

(b) The aircraft has a capacity of between 256 and 400 passengers depending on the configuration. However, the aircraft brought to India for demonstration purposes had a capacity of 376 seats in an all tourist configuration and its average fuel consumption is, reportedly 7760 kilograms per flying hour

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to purchase this type of aircraft

Holiday traffic captured between Italy and Maldives Islands by Indian Airlines and Air India

1676 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Airlines and Air India are losing to Qantas and Air Ceylon holiday traffic between Italy and Maldives Islands;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Indian Airlines and Air India to meet the challenge;

(c) whether both the Airlines have approached Government to make good the loss suffered by them on this account, and

(d) if so, the total amount of the loss and the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Air India received a proposal from our Tourist Officer in Milan suggesting that in co-operation with Indian Airlines it could transport groups of Italian Tourists from Italy to the Maldives Islands. Since neither Airline operates to these Islands this would have involved the operation of special shuttles from Trivandrum to Male by Indian Airlines at discounted fares resulting in a loss of about Rs 6 lakhs. Indian Airlines approached Government for a subsidy to cover that anticipated loss. This was not acceptable.

Export of Ginger to Soviet Union and East European Countries

1677. SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union propose to buy 1,500 tonnes of dehydrated ginger from Mizoram through Central Government;

(b) whether several other East European countries have also evinced keen interest in ginger; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries, the quantity demanded and the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned through this trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) The Government of India have no information regarding the proposed purchase of 1,500 tonnes of dehydrated Ginger by the USSR. However, USSR has imported 150 tonnes of Ginger from India in the period January—September, 1972.

(b) and (c). The East European countries import Ginger from India under the bilateral Rupee Trade Agreements entered into with them every year. During January to September, 1972, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany have purchased about 369 metric tons of Ginger worth Rs. 13 lakhs from India.

Proposal to create a separate Tea Promotion Agency

1678. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tea Association and United Planters

Association of India had jointly proposed the creation of a separate tea promotion agency, and

(b) if so, Government's decision on their proposal?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Fiscal Policy of Government

1679. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether All India Manufacturer's Organisation has urged upon Government to reorient their fiscal policy to encourage investment out of current income, and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Government's attention has been drawn to the news report published in The Financial Express of 10th September 1972 on the speech of the President of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation at the first quarterly meeting of the Central Committee of the organisation at Madras during the course of which he has urged that the fiscal policy should be re-oriented to encourage investment out of current incomes. No concrete proposals in this behalf have, however, been received from the Organisation.

Loans and Grants to Himachal Pradesh

1680. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans, grants and other forms of assistance

given to Himachal Pradesh for non-Plan projects by Central Government during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, and

(b) the various heads under which these loans and assistance have been given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) No non-Plan assistance for specific projects has been given to Himachal Pradesh during 1969-70 1970-71 and 1971-72

(b) Does not arise

Finance Minister's visit to Japan

1681 SHRI P GANGADEB

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he had talks with the Japanese Prime Minister during his recent visit to Tokyo, and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) There was a broad discussion and exchange of views on political and economic relations between the two countries

"Foreign Aid given to India from U.K."

1682 SHRI P GANGADEB

SHRI P M MEHTA,

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain is the largest aid given to India;

(b) the total amount of loan U.K. has promised to India for 1972-73,

(c) whether the loan would be interest free, and

(d) the number of instalments for repayment of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) No, Sir

(b) At the aid India Consortium Meeting held in June 1972, Britain pledged assistance of £63 million (Rs 11950 crores) for 1972-73

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The loan is required to be repaid over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of seven years, in 36 semi-annual instalments.

Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

1684 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the principal shareholders of HINDALCO, a firm under the control of the Birlas and percentage of the shares held by each, and

(b) whether "Renuagar Power Co Ltd" is a wholly-owned subsidiary of HINDALCO?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY)

(a) The names of top twenty shareholders in the equity capital of M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited and the percentage shares held by each as on 19th May 1972, are given in the Statement attached.

(b) As per the Company's balance sheet as at 31st December 1971, the entire capital of M/s Renuagar Power Company Limited is held by the holding company—Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited and its nominees.

Statement		
S. No.	Name	Percentage of equity shares
1.	Kaiser Aluminium & Chemical Corporation	24.70
2.	Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd., Amritsar	11.57
3.	Pilam Investment Corporation Ltd.	4.31
4.	Jijajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd.	4.07
5.	Bishwanath Jhunjhurwala	2.15
6.	Sutlej Cotton Mills (Supply Agencies) Ltd., Gwalior	2.01
7.	Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc.	2.00
8.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1.57
9.	United Commercial Bank Calcutta	1.56
10.	Central Bank of India	1.12
11.	M. P. Birla jointly with another	0.98
12.	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	0.98
13.	Bank of India	0.65
14.	Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation Ltd.	0.44
15.	Indian Guarantee & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.44
16.	Industrial Trust Ltd.	0.43
17.	Bharat Arogya Mandir	0.37
18.	Babulal Chappalal Bhanu	0.37
19.	Mrs. Gita Devi Agarwal	0.35
20.	Jayant Investment Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	0.34

Foreign Exchange Racket

1988 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether HINDALCO along with its subsidiary, "Renuagar Power Co."

was involved in a foreign exchange racket of serious nature in connection with the purchase of plant and machinery worth several crores of rupees from IGE USA, during 1966-67 and onwards,

(b) whether it has been alleged that the Birlas managed to get duplicate Commission remittances to their offices in Washington and Switzerland, in violation of foreign exchange regulations

(c) if so the details thereof and

(d) whether the Government propose to order a thorough probe by a high powered Commission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) to (d) The matter is under investigation by Enforcement authorities. In the course of the investigation certain documents have also come to be sealed by courts and the appeal filed by Enforcement authorities is pending before the Supreme Court.

15 per cent statutory export obligation on Cotton Textiles

1988 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have abandoned the Plan of imposing 15 per cent statutory export obligation on the cotton textile industry, and

(b) if so on what grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b)

By consensus within the industry a scheme has been evolved on a voluntary basis whereunder the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has called upon each composite mill to undertake to export 15 per cent of their production during 1973. The working of the scheme needs to be watched before taking a final decision about imposition of statutory export obligation on the cotton textile industry.

Complaint from the Institute of Chartered Accountants

1687. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has complained that the Department of Company Affairs does not consult the Institute on matters vitally affecting the profession of Chartered Accountants;

(b) whether the Institute has pointed out any specific instances in which no consultation was made; and

(c) if so, what are Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two instances pointed out are (i) the provisions contained in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972 regarding appointment of auditors and (ii) the view expressed by the Department that when a firm of Chartered Accountants is appointed as the auditor of a company the audit report should be signed by a partner and not merely affix the firm's name.

(c) The first point relates to formulation of legislative policy and the second one to interpretation of Section 229 of the Companies Act, 1956. Consultation to the extent feasible was made with the Institute in respect of the situations which called for remedial action and the Government has examined all relevant aspects exhaustively in so far as the amendment of the Companies Act relating to appointment of auditors is concerned. The question of consultation with the Institute in interpreting the provisions of the Companies Act does not arise.

Export of Jute to Zambia

1688 SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply six thousand tonnes of Indian Jute to Zambia;

(b) whether after the visit of our President, trade ties with Zambia have been strengthened; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the new trade relations with Zambia?

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

(b) Consequent upon the visit of our President, a number of proposals for strengthening economic ties with Zambia are under active consideration

(c) Greater emphasis on export of non-traditional items, export of turn-key projects and technical collaboration is envisaged.

Incidents of smuggling in Gujarat

1689 SHRI NANJIBHAI VEKARIA.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs Officers in Gujarat are short of vehicles and necessary equipment to detect smuggling in coastal area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Vehicles and other necessary equipment is already available with the Customs for operations in Gujarat State. Additional vehicles have also been sanctioned recently. The position is kept under constant review and necessary measures are taken to give all necessary equipment.

Exemptions sanctioned from New Hotel Order

1690 SHRI B K DASCHOW-DHURY
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF

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

(a) whether any exemptions from new Hotel Order regarding payment of hotel bills in foreign exchange were granted to the nationals of some of the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the exemptions granted and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Nationals of the following countries are permitted to pay hotel bills in Indian rupees:—

(i) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, North Korea, Poland, Rumania USSR and Yugoslavia.

(ii) Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. As regards the first category, these are countries with which India has entered into bilateral agreements according to which trade and other payments are settled in non-convertible rupees. As far as Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan are concerned, it is not feasible to demand payment from them in convertible currencies.

Demand made for payment of bonus to all Government employees

1691. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demand for payment of

bonus to all Government employees in the country; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

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

(b) Government have decided that the existing position under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, should, for the present, be maintained.

Lifting of ban on exports to Sudan

1692. SHRI H. M. PATEL. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had imposed a ban on exports to Sudan sometime back;

(b) whether the ban has now been lifted; and

(c) whether any understanding had been arrived at with the Sudanese Government before the ban was lifted and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3788/72].

Stocks of handloom accumulated in Tamil Nadu

1693 SHRI ARVIND NETAM. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stocks of handloom have accumulated in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have asked the Centre for special assistance to help clear the stocks; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Centre in regard thereto?

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

(c) The matter has been remitted to the Working Group on Handlooms and Powerlooms appointed under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner in July, 1972 for thorough scrutiny.

Agreement for loan from Belgium

1694. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Belgium have recently signed an agreement providing for a Belgian non-project loan to India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loan of Rs. 354.5 lakhs (Belgian Francs 225 million) carries an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum and is repayable over a period of 30 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years. The loan also includes Rs. 111.50 lakhs towards Debt Relief. The balance amount of Rs. 243 lakhs is available for the import of goods and services of Belgian origin.

Support price of Raw Jute and Cotton

1695. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of raising the minimum support price of raw jute;

(b) whether Government are also considering the question of fixing minimum support price for cotton; and

(c) the time by which final decision in this regard will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A review of the minimum support price for raw jute has been undertaken.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As early as possible.

Proposal to improve Airport at Mandakalli near Mysore City

1696. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to improve the airport at Mandakalli near Mysore city so that it can receive Avro, Fokker Friendship and other planes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विदेशी
सहायता की कमी के कारण योजनाओं
का अग्रसर रहना

1697. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ योजनाएँ जो चौथी
पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरी होनी थीं विदेशी
सहायता की कमी के कारण पूरी नहीं हो
सकी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन योजनाओं को पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना आजकल क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। हो सकता है कि जिन योजनाओं के सामने माधनो की अथवा अन्य कठिनाइयां आयी हों, उनके पूरा होने में अधिक समय लग जाय।

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय आयोजना तैयार की जा रही है। अभी इतनी जल्दी यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि इसमें कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ शामिल की जायेंगी।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिए निदेशक मंडल

1698 श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक मंडल में निदेशालय नियुक्त किए हैं :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम तथा उनकी योग्यताएँ क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या नियुक्त किए गए निदेशकों में कोई अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति का सदस्य भी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री वकाबुल्लाह चम्हल) :

(क) बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उपकरणों का अधिग्रहण और अन्तर्गण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 7 (3) के अन्तर्गत 18 जुलाई, 1970 को गठित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के प्रथम निदेशक मंडल काम कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और विविध व्यवस्था) योजना, 1970 के खंड 3 के अनुसार नए निदेशक मंडलों का गठन किए जाने तक ये निदेशक मंडल काम करते रहेंगे। शायद माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान नए निदेशक मंडलों की ओर है। आशा है उन्हें जल्दी ही गठित किया जायगा।

(ख) और (ग) ज्यों ही नए निदेशक मंडलों को गठन किया जाएगा आवश्यक व्योरा मना-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

नई दिल्ली स्थित अकबर होटल में भरे गये पबों की संख्या

1699. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अकबर हाटल, नई दिल्ली में कितने पबों पर नियुक्तिया की गयी हैं तथा उनका श्रेणीवार व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त नियुक्तकों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के श्रेणीवार कितने वित्तले लोग नियुक्त किए गए ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है —

अकबर होटल में पदा का वर्गीकरण सरकारी नौकरी की तरह नहीं किया जाता है। तथापि, सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के कुल मिलाकर वेतन के आधार पर स्थित निम्न-प्रकार है

भरे गये पदों नियुक्त किये गये अनु-
की संख्या सूचित जानियो तथा अनु-
सूचित जन-जातियों के
उम्मीदवारों (कैंडीडेट्स)
की संख्या

	अनुसूचित जानिया	अनुसूचित जन-जातिया
श्रेणी i 4	—	—
श्रेणी ii 11	—	—
श्रेणी iii 305	36	3
श्रेणी iv —	—	—

आयात और निर्यात में बढ़ता हुआ अन्तर

1700. श्री श्रीकृष्ण शर्मा :

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताते
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आयात और निर्यात में 1969-70 से अन्तर बढ़ता, ही जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या कारण है, और

(ग) इस समय क्या स्थिति है तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) मे(ग) भारत के विदेश व्यापार में 1968-69 में जो, 550 76 करोड़ रुपए का अन्तर था वह काफी कम होकर 1969-70 में 168 82 करोड़ रु० रह गया तथा 1970-71 में यह और कम हो कर 99.04 करोड़ रु० रह गया। इसका कारण मुख्यतः खाद्य-सामग्री के आयातों में काफी कमी और अन्तर हमारे निर्यातों में वृद्धि होना है। तथापि, 1971-72 के दौरान, विशेषतया इस्पात, कपास, खनिज तेल, उर्वरक, मशीनरी आदि के आयातों में स्पष्ट वृद्धि होने के कारण यह अन्तर पुनः बढ़ कर 205.41 करोड़ रु० हो गया। यह सब ध्यान रखा गया है और भारत का 1972-73 के प्रथम पांच महीनों (अप्रैल—अगस्त) में 55.82 करोड़ रु० का देशी संतुलन था जबकि गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान 125.16 करोड़ रु० का अतिकूल संतुलन था।

निम्नोक्त तालिका में 1968-69 में लेकर भारत के कुल व्यापार सतुलन के आंकड़े दिए गये हैं :

वर्ष	प्रायास	निर्यात आयात सहित (क्राउ हार्ने) पुनर्निर्यात	व्यापार सतुलन
1968-69	1908 63	1357 87	-550 76
1969-70	1582 10	1113 28	-168.82
1970-71	1634 20	1535 16	-99.04
1971-72	1812 02	1606 61	-205.41
अप्रैल-अगस्त 1971	764 96	639 80	-125.16
अप्रैल-अगस्त 1972	700 45	756 27	+55.82

निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों में ये शामिल हैं। प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंस योजनाओं के माध्यम से आयातित कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति करना, अमता आवश्यकताओं को समाप्त करना, निर्यात शुल्कों को समाप्त या कम करना, आयात तथा उत्पादन शुल्कों को वापस करना, दूरभ्रम कच्चे माल की अधिक सप्लाई करना आदि। निर्यात रख पर कड़ी नियंत्रण रखा जाती है और जब भी आवश्यकता होती है, निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Increase in trade with Hungary

1701. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any possibility or an increase in trade between India and Hungary, during 1973-74, and 1973-74;

(b) whether any fresh agreement has been signed between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the agreement and the annual increase expected in the turn over?

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

(b) and (c) The current Trade and payments Agreement, valid for a period of five years (1971-75), was signed at Budapest on 3rd March, 1971, between the Government of India and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. Copies of this Agreement are available in the Parliament Library. As regards the salient features of this Agreement, attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1362 answered in the Lok Sabha on 28th March, 1972.

At the time of signing of the Agreement, it was expected that the volume of trade between the two countries would increase at an annual rate of 10 per cent during the period of the validity of the Agreement.

Meeting of Tourist Development Council in Panaji

1702 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Tourist Development Council was held at Panaji during October, 1972,

(b) if so, the names of persons who participated in the meeting and the outcome of the discussions held,

(c) whether the Council has made some recommendation to Government, and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. The Tourist Development Council held its 15th Meeting in Panaji, Goa from 23rd to 26th October 1972.

(b) to (d) The list of names of members of the Council who participated in the meeting is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3789/72]. The deliberations of the Council were embodied in 32 Resolutions adopted by the Council recommending various measures for the development and promotion of tourism. Broadly these recommendations covered:

1 Inter-State movement of tourist vehicles on "single point" taxation basis.

2 Development of roads and provision of way-side amenities, camping facilities etc.

3 Inland water transport and organisation of regular cruises including ocean trips.

4 Railways and their role in the growth of tourism.

5 Indian Airlines role in tourism.

6 Airport development.

7 Control over tourist taxis.

8 Encouragement for the construction of new hotels and motels—Hotel Development Loan Scheme.

9 Trained personnel for hotels.

10 Financial assistance to the hotel industry by State Finance Corporations and grant of subsidy on interest of loans by State Governments.

11 Restaurants and the development of Indian Cuisine and entertainment.

12 Government control over unclassified hotels.

13 Proper management of National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries.

14 Promotion of Wild Life Tourism.

15 Cultural tourism.

16 Pilgrim tourism.

17 Cultural programmes for tourists.

18 Development of sports as tourist attractions, specially swimming and golfing, and import of motor boats and water sking equipment.

19 Fifth Five Year Plan: Central, State and private sectors.

20 Organisation of State Tourism Departments and Training of tourist personnel.

21 Role of Local Bodies.

22 Abolition of permits for restricted/prohibited areas.

23 Convention and Fair Tourism.

24 Role of Travel Agents.

25 Films for tourism publicity.

26 Tourist literature.

27 Tourist literature in Indian languages.

28 Information regarding tourist publications.

29 Motivational publicity.

30. Thematic publicity.

31. Regional publicity.

32. Tourism Education.

Various agencies of the Central Government, State Governments and the public and private sectors are concerned with the implementation of these recommendations. The Government hopes that these recommendations would be implemented to the fullest extent possible by these agencies.

Conversion of loans to Private Sector into Equity

1703. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which loans to private sector concerns have been converted into equity so far; and

(b) the number of loan agreements which contain clauses for conversion of loans into equity?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government's decision in regard to conversion of loans into equity of industrial concerns receiving substantial assistance from the all-India public term financial institutions, envisages that in the case of such industrial concerns the institutions should ordinarily include a clause vesting the option with them to convert the whole or part of the loan granted or debentures subscribed in future, into equity shares. The institutions have commenced writing in the convertibility clause in appropriate cases. As the period during which the option is exercisable has not yet been reached, actual conversion of loans/debenture assistance into equity shares under the new policy has not yet taken place in any case.

(b) The financial institutions together have so far incorporated the conditions for converting a portion

of the loan and debenture assistance into equity capital in respect of 137 loan and 41 debentures issue agreements.

Decline in Indo-Bangladesh Trade

1704. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been short-fall in Indo-Bangladesh trade; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The reference of the Hon'ble Member is perhaps to Indo-Bangladesh trade under the Limited Payments Arrangement, which provides for balanced trade in commodities of special interest to the two countries to the extent of Rs. 25 crores each way. According to available information, contracts registered under the Limited Payments Arrangement reveal that exports from India to Bangladesh would be larger than those from Bangladesh to India. It emerged during the mid-term review that this is due mainly to the fact that whereas essential goods such as coal and cement were urgently needed in Bangladesh and had to be procured immediately, inadequate transport facilities and other institutional difficulties had inhibited exports from Bangladesh to India. Lack of availability of supplies has been another factor restraining the level of imports from Bangladesh.

It is difficult to forecast at this stage what might be the actual imports and exports under the Limited Payments Arrangement by the end of the current trade year March 27, 1973. Consequent on the mid-term review it is the hope that as transport facilities improve and institutional difficulties in export are overcome, exports from Bangladesh will pick up leading to a balance between exports and imports.

New Export service by U. N. I. D. O.

1705. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new export promotion service has been provided by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in collaboration with the India Investment Centre; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, the Indian Investment Centre, an organisation under the administrative control of the Ministry of Finance of the Government of India, is collaborating with United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in respect of the Industrial Promotion Activity undertaken by UNIDO at its pavilion in the Third Asian International Trade Fair at New Delhi. This activity is aimed at stimulating contacts among business men to promote industrial development of developing countries. *Inter alia*, export of manufactures is also facilitated through the Industrial Promotion Service.

Functioning of Tirupathi Airport

1706. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether the Tirupathi Airport has started functioning;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the names of new airports likely to be opened in the country in the near future?

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

(b) 7-11-1972.

(c) The aerodrome at Barapani (Shillong) is expected to be ready by the end of 1973.

पटना स्थित 'हरिमन्दिर' का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

1707. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पटना सिटी स्थित श्री तख्त हरिमन्दिर की ओर से गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के जन्म स्थान हरिमन्दिर को पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सार क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) इस विषय में हाल

ही में "श्री तख्त हरिमन्दिर" से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

बिहार में बहुत से व्यक्तियों के बिना आयकर की बकाया राशि

1708. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

1708. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में आयकर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है ,

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों पर 5 लाख या इससे अधिक राशि बकाया है उन के नाम क्या हैं , और

(ग) सरकार की ओर से बकाया राशि समूची के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) आयकर प्रायुक्त बिहार, पाटन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में 31-3-1972 को आयकर की शुद्ध बकाया राकम 11.26 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

(ख) और (ग) 31-3-1972 की यथास्थिति के अपेक्षित ढींगे एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं और यथा समय शीघ्र सदन की मजदूर रख दिए जायेंगे ।

Registered Companies functioning in Bihar

1709. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered companies functioning in Bihar; and

(b) the year-wise number of companies out of them which got themselves registered during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Four hundred and fifty six companies limited by shares registered under the Companies Act, 1956, were at work in the state of Bihar as on 31st March 1972. Of them, 18 were registered during 1969-70, 29 during 1970-71 and 41 during 1971-72.

Reservation of Jobs of L.D Cs. in income-tax Department for class IV Employees

1710 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made provision in the recruitment rules to reserve 10 per cent posts in Lower Division Clerks cadre or Class IV employees to the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether no such recruitment test or appointment of Lower Division Clerks from Class IV employees working in Income-Tax Commissioner Delhi's charge has been held since June, 1971;

(c) Whether Delhi Ayakar Samyukt Karamchari Sangh, New Delhi has repeatedly demanded an early test; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Ayakar Samyukt Karamchari Sangh had requested for holding the recruitment test and the Sangh was assured that the Examination would be held during the current recruitment year.

(d) The last recruitment test for appointment of Class IV employees to the posts of LDC's was held in December, 1970 and a panel of four candidates who qualified in the test was prepared. All the four candidates were offered appointment during the period February-March 1971. The rules for promotion to the grade of LDC from amongst Class IV employees were under revision and the revised rules were notified on 16th September, 1972. The next Recruitment Examination for promotion of Class IV employees to the grade of LDC is proposed to be held on 6th and 7th December, 1972.

Resolution Passed by Income-Tax Employees Federation

1711. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-Tax Employees Federation has submitted to Government various Resolutions passed at their Annual Conferences held in May, 1970 at Jaipur and September, 1971 at Bangalore;

(b) if so, what is the gist thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). No Resolution as such have been received from the Income-Tax Employees Federation. Demands are, however, raised by the Federation from time to time in the periodical meetings of the Ministry of Finance Departmental Council or through written Memoranda. These are duly considered by the Ministry. Since no copies of Resolutions have been received, it is not possible to give the gist thereof and reaction of the Government.

Warning by World Bank regarding Debt Service difficulties to developing countries

1713. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently warned developing countries, including India, that they would have serious debt service difficulties, in near future unless there is a rapid increase in their export earnings;

(b) whether any official communication has been received by Government in this regard, if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) Governments' reaction thereto and the present debt service liabilities of India that are likely to mature during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The President of the World Bank had mentioned in his speech at the 1971 Annual Meeting of the Governors of the World Bank that to meet the increasing debt obligation, the foreign exchange resources of developing countries will need to grow by over 7 per cent a year and that the major portion of the increase will have to come from increased export earnings. He had also indicated that the developing world as a whole can achieve this large export expansion only by a very rapid growth in its manufactured exports. In this context he had urged both the more advanced countries and the less developed countries to expand their trade with one another, the former by more fully admitting labour-intensive products and the latter by not resorting to excessive import substitution.

(b) No, Sir.

(c). The Government has itself been emphasising both export promotion and import substitution in its quest for self-reliance. The debt-service liabilities during 1972-73 and 1973-74 amount to about \$ 680 million in each year.

High Ups in Indian Airlines Forced to Resign

1714. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain high ups in the Indian Airlines have been forced to resign, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Joint Council Meeting boycotted by the Officers' Association of Indian Airlines

1715. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Officers' Association of the Indian Airlines boycotted the meeting of joint council held recently, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the management in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The meeting of the Joint Council held on 31-10-72 was not attended by Indian Airlines Officers' Association.

(b) The management of Indian Airlines have not received any communication from the Association in the matter.

Role of Public Sector Agencies in Foreign Trade

1716. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks made by Shri

P. A. Nariawala, President of the Federation of the Indian Export Organisation as published in the 'Indian Express' dated the 12th September, 1972 under the caption "plea for better export policy"; and

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

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

(b) The expanding role of public sector agencies is justified both on economic and social considerations. One of the important aims of the public sector Corporations has been the broad social objective of ensuring that fair and equitable return is guaranteed to the producers and to prevent their exploitation by middlemen or intermediaries.

Experience has shown that the State agencies are importing raw materials and other goods at competitive prices with increasing efficiency and supplying them to the actual user at reasonable prices. As regards exports, the State organisations are able to receive the best prices from foreign buyers and ensure the export of various goods conforming to the quality specifications and delivery schedules.

The Government also holds the views that exports in the long-run can only rise if the pace of industrial production is adequate to guarantee a rising rate of exportable surplus. And, any regulatory measure applied on short-term basis relating either to domestic consumption or compulsory exports should be applied with care and selectivity.

In cases, where export obligations are imposed at the different licensing forums, care is taken to see that they are as realistic and practicable as possible. There is, therefore, no question of threatening the exporters with extinction.

Introduction of convertibility clause by Public financial institutions to convert loans into equity

1718. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Financial institutions have insisted on introducing in their loan agreement a clause to convert loans into equity; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) In accordance with the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee, it was the Government which decided that in the case of major industrial projects involving substantial assistance from all India long term public financial institutions, the institutions should ordinarily include a clause vesting the option with them to convert the whole or part of the loan granted to industrial concerns in future into equity shares of the concerns. Detailed guidelines were accordingly issued by Government to the institutions in this regard in June, 1971. A copy of the guidelines was laid on the Table in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3765 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd July, 1971. The institutions have accordingly commenced writing in the conver-

tibility clause in appropriate cases of loan assistance to industrial concerns.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

औद्योगिक विकास योजना का बनाया जाना

1719. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या

वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के अर्ध-विकसित तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास की गति में तीव्रता लाने के लिए दृष्टिकोण से बैंकों की सहायता से कोई औद्योगिक विकास योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). सामान्यतः उद्योगों को सहायता देने के लिए, वाणिज्यिक बैंक प्रायः कार्यकारी पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं की ही व्यवस्था करते हैं। किन्तु जबसे राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक प्रतिभूति या ऋणकर्ताओं की वित्तीय स्थिति की बजाय योजनाओं की वित्तीय और तकनीकी क्षमता के आधार पर सहायता दे कर, प्रतिभूति और अन्तरधन (मार्जिन) आदि में क्रमिक रूप से ढील देकर छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों और आत्मनियोचित व्यावसायिकों को ऋण के रूप में दी जाने वाली दीर्घावधिक पूंजी और कार्यकारी पूंजी में वृद्धि करते रहे हैं। ऋण गारंटी योजना से भी जिसके अन्तर्गत ऋण-गारंटी निगम द्वारा विशिष्ट सीमा तक होने

बाली हानियों की 75 प्रतिशत तक प्रतिपूर्ति की जायेगी, बैंक, छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों और आत्मनियोजित व्यावसायिकों सहित समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को उधार देने के लिए उत्साहित हो रहे हैं।

जहां तक दीर्घ अवधि के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था करने वाली सरकारी वित्तीय समस्याओं अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और भारतीय ऋण निवेश निगम द्वारा आवधि ऋण के रूप में दी जाने वाली सहायता का सम्बन्ध है, वरुण उल्लेखनीय है कि सरकार की पहल पर इन योजनाओं ने गियायती शर्तों पर, विभिन्न राज्यों और मध्यम राज्य क्षेत्रों में, उन पिछड़े हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों में, जिन्हें योजना-आयोग ने निर्वाचित किया है, स्थापित छोटे और दमियाने दर्जे के उद्योगों को गियायती शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता देने की योजना बनाई है। योजना के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक एकको को (8½ प्रतिशत की सामान्य दर की बजाय) 7 प्रतिशत की रियायती व्याज दर पर ऋण दिए जायेंगे। जो अन्य रियायतें दी गयी हैं उनमें ये रियायतें शामिल हैं जैसे ऋणों की वापसी की छूट की तीन वर्ष की सामान्य अवधि को पांच वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जाना, (वापसी की 10-15 वर्ष की सामान्य अवधि की बजाय वापसी की अवधि को 15-20 वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जाना और न ली गयी ऋण की शेष रकम के 'बचनबद्धता व्यय' में कमी किया जाना। क्षेत्रों और उद्योगों का जिसमें लेने में संस्थान जिसमें लेने के विशिष्ट कर्तव्यशाली लोगों और इसके प्रतिस्पर्धियों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विशेष

नाशों की हिस्सा पूजी में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक धन लगाएगी। परियोजना की लागत और ऋणों के भाजिन के बारे में नियोजकों के प्रशस्ति से संबंधित सामान्य शर्तों में भी ढील दी जा सकती है।

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक भी प्रारम्भिक रूप से उद्यमकर्ताओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता संबंधी रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं का व्यय वहन कर सकता है किन्तु बाद में जब परियोजना लाभदायक तार पर पहुँच जाएगी टर्नकी प्रतिपूर्ति हो सकेगी। घोषित विभिन्न गियायती सामान्यतः उन परियोजनाओं के लिए उपलब्ध होगा। जहाँ परियोजना को कुछ लागत एक करोड़ रुपए से अधिक नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी उन नए छोटे और दमियाने दर्जे के एकको के लिए, जो चुने हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए जाएं, सीधे 10 प्रतिशत अनुदान या राजसहायता देने की योजना बनाई है।

रियायती योजनाओं के अलावा, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने पिछड़े इलाकों की औद्योगिक सक्षमता का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य हाथ में लिया है। यह, राज्य वित्त निम्नो/बाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा, छोटे दर्जे के उन एकको को जो ऋण गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के लिए विशेष रियायती दर पर पुनर्वित्त प्रदान करता है। पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में, परियोजना सम्बन्धी विचारों का पता लगाने, प्रारम्भिक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन तैयार

करने और विस्तृत परियोजना का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिए तकनीकी परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रयोजनार्थ, विकास बैंक में कोचीन में एक तकनीकी परामर्शदात्री सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित किया है। अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं।

प्रत्यक्ष करों की वकालत राशि

1720 श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 31 मार्च, 1972 को प्रत्यक्ष करों की वकालत राशि का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : प्रत्यक्ष करों के बारे में राज्यवार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन आयकर आयुक्तों के कार्य-क्षेत्रों के अनुसार ऐसी सूचना उपलब्ध है।

31 मार्च, 1972 को आय कर की सकल और शुद्ध वकालत राशि के बारे में ब्योरे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [सम्बन्धित नोट रखा गया।]

31 मार्च, 1972 को वन-कर, शान-कर, श्रमिक-कर और श्रमिक श्रमिक सम्बन्धी-वकालत राशि के बारे में ब्योरे सभा पटल पर

रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [सम्बन्धित नोट रखा गया।] **देखिए नोट्स: L.T.-3790/72]**

बेस की विभिन्न बीमा कम्पनियों में फाइलों का गायब होना

1721. श्री महावीर सिंह सावध
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश की विभिन्न बीमा कम्पनियों में बीमाधारियों से संबंधित फाइल गायब कर दी जाती है,

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस मामले की नियमित रूप से जांच नहीं कराई जाती; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो 1971-72 में कितनी बीमा कम्पनियों में हिसाब की फाइलें गुम हुईं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री वसन्तराव बभसाहेब) :
(क) से (ग) विभिन्न बीमा कारोबार करने वालों की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा ध्यान हाथ में लिए जाने की बाध, पालिसी-धारियों से संबंधित फाइलों के इतर उद्योग हो जाये के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायत नहीं प्राप्त हुई। फिर भी इस बारे में बीमा कम्पनियों से पूछताछ की जा रही है और माननीय 'सर्विस' द्वारा 'मैनी' गयी सूचना उपलब्ध होते ही सरकार को 'सर्व' की जानकारी।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित वस्तुओं से कमाया गया लाभ

1723. श्री महा दीपक सिंह साक्ष्य :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा :

क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में आयातित वस्तुओं की बिक्री पर राज्यवार व्यापार निगम ने 10 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक लाभ कमाया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन वस्तुओं के नाम तथा कमाये गये लाभ का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) उम के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख) जिन मदों की बिक्री पर राज्य व्यापार निगम ने गत तीन वर्षों में 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक लाभ अर्जित किया है, उनको दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण मलग्न है ।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित विभिन्न प्रकार के कच्चे माल पर कमाये जाने वाले लाभ की मात्रा, कीमत पुनरीक्षण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित मापदण्डों सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर निर्धारित की जा रहे हैं । यह समिति आयात-निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक की अध्यक्षता में स्थापित की गई है और इसमें औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय के आर्थिक सलाहकार, विकास आयुध (लघु उद्योग), तकनीकी विकास के महा निदेशक, तथा आर्थिक कार्य निदेशक, बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि संस्थान के रूप में शामिल हैं ।

विवरण

(1) वे आयात मदें, जिन पर 1969-70 के दौरान 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक व्यापार लाभ कमाया गया तथा अर्जित की गयी कुल लाभ राशि :—

मद	(लाख रु० में)	
	अर्जित लाभ	
1 कृष्य उत्पाद	808.79	
2. सामान्य उत्पाद	2.36	
3 रासायनिक पदार्थ	183.28	

(2) वे आयात मदें जिन पर 1970-71 के दौरान 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक व्यापार लाभ कमाया गया तथा अर्जित की गई कुल लाभ-राशि :—

मद	अर्जित लाभ	
	(लाख रु० में)	
1 कृष्य उत्पाद	726.97	
2 रासायनिक पदार्थ	174.82	
3 इन्वीनियरी माल	2.57	
4 वस्त्र धागा	92.26	

(3) वे आयात मदें जिन पर 1971-72 के दौरान 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक लाभ कमाया गया तथा अर्जित की गई कुल लाभ राशि :—

मद	(लाख रु० में)	
	अर्जित लाभ	
1. कृष्य उत्पाद	627.97	
2. रासायनिक पदार्थ	78.15	
3. औषध तथा भेषज	117.58	
4. औद्योगिक उत्पाद	51.67	

गत तीन महीनों में इण्डियन एयरलाइंस तथा
एयर इण्डिया के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए
विमानों की संख्या

1724. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) गत तीन महीनों में इण्डियन
एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इण्डिया के अब तक
कितने विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए; और

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप
जान-माल की कितनी क्षति हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०
कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1 अगस्त,
1972 से अब तक की अवधि के दौरान
एयर इण्डिया का कोई विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त
नहीं हुआ। किन्तु जहां तक इण्डियन एयर-
लाइन्स का सम्बन्ध है, उनका एक एफ-27
विमान बी०टी०-डी०एम०ई० 11-8-1972
को दिल्ली विमान क्षेत्र पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ
था जिसमें विमान में सवार चार कार्मिक और
14 यात्री सभी मारे गये।

Indian occupancy of Five-star Hotels in the Country

1725. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all 5-Star hotels
nearly 20 per cent of the capacity

always goes abegging and the foreign
tourists are always given preference
in the matter of allotment of accom-
modation; and

(b) if so, what was the Indian
occupancy of the 5-Star hotels in the
country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR.
KARAN SINGH): (a) Depending
upon seasonal and other considera-
tions some rooms do remain vacant
in the luxury hotels. In order to
maximise our foreign exchange earn-
ings Government would like as
many hotel rooms as possible in the
luxury hotels to be occupied by
foreigners.

(b) It is estimated that approxi-
mately 30 per cent of rooms in luxury
class hotels are occupied by Indians.
The scheme for enhancing tariff by
33 1/3 per cent where the bill is paid
in Rupees has been deferred for the
time being.

Loan outstanding against Rajasthan

1726. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the total amount of loan out-
standing against Rajasthan State
out of the loan advanced by the Cen-
tral Government and the central
financial institutions, separately, to
the State;

(b) the percentage of these loans
compared to the annual income of the
State and the amount of money the
State Government is paying by way
of repayment and interest; and

(c) whether the Centre propose to
staggering the period of loan re-
payment to ease the present financial
burden of the State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) An amount of Rs. 532 crores in
respect of Central loans was out-
standing from the State Government

as on 31-3-1971. According to the Finance Accounts of the State Government, the following loans were outstanding from the State Government to various central financial and other institutions as on 31-3-1971:—

(Rs. crores)

1. National Agricultural Credit Fund of Reserve Bank of India	2.15
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India	9.23
3. National Co-operative Development Corporation	2.12
4. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission	0.01
5. The Central Warehousing Corporation	0.02
TOTAL	13.53

(b) The total receipts of the State Government during 1970-71 are given below:—

Receipts
(Rs. crores)

1. Consolidated Fund	
(a) Revenue	168.85
(b) Public Debt and Loans and Advances	336.68
2. Contingency Fund (net)	0.01
3. Public Account (net)	14.22
TOTAL	519.76

The loans outstanding referred to in (a) above constitute about 105 per cent of the total receipts of the State Government. During 1970-71 the State Government repaid to the Centre Rs. 85.16 crores on account of loans and paid Rs. 24.92 crores as interest. They repaid Rs. 71 lakhs to the autonomous bodies and paid interest amounting to Rs. 69 lakhs to them during the same year.

(c) The question of repayment of loans granted to various States by

the Central Government has since been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission.

Demands for Indian Shoes in Foreign Countries

1727. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good demand for Indian shoes in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which India is exporting shoes; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange India is earning annually?

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

(b) USSR, USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Zambia, UAR and Nepal.

(c) Exports of shoes (including canvas shoes) during the last three years were as follows:—

1969-70	Rs. 9.23 crores
1970-71	Rs. 11.44 „
1971-72	Rs. 11.76 „

Production of Minimum Quality of Coarse Cloth

1728. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some textile mills in the country have not produced the minimum quantity of coarse cloth required under the regulations; and

(b) if so, the name of such textile mills and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Under the scheme in force with effect from 1st June, 1971, the industry's commitment to produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth every quarter is being fulfilled.

(b) Does not arise.

Inconvenience caused to Public due to Rescheduled Flights of Indian Airlines

1729. **SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines flight schedule effective from 15th June, 1972 was suddenly rescheduled on 17th July without prior public notice despite the announcement that the former schedule would be in force for a year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such changes in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The schedule was changed to enable aircraft to be available for other sectors. Indian Airlines are now stabilising the issue of their schedules and are making efforts to ensure that changes are not made at short notice.

Foreign Tours by Ministers and Officers

1730. **SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Tours by the Ministers and Officials have of late been becoming very expensive in terms of foreign exchange and proving a drain on the meagre resources of the country;

(b) the steps which Government propose to take to reduce their number to the barest minimum; and

(c) the amount of expenditure, together with the foreign exchange component thereof, incurred on the foreign tours of Ministers and Government Officials and on the Official Delegations sent abroad during the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The need for achieving maximum possible economy in expenditure on deputations abroad has been continually engaging the attention of Government. A rigorous procedure has been laid down for clearance of such proposals. They are required to be approved by a Committee of Senior Secretaries in the case of Government officials and at the level of Finance Minister/Prime Minister in the case of Ministers. Strictest parameters are applied in judging the necessity for a deputation abroad and the estimates of expenditure are closely scrutinised and kept to the minimum.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Findings of Mid-year Economic Review of N.C.A.E.R.

1731. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the latest mid-year review published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research;

(b) if so, the main facts and findings enumerated in the report; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken to enhance the rate of growth of production of basic and essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) Yes Sir. An article entitled "A Brief Mid-year Review of the Indian Economy" appeared in the October 1972 issue of Margin, a quarterly publication of the NCAER.

(b) The main conclusions of the article are briefly as follows:

Due to our having suffered a poor monsoon this year there has been a rise in prices which has become a major challenge which the Government and the people have to face. The Government should implement a concerted policy for arresting any further increase. An essential part of this policy should be to slow down the growth of money supply, another should be to carry out productive schemes quickly and a third may be greater concentration on the increase in output of food articles other than cereals. While the effects of the poor monsoon may not be as calamitous as they might have been a decade ago, foodgrains production in 1972-73 is likely to be two or three million tonnes less than in 1971-72. However, due to our having a large buffer stock, and as a result of the spread of new agricultural practices, the situation ought to be manageable.

Sugar production this year may be just sufficient to meet demand, with hardly any scope for increasing the carry over stocks or for exports. As regards raw cotton supplies for the industry are likely to be adequate for the next year. The just situation continues to be satisfactory but the oilseeds economy continues to be precarious.

In industrial production there has no doubt been some improvement; production during January to April 1972 shows an increase of over 7 per cent compared to the same months of 1971—but an important reason for this rise is the increase in the production of cotton yarn and textiles, and the industrial climate has still not taken a clear aspect of confident growth.

Finally, it is essential that large imports of essential requirements should be planned for right from now, even though the effect may be felt next year rather than in the rest of the year.

(c) While the Government broadly agree with the assessment made in the Council's study, there are some significant areas where it has differences of opinion. For example, the revival in industrial production is not principally confined to cotton textiles as stated, but is fairly widespread. Nevertheless the Government recognises the need for stepping up production in all sectors and has already taken a number of steps such as the implementation of the Crash Rabi Programme and adoption of the package approach for increased production of oilseeds. Imports of rapeseed and palm oil have been arranged. Incentives have been given to both sugarcane growers and sugar mills, and production of sugar this year is running higher than last year. The Government announced on 3rd October, 1972 the addition of 11 more industries to the list of 54 important industries for which a liberalised licensing policy was adopted in January 1972. To check the declining trend of output in the Indian Iron and Steel Company the Government has taken over its management some months back. A step towards the commissioning of the Bokaro Steel Plant has been taken with one of its blast furnaces going into operation in October 1972. The management of 46 sick textile mills was also taken over recently by the National Textile

Corporation. The Government have also adopted measures to reduce liquidity in the economy, and the growth of money supply during the slack season this year has been markedly lower than last year.

Renewals of Trade Relations with China

1732. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any renewed efforts for resuming economic relations, including that of trade and commerce with China;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Government has consistently expressed its desire to normalise relations with China, including trade relations. There has, however, been no response from China so far.

Steps Formulated to restore Importance of Calcutta Airport

1733. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last meeting of the Consultative Committee held in Calcutta the issue of restoration of the importance of Calcutta Airport was discussed;

(b) whether the State Government held any discussion with his Ministry in this regard;

(c) if so, the salient features of the issues discussed; and

(d) the steps formulated or contemplated to restore the importance of Calcutta Airport?

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

(b) and (c). Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Minister for Commerce, Industries and Tourism, Government of West Bengal met the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation in New Delhi on 27th July, 1972 and discussed with him matters concerning civil aviation and tourism including the problems of Calcutta Airport.

(d) Government are anxious to preserve the importance of Calcutta airport. A modern international terminal building and a control tower have been constructed at a cost of nearly 2.5 crores. An Airport Hotel is under construction.

Air India has started operating one west-bound flight originating from Calcutta, on the route Calcutta-Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-London. The flight is operated on every Friday with Boeing 707 aircraft.

India's Foreign Debt

1734. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the interests on foreign loans paid in 1971 and 1972 and payable in the remaining period of 1972 and in 1973 to different bodies;

(b) the time schedule to repay all foreign debts and make the country self-reliant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3791/72].

(b) The time schedule of repayment of foreign debts depends on the terms of the loans and credits. A considerable proportion of loans and credits received by India have been on soft terms with maximum repayment

period of 50 years. Thus, repayment of debt already contracted will be spread over this time period. The objective of self-reliance in the sense of reaching a zero net aid position will necessarily be reached earlier than this.

Crash Programme for Exports to U.S.A.

1735. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Development Authority had launched in April last a crash programme of exports to the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the aims of the crash programme; and

(c) the progress achieved so far?

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

(b) The aim of the crash programme is to develop the exports of 18 selected products from India to the U.S.A. from the level of about Rs. 7.7 crores in 1970-71 to about Rs. 22.3 crores in 1972-73 and about Rs. 51 crores in 1974-75.

(c) Export orders for a value of Rs. 9.5 crores were received by the clients of the Trade Development Authority during the period April-September, 1972 for delivery in 1972-73.

Recommendations of Tourist Development Council Regarding Recognition of Approved Travel Agents as part of Export Industry

1736. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tourism Development Council has recommended that Travel Agents approved by the Centre

be fully recognised as part of an export industry and all fiscal and tax benefits applicable to other export industries be extended to them; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The 15th meeting of the Tourism Development Council held in Panaji, Goa, in October 1972 resolved that "Travel agents approved by the Government of India be fully recognised as part of an export industry and all fiscal and tax benefits as applicable to other export industries be given to them".

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

Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks

1738. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Branches opened by the Nationalised Banks during the first 10 months of the calendar year 1972;

(b) whether these banks had fixed any target for opening new branches in the country for the calendar year 1972; and

(c) if so, whether there is any gap between the target and the actual performance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The information as on 30-9-1972 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3792/72].

(b) and (c). While no specific target for branch expansion by nationalised banks as such was set, for the commercial banks as a whole it was anticipated that about 1500 offices would

be opened by them during the calendar year 1972. By the end of September, 1972, commercial banks had opened 1052 offices and current expectations are that by and large the earlier anticipation of 1500 new offices would be substantially realised.

Proposal to Construct a Chain of Public Sector Hotels for the Promotion of Tourism during Fifth Plan

1739. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a chain of public sector hotels in the country for the promotion of tourism during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of hotels to be constructed and their location; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Proposals for the construction of hotels in the public sector during the Fifth Plan period are being worked out.

Names of Foreign concerns using "National" Words in their Names

1740. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and other particulars of foreign companies which have been allowed to use words like 'India' 'Hindustan' and such other "National" words in the names of their firms; and

(b) the reasons for which such words have been allowed to be used by foreign firms and under whose pressure and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Foreign companies as defined in Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, are companies incorporated outside India under the Laws applicable to the concerned foreign company in the country of its incorporation. No permission of the Government of India is necessary for incorporation of such foreign company in the country of origin with the words like "India", "Hindustan" and such other "National", words as part of their names. Such foreign companies can establish a place of business in India if the provisions of Part IX of the Companies Act, 1956 are complied with.

Procedure for Importing Steel

1741. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure laid down for importing steel is cumbersome and time-consuming;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for speedy disposal of applications for import licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In framing the import policy; special emphasis has to be given on the availability of foreign exchange and import substitution. In view of this, certain checks and restrictions are required to be exercised to ensure that no import is allowed of items which the country can do without or are available indigenously. The procedure has been simplified to ensure expeditious disposal of applications to the extent possible within the constraint of foreign exchange availability and import substitution. Apart from various simplifications introduced in the procedure.

for issue of licences for steel items, the following special measures have been taken to ensure timely supply of steel items for export production as well as for meeting the requirements of the actual users:—

(1) A Special Committee on Steel, consisting of the representatives of the Ministries concerned, scrutinises and gives clearance for import of steel items by individual parties and for distribution of imported steel in the case of bulk imports through the canalising agencies.

(2) Under a Special Scheme, supply of imported steel is being made to registered exporters to enable them to execute firm export orders for which the requisite quantum of indigenous steel is not available. The progress of the Scheme is being reviewed regularly and remedial measures are being taken to simplify the procedural formalities involved.

(3) A Steel Bank has been set up under the Hindustan Steel Ltd. to make off-the-shelf supplies of critical and strategic categories of steel items required by actual users both in the private as well as public sectors for the execution of priority major projects. The objective of the Scheme is to help reduce delays in matching priority demands and actual availability in terms of time.

(c) the ailments for which such facilities are allowed and whether there is any ceiling for an individual's entitlement to the same; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in regard to the outflow of foreign exchange for medical treatment in general?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). There is no special policy governing either the procedure or entitlement of I.C.S. Officers for release of foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad. I.C.S. Officers are subject to the same policy regarding release of exchange for medical treatment abroad to which others are subject.

(d) Policy regarding release of foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad is already restrictive and exchange is released based on certification by medical authorities to the effect that either facilities for treatment in India are not available or that in spite of the best treatment available in India no improvement has taken place and it is necessary in the interest of the health of the patient to seek treatment abroad. While some instances of abuse of this facility have come to notice and action has been taken under the regulations, the present policy does not result in a large outflow of foreign exchange.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange for I.C.S. Officers

1742: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.C.S. Officers while going abroad are entitled to foreign exchange to enable them to undergo medical treatment;

(b) if so, the number of I.C.S. Officers who have availed themselves of this facility during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for the purpose;

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Agreements for Credit from International Development Association

1743. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreements for two credits have been signed with the International Development Association for industrial and shipping development in India;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) how far it is going to help in development of industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) Two credits have been signed with the International Development Association for Industrial Imports and acquisition of tankers by the Shipping Corporation of India

(b) The Industrial Imports Credit is for an amount of \$75 million and the Shipping Credit is for an amount of \$83 million. They carry only a service charge of 3/4th of 1 per cent and are repayable in 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

(c) The Industrial Imports Credit would facilitate imports of raw materials, components, and spares for fuller utilisation of capacity by industrial units in certain priority industries in the country. The Shipping Credit would help the acquisition of crude and product tankers by the SCI for transport of crude to the Indian Refineries and the movement of refined products to other internal consumption centres

Financial Assistance to Farmers from Nationalised Banks

1744. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small farmers are not getting adequate financial assistance from the nationalised banks;

(b) whether a deputation of small farmers from Mysore and Maharashtra recently called upon him and the Prime Minister to apprise them of their difficulties in getting loans from those banks; and

(c) the steps contemplated to remove the difficulties of small farmers in this regard and make the procedure for granting loans by nationalised banks an easy one?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) While there is room for considerable improvement, it would not be correct to say that the small farmers are not getting adequate financial assistance from the nationalised banks. The number of borrowal accounts of farmers with holdings upto 5 acres has risen from 190754 in 1970 to 293478 in 1971. During this period, the amount of loans outstanding has risen from Rs 24.16 crores to Rs 30.25 crores.

(b) No deputation of small farmers as such either from Mysore or Maharashtra has recently called upon either the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister.

(c) There has been a deliberate shift in the lending policy of banks from security-oriented lending to production-oriented lending which is intended to facilitate small land holders. Among other steps taken to encourage assistance to small land-holders and simplifying procedure are the provision of insurance cover to banks under the Credit Guarantee Scheme, 1971, introduction of collective guarantees in groups of small farmers including share-croppers, introduction of the differential rate of interest in specified areas for specified categories of farmers with holdings upto one acre and the active association of banks with the SFDA and MFAL agencies in different parts of the country. The banks have taken steps for simplifying their forms and printing them in the regional languages. They also assist farmers in filling the forms and explain to them the various schemes adopted for their benefit.

Allotment of Land for construction of Hotels in Delhi

1745. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY**: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing has earmarked a number of sites for the construction of 2 to

5 star hotels in Delhi and place the same at the disposal of his Ministry for allotment to the hotel entrepreneurs,

(b) if so, the steps taken to allot those sites to suitable parties; and

(c) the criteria for allotment of land for constructing hotels to the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). It is proposed to reserve some sites in New Delhi for the construction of hotels. The terms and conditions for the lease of the sites are being worked out

Loan from World Bank

1746. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be getting World Bank soft loans;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has sanctioned the International Development Association loans; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of loan India has received?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) India has been getting and is likely to get credits on soft terms from the International Development Association, the soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank.

(b) and (c). Since its establishment in 1961, India has received from the International Development Association credits to the extent of \$1931 million. These credits carry only a service charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ th of 1 per cent on the outstanding balances and are repayable in 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. The credits have been obtained for priority sectors like agriculture, power, railways, transport and shipping, telecommunications, fertilisers, and industrial development.

Opening of new Branches of Nationalised Banks

1747. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open one Bank for every 42,000 persons in the country, and

(b) the number of new branches opened in 1972 so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Coverage of population is one of the several criteria for opening bank branches. At the end of September, 1972 the average population per bank office in the country as a whole was already below 42,000.

(b) During the period January, 1972 to end September, 1972, 1032 new offices were opened by commercial banks.

Decline in Export of Coir Yarn, Coffee and Cashew from Cochin

1748. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether export of coir yarn, coffee and cashew from Cochin has considerably come down, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

Benefits from India-Egypt-Yugoslavia Agreement

1749. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the benefits achieved from India-Egypt-Yugoslavia agreement on trade expansion and economic cooperation signed in 1967?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The agreement has resulted in the expansion and diversification of India's exports to Egypt and Yugoslavia. The possibilities for cooperation in the other economic fields are being explored.

Proposal to Operate Flights at reduced rates to certain World Capitals by Air India

1750. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI.** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Air India propose to operate flights at reduced rates to certain world Capitals;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the routes included in the scheme together with the general criteria adopted for the selection of the routes, and

(c) the reasons for excluding Moscow from this list?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Air-India has a variety of promotional fares between India and other major tourist generating countries. It is also operating charter flights to London and Amsterdam.

(c). Group inclusive tourist fares are available for Moscow. This is considered adequate for present traffic.

Demand for share of power for developing nations in International Monetary Fund

1751. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he stated in the recent meeting of the International Monetary Fund that the functioning of the International Monetary Fund is balanced

heavily in favour of the developed nations and he demanded more share of power in the International Monetary Fund for developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of other developing and developed countries to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the course of my speech at the 1972 Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the IMF I pointed to the gross imbalance in the degree of influence that the developing countries exercised in the decisions of the Fund and reiterated that such a gross imbalance would not be conducive in the long run to the evolution of a satisfactory type of mutual cooperation between the developed and developing countries. I further expressed the hope that the coming discussion on international monetary reforms will also include questions such as the relative share in quotas and voting rights and the institution of appointed Directors. This and other matters relating to the reform of the international monetary system are to be discussed in the recently constituted Committee of Governors comprising representatives from developing and developed countries.

**Strike by senior staff of S.B.I.
New Delhi**

1752. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any strike by senior staff of State Bank of India on the 3rd October, 1972;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) to (c). Many members of the supervising staff serving at the various offices of the State Bank of India in the Union Territory of Delhi abstained from work on the 3rd October 1972, to protest against the transfer of certain individual officers in the bank. The agitation has since been withdrawn. The entire issue is being discussed by the State Bank of India with the All India State Bank of India Supervising Staff Federation, the recognised Union of the bank for supervising staff.

Impact of Britain's entry into European Economic Community on her aid to India

1753 **DR. KARNI SINGH**. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain's participation in the European Economic Community is likely to endanger its aid to India

(b) if so, the extent thereof,

(c) whether Britain has given any assurances in this regard and if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) No, Sir.

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

Taxes on Cinema Industry

1754. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many kinds of taxes are levied on Cinema Industry by the Centre;

(b) how the Central Government distributes these taxes in film industry; and

(c) what percentage of the revenue derived from Cinema Industry is ploughed back to develop the Industry State-wise or region-wise through the Film Finance Corporation and other agencies centrally controlled for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH)

(a) There is no tax levied as such on the 'Cinema Industry' by the Centre, entertainment tax is a State subject. However, on materials and equipments used by the Cinema Industry, Customs Duty is levied on exposed and un-exposed cinematographic films, cinematographic projectors and cine cameras. Likewise there are Union Excise Duties on these commodities. The rates of excise duty differ in the case of exposed films depending on whether they are in black and white or colour and on the number of prints cleared.

(b) No portion of Central duties levied on materials and equipments used by the Cinema Industry is specifically earmarked for that industry

(c) 20 per cent of the net proceeds of all Central Excise Duties including those mentioned in answer to part

(a) above are passed on to States as their share under the Award of the Fifth Finance Commission, States' share *inter se* being as prescribed by that Commission. Apart from this no specific percentage of revenue derived is earmarked to develop the cinema industry direct or through Film Finance Corporation or other centrally controlled agencies.

Indo-Nepalese Trade Prospects

1755. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6320 on the 16th May, 1972 regarding the Indo-Nepalese trade prospects and state:

(a) the factors responsible for the reduction in the value of exports to

Nepal in 1970-71 as compared to 1969-70 and 1968-69, and

(b) the value of imports in 1971-72 and what are the prospects of exports to and imports from Nepal in the coming years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The decline in India's exports to Nepal during 1970-71 was due mainly to the fact that there was a time lag between the expiry of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit (1960) and the conclusion of a new Treaty in August 1971. There has been an upward trend in exports during 1971-72, which were of the order of Rs. 28.44 crores, compared to Rs. 24 crores during 1970-71. Rs. 27 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 25 crores in 1968-69.

(b) Imports from Nepal during 1971-72 were of the order of Rs. 10.27 crores. It is hoped that Indo-Nepalese trade would show a growing trend in the coming years.

Demand made by All India General Insurance Employees re. formation of single Corporation of General Insurance.

1756 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the General Insurance Employees' All-India Association has been demanding formation of one single monolithic Corporation of General Insurance Industry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The demand was duly considered before the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 was passed. The Act provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of the General Insurance Corporation of India and

for framing schemes with the object of ultimately bringing into existence four companies (excluding the Corporation) carrying on general insurance business all over India.

जापानी धागे की तस्करी

1757. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क विभाग ने एक ऐसे गिरोह का पता लगाया है जो जापानी धागे की तस्करी किया करता था, जैसा कि दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 1972 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स', नई दिल्ली, के पृष्ठ 5 पर छपा था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, और

(ग) सरकार को इस तस्करी से प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि होती थी ?

बिस्म मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गजेंद्र) : (क) सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने अमृतसर में 10-9-1972 से 1-10-1972 तक की अवधि में संश्लिष्ट धागे के 5 मामले पकड़े। इन मामलों में 1999 रीलें पकड़ी गयी जिनका मूल्य बाजार दर पर 36,000/- रु० है।

(ख) दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और अजिस्टेड डाग जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये।

(ग) इस प्रकार के तस्करी व्यापार के कारण सरकार द्वारा उठाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि का विश्वस्तरीय अनुमान देना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक नये

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई भंडु का निर्माण

करने की योजना

1758. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री

यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक नया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई भंडु बनाने की योजना है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह कहा पर बनाया जायेगा और उस पर कितना व्यय होगा और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और हवाई भंडु को यातायात के लिए कब तक खोल दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०

कल्ले सिंह) (क) से (ग) सरकार और नागर, डबोसिम तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम हवाई भंडु पर सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है जिससे कि वे विदेशी पर्यटकों को लाने वाली सीधी चार्टर उड़ानों

को सम्भालने में सक्षम बन सकें ।

मेंसर्स मारुति कम्पनी लिमिटेड के अंश

1759 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मारुति लिमिटेड के 1000 से अधिक अंश खरीदने वाले व्यक्तियों/फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं और

(ख) किन-किन सरकारी तथा अर्ध-सरकारी विधायी संस्थानों तथा बैंकों से मारुति लिमिटेड को कितनी-कितनी राशि ऋणों के रूप में मिली है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) 7-8-72 तक अंशों के आवंटन के नवीनतम विवरणानुसार, मेंसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड के 1000 सामान्य अंशों में अधिक धारित अंशधारियों के नाम, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दिये जाते हैं । [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया । रेसिप्ट संख्या L.T-3793/72]

(ख) कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत यह कम्पनी 4-6-1971 का पंजीकृत की गई थी और उसका प्रथम तुलन-पत्र अभी वेय नहीं है, छत कम्पनी द्वारा सरकारी और अर्धसरकारी विधायी संस्थानों और बैंकों से लिये गये ऋण के लेखा परीक्षित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र से आया
व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल

1760. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ई० बी० बिदे पाटिल :

क्या बिदेस व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र से
एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल अक्टूबर, 1972 में
भारत आया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतिनिधिमंडल
के साथ हुई बातचीत की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बिदेस व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ख)
25 अक्टूबर से 2 नवम्बर, 1972 तक
नई दिल्ली में हुई वार्षिक व्यापारिक बातों के
लिए जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणतन्त्र का एक
सरकारी व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल अक्टूबर,
1972 में भारत आया था। इन बातचीतों की
समाप्ति पर, 1973 के लिए एक व्यापार
संकेत पर 2 नवम्बर, 1972 को हस्ताक्षर
हुए। व्यापार संकेत में, 1973 के दौरान,
दोनों देशों के बीच 69 करोड़ रु० के व्यापार
की व्यवस्था है।

2. जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य को
मित्रित करने के लिए तेल रहित खली, काजू
की थरियां, चाय, काफी, सूती वस्त्र, घटसन
निर्मित माल आदि जैसी विभिन्न परंपरागत
वस्तुओं के आयात, जिनकी इकीविजरी की
वस्तुएं तथा उपभोग्यता सामग्री सहित पक्य-
पान्य माल की आयात की गई है। इनमें से कुछ

मर्दे ये हैं सिले-सिलाये सूती परिधान,
सिनोसियम, जूते तथा चप्पल, चमड़े की
वस्तुएं तथा परिधान, बेज-कूद का सामान,
विद्युत् मोटरे तथा स्विच गियर, फंडा बुनाई
वाली हाथ की मशीनें, मशीनी धाँजार, तार
रस्सा, एल्यूमीनियम केबलें, ठली वस्तुएं तथा
फोर्जिंग आदि। 1973 के दौरान जर्मन
लोकतंत्री गणराज्य से भारत को आयात
किये जाने वाली प्रमुख मर्दे ये हैं। मुद्रण मशीनें,
इस्पात तथा इस्पात के उत्पाद, वस्त्र मशीनें,
घाष्टीकल तथा वैज्ञानिक उपकरण, एक्स-रे
फिल्मे, चलचित्र सबधी रगीन फिल्मे, रासा-
यनिक पदार्थ, क्यूरियेट आफ पीटास (उर्बंक
ग्रेड), पोटेशियम क्लोराइड आदि।

Survey by Indian Investment Centre

1761 SHRI ISHWAR CHAU-
DHRY Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Investment
Centre ever undertook a study for
the United Nations Industrial Deve-
lopment Organisation and if so, what
were the fees received;

(b) whether the fees were surren-
dered to the Department of Economic
Affairs and if not, what use was made
thereof, and

(c) whether the fees of Rs. 4 lakhs
earned from the USAID on account
of the "Toy Survey" that the Centre
is said to be conducting for them
has been credited to the accounts of
the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :
(a) and (b). The Indian Investment
Centre did not undertake any study
for the United Nations Industrial
Development Organisation (UNIDO).
It, however, undertook in 1970 a
study on restrictive trade practices
on behalf of the United Nations Con-
ference on Trade and Development
(UNCTAD), for which it received a

fee of Rs. 63,750. An expenditure of Rs. 48,363 was incurred on the study and according to audited accounts there was a saving of Rs. 15,387. The quantum of Government's grants to the Centre for 1971-72 was reduced to the extent of this saving.

(c) At the instance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Indian Investment Centre was approached in November, 1970 by the USAID to undertake a survey of the export potential of Indian toys and decorations, and for this work the USAID was to pay, in instalments, a total payment of about Rs. 4.69 lakhs. The survey work actually began in early 1972. So far a sum of Rs. 2,89,640 has been received from USAID against which expenditure on the survey is being incurred. A separate account is being maintained in respect of the income and expenditure relating to this survey, and except for a small complement of staff recruited specifically for this study, the work relating to the study is being done by the existing officers and staff of the Centre. Savings are expected to arise and a corresponding reduction will be made in the quantum of Government grant to the Centre.

Staff Working in the Office of Commissioner, Income-Tax, Delhi

1762. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in the grade of L.D.C. and Stenographers lying vacant in the Office of the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Delhi with Headquarters at New Delhi for the period from the 1st July, 1972 to 31st October, 1972 and the number of vacancies in the above categories reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the vacant posts were notified to Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of Department of Personnel, if so when;

(c) whether the vacant posts were filled up by the staff provided by the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell; and

(d) whether the said Department has obtained a 'No Objection Certificate' from the Cell to the effect that the Central Pool had no suitable candidates in the above grades available to offer during the above period, and if so, the date when 'No Objection Certificate' was issued by the Cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The number of posts lying vacant in the grade of L.D.C. and Stenographer for the period from 1st July, 1972 to 31st October, 1972 was as follows:

	L.D.Cs. 20	Stenographers 27
The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these two grades were as under		
	LDCs.	Steno- graphers
Scheduled Castes .	10	16
Scheduled Tribes .	10	8

(b) Yes Sir. 80 vacancies in the grade of L.D.C. were notified on 18-2-1971 and 9 on 21-3-1972. As regards Stenographers, 19 vacancies were notified on 19-6-1972 and 3 on 5-7-1972.

(c) Yes, Sir, partly by the staff sponsored by the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell and partly through open market.

(d) Yes Sir 'No Objection Certificates' were obtained from the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell on 22-2-72 and 17-11-1972 regarding filling up the vacancies in the grade of L.D.C. As regards Stenographers 'No Objection Certificates' were obtained on 23-6-72 and 13-7-72.

**Filling Vacant Posts of L.D.C., U.D.C.
and Stenographers in Office of
C.C.I.&E**

1763. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the number of posts in the grade of L.D.Cs, U.D.Cs and Stenographers lying vacant in the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Delhi with headquarters at New Delhi, for the period from 1st January 1972 to 31st October, 1972,

(b) the number of vacancies in the above categories reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(c) whether the vacant posts were notified to Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of Department of Personnel, if so, whether these were filled up by the staff provided by the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell, and

(d) whether the said Department have obtained a 'No Objection Certificate' from the Cell to the effect that the Central Pool had no suitable candidates in the above grades available to offer during the above period and if so, the date when 'No Objection Certificate' was issued by the Cell?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) Nil

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above

**एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा
नये विमान खरीदने का अनुरोध**

1764. श्री एच० एस० पुरसी :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह
बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने केन्द्र सरकार से नए विमान खरीदने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

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

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) उनमें अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**बनारसी काजीपुरम साड़ियों की श्रीलंका की
तस्करी**

1765. श्री एच० एस० पुरसी :
क्या बिस्व मनी यह बात की बात करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या भारत में श्रीलंका का बनारसी, काजीपुरम साड़िया तथा अन्य सामान की तस्करी के मामले में सरकार की जानकारी में आए हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कस्टम द्वारा कितनी धनराशि का सामान जप्त किया गया , और

(ग) इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

राजस्व तथा व्यय मंत्री (श्री के० आर० वल्लभ) : (क) और (ख) . बनाग्मी अथवा कांजीपुरम साड़ियों के तस्कर व्यापार का कोई उदाहरण सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आया है। किन्तु वर्ष 1970 तथा 1971 के दौरान भारत से श्रीलंका को तस्कर निर्यात के लिए आशयित, कुछ वस्तुएं, जैसे मोना, भारतीय वस्त्र, रेडियो के पुर्जे, प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं, मोटर के पुर्जे, अफीम तथा कुछ भारतीय मुद्राएं पकड़ी गई हैं जिनका कुल मिलाकर मूल्य लगभग 5,60,000 रुपये है।

(ग) तस्कर-व्यापार विरोधी उपायों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं, जैसे विद्यमान निवारक एजेंसियों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना, अनन्य रूप से तस्कर व्यापार विरोधी कार्य के लिए नए प्रयासों तथा निवारक गुप्त सूचना एजेंसियों की स्थापना करना बेहतर समन्वय के लिए दक्षिण भारत में एक नये समन्वय-कार्यालय की स्थापना करना।

जलयानों, वाहनों तथा अन्य उपकरणों के नियन्त्रण द्वारा तस्कर-व्यापार विरोधी तब को भी सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है।

सूचना को प्रभावी ढंग से एकत्र करने तथा प्रसंस्पीय सेवाओं के लिए जनता तथा कनिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारियों को प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान किए जाने हैं।

सूचना के पारस्परिक आदान-प्रदान के निमित्त बेहतर समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विभिन्न प्रदर्शन अधिकारियों के बीच प्रोत्साहन का आयोजन किया जाता है।

तस्कर-व्यापार-विरोधी कार्य में लगे अधिकारियों के परीक्षण के निमित्त जोरदार कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है तथा अधिकारीगण समय-समय पर इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

Mobilisation of additional Resources from Taxation

1766. SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have examined the question of widening the scope of direct taxation as a measure to raise additional resources; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESHI): (a) and (b) The matter is under examination of the Government

Utilization of Foreign Aid

1767. SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether due to rising burden of repayment of foreign loans, the actual contribution to financing of economic development has been markedly reduced in recent years, and

(b) how long it will take to repay the foreign debts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) As has been mentioned in the Economic Survey for 1971-72, due to decline in disbursement of external assistance following decline in commitment, and the rising burden of repayment, the actual contribution of external assistance to financing of economic development has been declining markedly in recent years.

(b) The foreign debts will be repaid in accordance with their terms, which in some cases range upto 50 years.

Kerala Government's request for Raw Cashew Nuts

1768. SHRI K. R. UNNIKRISHNAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Government of India to meet in full the requirement of raw nuts for Cashew factories in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in evolving a policy in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government for certain modification in the existing arrangements relating to distribution of imported raw cashew nuts by the Cashew Corporation of India, and have desired at particular the meeting in full, of the requirements of permits for the factories under the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation. The suggestions of the Kerala Government are being kept in view ensuring at the same time an equitable distribution arrangement in all other States concerned also on a national basis

Guidelines for Public Sector undertakings on States demand "sons of the soil"

1769. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines to the Public Sector Undertakings to encourage "sons of the soil" demand of some States;

(b) the nature and details of these guidelines; and

(c) whether it is not in contravention of the declarations of the National Integration Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the instructions issued by Government to the public enterprises to recruit their staff against posts carrying a basic salary of not more than Rs 500 p.m. only through National Employment Service, and tap other sources of recruitment for such posts only if Employment Exchanges issue "non-availability certificates." The instructions also provide that recruitment for the middle level and senior posts in the public enterprises should be made on an All-India basis, taking into account merit and qualifications.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal for Marine Drive from Veli to Kovalam, Kerala

1770. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether the proposal submitted by Government of Kerala for the construction of Marine Drive from Veli to Kovalam has now been accepted; and

(b) if not, whether in view of the importance of Kovalam as an International Tourist Centre Government of India intend to consider the proposal favourably?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Night Duty Allowance to Assistant Aerodrome Officers in Civil Aviation Department

1771. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Assistant Aerodrome Officers in Civil Aviation Department do not get any Night Duty Allowance when they perform night duties for 12 hours continuously on the Airport, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH). (a) and (b) As gazetted officers, Assistant Aerodrome Officers are not entitled to over-time allowance or night-duty weightage. Their duty hours do not exceed 42 hours per week as applicable to other operational staff. They are rostered for night-duty continuously for 12 hours sometimes so that their duty hours do not begin or end at odd hours and the officers are not put to difficulties in the matter of transport etc in that process.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Rubber Cultivation

1772. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3032 on the 22nd August, 1972 regarding financial assistance to the Kerala Government for cultivation of Rubber and state;

(a) whether a decision regarding financial assistance to the State for rubber plantation during IV Plan has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The question of giving additional financial assistance to the State Government of Kerala during the IVth Five-Year Plan over and above the Central Assistance of Rs. 4.5 crores already released to the State Government during the 3rd Five Year Plan period for taking up rubber plantations, is still under consideration of the Government.

Price control on Cotton Yarn

1773 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state?

(a) whether Government are planning to impose price control on cotton yarn, and

(b) if so, how has the industry reacted to the proposed initiative of Government?

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

(b) Does not arise

विकासशील देशों पर मुद्रा संकट का प्रभाव

1774. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (आई० एम० एक०) के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा गया है कि 1971 के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा संकट तथा अन्य बातों का विकासशील देशों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें दी गई चेतावनी का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निरोधक पथ उठाए गए हैं?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि की 1972 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में विकासशील देशों की प्रारक्षित निधियों, ऋण और ऋण-परिणोद्यन और व्यापार पर, 1971 में हुए मुद्रा सम्बन्धी पुनर्विन्यासों द्वारा पड़े प्रभावों को आका गया है। निधि की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि यद्यपि मुद्रा सम्बन्धी पुनर्विन्यास के कारण सभी देशों की प्रारक्षित निधियों के समूचे मूल्य में लगभग 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई तथापि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लेन-देनों के विश्व मूल्य स्तर में (अमरीकी डालरों के रूप में) हुई वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप इन प्रारक्षित निधियों की वास्तविक क्रय शक्ति में 2-3 प्रतिशत की शुद्ध हानि होगी। जहाँ तक विकासशील देशों के विदेशी ऋणों पर मुद्रा सम्बन्धी पुनर्विन्यास के प्रभाव का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ मुद्राओं के पुनर्मूल्यन में अधिकांश डालर-भिन्न ऋणों अथवा ऋण-परिणोद्यन अदायगियों में, अमरीकी डालरों के रूप में, वृद्धि हो गयी है। पुनर्विन्यास के परिणामस्वरूप अमरीकी डालर कीमतों में हुई वृद्धि से डालर प्रभुत्व वाले ऋणों में और अधिकतर अन्य बकाया ऋणों की अमरीकी डालरों के रूप में राशि में, वास्तविक रूप में कमी होने की सम्भावना है। अनुमान है कि विकासशील देशों के बकाया ऋणों और ऋण परिणोद्यन की कुल राशि में 4-5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गयी है। मुद्रा सम्बन्धी पुनर्विन्यासों के सम्बन्ध में, विकासशील देशों द्वारा विनिमय-दरों के बारे में जो निश्चय किये गये उनसे विकसित क्षेत्रों की तुलना में लगभग 4½ प्रतिशत का

प्रोत्तन प्रभावी हुआ है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि विकासशील देशों द्वारा बेची जाने वाली वस्तुओं की मांग और पूर्ति की मूल्य सापेक्षता के बारे में युक्तियुक्त, हालांकि अनिश्चित धारणाओं के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि इन ह्रास में अन्ततोगत्वा विकासशील देशों के निर्वहन में भारी वृद्धि और आयात में भारी कमी आ सकती है तथा उनके व्यापार-सन्तुलन में पर्याप्त सुधार हो सकता है।

चीन और पांचवा बित्त आयोग

1775. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चीन और पांचवे बित्त आयोग न, अलग-अलग विभिन्न राज्यों के अनुदान के रूप में कितनी सहायता राशि दी है, और

(ख) आयोग द्वारा उनको दिया गया धन का भाग क्या है ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) : चीन और पांचवे बित्त आयोगों की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य को देय सहायक अनुदानों की रकमों और उनकी सिफारिशों तथा तत्कालिक कराधान के स्तर के आधार पर आयोगों द्वारा आंके गए प्रत्येक राज्य को देय करो और मुल्को के उनके हिस्से की रकमों का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [अभ्यास में रखा गया] देखिये संख्या L.T.—3704/72।

भारतीय तथा विदेशी मंडियों में सोने का मूल्य
तथा भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर
उसका प्रभाव

1776. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बगाने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय तथा विदेशी मंडियों
में 1 अप्रैल, 1972 को सोने का औसत मूल्य
क्या था और इस समय क्या है, और

(ख) मूल्य में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं
तथा उसका भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था तथा विदेश
व्यापार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) एक विवरण सलग्न है जिसमें मार्च

1972 में प्रत्येक मास के अन्त की तथा 15
नवम्बर 1972 की स्थिति के अनुसार
बम्बई, लन्दन, ज्यूरिक और पेरिस के बाजारों
में विद्यमान सोने के औसत मूल्यों का ब्यौरा
दिया गया है ।

(ख) सोने के मुक्त-बाजार-मूल्य में
आंशिक वृद्धि, सट्टेबाजी के प्रभावों के कारण
तथा कुछ वृद्धि गैर-सरकारी बाजार में सोने
की आपूर्ति और माग पर प्रभाव डालने वाले
कारणों के फलस्वरूप हुई है । किन्तु
सोने के सरकारी मूल्य में जिस पर राष्ट्रीय
मुद्राओं का डालर मूल्य निर्भर करता है
काई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है और वह बराबर
प्रति औसत 38 अमरीकी डालर है । अतः
सोने के मुक्त-बाजार मूल्य में वृद्धि होने में
न तो भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर ही और
न ही उसके विदेशी व्यापार पर कोई प्रभाव
पड़ेगा ।

विवरण

सोने का औसत मूल्य

	बम्बई	लन्दन	ज्यूरिक	पेरिस
मानक सोना (प्रति 10 ग्राम) रुपये				(प्रति औसत-अमरीकी डालर)
31-3-1972 .	202.05	48.45	48.42	49.47
28-4-1972 .	209.10	50.00	49.68	50.35
26-5-1972 .	230.17	57.05	उपलब्ध नहीं	56.14
30-6-1972 .	233.58	64.75	64.75	65.39
27-7-1972 .	231.65	66.70	66.55	67.07
25-8-1972 .	241.30	67.40	67.30	68.42
29-9-1972 .	251.33	64.40	64.40	65.22
22-10-1972 .	246.35	64.62	64.62	64.39
15-11-1972 .	242.00	62.07	62.12	62.15

पाचवीं योजना में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए बिहार में प्रारम्भ किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम

1777. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाचवी योजना में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये बिहार में प्रारम्भ किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : अभी इतने जल्दी कुछ बता सकना संभव नहीं, क्योंकि पर्यटन योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

आयकर की बकाया राशि

1778. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :-

श्री क० सुर्वेनारायण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक आयकर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया होगी; और

(ख) उस दोषी व्यक्ति का नाम क्या है जिस की ओर आयकर की सब से अधिक राशि बकाया है और इसे वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) . (क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को देश में आयकर की मुद्ध बकाया रकम 438.60 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ख) जिन निर्धारितियों की तरफ 31 मार्च, 1972 को आयकर की एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक रकम बकाया थी उनके ब्योरे और इस बकाया को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई तथा की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [प्रश्नारख ने रखा गया । देखिए सभा LT 3795/72]

Wealthiest Individuals in India

1779 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether, as reported in the 'Financial Express' of October 23, 1972 among the 10 wealthiest persons in India in 1970, there were a Central Minister, a State Minister and a few Members of Parliament belonging to ruling party, and

(b) if so, their names and what are the names of 10 wealthiest persons at the end of 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b) The news item published in the Financial Express on 23rd October, 1972 apparently refers to the Statement containing a list of persons whose assessed or returned wealth was more than Rs. 25 lakhs and which was laid on the Table of the House in reply to assurance given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1751, replied to on 20th November 1970. In the statement, containing 313 names, the names of the first 10 persons do not include

any person who was a Central Minister or any Member of Parliament belonging to the ruling party. None of these 10 persons were, as far as is known, State Ministers. The information regarding the names of 10 wealthiest persons at the end of 1971 is not readily available. It is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Delegation to U.S.S.R. to promote Export of Automobile Ancillaries

1780. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to promote exports of automobile ancillaries to the Soviet Union, a 12-man delegation was sent by Government to the U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the value of automobile ancillaries likely to be exported to the Soviet Union during the ensuing one year and the details of the export orders already secured from that country for this item?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A delegation representing ten automobile manufacturing units and led by a representative of the Projects and Equipment Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, visited Moscow in October, 1972 for talks on technical issues connected with export of Automobile ancillaries from India to USSR. The matter is being pursued. No agreement has been concluded so far.

Introduction of G.S.P. by Hungary and Czechoslovakia

1781. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hungary and Czechoslovakia have introduced the Generalised System of Preferences in favour of imports from developing countries, including India;

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(b) if so, the salient features of the said system;

(c) how the operation of the said scheme is likely to affect India's Foreign Trade during the ensuing years and what steps have been taken by Government to obtain maximum benefit from the scheme; and

(d) what efforts if any, are being made to set up a well organised economic association of developing countries, extending such preference mutually among themselves?

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

(b) With the exception of a few products, products of export interest to the developing countries including India will enjoy about 50 per cent tariff cuts on a preferential basis.

(c) All possible steps have been taken to give wide publicity through press and other sources, in order to see that the maximum benefits are derived by India. As both the schemes have been implemented only in 1972, no accurate forecasts of the advantages to be derived by India can therefore be made at this stage except that considerable benefits particularly in respect of non-traditional manufactures and semi-manufactured products are likely to be derived during the ensuing years.

(d) Under the auspices of GATT a trade negotiations Committee of the developing countries was established in 1967 in Geneva. On the global level, India has concluded negotiations for exchange of tariff concessions with eight countries namely Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Turkey and Tunisia. At the inter-regional level, India is already a party to the India-Egypt-Yugoslavia Agreement on trade expansion and economic cooperation signed in 1967. At the regional level, India is participating in a trade liberalisation exercise under the auspices of ECAFE.

Delegation of Handloom Weavers

1782. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the All India Handloom Organisation met the Prime Minister in September this year and submitted a memorandum seeking relief measures to avert a crisis in the handloom industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the precise demands made by them and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The demands made by the All India Handloom Organisation in its Memorandum, dated the 16th September, 1972, to the Prime Minister and the position with regard to them are given below:—

DEMANDS: (1) Grant of three months special rebate at 10 paise per Rupee to Weavers' co-operative societies; and

(2) Opening of Relief Weaving Centres.

POSITION.—The development of handloom industry is primarily the concern of the State Governments, and all Schemes for development of the industry are undertaken by the State Governments. Hence the above two matters are primarily to be dealt with by the State Governments and funds for the purpose have to be found from the outlays for the Annual Plans of the States concerned, especially as additional central assistance has been granted to the various States, for drought relief measures. However, the two demands have been referred to the Working Group on Handlooms

and Powerlooms set up under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner in July, 1972, and a report on these two demand is expected shortly.

Demand (3) Passing of an Ordinance for the reservation of coloured sarees for handlooms.

POSITION.—Government have already banned production of coloured sarees by powerlooms. The orders banning production are already statutory. Issue of an ordinance is not, therefore, necessary.

Resumption of U.S. Aid to India

1783. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to U.S.A., he expressed the desire for resumption of American aid to India and re-establishment of normal relations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.S. officials whom he met in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). During my recent visit to U.S.A., I did not hold any discussion with US officials on resumption of American aid. In my address to the National Press Club on 27th September 1972 and in my reply to the toast by Mr. John N. Irwin, Acting Secretary of State, I referred to our willingness to arrive at a deeper appreciation of each others' point of view and to improve relations between India and U.S.A.

Number of licences issued to S.T.C. for the import of foreign films

1784. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued to the State Trading Corporation for the import of foreign films during 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) whether, even after expiry of the agreement with Motion Picture Export Association of America on 30th June, 1971, some imported US films are being shown in Bombay and other cities; and

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been held into such illegal business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) One licence for import of films from U.S.S.R. and one Customs Clearance Permit for import of two films from West Indies were granted to the S.T.C. during 1971-72. No licence has been issued to the S.T.C. for import of foreign films during 1972-73.

(b) Some films have been released for exhibition by the member companies of the Motion Picture Export Association of America after expiry of the agreement on 30th June 1971. These films were either imported by them during the currency of the agreement or after 30th June 1971 against valid licences issued before the agreement expired.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of Metro Cinema Houses in Calcutta and Bombay

1786. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. owners of the Metro Cinema Houses in Calcutta and Bombay have sold these properties after the expiry of the agreement for the import of American films;

(b) if so, the parties to whom the sale has been effected; and

(c) whether the employees of the Metro Cinema are facing retrenchment and unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c).

Government are not aware of the sale of Metro cinema houses at Bombay and Calcutta. Such a transaction would require Reserve Bank of India's permission, for which no proposal has been received as yet.

Gunny Exports from Calcutta Port

1786. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press reports of continued under-invoicing of gunny exports from Calcutta Port;

(b) the number of such cases reported by the Calcutta Licensed Measures who are responsible for measuring/weighing consignments of cargo; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to tighten up the machinery of detection?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आयकर की बकाया राशि

1787. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने आयकर की कितनी बकाया राशि वसूल की ;

(ख) क्या आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये विशेष उपाय करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) गत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान अपील प्रभावों, समायोजनों तथा नकद बसूली के परिणामस्वरूप आयकर की बकाया रकम में हुई घटौती निम्नानुसार है —

(करोड़ रु० में)

वित्तीय वर्ष		
1969-70	.	302 75
1970-71	.	328 45
1971-72	.	303 64

(ख) और (ग) बकाया आयकर को बसूल करने की समस्या पर सरकार का ध्यान निरन्तर लगा रहा है । प्रत्यक्ष कर जाच समिति (वाचू समिति) की सिफारिशों भी जिसमें बकाया कर के बारे में भी सिफारिशें शामिल हैं, विचाराधीन हैं और शीघ्र निर्णय लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

Request from Kerala Government to set up a Small Air Landing Port at the Thekkadi Tourist Centre in Kerala.

1788. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government received any request from Kerala Government to set up a small air landing port at Thekkadi Tourist Centre in Kerala;

(b) if so, when the request was made; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) A teleprinter message dated 10th October, 1972 was received from the Government of Kerala enquiring whether the Government of India had any scheme for the construction of an air-strip at Thekkadi for the benefit of tourists.

(c) A reply has been sent stating that no such scheme is under consideration

Airport at Edakkattuvayal near Cochin (Kerala)

1789. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI.

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

(a) the progress made in the project to set up an airport at Edakkattuvayal near Cochin (Kerala); and

(b) the broad outlines of the technical team's report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A sitting board consisting of representatives of the Civil Aviation Department, Central Public Works Department, the Navy and the State Government is being convened by the Director General of Civil Aviation to finally assess the suitability of the Edakkattuvayal site near Cochin and to decide the layout. The terms of reference of the board also include the examination of any other site available in the vicinity.

Development of Tourist Centres in Bekkal Fort and Ezhimalai in Kerala

1790 SHRI A K GOPALAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there is scope for development of Tourist Centres in Bekkal Fort and Ezhimalai in Kerala,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop these places as tourist centres, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) Government are aware of the attractions of the Bekkal Fort and Ezhimalai. However, due to other priorities, the Department of Tourism has no proposals for their development

Accounts of Individual and Firms in Foreign Banks

1791 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of individuals and firms having accounts in Foreign Banks,

(b) the names of the individuals and firms (country-wise), and

(c) the number of individuals and firms who were asked by the Reserve Bank to close foreign bank accounts recently?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) 1130 individuals and 187 firms/companies are having approved foreign currency accounts abroad. Their names (country-wise) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-3796/72].

(c) Recently the Reserve Bank of India advised 67 individuals and 17 firms/companies to close their foreign currency accounts. Their names are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3796/72]

Role of Public Sector Agencies in Import Trade

1792 SHRI C CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken during 1971-72 for extending into role of public sector agencies in handling the country's import trade, and

(b) the names of public sector agencies and the commodities which are imported through them as a result of these measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) (i) During 1971-72 51 additional items were included in the list of items the import of which is canalised through the Public Sector Agencies,

(ii) The STC and MMTC were to organise bulk import of certain raw materials for sale to actual users and registered exporters. The Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre (IRMAC) was also further strengthened to act as an indenting house and to undertake bulk imports,

(iii) The public sector agencies were geared to work in close co-operation with the trade and industry in order to ensure that adequate raw materials are made available off-the-shelf,

(iv) The STC/MMTC further expanded their developmental role to strengthen the export effort by providing assistance in finance marketing and general services to exporters

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-3797/72]

Review of Export Houses

1793. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the review undertaken by his Ministry of the Export Houses, whose recognition under the scheme of Export Houses became due for review in 1971; and

(b) the measures taken to eliminate delay in the payment of cash assistance and in the refund of draw-backs to exporters during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The outcome of the review of Export Houses, whose recognition under the Scheme of Export Houses became due for review in 1971, is as under:—

(i) Number of Export Houses whose recognition was renewed	86
(ii) Number of Export Houses whose recognition was withdrawn	
(iii) Number of Export Houses whose cases are still under consideration	9
	— — —
Total	95

(b) A simplified procedure for payment of cash assistance was introduced as an experimental measure in June 1972 and would be in force upto March, 1973. Under this procedure, 75 per cent of admissible cash assistance is paid within a week of the receipt of applications provided, on preliminary examination, the applications, complete in all respect, are found to have been submitted in accordance with the procedure. The balance 25 per cent payments are made within 90 days of the payment of the first instalment provided no deficiency is found as a result of detailed examination.

As regards cases involving refund of drawback duties, in which the amount

or rate of drawback has been determined by Government, these are generally settled within a period of 6 to 8 weeks provided the exporters have furnished the necessary documents required for the settlement of claims. The progress of such claims is also watched by Government and where abnormal delays are noticed, urgent steps are taken for their settlement.

In respect of other claims, where drawback rates are still to be determined but the exporters have exported the goods under provisional claim for drawback, the exporters have generally taken unduly long time in furnishing the requisite initial data for determination of rates thereby resulting in delay in verification. With a view to eliminating delay in verification, a scheme of statutory auditor's certificate in lieu of prior verification, in respect of companies which are required to have statutory auditor, has been introduced on an experimental basis. A team of officers from the Ministry of Finance and the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General was also sent to Bombay for on-the-spot fixation of rates of amount of drawback. Periodical meetings between the officials of the Customs and the Export Promotion Councils are also arranged at major ports to resolve difficulties with regard to the pending claims.

Commercial Disputes referred to Indian Council of Arbitration

1794. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of commercial disputes referred to the Indian Council of Arbitration during the past three years by the traders engaged in international trade; and

(b) the number of disputes settled so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Trade complaints from foreign traders against Indian traders and *vice versa* for non-performance of trade contracts or non-compliance with Arbitration awards are referred to the Indian Council of Arbitration for settlement. Number of such complaints referred to the Council during the last 3 years are given below year-wise:—

No. of disputes referred during			
1969-70 . . .	13		
1970-71 . . .	13		
1971-72 . . .	18		
1972-73 . . .	6		
(Upto October, 1972)			

Apart from these conciliation cases, during 1972-73 two Arbitration cases have also been referred to the Council.

(b) Since its inception in 1965, the Council has settled 125 complaints out of the total of 130 complaints received by it. At present 5 complaints are pending at various stages of settlement.

Insurance against Fluctuations in Exchange Rates to Exporters

1795. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the arrangements that have been made for providing insurance against fluctuations in the exchange rates to the exporters selling on a long-term delivery basis and against deferred payments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Reserve Bank is presently providing forward purchase cover in pound sterling for a total period of 12 months including one or more extensions. Forward purchases of U.S. Dollars are being made by the Reserve Bank from authorised dealers for delivery up to 6 months.

Changes in method of Compilation of Export Statistics

1796. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the change effected in the method of compilation of statistics of exports in November, 1970, which made the figures of exports for 1971 incomparable with the figures for 1970 as stated on page 11 of 1971-72 Annual Report of the Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The change introduced in November, 1970 was that exports which were previously being recorded when the ship left on the basis of actual shipments made, are now being recorded as and when the shipping bills are approved for shipment by the Customs with adjustments for short and shutout shipments, details of which are received during the month of reporting.

Mint Uncovered in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi

1797. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:**

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mint was uncovered in Gulabi Bagh area in Delhi on the 27th October, 1972; and

(b) if so, the names and number of persons arrested in this connection, the material seized and the action taken against the persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On 28th October, 1972, Delhi Police raided the jbuggi of a person named Khubi Ram in P. S. Subzimandi and detected a miniature process of minting fake coins of the 10 paise denomination, 3 coins of 10 paise denomination and another 4 pieces of the same denomination in the process of making, were

immediately recovered by Police. Besides, the apparatus used for counterfeiting the coin, namely, one chimta, two axes, two rod rollers, one iron seal and some crude materials like wire, powder, pieces of aluminium, sand etc. were also seized and taken into possession. The person concerned was arrested and a criminal case No. F.I.R. 866 dated 23-10-1972 u/s 232/235 I.P.C. of P.S. Subzimandi has been instituted against him. The investigation of the case is in progress.

तथापि, वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये यह सूचना, जो कि अखिल भारतीय आय-कर ग्रंथ संकलन 1968-69 पर आधारित है, नीचे दी गई है :

न्यूनतम आय वाले व्यक्तियों से वसूल

किया गया आय-कर

1798. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष वसूल किये गये कुल आय-कर की तुलना में न्यूनतम आय-सीमा वाले करदाताओं से कितने प्रतिशत आय-कर वसूल हुआ और इस श्रेणी के करदाताओं की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उनसे आय-कर वसूल करने में सरकार ने कुल कितनी घन-राशि खर्च की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान, निम्नतम आय वर्ग के कर-निर्धारितियों से वसूल किये गए आय-कर के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(1) निम्नतम आय वर्ग में कर-निर्धारितियों (व्यक्तियों, हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवारों, अप्रज-कृत फर्मों, व्यक्तियों की संस्थाओं तथा 5000 रु० से कम की आय पर कर-निर्धारित कम्पनियों और 30,000 रु० से कम की आय पर कर-निर्धारित पंजीकृत फर्मों) की संख्या—3,29,106

(2) ऊपर मद (1) में कर-निर्धारितियों से वसूल किया गया आय-कर—2,14,32 (000) रु०

(3) वर्ष के दौरान कुल वसूल किया गया आय कर—697,84,00 (000) रु०

(4) मद (3) की तुलना में मद (2) का प्रतिशत—00.307%

(ख) विभिन्न आय वर्गों में कर-निर्धारितियों से कर वसूली में हुए खर्च के अलग-अलग व्योरे नहीं रखे जाते । तथापि, 1968-69 के लिए सारे प्रत्यक्ष करों से संबंधित कुल व्यय 13.67 करोड़ रु० था।

Dummy Employees in the Nationalised Insurance Companies

1800. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received complaints that Higher Officers of the Nationalised General Insurance Companies are showing dummy employees and inflated salaries;

(b) if so, the names of such companies against whom complaints have been received; and

(c) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). In the General Insurance Companies the practice of Dummy Appointments did exist on the Development side. However, soon after Nationalisation the Custodians were advised to terminate such appointments, and to reduce the salaries in other cases where they were on exaggerated scales. As a result of this the Custodians terminated 1037 appointments and reduced salaries of 80 Development Officers/Inspectors.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO USQ NO. 1954 DATED 11-8-1972 RE. MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY IN BRANCHES OF DENA BANK OF GUJARAT

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): While replying to Unstarred Question No. 1954 on 11th August, 1972 by Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda regarding misappropriation of money in the branches of Dena Bank in Gujarat, I had in part (b) of the reply, *inter-alia* mentioned, that the bank has not been able to serve the suspension order against the Manager of the Mehsana Branch of the Dena Bank as his whereabouts are not known. On the matter being taken up further with the bank it has come to light that the suspension order had actually been served on

the Manager. Mehsana Branch on 15th June, 1972 itself. I am, therefore, making statement today to correct the record. I regret the discrepancy which has crept in the earlier reply.

By the time the correct version was obtained, the monsoon session of the Parliament was over and hence this statement could be made only during the current session.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention....

SOME HON. MEMBERS—*rose* (Interruptions).

श्री यशवंत शिंदे : आप को रोज़ कैसे [बतनाऊँ कि कालिंग प्रॉटेशन के पहलू कोई और बातें नहीं आती ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): I demand a judicial probe into the incident of firing in Hyderabad city where firing has occurred and two lives have been taken away. Law and order has not gone out of control, but yet, the army has been called. What for, we are not able to understand. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down; you are speaking without my permission. (Interruptions).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Why was the army called in? (Interruptions) It is very surprising to note that bullets have been used against peaceful demonstrators.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? (Interruptions) What are you doing? Please sit down. May I request you to sit down?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: No question of city arises; people will fight with conviction. If the implementation of mulki rules results in division of the State, by all means, bifurcate, divide the State into two separate States (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order, Please sit down.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): There is indiscriminate police firing and merciless killing of people; how can he keep quiet?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): My dear friend is not worried about the lives lost in Andhra Region. 7 lives were lost in Andhra region. I would have appreciated my friend's sentiments if he had expressed concern for those unfortunate people.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CAPTURE OF RAILWAY STATIONS AND DAMAGE TO RAILWAY PROPERTY BY ANTI-MULKI RULES AGITATORS IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported capture of railway stations in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh by the agitators and damage caused to the Railway properties."

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, The anti-Mulki Rules agitation commenced in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh on 25.10.72. In the initial stage, the agitation took the shape of mobs of students detaining trains at stations and writing slogans on carriages. The main area where the agitation was concentrated was the Vijayawada Division of South Central Railway. The agitation also existed to a lesser extent on the Guntakal and Madras Divisions of Southern Railway and Secunderabad Division of South Cen-

tral Railway. Later on, it spread to some extent also on the Waltair Division of South Eastern Railway. From 25.10.1972 till 16.11.1972 there were as many as 953 instances of detention of mail, express, passenger and goods trains. The detentions ranged from 5 minutes to 345 minutes.

As the agitation gained momentum and lawlessness intensified, the initial pulling of alarm chains and stoppages of trains at stations gave way to stoppages of trains in mid-sections again by alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose pipes and also squatting on the track, pelting stones at trains and damaging internal fittings of coaches, disabling trains in the middle of the section by draining out water from the engine, cutting off of tele communications at railway stations and preventing staff manning cabins and stations from doing their duties. The agitators also jeopardised safety by placing the boulders, rail pieces and tree trunks on the track cutting signal wires, damaging signalling equipment, removing gate-keys from level crossings, indulging in arson including burning of wooden sleepers on a bridge and attempt at setting fire to the coaches of an Express train.

From 17.11.1972 onwards the trouble intensified and spread to more and more stations on the South Central Railway, it being mainly concentrated on the Vijayawada Division. The attacks on Railway property were of the same type as mentioned above but the detention to trains and the damage to railway property increased from day to day.

On 21.11.1972, the agitation reached a climax when there were serious attacks by mobs on Tenali and Ongole Stations of South Central Railway and Adoni station on Southern Railway. Arson and widespread damage was caused at these three stations and the Police were forced to open fire resulting in a number of deaths. The trouble has further spread on 22.11.1972 particularly in Vijayawada Divi-

sion of South Central Railway and a number of Station and Cabins have been burnt Heavy damages has been reported to railway property, both to rolling stock as well as fixed assets A Switchman of the Railway at Nidubrolu Station has lost his life as a result of a mob pouring petrol on him and burning him severely He later succumber to his injuries A number of railway staff have also been injured at various places

Train services have been seriously affected on South Central Railway since the trouble started In the initial stages the Railway did their best in spite of extensive miscreant activity and threats to railway staff to keep the trains moving However as the trouble intensified trains had to be cancelled progressively in the affected sections From 22.11.1972 onwards, practically all train movement on South Central Railway within Andhra Pradesh limits have been suspended As many as 26 Mail Express trains 80 Passenger trains and 20 railway services have been fully or partially cancelled on the South Central Railway

From the time the trouble started on 25.10.1972 the administration of the South Central Railway has been in close touch with the Andhra Pradesh State Government The maintenance of law and order is essentially a matter to be looked after by State Government As mentioned in the Calling Attention Notices given by the Members of Parliament, no railway stations have been captured as such by agitators This term capture perhaps has been described to glorify an act of vandalism and describe it as an act of heroism However, situations have arisen in the last few days wherein mobs caused complete disruption and suspension of railway working at certain stations, bringing about extensive damages There have also been cases of mob entering into station offices

and cabins and asking the staff to suspend their work and stop passing trains Station records tickets and equipment were burnt and otherwise damaged

The extent of loss directly, by way of damage to railway property and to goods and parcels in transit has been substantial Even greater has been the loss caused due to crippling of movement not only in the affected areas but also between the North and the South There have been 42 cases of sabotages of railway track, 50 cases of arson including one of a diesel locomotive being burnt 36 cases of stoning of trains, 6 cases of looting of goods trains and the burning or destroying of the contents of 39 wagons 17 railway stations, namely Nidubrolu, Ammanabrolu, Bapatla, Kavali, Churala, Kolvakalur, Duggirala, Manabolu, Karavadi, Adoni, Ongole, Tenali, Peddavalapudi, Tanuku, Stuartpuram, Valiveru and Pericherla have either been damaged or burnt The approximate cost of damage to railway property including rolling stock roughly assessed so far is Rs 43 lakhs and to goods and parcels in transit Rs 10 lakhs Besides the estimated loss on South Central Railway alone by way of goods revenue has been Rs 1 crore and passenger revenue Rs 25 lakhs

While this is a rough estimate upto yesterday (23.11.72), to this should be added the continuing loss on the South Central Railway until conditions return to normal which will take a few days

Apart from the South Central Railway, the lifting movement of traffic has suffered on other railways also owing to the disturbances, restrictions have had to be imposed in booking both passenger and goods traffic to and across the South Central Railway The agitations have had a devastating effect on movement and large number of wagons are held up all over the

[Shri T A Pai]

country It has not been possible to move even the essential traffic such as food grains, steel plant traffic, coal and cement, leave alone other miscellaneous traffic which normally flows from South to North and vice versa. The overall loss on this account will be assessed on a realistic basis after traffic and movement conditions return to normal. The loss is bound to be substantial.

It will take at least a week to 10 days for the passenger service to come back to normal and a fortnight to 20 days for the goods movement to return to normalcy. The loss which will be sustained by the other Railways not having been able to lift the traffic, which would otherwise have been cleared, would be of the order of about 8 million tonnes, equivalent in terms of revenue to about 3 crores of rupees in addition to the direct loss suffered by the South Central Railway referred to above. The magnitude of the loss by way of these disturbances is, therefore, enormous, apart from the serious inconvenience caused to the travelling public and the industry and trade, affecting adversely the normal economic life of the country.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI

In his lengthy statement, the hon. Minister has given a detailed account of the situation there. I would like to make it clear that I have no intention to ask any question concerning the main issue in the agitation. My questions will be regarding damage to, or loss of, railway property alone.

We have seen that whenever there is an agitation, the railway becomes the main target of attack, as if the railway stands in the way of the fulfilment of the objectives of the agitation, as if the railway is doing certain harm to certain causes. All attacks are directed to railway property. In this way, the railways incur a heavy loss annually. Add to this there is pilferage, and also theft of railway property. Then the railways have to pay crores of rupees in the shape of

compensation. To make up all these losses, the Railway Minister increases the fares and freight adding to the suffering of the already suffering travelling public. Therefore, I would ask the Minister if he is contemplating any punitive measures, educative measures or preventive measures to protect railway property from such vandalism.

The other day I heard the Railway Minister enumerate certain measures taken for protecting railway property. But those measures are not effective, as they are expected to be. Therefore, I would like to ask him to state categorically, since law and order is a State subject as he has mentioned it in his statement whether he will take all the Chief Ministers into confidence, thrash out the matter thoroughly and find out ways and means of protecting this national property.

Coming to the particular situation, I would like to ask him to enlighten us whether there is any complicity, directly or indirectly of railwaymen in certain sections, secondly, what steps have been taken to save the lives of railwaymen who are in certain danger.

SHRI T A PAI. The other day answering a question I had said that I propose to come before the House with some amendments to the Railways Act making interference with railway property a very serious offence punishable with death in some cases. I do not know whether this alone is going to deter anybody. I have seen the same pattern followed in State after State, whatever be the cause of agitation, where the option before us was to open fire or allow some property to burn. Even if some people are arrested I know how difficult it is to prove, unless the civic consciousness in this country is roused and all of us who lead political parties also accept the responsibility to maintain the integrity of the public property. I do not know whether in any country, especially in a poor country like India

which cannot afford to incur losses of this kind, this kind of vandalism against public property is permitted. I understand that in China every village through which the railway lines pass is held responsible for maintaining the integrity of that line. Are we prepared to take up this responsibility? I have seen that whenever any development takes place in this country, a new railway line is introduced the property of a lot of people gets appreciated but you cannot collect even a small amount as part of the compensation for this development. But whenever public property is damaged, if we impose a collective fine there are protests saying that it is unreasonable. I should like this question to be squarely thrashed out. On the one hand it seems to be the privilege of those who have railway lines and railway stations. On the other hand there are those who do not have these lines, those who have been coming to us day in and day out saying: let us have new railway lines so that it may remove the backwardness. Perhaps they are claiming the additional privilege of setting fire to the railway stations or removing the railway lines when they get angry on account of some reason or the other. Let us decide whether public property, whatever be the political reason or disagreements, should be the target of attack. I do not know why railwaymen who are working as servants of this country should be penalised, how you can be cruel to pour petrol on him and set fire to him merely because he is doing his duty. I do not know how we can from this end give every one protection because even our railway police are subject to the same kind of treatment. Ultimately it is a serious responsibility for the whole nation. Of course I can certainly appeal to you to permit me to say that the railway stations that are burnt in events like this are not constructed so that they become standing monuments of community's irresponsibility. If you want me to reconstruct it, I am afraid the contractors in this country will encourage such movements to go

on because they will be the direct beneficiaries of reconstruction. Let us now decide whether there should be some kind of punitive measures imposed on those people who flagrantly allow these things to happen.

So far as the person is concerned, after the event I can only say: let us help them as much as we can, while we try to safeguard their interests. In this particular case our people tried to contact his young widow to see whether she could be provided with a job; she is not educated herself. We have now asked her whether any dependant of hers can be provided with a job so that the family could be maintained.

She has minor children and we are taking up the responsibility of educating them upto Matriculation. The General Manager had sanctioned a thousand rupees to her and I asked him to double it; from the Railway Minister's relief fund I am sanctioning Rs. 5,000 to his family. But I am sure all that we are going to do is not a substitute for the innocent life lost, and I think we have to bear the guilt of such crimes being committed in this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Now, you may ask him to answer the
question.

MR SPEAKER: The question was put before you entered.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am aware of the question; he wanted to know whether any railwaymen were involved.

श्री जगन्नाथ रावजीशी (शांजापुर) : श्रीध्र
मे पिछले दिनों जो कुछ हुआ है और अभी
भी जो हो रहा है वह बहुत दुःखद है और
सब के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। मंत्री
महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में अभी बताया है
कि रेल राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है और उनको
क्षति पहुँचाने के लिये जो भी जिम्मेदार है
उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिले ऐसा
कुछ विधेयक वह लाने का विचार
कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने कुछ अपने
विचार भी प्रकट किए उन में जो सवाल में
करने वाला था उसका जवाब आ गया है और
इसके लिए मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूँ।
मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जिस रेलवे
कर्मचारियों की अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा,
उस के लिए रेलवे ने क्या जिम्मेदारी उठाई
है। मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब दे दिया है,
जिस के लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

किन्तु सवाल यह नहीं है कि जनता रेलवे
के खिलाफ अपना क्रोध क्यों प्रकट करती है।
आप मुझे क्षमा कीजिए, जब से आजादी आई
है, तब से हम लोगों की मजदूरी ख़ासतः बढ़ने जा
रहे हैं। क्रोध या शोक प्रकट करना बानी किसी
को हानि पहुँचाना, यह समीकरण बैठ गया है।
यदि वे विद्यार्थी हैं, तो वे बाइस-चासलर
की या लोडिंगों की हानि पहुँचाते हैं। देश के
सबसे बड़े नेता, महात्मा गांधी, की छाया के

बाद विरोधियों को जान से मारने और उन के
घर जलाने से इस की शुरुआत हुई थी। अब
जनता के मन में यह बात बैठ गई है।

I have not come across a single
leader who has condemned it
जब कोई चीज प्रिसिडेंट बन जाती है, तो
बार-बार उसकी पुनरावृत्ति होती है।

I hold the ruling party responsible

श्री पाई मैमूर ने आने है। वह जानते हैं
कि मैमूर और महाराष्ट्र के अगने के समय
स्वयं कॉलिंग पार्टी के लोग रेलवे स्टेशन के
ट्रेक पर जा कर बैठे थे। मैं इस की निन्दा की
थी। किमो सवाल का हल करने का यह कौन
सा तरीका है? We have put a
premium on violence.

अगर कॉलिंग पार्टी स्वयं ही मजदूर
काम करेगी, तो फिर जनता का मार्ग-दर्शन
कौन करेगा? देश में जो कुछ भी होता है, वह
सीधे-समझ कर नहीं होता है। पार्टीशन
आफ़े वि कट्टी से लेकर अब तक कोई काम-
काज-समझ कर नहीं हुआ है। 1953 में आन्ध्र
का निर्माण भी वायलेस और लूट-पाट के
परिणामस्वरूप एक हाथपाच तरीके से हुआ।
उस का निर्माण उस तरह नहीं हुआ, जिह तरह
कि 1956 में स्टेट्स रीग्रगैनेरेशन्
कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर
सब स्टेट्स का हुआ। जब लोगों के विभाग
में यह बात बैठ गई कि वायलेस करने पर ही
कुछ मिलती है, तो फिर उस का वायलेस पर
उत्तर आना स्वाभाविक ही है। और इस
सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी रेलवे है।

श्री जगन्नाथ जोशी (जयनगर) गोखी जी की हत्या एक ममता में प्रभावित एक व्यक्ति ने की, जिस के प्रति योगा ने अपना रोष प्रकट किया। क्या मानव रसास्पर्श चाहने है कि उस को मानाये जाना है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथ जोशी मुझे अपने देश की विन्ता है। 'The law of the land is the e to take his own course.

मैंने यह एक इस्टेट दिया है। मैं यह भी बताया है कि मैंसूर विधान परिषद के अध्यक्ष गोकुल रतने स्टेशन के ट्रेक पर बैठे थे। मैं ने उस को कड़ी निन्दा की थी कि यह सवाल हन करने का तरीका नहीं है।

We cannot encourage people to take the law into their own hands

ग्रान्ध मे वायलेस हुई, तो ग्रान्ध स्टेट बनी।

पंजाब मे वायलेस हुई, तो पंजाब और हरियाना की स्टेट्स बन गईं। इसी तरह नागालैंड मे कार्यरत होने पर नागालैंड की स्टेट बन गई।

मुल्करुत्त का प्रश्न आज का नहीं है। मैंने इसी सदन मे फरवरी, 1970 मे कहा था कि प्रदीपानन्द रेड्डी स्वयं त्यागपत्र दें और उन्हें जो जेन्टलमेन्ज एग्जिमेन्ट को बर्क फाउट नहीं किया, उस के लिए क्षमा माग कर अब उस पर प्रमल करें। कॉलिंग पार्टी को आपसी संघर्ष इन-वॉर्टी फाइटिंग, की वजह से पाठ्यक्रम प्रापटी को लुप्त किया जा रहा है। इस के लिए मैं कॉलिंग पार्टी को दोष देता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने 1972 के चुनावों मे कहा कि मुन्शीम कोर्ट का जजमेन्ट बाहे जो भी हो, मैं

मुल्की अधिकारों को बनाये रखूँगी। तो सरकार आज तक चुप क्यों बैठी रही ?

रेल मंत्री ने कहा है

'It will take at least a week to 10 days for the passenger services to come back to normal'

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) He is wrongly quoting the Prime Minister

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI. The hon member there quoted it here and it was not denied

SHRI PILOO MODY If it is wrongly quoted, it is for the Prime Minister to deny it

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO: (Karimnagar) In the presence of the Prime Minister, it was quoted

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित ने एक बार इस सदन मे कहा था

We are are prisoners of indecision.

मुझे अब भी लगता है कि We are still prisoners of indecision. हम किसी भी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं। हम मामलों को लटकाये रखते हैं। चडीगढ़, नदी पानी, बाईर और तेलगाना आदि सब मामलों की हम लटकाये रखते हैं। तब लोगों की सहन करने की सीमा टूट जाती है। जब बाध टूट जाते हैं, तो उस का पानी सारे गांवों को बहा ले जाता है।

श्री पाई ने यह भरोसा दिलाया है कि पंद्रह दिनों मे नार्मन्सी आ जायेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक ये सारी घटनाएँ ग्रान्ध रिजन मे हुई हैं। जब मुल्की बाधों को पता लगा

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कि सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं कर रही है, तो कल से उन की प्रतिक्रिया हैदराबाद में शुरू हुई है। जब हम लोग यह आदत बना लेते हैं कि बायनेस हो, हिंसा हो, तब जाकर हम निर्णय ले, तो हम ही जनता को हिंसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं। इस लिए आज भी मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कोई भी सरकार क्यों न हो, सोच-समझ कर, निश्चित सिद्धांतों के आधार पर निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए।

पहले राजा-महाराजाओं के महल में एक क्रोधगार हुआ करता था। जब राजा या रानी को क्रोध आता था, तो वे क्रोधगार में जाकर अपना क्रोध शांत करते थे। मैंने पढ़ा है कि शिकागो में एक बड़ी मैनशन में एक मन्जिल ऐसी है, जिस में तोड़-फोड़ करने की सारी सामग्री रख दी गई है, ताकि टेन्शन या एक्साइमेन्ट बढ़ जाने पर आदमी वहाँ जाये और अपना क्रोध शांत करे। यदि सरकार समय पर सही निर्णय नहीं लेती है, तो आगे चल कर जनता कैसे अपना क्रोध या क्रोध शान्त करे, इसके लिए भी कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा। या तो सरकार ठीक समय पर निर्णय ले, या देश की सम्पत्ति की हानि होगी।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री महोदय ने रेल कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया है। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि कोई स्टेशन कैम्बर नहीं किया गया है? क्या विजयवाड़ा-नेमली सैक्शन पर बिराला स्टेशन का कैम्बर नहीं किया गया है? आज उस क्षेत्र में गाड़िया बन्द हैं और चल नहीं सकती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने गाड़ियों, यात्रियों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रबन्ध किया है?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, they have not been captured in the sense they have been imprisoned. This great act of vandalism has been described by the people as an act of heroism. They have described it as capture because it looks so romantic. I think they have been rescued when they have been surrounded by all this kind of people who indulge in goondaism. My hon. friend, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, said that he did not like all that is happening. I hope what he has said would not be construed as a justification for what is happening now, because ultimately he said that when people get angry they have a right to attack public property.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I have never said it. I have never justified it and I will never justify it. I am the last man to justify it anywhere, in any sphere, at any level. It is the ruling party which creates such situations by not taking decisions in time and encouraging people to do these things. I have never justified it.

SHRI T. A. PAI: May I say that this is not the only instance? During the last two months, September and October, whether it is the students' anger against the government because they do not like some examination, or a paper in some examination, or they do not get cinema tickets in some other States, or because people talking one language do not like the people talking another language in another State it appears that the railway property seems to be their only target. I can understand it if in their mood of anger they set fire to their own homes also; but that they do not do. They do not want to burn their own homes; they want to burn only railway property. If this is going to be the pattern of behaviour of the society, I think this kind of pattern should not be approved by any political party. I would, therefore, suggest that all political parties

support the measures that we would like to take as best as we could. Unless there is strong condemnation by all political parties of this kind of behaviour, it will continue. Let us learn to settle our problems in other ways. Exposing the railways to this kind of danger and dislocating thousands of passengers who are absolutely innocent to the hazards of travel should be condemned by all in the strongest terms. In the course of the last few days we had to refund many tickets and many passengers have been stranded at several places. I tried to divert a train which was going to the south through Raichur. But, unfortunately, we have to pass through Adoni, one of the stations which was attacked by 10,000 people where firing had to be resorted to.

I have not given you any guarantee that this will be restored in ten days. From the day of normalcy, it might take 10 days. I only appeal to the House and the hon. Members who expressed themselves today so strongly about it with the hope that the people at large will feel that their representatives thoroughly disapprove of what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinen Bhat-tacharya—absent; Shri Hari Kishore Singh absent; Shri Samar Mukherjee—absent.

MR. SPEAKER: The papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I had written to you day before yesterday about the alarming issue of the Shaw Wallace Company, the biggest ever foreign exchange scandal. Two news items have come out in the *Economic Times* as well as in the *Statesman*. It says:

"Shri Kalyan Kumar Bosu was arrested this morning by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate, Government of India. Calcutta, for allegedly contravening the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Re-

gulation Act, 1947 involving in all Rs. 3,24,00,000."

This Shaw Wallace Company is a British company. They are sending out money contravening the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The Enforcement Directorate officer, had gone and got that man brought down from the aircraft and his passport was impounded. Later on, about 50 Enforcement Department officers raided the office of the Shaw Wallace Company and seized lots of documents. Would you be so kind enough as to ask the Government to make a statement on this issue? It is very vital for us to know. It involves Rs. 3,24,00,000. Would you kindly tell the Finance Minister to make a statement on that? Thank you very much.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). Sir, I have sought your kind permission....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह देखा है ।
तो मिनिस्टर तो जाने ही रहेंगे , एन्फोर्समेंट
उममें इन्फोर्सिटी होगी और वह एन्फोर्स
पेटोशन में आयेगा ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इन्फोर्सिटी की बात
का यह नहीं है कि एन्फोर्सन पेटोशन जब आए
तब उस इन्फोर्सिटी पर विचार हो । मेरा
निवेदन है कि अगर कार्रवाई मिनिसटर जा कर
क कि

I have come with all the resources of the Government of India to support a particular candidate; I have come with all the Consolidated Fund of India. Even then you would ask us to go to the court or seek the protection from the Election Commission

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं न.ड.र आफ
दि अपोजीशन था तो यह भी कभी कभी हो
जाता था कि मशीने और ट्यूबवेल इनके
लिए मिनिसटर लोग एन्फोर्सन में जा कर
कहते थे कि लगवा लो, यह तो अभी स्टेट-
मेंट ही है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Finance Minister of the Government of India says during an election campaign that we are going to back in full strength Mrs. Nandini Satpathy. This is nothing but polluting the elections. . . (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस के लिए क्या किया जाये ? आप एलेक्शन कमिश्नर से बात कीजिए ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हम ने तो आप को कोट कर के बताया कि इस तरह से उन्होंने कहा है एलेक्शन की मीटिंग में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बताइए कि कोई बार है उन के खिलाफ ?

Are they debarred? They have been doing it since the very beginning

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If they have been doing it, that doesn't justify it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यहाँ एलेक्शन कमिश्नर तो नहीं बैठा हुआ हूँ । एलेक्शन में जो उस तरह की बातें होती हैं उन को एलेक्शन कमिश्नर देखता है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I ask you whether the Ministers of the Government of India are accountable to us for all their utterances and their conduct. This is the basic issue. Does it not amount to mass bribery of the electorate, throwing all the resources of the Government of India on the side of a particular candidate? (Interruptions) We were in fact, thinking of bringing forward an adjournment motion. There can be nothing more objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. This is not the proper forum to raise the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order, Sir, arising from what has fallen from your lips. If certain things have been going on for a long time, is it your pleasure to say that those things should be considered to be regularised? Are not the Ministers of the Government of India accountable to this House for all their actions and utterances? If they are not, then you have got a very poor conception of the House of the People. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इस में तो पड़ता नहीं । इस हाउस के बारे में कंसेप्शन आप का क्या है मेरा क्या है. इस का सवाल नहीं है । कंसेप्शन का सवाल नहीं है ।

I am not there to decide any matter which can be decided by the Election Commissioner. There is no question of conception, rich or poor. Your conception is welcome to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Even if a party is in government, it cannot use the government for party purposes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ ऐसा कोई बार नहीं है । वह एलेक्शन में जाते हैं और जो बात करनी है, करते हैं । उनके खिलाफ कोई बात प्रोसीजर में नहीं है ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): When the House is in session, a statement made by a Minister.... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: If he declares a policy.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Not merely that. When the House is in session, it can take possession of any report regarding a Minister having made a statement—apparently, he has made a statement—which goes against the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Not day-to-day administration; only if he lays down a new policy. (*Interruption*)

एलेक्शन कम्पेन मे जाने से पहले क्या वह यहां बता कर जाएंगे कि वह बहा यह स्टेटमेंट देने जा रहे है ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Why should an impression be given that the people are being sheltered? (*Interruption*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझसे चाहते क्या है, यह बताइए ।

What has the Speaker to do with it?

SHRI H N MUKERJEE: Ask the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are dissatisfied with the conduct of a Minister, there are remedies available in the procedure. You can come with a censure motion against him.

SHRI H N MUKHERJEE: That is a different matter. Let him come and explain here.

MR. SPEAKER: Ministers have got the right to participate in elections as any other party-man.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE: But not to say that the government will be exploited for election purposes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Although the government is a party government, it cannot use the government to achieve the party's ends and purposes. That is the basic tenet so far as democracy is concerned.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर गवर्नमेंट मे होते है । गवर्नमेंट जो होती है गवर्नमेंट को फायदा होता है अपने एलेक्शन में ।

उनको पावर होती है । अब वह जो करने है उसके खिलाफ आप प्रचार कर सकते है कि वह गलत करने है । (व्यवधान) .

लेकिन सारा एलेक्शन आप मेरे ऊपर ही मत छोड़िए कि मैं ही करू । मैं इसमें नहीं पड़ने वाला हूं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It amounts to misconduct on the part of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a case of misconduct, come out with a censure motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I am rising on a point of order. I have written to you earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order here. If you think that it is a misconduct, you come with a censure motion against him. Follow the procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I have written to you, Sir. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: If you think the Minister's conduct is not right, you come with a motion in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will you admit that?

MR. SPEAKER: I will admit that and you will have to give reasons which are adequate to bring it within the censure motion provided in the Rules.

श्री शशि भवरा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मिनिस्टर को मिन-1 में भी किया जा सकता है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you earlier and I want to be heard.

MR. SPEAKER: Not off-hand. You just get up and move a motion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you earlier. . .

MR. SPEAKER: No motion can be moved just by writing to me.

[MR SPEAKER]

Without any motion you are not entitled for anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Why not you permit us to make a submission here, Sir?

MR SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Kindly listen to me for a minute. Sir. Is it proper for any Minister to go and promise something in a constituency? It happened three years ago and it was raised in this House and it was possible for us to make a statement here because the then Railway Minister had gone to a constituency and promised some new railway lines or some over bridge and expansion of the railway line and all that, in a bye-election.

श्री शशि भूषण : यह गलत कह रहे हैं, इन के पास क्या प्रमाण है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to be heard . . .

MR SPEAKER: I am not allowing (Interruptions) You want to raise something without my permission and then you say that I have allowed you. If you are standing like that, you cannot say that I have allowed you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was a misconduct committed by the Finance Minister. It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is a misconduct, you must come under the procedure and not get up like this, without any motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If I table an adjournment motion, will you allow that, Sir? If that is your wish, then we shall have to invariably come up with adjournment motions on such subjects.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जोर जोर से बोलने से ज्यादा इफेक्टिव होता है, तो बोलते जाइये, लेकिन इस हाउस में किसी कायदे में चलना पड़ेगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you hear us on a procedural point? I want to raise a procedural point....

MR SPEAKER: If it is a procedural thing, then the book is there, consult it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In this House, whenever we raise certain issues, just now you have said that there is a provision by which we can bring a censure motion. Every time don't provoke us to bring a censure motion.

MR SPEAKER. What else should I do? Can I condemn a Minister without any motion?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to bring to your notice one thing. It is not the Congress Party that is concerned. Many of us are interested in the democratic forms of functioning. To-day it may be a Congress Minister, tomorrow it may be a Communist Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has promised developmental activities so that the position of Mrs. Nandini Satpathy becomes strong. Sir, I think it is a violation of the democratic form of government and that is why we want to raise this issue. We want your ruling over it. To-day, it may be one particular Party, tomorrow it may be a Communist Party and the third day, it may be the Jana Sangh....

MR SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. You go on speaking.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I have sought your permission, Sir.... (*Interruptions*) I want to be heard....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to anybody.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr Speaker, developmental activities should not stop on account of a bye-election.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, the Prime Minister assured us that she is going to take a decision on the Mulki Rules issue within a short time but no decision has so far been announced. Unfortunately, they are adopting the methods adopted by Yahya Khan. They are sending the military to Hyderabad city....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have not allowed you.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: How many people you want to be killed before you want to announce your decision? I want to know that. Always they are saying just like reciting *Mantras* that a solution will be found within the framework of the integrated State.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record I have not allowed him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave in writing, Sir. I wrote to you

MR. SPEAKER: You have written

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you under Rule 377

MR. SPEAKER: You have written; I am not bound to accept it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I wrote to you. Do you want to hear me or not, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: If you are dissatisfied with the Minister's conduct, come under the procedure, bring a motion...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a particular matter....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can one accept this sort of discrimination? I feel, I am discriminated against. I am very sorry to say this. You allowed Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra. You allowed Mr. Hiren Mukerjee.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept what you say.

श्री शशि भूषण अध्यक्ष महोदय,
यहां पर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को मिमकांट
किया जा रहा है. यह सी० पी० एम० और
सी० पी० ओ० का इन्वेक्शन स्टॉप है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record unless I allow it. It is not an all-comprehensive thing; you cannot bring everything under Rule 377

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Will you reconsider your decision because it constitutes a serious menace to democracy?

MR. SPEAKER: If you are dissatisfied with the conduct of any Minister, bring up a motion against him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am pleading with you, Sir. Here the Finance Minister has placed the resources of the Centre to influence the election

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to condemn any action, you can bring up a motion in the House. We can discuss it. We can pass a resolution. There is a procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you allow it under Rule 377 or not, Sir? Why is there this provision under Rule 377. Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you, you are under a wrong impression? If you think that by interrupting anything will come out, don't think so, nothing will come out. You make it a daily practice. It is deliberate. I request you to please sit down. If the Speaker thinks something is not necessary, he does not allow. But this is the particular way you have developed to force him. I don't accept it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I move a motion, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Any time, under the rules...

SHRI PILOO MODY: I beg to move

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, you have to give notice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I beg to move that the unconstitutional and undemocratic behaviour of the Finance Minister be censured right here and now....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way. There is a procedure which we have to follow. If no notice is given it will not be coming up in the regular shape.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Last time when Shri Raj Bahadur had moved a motion, I said that it had to come to you in writing but you said that it was not necessary. Does it mean that one rule would be applied to him but another rule would be applied to me?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a specific rule about it.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: His verbal motion is a political stunt

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already given a motion in writing. You may send for the motion. I had given it half an hour ago....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him follow the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already sent the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 184, I have given a motion that the House should consider the utterances of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan which are unbecoming of a Minister of the Central Government. I have given the motion, and let the House take it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the motion that I have given?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall examine it

15.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of CAG of India, 1970-71, Audited Accounts and Annual Report of L.I.C., Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turn over) (Amendment) Rules, 1972 and Notifications under Customs Act and Finance (No. 2) 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 Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Commercial) Part I—Introduction, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3777/72].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1972 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3775/72].

(3) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1239 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3782/72].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1133 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 453(E) and 454(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) S.O. 3739 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 457(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 1371 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3781/72].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971:—

(i) G.S.R. 1014 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1972.

(ii) G.S.R. 406(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1972.

(iii) The Inland Air Travel Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 442 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3783/72].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 419(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 429(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 1284 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 1321 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 1373 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3780/72].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA RARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

[SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA]

(1) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Classification of goods) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No GSR 1008 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1972

(11) G.S.R. 1009 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1972 containing corrigendum to Notification No GSR 748 dated the 17th June, 1972. [Placed in Library See No LT-3779/72]

A copy of Notification No GSR 443(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act 1956 [Placed in Library See No LT-3773/72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD., 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited Calcutta, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No LT-3776/72]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVT ON ASSURANCES ETC. GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING LOK SABHA SESSIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha.

Fourth Lok Sabha

(1) Statement No. XXVI—Sixth Session, 1968.

(2) Statement No. XXV—Seventh Session, 1969.

(3) Statement No. XXIV—Eighth Session, 1969.

(4) Statement No. XXII—Ninth Session, 1969.

(5) Statement No. XXV—Tenth Session 1970

(6) Statement No. XVI—Eleventh Session, 1970.

(7) Statement No. XV—Twelfth Session, 1970

Fifth Lok Sabha

(8) Statement No. VIII-A—First Session, 1971.

(9) Statement No. XVI—Second Session, 1971.

(10) Statement No. VIII—Third Session 1971

(11) Statement No. VI—Fourth Session, 1972.

(12) Statement No. VII—Fourth Session, 1972.

(13) Statement No. I—Fifth Session, 1972.

[Placed in Library See No LT-3784/72].

12 55 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "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 22nd November, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1972,

which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th November, 1972."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1972."

and Fort Offices, had crept in the transmission of telex message by the Reserve Bank of India to Department of Banking. By the time the error was detected and the correct figure confirmed from the Reserve Bank of India, the Monsoon Session of Parliament had adjourned. The error is, therefore, being corrected in the current Session.

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 27th November, 1972, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972.

(b) The Apprentices (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 Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 and consideration and passing of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(5) Discussion on the continuous power shortage in the country on a motion to be moved by Shri Pra-bhai Mehta and others at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 27th November, 1972.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES REGULATIONS (INDEMNITY) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.57 hrs.

STATEMENTS CORRECTING ANSWER TO S.Q. NOS. 83 AND 90 RE. STRIKE IN RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): While replying the Starred Question Nos. 83 and 90 for 4-8-1972 regarding strike in Reserve Bank of India, I had stated that 750 Class III employees had gone on strike in Reserve Bank of India and its associates at Byculla and Fort Offices. The number of Class III employees should have been 4750, instead of 750. The error had crept in the transmission of telex message from the Reserve Bank of India to Department of Banking while furnishing the information for the Question. I am, therefore, making a statement to correct the record. I regret the discrepancy which had crept in the earlier reply.

The error in the figure relating to the number of Class III employees who went on strike in Reserve Bank of India and its associates at Byculla

[SHRI RAJ BAHADUR]

(6) Discussion on the damage caused by floods and cyclones in the country during the monsoon of 1972 on a motion to be moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and others at 3.00 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th November, 1972

(7) Discussion on the food situation in the country on a motion to be moved by Shri Fatchsingh Rao Gaekwad and others at 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th November, 1972.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have written to you already. First of all, we want to know

MR. SPEAKER I shall call the hon. Members in the order in which their requests have come. First, Shri S. M. Banerjee,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I only want to raise two points with your permission...

MR. SPEAKER If at all he cares for that permission at other times also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE I always care for it. I have become very subdued...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is part of the game, Sir. So, you should not take it like that.

MR. SPEAKER I do not take it that. Only required a big head to listen to so many Members

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have practised in a court of law, and you would have fought like this even against your friend...

MR. SPEAKER: Look at the gentleman and the advice he is giving to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I dare not give you advice, Sir....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I request you to ask the hon. Minister

of parliamentary Affairs to request the hon. Minister of Labour to make a statement on two very important issues?

He did promise, when we members approached him and raised the question regarding the labour dispute in the UNI which covers your news and my news to make a statement. That statement has not yet come.

In Jullundur all the working journalists are on strike. If the Labour Minister is busy, I would request the Deputy Labour Minister to make a statement.

Then I would like to ask whether it is a fact that the same Industrial Relations Bill, which has been exposed in the Rajya Sabha—we got a copy of it and our hon. members there have exposed it there is likely to be introduced here without consulting the Central trade union organisations. This is a very black Bill and I would request the hon. Minister not to introduce it in the name of industrial relations because it is going to be a Black Act. It should be discussed in the tripartite meeting before it is introduced so that there is no controversy about it.

Lastly, there should be a thorough inquiry by a central agency in the case of assault in connection with the bye-election campaign in Orissa on Dr Z. A. Ahmed, a member of the other House, because Shri Biju Patnaik and his allies have started goondaism there which is very bad. Let them do what they like after the election, but why spoil the election at all?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs through you to one thing. Already there has been some controversy just before this over the alleged statement of the Finance Minister in connection with the bye-election campaign in Cuttack, in which he is alleged to have stated that the Government of Shrimati Nandini Satpathy would get all the backing, financial and other, from

the Central Government. Press reports are sometimes exaggerated and sometimes untrue also. But if this report is correct, it may seriously affect the course and trend of the bye-election and it will be tantamount to a corrupt practice in election.

MR. SPEAKER. Let him confine himself to the statement of the Minister concerning the business of the House and not go outside it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Finance Minister may be requested to make a statement on the floor of the House clarifying the position as to what exactly he stated.

The second point is about the situation in the Delhi University campus. A strike has been going on there. I said in the course of the call attention motion on this subject the other day that the Vice-Chancellor is behaving like a Police Superintendent. It is reported that 4 students have been rusticated and 60 students have been arrested. When this situation has been continuing in the University, the Minister of Education should *suo motu* have come to the House with a statement and informed us about the latest position. There is no negotiation between the students, the teachers and the university authorities. I would again make an appeal that there should be negotiation between these parties to settle this matter. I make this request through you to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs so that the Education Minister may be asked to make a statement on the floor of the House clarifying the latest developments in the campus and also in regard to the students' agitation there.

The third point....

MR. SPEAKER: How can so many things come in one week? Reserve something for the week after that.

13 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is good that Government have accepted for discussion some motions under rule 193. Another matter of concern is the

developments after the Simla pact. Mr. Bhutto is making erratic statements; he says one thing here and another thing there. It was the duty of the Minister *suo motu* to come and tell us about the correct position. The Prime Minister is making one statement here; the President of Pakistan is making just the contrary statement there. I ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs through you to have a discussion on the Simla pact.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About the Cuttack incident, there should be a clarification because we have read two sets of news, one saying the police and goondas are used freely against the opposition. The other news is that a man like Ahmed has been beaten. We condemn both the things; it is very bad. Elections should be peaceful.

Secondly, we have got a cyclostylcd statement here.

MR. SPEAKER: That is about the business for next week.... (Interruptions) Please show mercy to procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am drawing your attention to hon. Minister Raj Bahadur's statement. It is an unsigned statement; I do not know under whose authority we have received this in Lok Sabha. It does not come from Mr. Shukdher. These motions have been admitted without taking them up in the Business Advisory Committee, even the no-day-yet-named-motions. I am rather surprised that this paper has been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: It was read in the House.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no signature. I collected it from the Notice Office. I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a limit to everything; if you go on like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Has it been done under your authority?

MR SPEAKER There is a procedure for placing it in the Notice office

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It has not been brought before the Business Advisory Committee, we should be consulted

MR SPEAKER Don't worry about these things (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I was never consulted

MR SPEAKER He will explain it to you

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Kindly hear me We usually get communications in the House signed by Mr Shakhder on your behalf or under your authority This one bears no signature and I am told it is Shri Raj Bahadur's machinery which has distributed it

MR SPEAKER He is not responsible for it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU In my six years experience in Lok Sabha I have not seen anything like this it is without signature (Interruptions) I received so many things This was not referred to the Business Advisory Committee

MR SPEAKER It may be a party matter

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am reading it out, it says

'With your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 27th November 1972 will consist of ' (the following items)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR This statement was made by me in the House

MR SPEAKER What is wrong about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It is wrong, it has never come to the Business Advisory Committee or the no-day-yet-named-motions committee

Under whose authority has it been given?

SHRI S M BANERJEE I wanted (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please sit down when I am on my legs I am the Chairman of the Committee you were not present

अब रोजाना ही मिर दर्द लेकर मैं यहाँ से जाता हूँ और एम्पिन जाकर लेनी पड़ती है। कुछ लोग ने यह क्या मजाक बना रक्खा है ? आखिरकार मैं भी आप की तरह ही एक इंसान हूँ। उस दिन बहुत से आइडल्स लाय गये थे और उनमें से जो सेलेक्ट कर लिए गए थे वह एज डिमांडेड आने वाले थे लेकिन दिखाई पड़ता है कि जो उस मौक पर सेलेक्ट नहीं हुए थे वह भी मंत्री महादय द्वारा रख गये स्टैटमट में आ गये हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य यह कैसे हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय बारी जा आप ने चार आइडल्स सेलेक्ट किये थे वह तो वहीं 4 5 6 और 7 हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We have to be consulted I have given 20 motions and I have the liberty to choose It is not Mr Raj Bahadur who is to choose it It is my motion This is the procedure we have been following a long

MR SPEAKER I think there is some confusion about it Who circulated this paper?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR We are asked to provide a number of copies whenever a statement is made I only complied with those instructions

MR SPEAKER About certain subjects which were not discussed in the BAC and which are found here, what is the position?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur): A motion is put down in the name of a particular member and that member says he knows nothing about it. He is supposed to move it in the following week. There is an item put down for discussion—shortage of power. That is a very serious matter no doubt and I do not want to be misunderstood; my State is also badly affected. But the House will recall that in the last monsoon session, we had a full dress discussion on this and this session also it has been discussed in the forms of various questions, etc. I do not think anything new is going to be gained by a discussion on it now. We have got limited time and we should see how it can be put to better use.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It raises an issue which is of a very serious nature: whether it would be the discretion of the minister to select an item without reference to the Business Advisory Committee and also to you. When we are required to give prior notice to you for bringing up any matter before the House is not the minister by the same token required to give notice to you? He has smuggled in something without reference to you or the Business Advisory Committee. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Power shortage discussion is in my name. But I have other motions also in my name. Preference should be given to my choice. I would like the motion about student unrest to be taken up. It has also been admitted under Rule 193.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, as you have rightly pointed out and as correctly stated by my hon. friend, Sir Indrajit Gupta, there is the question of priority. During the last session we have discussed the power crisis and drought threadbare for five to six hours. During this session the members will have to consider and decide which subjects should be given priority. For that there should be prior consultation. Unfortunately,

without prior consultation, without reference to the members, something has been included in the list in which many members are not interested. For instance, there are a number of motions in my name.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: May I take the items member by member or, shall I take up the last point first?

MR SPEAKER: We are now dealing with the procedure. When government want to come up with a proposal of their own, or if they want to include a resolution in the official list, there is a separate procedure for that. So far as motions of this type are concerned, we always consider them in the BAC, what priority is given to them. How has this happened?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Smuggling.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I may assure you that there is no question of smuggling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Smuggling.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Please give me a patient hearing. There is no attempt at smuggling. Motions are received under rule 184 and rule 193. The bulletin issued by the Lok Sabha contains all the motions admitted by you. Bulletin Part II List No. 1 of November 10th and Bulletin Part II of November 16th contain the No-Day-Yet-Named Motions admitted by the Speaker. These motions have been admitted as and when they were received. Sir, you will appreciate that I have to find out the convenient time when the individual Ministers will be able to deal with the motion with which they are concerned respectively, because they are busy in this House as well as the other House. Therefore, I have to consult them as to which motions can be taken up the next week. Here I may say that I am not without a precedent. This has been done not only on the present occasion but at least twice in the past,

[SHRI RAJ BAHADUR]

on the basis of the bulletin which had already been issued relevant to those occasions, and is in the hands of the members. One was on the 22nd May, 1972. It was a No-Day-Yet-Named motion admitted by you and it was included in the list of business for the following week. It was again done in August, 1972. Both of them were discussed. They were mentioned in the Bulletin as motions admitted by you.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps, they were not detected.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The relevant rule says:

"The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

After you have admitted a No-Day-Yet-Named motion, it is really for me to tell you when it should be taken up.... (interruptions) Hon. Members may stand in a group and they may say anything they like.... (interruptions). There is no question of by passing you. If they do not want it, they can.... (interruptions) Even when it is considered in the BAC, I will tell you what the position of the Government is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The procedure all along has been that in the BAC we always discuss which are the motions to be taken up and then decide it in the Committee. It is not for the Minister to decide it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The rule is clear and it has been done in the past. There is no intention on my part to by-pass you. Sir, you may take it up in the BAC. I have been over-zealous, if I may say so, in trying to accommodate motions which are standing in the names of members, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and other members. They have been admitted by you under Rule 189. Maybe, per-

haps I wanted to accommodate them.... (interruptions)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): This is an extra-ordinary procedure that has been followed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. These Motions have been admitted by you. But they are not automatically taken up in the House. Hundreds of Motions are being given and admitted. I do not think that you allotted the time for these things. He has *suo motu* allotted the time. Now, he is putting the blame on you (interruptions)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: You have admitted certain Motions. It is for me to find time ... (interruptions)

SHRI SEZHIYAN: To admit a Motion is one thing but to allot the time for it is another thing. This is to be done by the Business Advisory Committee or by the Speaker

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: About the Bulletin referred to by the hon. Minister, in that Bulletin, four Motions are in my name. He has selected the power-shortage one.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Under the Rules, the discretion is with the Government. My Secretariat has followed the previous precedents. It is for me to communicate with the Minister; it is for me to find time and allot the time... (interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, it is for you to decide whether you would like us to function with certain amount of respect on the Business Advisory Committee or you would like the Business Advisory Committee to be reduced to a cipher. Although the Minister might do that to himself....

MR. SPEAKER: The normal procedure we follow is that whatever No-Day-Yet-Named Motions are given or demand is made by the Members sometimes in the House, I normally ask the Minister to note it down for a

statement or they can be brought before the Business Advisory Committee. He notes it down; we note it down—our Secretariat notes it down. They are put before the Business Advisory Committee. Then, the position always is that no Motion can come before the House—come on the agenda, come on anything—unless it is allowed or admitted by the Speaker. But I admit so many things which cannot, all of them, come in the House. Of course, judging by the procedure laid down by the House, they are admissible. The Speaker cannot say, no. They are admitted Motions. Suppose I admit hundred Motions. They cannot be discussed in the House. The procedure that we follow is that we put all the hundred Motions before the Business Advisory Committee. They select—they say, we will discuss 5 or 10 or 15 of them. This has been the normal practice. Also, it applies to those which are suggested by individual Members when he makes a statement about the business of the House for the next week.

Now, in the case of Shri P. M. Mehta, as I see, there are six Motions in his name. The Minister was good enough to select one of them. If you wanted to oblige the Member, it would have been much better if you had consulted him also as to what he wanted; and after that, you should have consulted us also, the Business Advisory Committee, of which I am the Chairman. When I admit anything, I always admit on the advice of the Business Advisory Committee, not as Speaker but as Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee. Kindly do not throw the blame on this side or that side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: he should be named.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a good man, but is sometimes led astray. Somehow, he missed the Business Advisory Committee. The Minister has now very kindly agreed that the whole

list of his own choice will go back to the Business Advisory Committee. Due credit for this is given to you, but do not make it a daily practice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am here to assist you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I must apologise that, in the beginning, I did not follow. I thought he was just crying "wolf". That is the bad thing in crying "wolf" every day. I was thinking that he was crying "wolf" even when he was pointing out something.

If you like, we can call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee today at 4 O'Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 4.30 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: We have some other appointments. This is the week-end. If you want to have it a little earlier, I can agree to that. I think, 4.00 p.m. is all right.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So, do not cry "wolf" every day. Sometimes there may be some mistake that you are doing it as a matter of habit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I always try to assist you, Sir.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I have requested my party whip who attends the Business Advisory Committee meeting to give my preference either to students' unrest or working of STC. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you want, he will be there to tell us. I think, Mr. Mishra will be there or some one from his side will be there.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to seek your protection, so far as my name is concerned. My name has been mentioned as one of the MPs who went to see Shri Balyogeshwar. My name is being confused with the other S. N. Misra. I should get some protection in the matter.

MR SPEAKER: There was some confusion about names. You belonged to this side at one time. So, they have substituted you by another S. N. Mishra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We may call him Mr. Sambu Narain Mishra.

MR SPEAKER: No.

DR KAILAS (Bombay South): Some other Mahajan went there, but not the Mahajan mentioned in the paper.

MR SPEAKER: It is a great irony about names. There is a gentleman; he has the same name and surname as mine...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yesterday when the matter was raised, it was decided by the Deputy-Speaker that Government would find out and make a statement about the obstruction which was created in the interrogation by the revenue intelligence of Balyogeshwar by certain Members of parliament and others.

MR SPEAKER: The other Member of Parliament has given me notice; he wants to come out with a personal explanation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Ganesh said that he would find out and let us know.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I said that this matter has come to our notice and we will look into it.

MR SPEAKER: Whatever you look into, show it to others also.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There is no difficulty about showing, but the hon. Member wanted to be shown immediately. I cannot do that because the inquiry is still on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your permission to say something because the hon. Minister said something which is incomplete. The hon. Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair said, 'No doubt, when he gets the information, he will make it known to the House.' Sir, we are anxiously waiting to know it. I have given you two notices which are pending for the last four or five days. I want to draw your kind attention to this.

MR SPEAKER: When they are in a position to get some information, certainly they will give it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are reading daily from the newspapers, column after column. Can't the Government do it?

MR. SPEAKER: After all, it will take some time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your office is so powerful, it can always direct the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: These powers do not belong to me. If I exercise them, you will come out with another motion against me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have I ever come out with a motion, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you give me powers that do not belong to me? So, we now adjourn for lunch to meet at half past two. When we resume after lunch, we will take up the discussion on item No. 10.

13.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to say something about what happened with regard to the circulation of the Ananda Bazar Patrika and the Hindustan Standard. In Gauhati, this is what had happened. The Government had prevented the circulation of the copies of the Ananda Bazar Patrika and the Hindustan Standard as also Jugantar and Amrita Bazar Patrika.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. How are we concerned?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a question of breach of the fundamental right enshrined in our Constitution. Copies of the Ananda Bazar Patrika, Hindustan Standard, Amrit Bazar Patrika and Jugantar have been taken out by the Government and sold out like waste paper. Day in and day out we find that Assam Tribune has belched out communal venoms. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government concerned and our Government here to the fact that some explanation must be made why Ananda Bazar Patrika, the Hindustan Standard, Jugantar and Amrita Bazar Patrika have been seized and sold out by Government and why their circulation has been prevented. It is a serious breach of the fundamental rights of newspapers. What kind of State are we living in? Are we living in India or some other sovereign State?....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. The hon. Member has mentioned his point. Now, he should sit down.

2547, L.S.—9

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can a part of the country behave like a sovereign State? It is a fundamental right which has been infringed....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member kindly sit down now?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): May I submit that freedom of speech....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee may please sit down.

Shri Samar Guha has already mentioned it, and I have allowed it and it has gone on record. It is for the Government to take note of it, since I have allowed it, although I have my doubts about this. Let us now proceed with the discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken note of this? Freedom of the press is involved. These things cannot go in this way..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Now, the hon. Member should sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even the papers in circulation have been seized...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has had his say already. Now, he should sit down. Now, Shri Siddheshwar Prasad.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1972-73—
Contd.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय ने उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, भोपाल की व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए वहां की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था में, नेक परिवर्तन लाये गये हैं। अभी हमें हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के सम्बन्ध में जो सूचना मिली है, उससे बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गया है कि उस के काम करने के ढंग में काफ़ी सुधार हुआ है। हमें पूरी आशा है कि अगले साल इस

कारखाने में प्रत्यक्ष मुनाफ़ा होने लगेगा जैसे, सरकार की पूरी कोशिश है, और हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के प्रबन्ध-अधिकारी इस बात के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रयत्नशील हैं कि इसी वर्ष उस कारखाने में मुनाफ़ा होने लगे।

जब इस सदन में हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, भोपाल, जैसे कारखाने पर चर्चा की जाती है, तो प्रक्सर हम भूल जाते हैं कि वहां पर वाटर टरबाइन्स, स्टीम टरबाइन्स और जेनरेटर जैसी जो चीज़ें बनाई जा रही हैं, वे इस देश में कभी नहीं बनाई गईं। हमारे देश में बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए जो भी सामान होता था, हम बराबर विदेशी से उनका आयात करने थे। लेकिन हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, भोपाल या हरिद्वार या हैदराबाद या निरुची के कारखानों के कारण आज हम इस स्थिति में हो गये हैं कि बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए हर प्रकार के सामान का समारा देश में ही उत्पादन हो रहा है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया है कि औद्योगिक विकास से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों में और अधिक समन्वय होना चाहिए। इसके लिए हम ने यह कदम उठाया है कि जो ज़रूरी ने काम से काम एक बार विभिन्न राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशकों और औद्योगिक विकास से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले विभिन्न अधिकारियों की बैठक बुलाई जाये और जो बातें पड़े-झूटें हैं, उनके बारे में आपस में बातचीत करके पूरी तरह से समन्वय लाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हम ने जो कदम

उठाया है, उसकी वजह से औद्योगिक विकास में काफी प्रगति होगी। पिछले साल औद्योगिक विकास की गति 1.7 प्रतिशत तक चली गई थी। इस साल के पहले छः महीनों में औद्योगिक विकास में काफी प्रगति हुई है और वह 7.6 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गई है।

हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनको चारी और अधकार नज़र आता है, निराशा भकर घाती है। उनकी ऐसा भावना होता है कि प्रलय आ रही है। ऐसे लोगों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना अनुचित होगा। हमारे सामने जो चुनौतियाँ और समस्याएँ हैं हमें पूरे आत्म विश्वास के साथ उनका सामना करना चाहिए। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस देश में औद्योगिक विकास की जो प्रगति हो रही है, वह धीरे-धीरे और इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने में हम सफल होंगे। इस विश्वास के साथ, और इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जो अनुरोध अभी रखी गई हैं वह सब उनका समर्थन करें।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I have glanced through these Supplementary Demands for Grants. I shall confine myself to just one or two Demands.

The first Demand, as you must have noticed, Sir, ~~relates~~ to the Ministry of Defence. I was shocked to see the laxity in Government administration

which is so obvious from what I have read. There was some irregularity in the Canteen Stores Department of the Army. The CBI took it up for investigation. Some shortage of about Rs. 37,000 was found in stores, and a civilian officer was dismissed. Action was taken against him. But the real culprit responsible for signing all the false vouchers, an army officer, was allowed to retire while the investigation was in progress. Nobody thought of keeping him from retirement. For six months after his retirement, he could not be apprehended in a serious case like this. With all the army and police in this country,—and the CBI carrying on investigations, a man of the officer rank, who must have been a prominent man—could not have escaped out of India—was not apprehended, I suspect, purposefully. The army rules lay down that six months after retirement no officer of the army can be tried under the Army Act. The result was that the man got away scot-free. When the Army authorities decided to levy a cut in his pension, he went to court and the court decreed that no cut could be imposed on his pension. I ask the Government: if he could not be tried under the Army Act, why could he not be proceeded against under the Prevention of Corruption Act which is also applicable to everybody? This could very well have been done. It is a serious matter and it happens in a department like the army.

Next I come to the demand for Rs. 250 crores for a crash agricultural programme for grants and loans to State Governments for drought relief, for purchase of fertilisers and for carrying out minor irrigation works. I question the working of the Government on this so far. Only a few months back, Shri Shinde was shouting in this House that there was a green revolution in the country.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): He never shouts.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I always hear him with great attention. Last year also he was saying this. I had protested and said there was no green revolution in the country and Government's policies were killing agriculture. The same thing has come before us now. With all the money, thousands of crores of rupees that they have spent during the four plans, does he really hope to give a boost to agriculture with a supplementary demand of Rs. 250 crores? I am sure all this money will be wasted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is there any demand of the Ministry of Agriculture?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Yes, the crash programme, a very important demand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have my doubts. Anyway he could go on.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I can see the booklet and point it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does not matter, since I am not quite sure myself.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: At this time when we were thinking that the country had become self-sufficient in the matter of food production, Government themselves have announced that they are going to import 2 million tonnes of foodgrains in the current year. This is our proclaimed self-sufficiency. I doubt if 2 million tonnes would be sufficient; if these policies continue, they may have to import in the coming year 5 million tonnes and 10 million tonnes—every year.

Because agriculture has been ruined, these crash programmes will not give any benefit unless they give up the crash-agriculture programmes. I say their package programmes will come to naught if they do not give up their wreckage programmes for agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have tried to check from this booklet men-

tioning the demands for grants; I do not find anywhere there is a demand for agriculture.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: There is a demand for loans and advances to States; let your Secretariat kindly help you to find it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not shutting you out. I am only trying to help you to be relevant: the debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion will be raised on the original grant nor policy underlying them, save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate particular items under discussion. That is what it says here. In this booklet I have tried to check up; there is no such thing as demand under the agriculture ministry.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: There is a demand for loans and advances to States. An entirely new demand has been raised under Demand No. 113.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is overstretching the point.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I am not overstretching. A big, lump-sum is being demanded and it is for the purpose I am mentioning. Kindly read it; I am perfectly relevant. Moreover, this demand did not figure in the Budget.

I only wish the Government will be hold enough to admit that they have bungled all along in the matter of agriculture. I know Mr. Shinde is a very gentle and intelligent person; he perhaps feels like me also but he cannot speak. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is also a very noble soul; the same difficulty is there; he is too gentle. They only listen to their advisers. It is time they sacked their advisers on agriculture; otherwise time will come when they will be tried and hanged by peasants.....
(Interruptions) If I did not know him

personally and if I did not know that he is such a nice man, I would have said that he should resign for the failure of the policies of his ministry. I cannot say this; I know he is a very well-intentioned man. I wonder how they can still hope that farmers would utilise this money for sinking tubewells, for putting up minor irrigation projects, when the Government knows very well that it is punishing farmers for their initiative in sinking their own tubewells and for having their own irrigation works, when they impose the ceiling and are not exempting people who have turned barren land by their private efforts into green fields. Is this the reward they are given for producing more food?

I know very few people who take up the cause of farmers. Everybody is an expert on agriculture except the farmer. I know you are also not a farmer; you are a teacher; but teachers have always given lead to the society.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is my misfortune.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Through you they all give calls for labour to unite. I want to give a call through you: farmers of India; unite. If the Government does not change its policies the farmers, as a protest should not produce a single grain of food in this country; if the Government does not change its policies, the farmers should refuse to utilise the loans that are given. (Interruptions) I feel like crying when I see farmers sitting from morning till evening in their fields waiting for power; Dr. K. L. Rao is sitting here and he knows the position about electricity. People have installed their tubewells; they have got electric connections; hardly for an hour a day they get electricity to run their motors. The lines are shut down but they are to pay according to the minimum consumption guarantee. When the Government does not give electricity why should the farmer be charged according to the minimum consumption guarantee?

There are no metres on the tubewells. The loans given to farmers are at a very exorbitant, usurious rate of interest—9 per cent, whereas from industrialists they charge $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent only. These loans should not be utilised by the farmers unless the rate of interest is reduced. Most of the money is meant for sinking wells and other minor irrigation works. These will not be utilised by the farmers unless proper facilities are given to them and a shabash is given to them through incentives for turning their lands fertile; they should not be penalised for it.

A word about drought affected areas, my constituency—Mahendragarh—is the worst affected. There is a scheme to give 25 per cent subsidy on fodder, but contractors have been found among big Delhi businessmen for supplying fodder to Haryana. This is the state to which the farmers of Haryana are reduced. Haryana was the granary of India and the best cattle-breeding State. Now there is no fodder for the cattle. The subsidy will be eaten away by the contractors in league with the ministers. I would suggest to Mr Shinde that any money that is to be given by Government as subsidy should be given directly to the farmer, because the contractors know how to increase the weight, how to mix sand with it, how to underweigh it and prepare false bills and so on, including how to bribe the officers. Therefore, unless you give the subsidy directly to the farmer, there will be no benefit accruing out of it. If you mean to help the farmer give him power during the day and run the factories at night; run water in the canals.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, just two or three days before, I had sent a long telegram to our Irrigation Minister. 500 men and women were participating in a 36 hour token strike in which I also participated. It was preceded by a big procession of thousands of people coming from 50 to 60 miles from the Contai area, which is my constituency. The Bara-

chauka basin drainage scheme has been approved by the State Government and also by the Central Government. This Barachauka area is perpetually affected every year due to waterlogging or floods. It is very fertile land and I am told you can get 3 lakhs maunds of paddy every year from that area. For the last 5 or 6 years, they have spent for test relief more than Rs. 56 lakhs—this figure was given by Government in reply to my questions. They are also spending Rs. 3 lakhs every year on the four canal heads that are there. What is the logic that a Rs. 34 lakh scheme is not going to be executed by the Government? Due to breaches in the kacha embankment, a large area gets flooded every year. Contai sub-division is the granary of southern part of Bengal. If the Contai sub-division is free from the threat of flood, it can produce that much amount of foodgrains which will meet the deficit of our State. I made an appeal to Dr. Rao, I sent him telegrams, I sent him letters after letters, requesting him to take up this small irrigation scheme which will cost only Rs. 34 lakhs. Now in a year when we are spending so much for carsh programme for increased production, I am surprised this project is not taken up. We have got fertile land there. If that area can be saved from waterlogging and floods at a cost of Rs. 34 lakhs, you will be able to produce three lakhs maunds of paddy every year. You have already spent Rs. 65 lakhs during the last five or six years for relief and test relief and for improvised canal heads in that area. What is the logic behind that? What kind of understanding or assessment is this? You are not spending Rs. 34 lakhs which will save that area from floods, water-logging and also larger areas from the threat of floods and, at the same time, help you to produce a substantial quantity of paddy every year.

Here I want to submit that the people of that area are exasperated. More than 500 people have come on foot from 60 miles away. A few thousand people were on 36-hour

[Shri Samar Guha]

hunger strike. They have become so much desperate that unless something is done they will start some kind of agitation which our government may not like. I also do not like that. But I will be one of them in the agitation, not in the name of my party but in the name of the people. I have formed the people's Committee there. So, I would again appeal to Dr. Rao that during this year, when there is the crash programme for production of food for which government is spending so much money, you should undertake the execution of this small drainage scheme, which will save people from floods and will give you additional food production.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (बीस) : उप-ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सत्र के का फायदा उठा कर अपने प्रान्त की स्थिति की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और उठाना चाहता हूँ। उपध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रान्त की बहुत खराब हालत है। वैसे तो सारे देश में इस वक्त अकाल की स्थिति है, लेकिन राजस्थान दुर्भाग्य से एक ऐसा प्रान्त बन गया है जहाँ राजनीतिक, भौगोलिक कारणों से बराबर अकाल पड़ता रहा है। राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहाँ पिछले 4-5-7 सालों से अकाल पड़ता रहा है। इस सब का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि इस साल राजस्थान में जो अकाल पड़ा है, उसमें राजस्थान के लोगों का क्या होगा, कितनी मुश्किलों में उनके सामने पैदा हो गई है, इस का भन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल हो गया है। राजस्थान के 26 जिलों में से 23 जिलों में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है और हालत यह है कि 36 हजार गांवों में से करीब

28 हजार गांवों में जीवन अकाल है, पीने के पानी का अभाव है, चारे का अभाव है, सब का अभाव है। राजस्थान सरकार की स्थिति इतनी दयनीय है कि उस पर करीब 700 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He may continue his speech on Monday.
14.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI J. MEHTA GOWDER (Nilgris): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd November, 1972."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd November, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

15 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shrimati Maya Ray on the 28th August, 1972. Shrimati Maya Ray to continue her speech.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion, when I was moving the Resolution, I had spoken of urban unemployment and rural unemployment and also about the fact that the whole concept of employment would have to undergo a change involving changes in our educational system as well as in our social attitudes.

The last point that I wished to make, while moving this Resolution, was that in the field of industry, there must be more imagination. With regard to industries, the industrial growth in our country is approximately 18 per cent—I stand open to correction—this must be increased to 8 per cent. How? Why not concentrate on our export trade so that we too may launch out in a big way in the international world market?

The idea is to have three major free ports on the Eastern coast, in West Bengal, on the Western Coast in Maharashtra and on the Southern coast in Tamil Nadu and set up industries there earmarked for export goods only. Nothing for the home market at all should be produced by these centres.

The investors can be approached, both national and otherwise. If you look around, you will find that, gradually, free ports in the East will peter out and investors from there will look elsewhere and those of us who keep ourselves informed could investigate the possibilities of asking them to invest here. At such free ports, there will be no import or export duty. Strict control may be exercised for the purpose of engaging a hundred per cent Indian employment with Indian technical know-how, as far as possible. The investors may be allowed a reasonable return of the profit to be fixed by Government. The balance of their earnings has to be retained in India and these industries will earn foreign exchange only for India.

The same idea can be stretched to embrace free zones in and around major airports preferably coastal ones. This idea may seem unworkable but it has possibilities, for it will open the doors to massive employment. We have labour and will be able to compete in the world market salary-wise. The only thing is that the idea has to be worked out keeping strictly in our

mind our social philosophy with no erosion in this sphere whatsoever.

We could build up a world market for various Indian goods which will project our workmanship and skill and will provide opportunities for absorbing our labour force.

We have so much talent in our country invention-wise and in all ways; so much potential wealth in the way of man-power. So much enthusiasm in our young men and women to take our rightful place in the economic world. And what better time to strive for this economic freedom but now. The sky is the limit. We want new ideas and fresh energy. We have a dynamic leader, a dynamic leadership. We can do it. We shall do it. I thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House, while appreciating the efforts of the Central Government to eradicate unemployment, is of the opinion that the Central Government in coordination with the State Governments should work out a time bound, phased programme to solve the massive unemployment problem facing the country and take immediate positive and concrete steps to tackle the same."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution as it comes from one of the hon. Members of the ruling party acknowledges that the problem of unemployment in this country is a massive one. But it starts with a wrong premise in so far as it purports to mention that real steps have been taken by the Government to eradicate unemployment in the country.

Undoubtedly, the situation was reached gigantic proportion and dimensions and what is most pathetic is that except vague promises and platitudes and declarations of policies, nothing has been done by the Government to meet the problem squarely

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee] and properly. The failure on the part of the Government to tackle this problem is proved by the fact that no real effort has so far been made to ascertain the number of unemployed in the country.

Sir, even yesterday the Minister for Employment was saying that statistics were not available as to the unemployed persons in this country. But, from what little statistics we can get from different sources and also from some of the government publications, the problem appears to be something like this. The number of unemployed persons on the live registers of different Employment Exchanges in this country by the end of September, 1972 was 64.57 lakhs which is an increase of about 25 lakhs from the position that was there at the end of 1970 which showed that the number on the live registers was 40.69 lakhs. At the end of 1971, it was 51 lakhs.

It is well known that all the unemployed people do not go to the Employment Exchanges to have their names registered. The number of only those who took the trouble of going to the Employment Exchanges was 64.57 lakhs by the end of September, 1972, an increase of about 25 lakhs in two years. This is the result of the dynamic leadership that has been shown in this country in the last several years that we are reminded of so many times.

Out of these unemployed persons in the live registers of Employment Exchanges, the number of educated applicants was 22.96 lakhs at the end of December 1971, which is an increase of about five lakhs from the position that was there in December 1970. As on 31st December, 1971—I am quoting from the Ministry's figures—the number of graduates, which include the engineering graduates, medical graduates, science graduates and commerce graduates, was 3,54,460. The number of unemployed persons with post-graduate degrees was 39,081. You will be surprised to know that, throughout the year 1971, only 42,000

graduates got employment out of those who had got their names registered; and 5,205—this is again the Government's figure—out of the persons with post-graduate degrees who had got their names registered with Employment Exchanges could get some jobs.

Sometimes the figures of 'employed persons' are also misleading because, in the absence of a proper definition of what is 'unemployment' and who is an 'unemployed person', even persons who have jobs for two or three months in a year or seasonal jobs or part-time jobs, have been shown to be 'employed persons' for the purpose of inflating the figure of 'employed persons' or reducing the figure of 'unemployed persons'.

According to the Government's statistics again, more than half a million people with First Class degrees in science, engineering, medicine and technology are unemployed in this country at the end of the year 1971.

We have been hearing of dynamism and dynamic leadership! The rate of growth of employment in this country in the public sector in 1970-71 was 3.2 per cent, and in the pampered private sector, the growth of employment potential in 1970-71 was 0.7 per cent; this is the position in this country; the growth rate in the private sector has come down to 0.7 per cent from 2.4 per cent which was the position in 1969.

Only this morning, we saw in the newspaper, the Director of Statistics or some such officer of West Bengal has issued a statement that 2.8 million people are unemployed in my own State, in the State of West Bengal alone. Out of these, hundreds and thousands are educated. Persons who want employment who are eager to work, who are willing to work and who are capable of working, they are not given jobs. They cannot get jobs. We are told of the Haldia Complex.

We are told that by the end of this year there will be jobs for one million people. Our Chief Minister has proved to be a Chief Minister of Promises only, very nice promises on paper. From one million he has come down to 17,000. For 17,000 jobs what is the number of applicants? 12½ lakhs of young people of this country, of my State alone, competing for 17,000 jobs! The only employment which has been given to the young men of my State is that 100 young people have been engaged as sorters to sort out these applications. This is the result of the employment policy and the economic policy of this country. For the last 8-9 months our new Government has come in, in the State of West Bengal, and whatever method they have adopted, this is the position. Out of these promises, tall promises, this is the result which we have got. For 17,000 jobs— it is interesting to know that out of these 17,000 jobs, 10,000 are of Class III and 7000 are of Class IV posts—12½ lakhs of people have filed their applications. We find photographs coming out in the papers of Ministers supervising the sorting out of these applications. This is the type of policy this country is adopting. In this House the Finance Minister of this country said that for fifty vacancies 22,000 applications were made. These are clerks' vacancies. Sir, in that respect, my State is much better.

The wonderful economic policy that is followed in this country is resulting in completely crippling this nation. We are producing more degree-holders every year than we are producing jobs. By the end of 1971 there will be one million degree-holders in this country. Is it not a scheme on this Government which calls itself a civilised Government when 40,000 young people live on selling blood in the large cities of this country, when an engineer is given a job a petrol pump dealer or attendant, when a Graduate is to sit on the pavements of Calcutta as

a shoe-shine boy? This is the state of economy in this country. In front of the West Bengal Assembly in Calcutta we saw that placard, a poster of a young graduate sitting there 'Graduate Shoe-Shine Boy'. We admire him that at least he was making his own effort. But what was this Government doing and what was this country doing for this young man?

So far as the population growth in this country is concerned, it is at the rate of 2.5 per cent. But, according to the Government's own statistics, about the correctness of which we have our own doubts, the employment rate is growing at barely 2 per cent. Therefore, always we have a backlog. The population increase is already outstripping whatever little rate of economic growth there is in the country and whatever little employment opportunities that are there. The population of the major cities of this country is growing at the rate of 5 per cent, but the employment is less than half of that. 50 per cent people of this country are below the poverty line, and what is happening? Because of mal-nutrition, because of this grinding poverty, there is mental retardation and physical incapacity and this country is being converted into a country of cripples and half-cripples. This is the position in this country.

So far as the real problem is concerned, it is an abject failure on the part of the Government to tackle the problem with any sincere or honest and integrated base. It has to be treated on a war footing. No question of giving such promises during the election year and then forget all about it. We would like to know in the last Budget proposals, out of the special provision that was supposed to have been made, how much has been spent and resulted in what employment opportunities being created. We would like to know from the Government how many jobs were expected to be created during the last Fourth Five Year Plan, how many

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were actually created and how far the targets have been reached.

Sir, so far as the policies of this Government are concerned, we have found that they are all only piecemeal measures. Government provides relief only when there is some natural calamity, when there is some flood or drought, etc. Certain *ad hoc* measures are taken. Certain *ad hoc* jobs are doled out. This country is suffering, and suffering for long, under these *ad hoc* measures. The Planning Commission and the Government are suffering from this *ad hocism*, if I may say so. This is the position in the country today.

There is no integrated approach to the various problems facing the country. We do not even know the real employment figure. We have not got any rational policy to give jobs to young people, to engineering graduates, to medical graduates etc. They do not find jobs. We have not offered them employment opportunities. We are just giving them some pittance of a sum. This is due to the wrong policy adopted by the Government. This is the direct result of the policy of drift which rules the country today.

I want to categorical assurance from the Government on the various points. What steps have been taken in the recent past? What is it that is proposed to be done, and what action is proposed to be taken in the near future? What is to be done on the basis of long-term measure? What has been attempted so far? What is expected to be achieved? How far is the problem expected to be accentuated in the near future? On all these questions, I would like them to give proper replies.

We are thankful to Mrs. Maya Ray for having brought up this subject for discussion in this honourable House as this is the burning topic of the day in this country. But, we find hardly any enthusiasm on the part of the Government here to deal with this

important problem. Even the hon. Minister in charge of employment (Shri R. K. Khadilkar) is not present in the House to listen to the debate.

We have been told of crash employment programme. This is also something which is said just to catch the imagination of young people of the country. But you find that here also this thing is never implemented. One of the well-known economists of the country said something ago that the crash employment programme has really 'crashed'.

We would like to know from the Government as to how far their crash employment programmes have really succeeded. This is my first point. Secondly, I would like to know as to how many jobs have really been created. Thirdly, I would like to know, how they have been distributed and whether they are long-term jobs or short-term jobs. Just for the purposes of statistics, they are giving 3 months' jobs, just to show that the crash programme has succeeded. There is hardly any awareness on the part of the Government to utilise the greatest resource which this country has got, namely, to utilise the young educated people. They are the best resources of the country. I would like to ask the Government: How are you going to utilise these resources? What we find is that not only are these resources lost to the country, but those who are able to work,—those who are willing to work, who are able to serve the country, who are willing to serve the country, to the best of their ability,—have not been given the opportunity. Therefore, the young people are all losing faith. They are becoming restive.

The hon. Mover of the Resolution, in her speech on the previous occasion mentioned that we are sitting on a volcano. We are sitting on a precipice. Once this charisma is gone we do not know where the ruling party will land itself, unless these problems are tackled on an urgent footing, on a war-footing.

There is a demand throughout the country and only yesterday this point came up before the House. These young people want to work for their living; they do not want doles. We find that the Government are talking all the time of the youth of the country aligning itself with the ruling party. What are Government going to do for these people? If they are not going to give them jobs, then immediately a policy should be formulated to give them unemployment insurance benefit or some sort of unemployment allowance. We want Government to state their position categorically on this. We demand this, and the young people of this country, the educated unemployed or the other unemployed people of this country are entitled to have this.

We are being told of welfare socialism. I had recently had occasion to go to some countries in Europe, I found that in most of the countries, even in the capitalistic countries, there was provision for unemployment insurance. Let us not talk, therefore, about socialistic countries there is right to work inshrined in our constitution. We have got this right inshrined in the Directive Principles, but unfortunately, it has remained only on paper. In fact, we have lost thought of that principle. It has been used as a political gimmick occasionally when it suits the ruling party. Not only have the unemployed youth the right to work, but let them have some sort of sustenance allowance also. But what are Government doing for them?

Let us not hear of the argument that they have no money. What are they doing with their policies? We would like to know why the employment opportunities are falling short of the targets and the potentials. During the coming week, there has been a call given in West Bengal by most of the youth organisations for having a rally asking for unemployment insurance or unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth.

Our contention is that unless the basic structure of society, the basic approach to the problem and the basic foundation of the present social order are altered and unless the means of production are taken away from private hands and unless the hunt for private profit is removed, there cannot be any lasting or radical solution of the problem. This cannot be denied. They cannot pamper the private industry which is showing a declined rate of growth; they cannot go to the private sector and ask for their help and assistance and think of evolving a joint sector and thereby increase the employment potential in this country. That is impossible. It has never happened. In the socialist countries, it is a fact that now there is full employment. The means of production there are controlled by the state and by the people for the people. But here we have got the wonderful spectacle of Rs. 438 crores taxes remaining as arrears from the private industrialists in this country and they are being given all the facilities, and we hear that there are no jobs for the young and educate people. This country is getting sick of this attitude on the part of the present Government.

Our submission is that not only have they to take radical and fundamental steps but they have to alter their entire approach to the problem. There may be a little long-term project, but we want a short-term project also, and we want immediate returns on this, because the young people of this country will not stand the situation any longer. I find this apprehension, which is a genuine apprehension, in the mind of the hon. Mover of this resolution.

So far as unemployment is concerned, it is crippling both the rural and the urban sector. The rural population in this country is suffering from a heavy toll of unemployment. For this, it is essential that certain immediate steps should be taken like the introduction of multiple crops and the

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee] distribution of surplus land. We have been hearing of the introduction of a ceiling on urban property. But what about the proper implementation of the land reforms legislation in the various rural areas? That is not being done. Surplus lands are not being distributed to the persons who want to cultivate the land or till the land and produce more. That will immediately result in the greater utilisation of the labour force that is available in this country.

So far as the urban sector is concerned, since I have got very little time at my disposal, I shall not be going into the details. But I would like to place before the House some of the ways in which we think that the problem can be tackled so that the House may take them into consideration. We want that construction activities for laying the infrastructure of roads, canals, schools and health centres should be taken up not as a relief operation but as a basis of long-term investment. As I was saying, this has become a relief operation. When there is a drought, they engage some people, give them GR and some sort of work; a road is begun but left incomplete and when the next rain falls, it reverts to the same position. So such works should not be treated as a relief work but as long-term investment.

Then development of cottage and small-scale industries. This is a fundamental problem which has to be tackled in the way I have suggested. Then growth of ancillary towns where small and medium scale industries can be developed, giving encouragement to employment-oriented cottage industries. In this country, small industries employ only 50 per cent of the labour force while in Japan, which is an advanced small-scale industrial country, the corresponding percentage is 70 of the total number of workers. Therefore, it is essential that small scale industry should be encouraged because they have a greater potential for jobs to unemployed persons. Expansion of

industry through labour saving devices will only result in the unemployment problem assuming gigantic proportions. We have to evolve such policies which will not only maintain the tempo of industrial production—we want better industrial production—but at the same time will not ignore the rural sector, the small-scale industrial sector. Thus we can provide better job opportunities for the people.

—SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): At the very outset, I would like to express my gratitude to Shrimati Maya Ray for bringing forward this Resolution which has given us an opportunity to discuss this most important problem. I view this problem—I hope every Member will agree with me—as one of greater magnitude than even the external aggressions this country has faced from time to time. In the case of external aggression, this country has shown a grim determination. All countries of the world have come to know that India is a country which can stand external aggression, but so far as tackling this basic problem is concerned, whether we have displayed the same determination is a matter of doubt, and on which there will undoubtedly be differences of opinion.

I do not like to quote statistics. They have been quoted earlier profusely by Shri Somnath Chatterjee while discussing the magnitude of the problem. I feel this problem cannot be judged on the basis of statistics as these may not reveal the real magnitude of it, because one unemployed man brings with him many problems which society has to tackle. One unemployed young man means corresponding lack of initiative and zeal. Because of the enormity of the problem, the youth of today have completely surrendered their zeal, enthusiasm and spirit. Talk to any young man coming out of a college or an institution. You will be able to sense it that they feel that their future is not too rosy. Because of this lack of initiative and sense of insecurity,

there is today a sense of restlessness throughout the country. Right from my State to Andhra Pradesh, there are disturbances of different nature and consequent insecurity. These and other disturbances arise from various issues, some of which are basic. But the one basic issue underlying all these disturbances is the issue of unemployment. If we can have a solution to this problem, most of the problems forcing the country will themselves disappear.

Therefore, it is very essential that this House should ponder seriously—all of us—and make an effort to minimise this problem as far as practicable. From time to time, it has been said that these disturbances are the result of external forces, political forces and so on, but we should not forget that the boys taking in these disturbances are the product of Independent India. If as products of are independent India, they think on these lines, it does not speak very well of us. This is a fact which we shall have to admit. Unfortunately in fighting this issue we have not shown grim determination. I was listening to the speech of Mr. Chatterjee; I was disillusioned because he tried to make this problem a political problem. He has analysed the entire issue from a negative aspect only to show as if the Government has failed. How can we solve or fight the problem of unemployment with this attitude? Let us have a positive attitude to this problem. Unless we have a positive attitude democracy and other values for which we stand will be endangered. I entirely agree that there must be long-term and short-term measures to fight out this issue. In the plans that we had there have been some basic mistakes, and they lie in the false sense of priority in the first two Plans. We are rather imitating other countries. The time has come when the planners should judge the problems of this country independently of the problems of other countries and try to tackle them; let us not try to tackle our

problems by imitating the plans of other countries because the problem of this country is completely different in its content and character. I am not an expert economist I am not capable of going into details but as a person who has studied some economics, I feel there is some substance in this point. I shall ask the House to ponder over this question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): What the basic mistakes?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: The First Plan emphasised industry. Emphasis should be on agriculture.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Without industries how can agriculture prosper?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I am stressing this point; there might be disagreement, I may be wrong. I am placing this point before the House for its consideration.

There should be selective education. Mr. Chatterjee said something about this and said that he felt miserable when the hon. Minister said yesterday that he did not know how many unemployed persons are there. If you do not know the number of unemployed people as on date or an assessment of the position for about ten years to come, how are you going to take steps?.... (Interruptions).

What is important today is that instead of asking boys to go to general education, we should have restrictive education. After all education has a purpose: earn the livelihood. The entire educational system in the country is built upon that purpose and no other purpose. Our educational system is a legacy of the British rule. Unfortunately inspite of our serious efforts we have not been able to make basic changes. If we fail to earn a living after getting into the colleges,

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami] it is time that we thought about selective education. We must tell them; you may go to the colleges and have general education but the prospects are bleak. There are avenues in which we can employ people if we give them selective training in technical institutions. Have we made a beginning in that direction? We may not have solved the problem but my basic question is: have we made a beginning? My own feeling is that we have not made a real beginning.

Today, what is necessary is maximum utilisation of industry. To a great extent the ills of this country are that the industries in the public sector—nationalised sector have not been able to give the benefit that they should give to the country. It has become a dumping ground of pets on the one hand and a forum for bargaining on the other between different unions. I ask Mr. Chatterjee and his party this basic question: Could he say, with his hand on his heart, that they have co-operated with the Government in getting the maximum utilisation of the industries? During all these years by creating political turmoils they have not allowed the nationalised industries to give to this country what they could give. Definitely we have not got maximum utilisation from industries. On the whole it has a grave deterrent effect. The people in the street say, socialism does not deliver the goods and all the investment is wasted. This is a very dangerous psychology. I beg of Marxist friends like Mr. Chatterjee who want to nationalise everything, at least for the sake of advancement of your own political philosophy, create an atmosphere in which nationalised industries can give their best to this country.

I feel there should be development of agriculture and there should be speedier and effective programme of setting up small and ancillary industries. Special emphasis should be given to backward regions. I come to

a certain extent from a backward region. My own feeling is, except that this area has been described as a backward region probably to give us some psychological satisfaction, nothing has been done. If we ask for certain industries—which is of basic character we are told there is no infra-structure for setting up an industry. If we say, give us infra-structure, we are told, you do not have industries; you cannot have infra-structure. When I ask for railways, I am told, you do not have any industry; the railway line will not be economic. When I ask for industry, I am told, you do not have any means of communication; you cannot get industry. Will the Deputy Minister explain how to get away from this circle? My state has not been able to get away from this, and it has caused serious restlessness throughout the State.

Let me give some statistics about my own State of Assam. Investment in the central sector projects between 1951 to 1969 in Assam comes to Rs. 40.2 crores, i.e. 1.6 per cent of the corresponding all-India total of Rs. 2450 crores. So, if the youths in my State become restive, don't blame us; blame yourself! I feel there should be a positive policy of creating infra-structure in these regions. Unless this is done, the country is bound to face many new problems.

I will conclude by referring to a local aspect, an aspect over which many members have from time to time expressed their views, viz., giving employment to local people at least for jobs which carry a salary of less than Rs. 300. In the House it is told that there are instructions that posts carrying a salary of less than Rs. 300 should go to the local people. If this policy is not followed all over the country, I have no objection; it can be announced that the policy is not there. But if this policy is there, the Central Government undertakings should be asked by the Government in

all parts of the country to follow this. The head office of all the important Central Government undertakings in Assam are outside my State. People are employed from outside my State and on the next day they are transferred to my State. This denies the right of employment to the local people. This creates complications. I do not say it from a parochial point of view. I would request the House to ponder over it. I do not want to cite instances inside the House. I will supply instances of various cases to the minister: I have with me more than 4 instances as to how the Central Research Laboratory in Jorhat, the genuine aspirations of the local youths were frustrated. I am passing them to the Hon'ble Minister. I hope he would look to it and try to remedy the situation.

I will conclude by quoting a Hindi couplet:

पढ़ना आसान है समझना मुश्किल,
आप पढ़ते रहें मैं समझता रहूँ ।

From time to time we give great assurances to the youth of the country. It is very easy to give such an assurance. But to those who are to accept these assurances how are they reacting to these. We are only reading. But are the angry young people understanding? Unless something tangible is done, even on this side of the House, we feel we are not heading for very bright days.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): How long will this go on?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to the House to decide it. But the scheduled time is 5 O'Clock. We shall consider that when we reach the deadline.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Before you reach the deadline give me half a minute so that I can move my resolution. I am saying this because Shri Piloo Mody wants this to go on for weeks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us reach that stage.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बेकारी की समस्या बड़े भीषण रूप में सारे देश में छाई हुई है। शिक्षितों और अशिक्षितों दोनों में यह व्यापक रूप से छाई है। लेकिन शिक्षित बेकारों की समस्या एक अशान्ति का वातावरण पैदा किए हुए है। सरकार ने इन बेरोजगारों को मिटाने के लिए अनेक साधन और उद्योग धंधे इत्यादि खोल कर के काम के मौके जुटाने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन बेरोजगार कार्यालयों में जो नाम लिखाये गये हैं उन को देखने से मालूम होता है कि उत्तरोत्तर बेकारों की संख्या बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मालूम होता है कि हम लोगों ने कहीं बुनियादी भूल की है जिस की वजह से उत्तरोत्तर यह हालत पैदा होती जा रही है कि लोगों में अशान्ति पैदा हो रही है। बहुत से लोग काम धंधे की तलाश में बेकार घूम रहे हैं और उन की वजह से अनैतिकता, और अनाचार के भी पैदा होने की स्थिति आ गई है। सब से पहले तो मैं मानता हूँ कि देश में बुनियादी तौर पर बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधों की, बड़े बड़े कल कारखानों की, जिनकी नितात आवश्यकता थी, बुनियाद प्रारम्भ में डाली गई। उन को डालना चाहिए था। उन के लिए कोई बात नहीं। लेकिन खेती की तरफ जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया जिस की वजह से खेती में लगे हुए जाहे वह किसान हों,

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

चाहे मजदूर हो, वह उस से हटे और सब नौकरी की तलाश में शहरो की तरफ बड़ी तेजी से भाए । परिणाम यह हुआ कि खेती का विकास रुका, खेती का काम रुका । बेकारों की संख्या उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती गई । यही नहीं, जिन लोगों के पास जीविका के साधन थे और जिन के पास नहीं थे, सब लोगों को सरकारी व्यवस्था के अनुसार शिालयों में जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ । शिालयों में जा कर के जिस तरह की शिक्षा पद्धति थी उसके अनुसार अपने उपयोगी ढंग की शिक्षा उन्होंने नहीं प्राप्त की । वहां जो शिक्षा दी जा रही थी और मानी हुई बात है कि अधिकांश शिक्षा जो दी जा रही है वह केवल क्लर्क बनाने के लिए दी जा रही है, तो इस से जो लोग शिक्षित हो कर के निकले वे न तो खेती में काम करने लायक रहे न वे उद्योग धंधे बनाने लायक रहे । वे केवल लायक थे । इस हालत में जब वे निकले तो नौकरी की तलाश में जाने लगे और सब की नौकरी नहीं दी जा सकी तो आज वह अशांति का कारण बना है । और आज तो हालत यह हो गई कि जो कृषि के स्नातक बन कर निकलते हैं वे भी कृषि का काम नहीं करते हैं, न कर सकते हैं, वे भी नौकरी की ही तलाश में जाते हैं । इंजीनियरिंग पास करने वाले लोग कोई छोटा मोटा कारखाना खड़ा करने की मन स्थिति में नहीं रहते हैं । वे भी नौकरी की तलाश में रहते हैं । इस बात को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि हम में जो प्रयास किया लोगों को शिक्षित बनाने के लिए उसमें कोई द्विधादी भूल की । आज

भी इसको माना जाये कि लोगों की योग्यता और क्षमता देखकर और देश की स्थिति को देख कर इस तरह की शिक्षा दी जाये कि जितने क्लर्कों की जरूरत हो उतने ही लोगों को उस तरफ ले जायें, अन्यथा जिन लोगों को कृषि की शिक्षा दी जाये वह ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाये कि वे कृषि करना पसन्द करें नौकरी करना किसी भी हालत में पसन्द न करें जिन लोगों को औद्योगिक शिक्षा दी जाए वे कल कारखाने लगाना पसन्द करें, उद्योग धंधे लगाना पसन्द करें, नौकरी करना पसन्द न करें । यह कुछ शिक्षा का ही असर है । जब हम सारे देश में निगाह डालते हैं तो हमारी निगाह जाती है पंजाब की तरफ जहां लोगो को औद्योगिक शिक्षा दी गई, जहां लोगो ने चरो में सीखा, ऐसा मैंने सुना है । आज उस के अनुसार वह नौकरी करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं । छोटा मोटा धंधा करना पसन्द करते हैं और सारे उस में लगे हुए हैं । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के लोग जहां शिक्षा की संख्या ज्यादा है, अच्छे अच्छे विश्वविद्यालय वहां अनेक बने, लेकिन वहां के लोग नौकरी छोड़ कर के कोई और काम करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं । छोटी मोटी नौकरी हो, वही पसन्द करते हैं । बी० ए० पास अपरासपीरी के लिए बैठते हैं, बी० ए० पास प्राइमरी स्कूल की अध्यापक की नौकरी के लिए सालभरित रहते हैं । उन के पास खेत रहता है तो भी वह खेती नहीं करना चाहते हैं । घर में उद्योग धंधा हो लेकिन नाशान-काही की वजह से उस से वह भागने की कोशिश करते हैं । कुछ इस तरह की शिक्षा

व्यक्ति हो गई कि भ्रम वह नहीं करना चाहते। केवल कलम चला कर अपना काम चलाना चाहते हैं। नौकरी की वह तलाश करते हैं और वह नहीं मिलती है तो प्रशंसा है। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि लोगों को खेती की जो शिक्षा दी जाये वह अच्छी तरह से दी जाए और जिन को प्रारम्भ से ही उस में दिलचस्पी है उन्हीं को उस में भेजा जाय। यह नहीं कि केवल समय काटने के लिए वह उस में जायें। जिस तरह से जो लोग डाक्टरी करना चाहते हैं उन्हीं लोगों को आप डाक्टरी की शिक्षा के लिए चुन कर भेजते हैं, जो लोग इंजीनियरिंग के काम में पढ़ते हैं उन को ही उस तरह की शिक्षा में चुन कर भेजते हैं, उसी तरह से कृषि में रुचि लेने वालों को ही उस की शिक्षा के लिए भेजिए। जो लोग उद्योग धंधे खड़े करना चाहते हैं उन को उस तरह की शिक्षा में भेजिए। इस तरह से हमारा बहुत बड़ा काम होगा और देश की बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

आज यह भी है कि किसी किसी घर में तो कई आदमी रोजगार में हैं और किसी आदमी के पास सामर्थ्य होते हुए भी उस के पास कोई धन्यता नहीं है। बहुत से लोग शारीरिक श्रम करना चाहते हैं, गांवों में खाने पीने के काम में देखा कि लोग खेत चाहते हैं, अगर उनको जमीन मिले तो वह उस में कुछ परिश्रम करें, लेकिन उन को खेत नहीं मिलते हैं और नौकरी तो उनके विषे है ही नहीं। ऐसी हालत में कुछ लोग तो खेती भी करते हैं, नौकरी भी करते हैं, उद्योग धंधे भी करते हैं, व्यापार भी करते हैं और कुछ लोग ऐसे

हैं कि जिन के पास एक भी चीज नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी हमें कुछ निर्णय करना होगा। एक घर में तो पुरुष भी नौकरी करता है, स्त्री भी नौकरी करती है, लड़के भी करते हैं, सब के लिए छूट दी गई है और एक घर में कोई भी आदमी नौकरी नहीं पाता है। इस बारे में चाहे आप जिनकी उदारता बरतें लेकिन हर आदमी के लिए कोई न कोई उद्योग धंधा हो, इस का ध्यान होना चाहिए और एक बराबर सब के लिए होना चाहिए। आज आदमी परिश्रम करना चाहता है। पेट लेकर के पैदा हुआ है। पेट भरना चाहता है। लेकिन उस के पास कोई जीविका का साधन नहीं है। सरकार कोई गारन्टी नहीं दे सकती, कोई ऐसा काम नहीं खोले है जहां वह यह कह सके कि कोई आदमी भूखा नहीं मर सकता अगर वह पेट भरना चाहता है तो फना जगह काम खुला हुआ है वहां जा कर पेट भर सकता है। ऐसी गारन्टी हम कही नहीं दे पाए हैं चाहे वह शहर हो चाहे गांव हो। यह बड़ा ही दर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं देश हमारा एक है लेकिन अपने देश का ही कोई यह देखना है कि हमारे भूखों मरने की मौत है, हम का कोई काम धंधा नहीं मिल रहा है, तो वह चाहे कुछ भी कर्म करने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है। बुभुक्षित कि न करोति पाप वाली बात है, वह उसके लिए तैयार हो जाता है। तो हम पर हम का गहराई से सोचना है कि इस बात को कैसे करें ?

आज काम दिलाने के लिए जिना स्तर पर रोजगार दफ्तर कायम हुए हैं, लेकिन इन रोजगार दफ्तरों का रंग-रंग अंधा नहीं

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

है। वहाँ कुछ तो ऐसा है कि अगर कोई आदमी अपना हिसाब लडा-भिड़ा लेता है तो उस को नौकरी मिल जाती है। लेकिन ऐसे लोग जिनको वास्तव में नौकरी की जरूरत है और परेशान हो कर अपना नाम लिखाते हैं, उन का नाम लिखा ही रह जाता है। उन को रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता है। जो लोग बड़ा बंटे हैं उन को इस बात की बिना नहीं है कि लोगो को काम मिले, जिन को काम की जरूरत है वे बारबार चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं लेकिन उन को कोई पूछ नहीं होती है। इस सन्बन्ध में जरा सनसना से काम करना चाहिए और रोजगार दानरो का दायरा बिना स्तर से हटा कर ब्याक स्तर तक लाना चाहिए। क्योंकि बेरोजगारी मिके शङ्को तक सीमित नहीं है, गांवों में भी बेकारो और अर्ध बेकारो की संख्या बढ़ा गया है। जिन के पास थोड़ी सी खेती है, वे साल में कुछ महीने खेती पर काम करते हैं, लेकिन बाकी समय में हाथ-पर-हाथ घरे बैठे रहते हैं। एक समय था जब लोग खेती पर अधिक निर्भर थे, जहाँ खेती से पुन्यत मिली, छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे में लग जाते थे। अंग्रेजो राज्य में इनका बिल्कुल सर्वनाश हो गया, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी इन पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर कहीं छोटा सा कल-कारखाना खुल जाता है तो बड़ा डिंडोरा पीटा जाता है, लेकिन कितने ऐसे छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे देश में फैले हुए हैं उन के लिए हम कच्चा सामान भी मुहिया नहीं कर पाते हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वे टूटते जा रहे हैं।

मैं एक उदाहरण दू—लोगों के घरों में बर्तनों की आवश्यकता होती है, तरह तरह के बर्तन बनते हैं, लेकिन उन बर्तनों को बनाने के लिए लोगो को सुविधा दी जाय, ऐसा नहीं होता है। आज कारीगर बेकार हो गये हैं, खरीदने वाले तो अपनी जरूरत का सामान खरीदने ही है कही कागज के ग्लास बनाने का कारखाना खुल गया है, कही शीशे के ग्लास बनाने का कारखाना खुल गया है, उन का डिंडोरा पीटा जा रहा है। इस तरह के कारखानों के खुलने में नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि दिन-प्रति-दिन लोग बेकार होते जा रहे हैं। उन को काम देने के लिए कोई छोटा-मोटा धन्धा खोल कर हम सन्वीन कर लेते हैं, लेकिन कितने लोगो को काम मिल पाता है।

इस लिये जब तक व्यापक रूप से इस का सर्वे नहीं करें काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें देखना होगा कि हमारे देश के लोगो की आवश्यकतायें क्या हैं, उस की पूर्ति के लिये हमें क्या क्या सामान बनाना चाहिए, क्या क्या कच्चा माल दिया जा सकता है। अगर हम इन लोगो को वह काम दे कर सामान तयार करवायें तो समस्या कुछ हद तक हल हो सकती है।

मैं एक और उदाहरण दू—हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में एक बृहत्तर प्राति है, जो जंगलो से रहते थे और जंगलों से पत्ता सा कर पत्तों बनाते थे। मांघो में जब भोज आदि होते थे तो उन पत्तों का उपयोग होता था। लेकिन अब वह भी बन्द हो गया है, पत्ता उनको मिलता नहीं है, तब

तह के कागज के बतन बनाये जाते हैं जिन में भाज आदि होते हैं। जिस का नतीजा यह है कि वे लोग बेकार हो गए हैं। आज हो यह रहा है कि अगर जल में भगियो की जरूरत है तो उन को दफा 109 और 110 में बालान कर के पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं और उन से भगियो का काम लिया जाता है, मजबूरन उन को चोर बनाया जा रहा है। इस तरह में ये छोटे-छोटे धधे समान हो रहे हैं।

हम को चाहिए कि हम गहराई के साथ इस समस्या पर विचार करें और जो पुराने छोटे-मोटे उद्योग धध हैं स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार उन को चलवाय, उन में सुधार हो सकता है जो सुधार करने का प्रयत्न करें। जिन चीजों के हमारे यहां उद्योग धध नहीं हैं या जहाँ कठिन संसाधन हैं, उन के लिए यदि हम बड़े कल-कारखाने खोलें तो अच्छा है, लेकिन लाखों को बेकार बन कर और कुछ में छोटे-मोटे उद्योग धध खोल कर जिन में थोड़े से लोग का काम मिले और अधिकतर लोग बेकार हो जायें—यह अच्छी नीति नहीं है। आज जो भोग्य बेकारी दश के सामने उभरित है उस को दूर करने के लिये उपायों की दृष्टि से नहीं देखना है बल्कि हम इस क हसे प्रमुख सहज देना है।

आज आप जगह जगह सबके बनवा रहे हैं, नहरे खुदवा रहे हैं टयूब-वैलज बनवा रहे हैं—इस से लोगों को कुछ काम मिल रहा है—यह एक अच्छी प्रवृत्ति है, इस का और अधिक विकास होना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर बिजली और बड़ी व्यापक मात्रा में सबके बनवा दी जाये तो इस से लोगों का काम तो मिलेगा ही, लेकिन जिन थोड़े से लोगों के पास साधन हैं, उन का अपने पैर पर खड़े होने के लिए शक्ति मिलेगी इससे हमारी बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने में काफी सहायता मिलेगी।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry). I am thankful to Shrimati Maya Ray for bringing this resolution so that we could get an opportunity to speak on this subject. But I do not agree with Shrimati Maya Ray's view that there was a lot of effort on the part of the Government but due to some reason or the other, they could not solve the problem of unemployment. I do not agree with that view. I do not also agree with certain very dangerous views expressed by some of my hon. friends from the side of the ruling Party.

There are various ways in which many people are approaching the problem of unemployment. Firstly certain people, the people belonging to Shiva Sena whose views were expressed by some friends from the other side... (Interruptions) In a way he said that, that preference should be given to the local people in the matter of employment. That was a dangerous slogan raised by the Shiva Sena. And more or less, same is the case with the Mulki Rules and we are faced with a very peculiar situation in Andhra Pradesh. But these are the people who are trying to tell the country and particularly the young people that there is a set number of employment opportunities and that they should fight for getting a better share in such a way that they should

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

get the maximum. I do not think that that will by itself bring any solution to the problem of unemployment. It is much more deeper, and to solve the problem of unemployment, the Government must change its basic economic policy so that we will bring about structural changes in our economy.

When we speak of unemployment, I would like to remind the hon. Minister who was complaining that lack of figures was the difficulty for him to solve the problem of unemployment. That he has stated yesterday. There are certain figures. Here is a small pamphlet 'Fight Unemployment for a New Social Order' in which the figures are taken from the Government sources. I do not claim that it is the complete or the last figure. We began our planning in our country in 1951, 21 years ago, when we had an unemployment of 3.3 million people. That was the final figure and to-day we are planning in a situation where the Central Employment Directorate is saying that the Fourth Five Year Plan will end with 60 million unemployed and 300 million under-employed. This is the figure given by your own Directorate

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BRANDARE in the Chair].
THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI BALGO-
VIND VERMA): What I said was..

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You will get an opportunity to reply . . . (Interruptions) I am not one who believes that you are going to solve the problem tomorrow by a magic wand. I don't believe. The question is: whether you are going to change your policies, the policies which strengthen capitalism in our country....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Monopoly capitalism.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes, monopoly capitalism. I am not quoting any one. The question in our country to-day is that we have enough

natural resources, we have enough manpower, but we have no policy to tap these in such a way that we achieve social progress. I do not deny the fact that we have produced wealth during the last 25 years, but the entire wealth has gone into the pockets of a few people. That is the problem. And the problem to-day is that to solve the problem of unemployment, even if you produce more wealth, you cannot solve it. That is the sort of experience we have got from many countries. I shall tell you of one fact, although this is known to you. I shall remind you about that. In that great paradise of the free world, United States of America, where affluence is so much, what is the position? The position is that there are 5.5 million unemployed people in that country, in that paradise of capitalism!

16 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Russia and China?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There is no unemployment in Russia and China. You ask your Prime Minister. She knows more than me. There are certain show-pieces of capitalism like West Germany, Japan and the mother of the free world, England. In all these countries we find that there is unemployment and we find that this unemployment figure is increasing also day by day. This is the present position.

From this what is it that we conclude? Sir, I conclude from this that unemployment is the inevitable offspring of the capitalist social order and economic development. What is it that happened in our own country during the last 25 years, Sir? You have planned; you have spent enormous wealth, but what has happened? The path which you have adopted for economic development for this country is the path of capitalist economic development and the path of capitalist economic order, as a result of which we find that 75 monopoly capitalist houses have swallowed all the wealth produced by the common man by his sweat and blood. They are having

the motive of attaining more and more profit. Profit motive is the only motive force of capitalism. Therefore, so long as you follow the path of capitalism, you are only going to develop a society here in this country where unemployment will be felt more and more.

I now come to another aspect of the problem. Mrs. Maya Ray pointed out one thing. She asked whether unemployment is due to population growth. I would not agree with anybody who would argue that unemployment would be due to population growth. There is no race as between employment opportunities and population growth. The race is between the rate of economic growth and unemployment. This is the only race and in our country we have fixed the figure of 5.5 per cent rate of economic growth during this plan period. My hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee rightly asked about the rate of economic growth. You are swinging between one per cent of economic growth to three per cent of economic growth. I want to stress one very important point here and that is, if you want to arrest the growth of unemployment in this country, you must achieve at least a rate of economic growth to the tune of eight per cent or a little more. That is what economists like Dr V.K.R.V Rao are saying.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he an economist?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He is an economist.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is in a wrong place.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: How to attain this rate of economic growth?

We find, Sir, that even the approach papers for the Plan do not give us any real hope of achieving this particular rate of economic growth during the next plan. Therefore, how are we going to solve this unemployment

problem? The Government has failed in the past. The Government will fail again miserably even to arrest the growth of unemployment in our country in the coming Plan period. This is the type of economic policy that they are pursuing. If that is the case, then how are we to achieve the rate of economic growth? It is very much related to finding new resources for investment. When we speak of resources for investment, I think the hon. Minister will differ very sharply with me. Government are trying to tax the people. They are trying to pursue a policy of deficit financing and landing themselves in a miserable mess. They are pursuing the capitalist policy of economic development, as a result of which the brutal law of pauperisation of the common people is in operation.

We have almost half the population living below the poverty line. Besides, we have appalling figures of unemployment. You know, Sir, what our hon. President of the country says about unemployment. In a recent speech, he has expressed concern about unemployment, and he says that when this Plan will end, we shall have unemployment and underemployment of 1000 million people in our country. These are the figures given by their own people....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The President is the President of India.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He is my President also. Let us not quarrel over that. We have a quarrel only as to the sources from which we are going to find new resources for investment.

I would like to ask Government whether they can adopt a bold policy of demonetisation and get Rs. 7000 crores? To that unknown empire of the parallel economy every year, Rs. 1200 crores are being added. Can they break that empire of the black money? Can they break the monopoly houses? Can they break the foreign monopoly economic interests in the

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]
country? Can they stop the drain on our economy by way of repatriation?

I submit that they must have a new policy, a policy basically different from the one that they are pursuing. Only then will they find new resources for investment. Otherwise, what will happen is this.

In my own State of Kerala where the Congress and the Communist Parties are ruling, we have put forward a programme before the country, a Rs. 186 crore programme to fight unemployment in that State. It is not my programme, but it is a programme approved by the Kerala Assembly unanimously. The Marxists voted for it, the CPI voted for it, and the Congress and everyone else voted for it. It is not a programme to solve unemployment, but it is a programme to check the growth of unemployment there. We asked the Centre whether the Centre was ready to give us Rs. 30 crores, because we were ready to implement that Rs. 186 crore programme to check the growth of unemployment there. The Centre gracefully told us that they did not have money.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Why did the State not raise it itself?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We are raising it. The Central Government could very easily find Rs. 5 crores to be given to the kings and the old maharaja as a relief measure. That is the way they find money. What I am urging is that they must have a different approach to the problem as a whole. Otherwise, it is no use shedding tears that the post Independence generation of young people are getting worried, they have lost their aim, they have lost their direction and they are frustrated. No such crocodile tears are going to solve the problem. If they want to solve the problem they have to implement and bring forward the problems of the economy. They have to implement and bring forward radical land reforms. I know their

difficulties. They have to implement it on a war footing, and they have to distribute the arable fallow land to the landless people.

These are certain measures by which you can partially solve the problem of unemployment. Otherwise, what happened the other day in Bombay might be repeated on a large scale. We read a few days ago in the papers that a few gentlemen led by Bal Thackeray went to the Air India office and beat the official there dealing with personnel matters thinking that by such beating all the non-Maharashtrians would go off and their problem of unemployment will be solved. I hear now this theory that the sons of the soil should be given preference in employment. This has now received official patronage from persons like Shri Kedar Nath Pandey, Chief Minister of Bihar, and people of Mysore. They are all shouting that the sons of the soil should be given preference.

What will happen if this theory is put into practice in Bengal? I know that the Bengalis are in a minority in the City of Calcutta where there are Biharis, Malayalees, people from all parts of the country. Thank God the people of Bengal do not consider Calcutta as their private property.

But I want the hon. Minister, at least to make a positive statement, what their approach is to this sons of the soil theory. Are they going to patronise it? This kind of idea will only bring about the disintegration of the country.

Unemployment is not merely a problem of economic crisis. It is a problem which will have its impact on the social fabric of our society, which will have its political overtones which may even take the future of our country to darkness. You should realise this situation. The youth of the country will not sit idle seeing that the unemployment is growing. On 17 November, the All India Youth Federation sponsored a movement all over the country; 150,000 young people came

out into the streets and courted arrest. We are bringing the young people of this country to this Parliament, not inside Parliament, but near Parliament during the next budget session. Tens of thousands of them will come here not merely to shout slogans but to force the Government to change the policies they are pursuing today. They are ready to fight for a new change to be brought about in the policies of Government. On'y by such active steps will the problem be solved; it cannot be solved by merely shedding crocodile tears.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, before I make my observations, I want to say this. I normally never criticise Government, but I would say that when a very important subject like this is under discussion, it would have been a good thing...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Do not be led away by those members.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I am not led away by anybody, not even by my own party (*Interruptions*).

On such an occasion, it is matter of regret that Government is so poorly represented. I would like to say this incidentally that when Parliament sets aside some time for non-official Resolutions and when they are discussed, one expects there will be a little more importance attached to the discussion of such Resolutions by the spokesmen of Government. I am very sorry to say this, I have never said this kind of thing before, but I deeply regret the fact that when I look at the Treasury Benches, I find these completely empty when a subject like this is being discussed. ;

I know that unemployment at the moment is still largely, a matter for academic discussion (*Interruptions*). I hardly ever come to the House and make a speech once in a session; I

would beg of my hon. friends to kindly permit me to proceed without friendly or unfriendly interruptions.

I want to say that unemployment has not yet become a matter of what one might call crisis importance, crisis being denoted by morchas, hartals, bundhs, lathi charges, shootings, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have heard the threat now.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I want to say that unemployment is not merely a matter of statistics of the people who are listed as seeking employment on the employment exchanges. The hon. Deputy Minister knows that these figures have been jumping up consistently and continuously for the last ten years; one need not go into it, whether they represent the full figure of unemployed or not. The fact is that the trend is sharply upwards over the last ten years. I have a feeling that instead of waiting for the unemployment problem to burst itself in the form which could not but command the attention of the Government in this matter we should take up this problem in a much more urgent manner than perhaps we have been doing so far. I know we have appointed committees; there is a good committee working under my friend Mr. Bhagwati. But committees by themselves do not solve problems. I know it cannot be solved in a day; it is a big problem.

I regret the fact that Mr. Khadilkar is not present; he is all the time worried about bonus and industrial disputes. He is the Minister of Labour and Employment. This is a very important matter. Before we let this problem become a crisis problem, at least let there be a clear conspicuous identifiable indication of the fact that not only Members of the ruling party and Members of the Opposition but also the Government as such, is really, continuously and urgently worried about this problem. My fear is if

[Dr V K R Varadaraja Rao]

it also becomes a crisis problem on the top of linguistic, racial and communal problems, it is going to be very difficult for us to tackle it. Incidentally what are these movements, sons of the soil movement and so on? I deeply appreciate the point made by my hon friend from Kerala. But if you go behind that it is not because they are parochial, but unemployment irks them and people will resort to any cloak which they think legitimate for the purpose of pressing their claims to employment. This is a cardinal urgent and national problem and I think the House should be grateful to our new colleague, Shrimati Maya Ray for having brought this resolution and given this House an opportunity to discuss it.

I do not want to go into statistics. I am sorry my friend mentioned some figure of 40 or 50 or 60 million unemployed. If there are sixty million unemployed in this country today not only my friends of the CP(I) but CP(M) also both of them will be sitting on the Treasury Benches and we shall be sitting in the Opposition. (Interruptions) Mr Banerjee is a student of revolutions and so on sixty million unemployed and a society which has got a reasonable amount of stability in its working are inconsistent propositions. My friends I would think strengthen their case by not quoting this kind of statistics. We know it is very difficult to estimate the total amount of unemployment in the country. The only figures that we have got are the figures listed in the employment exchanges, that is bad enough. I think it has crossed the five million mark. We do not know what is the extent of rural unemployment and some indication might come from the number of people offering themselves for employment under drought schemes. The figure is no where near the mark which we all think is total amount of unemployed in the rural areas. I am not saying there is no unemployment; on the contrary I say

that we do not help the case by giving figures which we all know are not tenable. I think it is enough to say that there is a problem of unemployment, very urgent and serious problem and we should do something about it.

What can we do? The classical remedy is, we must raise the rate of economic growth. I do not think unemployment can be solved merely by having special programmes for dealing with unemployment. I say this as a member of the Congress Party and as an economist. Employment is largely a by-product of development. It is possible to have a choice of techniques and a policy which can increase the employment potential of a given volume of investment. You can invest Rs 100 lakhs and employ 20 people or you can invest Rs 100 lakhs and employ 2000 people. So, it is possible by having a proper policy of building in the employment aspect into the development aspect to increase the employment potential. But to think of special employment programmes is one of the most paradoxical things we have in this country—employing 1 man in a family or 1000 people in a district, etc. I would suggest with great respect and humility to the Planning Commission and members of our Government that we are not presenting a very good picture of ourselves when we say that we are going to solve the unemployment problem by having special programmes of employment. It is far better for us to say, we will deal with the problem of unemployment by looking at the entire investment policy, and the investment and production policy would be such that the quantum of employment that results from a given volume of investment will be the maximum possible. We cannot get away from the fact that ultimately the most important determinant for increasing employment is development. Development means higher rate of economic growth. I do not want to enter into a controversy about capitalism and socialism. We are all socialists now. Even my friend, Mr Pilloo Mody has

got some kind of socialism of his own. If we want to increase employment, we must increase the rate of economic growth. I am glad the Planning Commission in the new approach they are supposed to be presenting—we have not seen it yet; we only get information from the newspapers—they are emphasising the fact that if we want to solve the problem of unemployment, we have to place the main emphasis on increasing the rate of economic growth.

If I talk on how to increase the rate of economic growth, perhaps you will ring the bell several times, which I do not want. Economic growth depends on savings and investment—elementary facts, what my friend calls resources. We have to increase the savings and have a proper policy of investment. Increased resources and proper utilisation of them by a proper investment policy will bring about the desired increase in the rate of economic growth. Our rate of savings is very low compared not only to the socialist countries but even to such a profound paradise of capitalism like Japan. Capitalist and socialist countries have one thing in common i.e. the emphasis they place on the rate of savings. In India the rate of savings hovers between 8 and 11. At this rate, you cannot have more than 3, 4 or 5 per cent of rate of growth. If you want 7, 8 or 9 per cent growth rate, we have to think of achieving a rate of savings of 16, 17 or 20 per cent. This cannot be done unless we do either of two things. One is we go the communist way the whole hog with all the threat it involves to our civil liberties and the way of life we have been accustomed to for so many years, for which our founding fathers fought and got independence. I do not think the country is prepared to do that. If that is so, there is no getting away from some kind of a variant of the Gandhian alternative as far as consumption, austerity and other things are concerned. I was delighted to hear the

other day the Railway Minister making a speech somewhere saying that we should have not only a ceiling on urban property but nobody should be allowed to build a house on more than 750 sq. ft. I was a little startled because I thought 750 sq. ft. was a bit too small, but it is not a question of 750 sq. ft. 1000 or 2,000 sq. ft. What is the lead the elite of this country is giving to the people in this regard? I am not talking of the Ministers or the Members of Parliament; I am talking of the Vice-Chancellors, professors, economists, doctors, lawyers, business executives, the elite in this country whose income per month is more than 1,000 rupees. What are we doing in this country to give a lead in the matter of austerity and avoidance of conspicuous consumption? The Government is one of the biggest consumers in this country. In their way of life, in their building programme, in their furnishing programme and other programmes, in what way are they giving attention to the avoidance of conspicuous consumption? I would, therefore, suggest that if within the democratic set up we want to increase our rate of savings substantially, there is no other way of doing it except by the elite going in for, what I could call, conspicuous austerity in the government, in the private sector, not only in politics but also in all sections and classes of society.

Coming to investment, there are two or three principles which I would suggest. Instead of talking of specially employment-oriented programmes, let us take the problem as a choice of techniques. There are different ways in which we can produce the same thing. One thing can be produced in 20 different ways, depending upon the labour involved. Perhaps in the case of steel and a few other items there may be only one choice and there is no escape. But there are many fields of economic activity where there is a choice of techniques. We can have 20 different methods of producing the

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

same commodity, which will have different employment content for an investment of Rs 1 lakh. If you look at the statistics published by the Ministry of Industrial Development and see the amount invested per person employed and also the valued added by production for small scale and large-scale industry you will find that the ratio is about 1:10 to 1:30. Therefore, I would suggest that in the new revised industrial policy which they are going to formulate, which we are told would be coming very soon, they should definitely have a clause saying that because of the enormous population problem and the large number of unemployed and the additions that are going to be made to the labour force, they will definitely go in for a policy of choice of techniques where they will try to maximum the employment potential for each rupee invested. I cannot go into the details of this because I am not a technical man.

Secondly let us have a policy of quick turnover of capital. I know we must have 20 million tonnes of steel and we want so many other things. But the economic wisdom lies not in saying what we want but in saying what we want today, what we want tomorrow or the day after. The time-phasing of the satisfaction of one's demands is the essence of economic planning. Our capital, which is not much, should have quick turnover. It should give back more quickly. That means that we want less capital intensive industries. Let us not sink our money in ventures which will give dividends after 15 years, however, desirable those ventures may be, because in the meanwhile inflation would grow, money income and expenditure would increase and that will not solve the problem of unemployment.

Therefore one of my suggestions is choice of techniques; and as far as

investment is concerned, let us have less capital intensive projects and acceptance of the principle of quick turnover of the capital. For the next two or three years let us concentrate on production of mass consumption goods, on small industries, less capital intensive projects and full utilisation of capacity. Let us postpone for the time being putting in a large amount of money on projects which will yield results after 10 or 15 years. We can take them up once we have got control over the economic situation. After two or three years we can have a Mid-Term Appraisal, say, in 1975 or 1976 before our next elections.

Then, when we talk of unemployment, there is rural unemployment and there is urban unemployment. It is my very humble opinion, I say with a great amount of diffidence, that there is a big difference between the problem of rural unemployment and the problem of urban unemployment. Rural unemployment, in my opinion, is essentially a matter of rural low productivity while urban unemployment, in my opinion, is essentially a matter of people not getting jobs. Therefore, the kind of policy that we have for dealing with rural unemployment and the policy that we have for dealing with urban unemployment should not be the same. I have no time to elaborate it. I will be writing on this. In fact, I have written on it. I want to say this that, essentially in the rural areas, if we are able to sink a considerable amount of money by way of infra-structure, by way of water, by way of irrigation, by way of inputs, the problem of unemployment comes down. We can see what the position in Punjab is. Even in dry areas, when there is some irrigation, some water, some new agricultural strategy and so on, we find it is difficult to get labour rather than there is unemployment. We have to recognise this fact. Don't say that we are doing minor irrigation because it will produce employment. It is because

we want to see that agricultural productivity goes up. When the agricultural productivity goes up, automatically, it will have the effect of increasing employment.

Without elaborating further, I would say that for rural unemployment, a massive programme of investment in the rural areas is required. This investment should not be cluttered with ideas of giving one job to one man in each village, of giving one job to one adult in each family and all that. All such—I do not want to use any harsh expression. I will not say, infantile ...

AN HON. MEMBER Why not say so?

DR V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO. I will not like it. But I would say, without bothering about all that, and I would tell you that results would be achieved if you invest a lot of money in rural areas by way of inputs and all that. By doing so, the result that we want will be achieved.

Secondly, about rural unemployment, I want to say something of a land reforms. I find that mostly when people discuss land reforms, it is in terms of merely distribution of surplus land. That surplus is becoming like a grin of the Cheshire cat; it is disappearing everyday and one day, only the grin will be left on the mirror. I think, it is an important fact that agro-economic surveys conducted by agro-economic centres in different parts of the country have shown that there is no connection in agriculture between the size of the holding and the productivity per acre. On the contrary, it has also been shown that small holdings give more productivity per acre and employment per acre than large holdings. Therefore, I would suggest, small holdings are an essential part of the philosophy of maximising employment in the country. The land reforms should be such that they will result in a large

multiplication of small holdings. Otherwise, we are not going to solve the problem of rural unemployment.

Third thing that I would like to suggest is about credit. The other day, I was discussing it with a knowledgeable friend of mine. I must tell you that the cooperative movement does not serve the small holder. The major beneficiaries of the cooperative movement are the medium holders and big holders. There might have been justification for it 10 years ago. Today, with nationalised banking, with the directive given to the nationalised banks to serve the rural sector, and the nationalised banks showing a great deal of initiative in trying to lend their money to rural areas, I would suggest for the consideration of the Minister that our cooperative finance should be reserved only for small holders. All these big fellows can get money from nationalised banks. It is not that they will not get money. They will get money from nationalised banks. Let us confine cooperative finance essentially to small holders. Let us not allow big holders to come in here.

MR CHAIRMAN: He may try to conclude now.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I am concluding. I do not think I can talk much about educated unemployment, educational system, this and that. I do not think a magic wand will change the educational system and do away with unemployment problem. Many things are required for it. There is no time at my disposal to discuss it. But I would like to suggest one thing. Take for example, the Fifth Plan. Rs. 50,000 crores are going to be invested. I have made a rough calculation. Let us say, Rs. 5,000 are required for employing one person. Actually an amount of Rs. 5,000 is much more than what is required for a small industry and much less than what is required for

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao] a big industry. A big industry requires about Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 13,000 per person, and a small industry requires about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800 per person. So, I take the medium figure of Rs. 5,000. If an amount of Rs. 5,000 is required for employing one person, then with an investment of Rs. 50,000 crores, which is what is being talked about in the newspapers, we should be able to give employment to 10 crores of people during the course of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Ten crores divided by five comes to two crores. In other words, two crores of people or 20 million people should be given employment every year during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. I would like to know whether, when the paper on Fifth Five-Year Plan I 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 aspect, and whether they will be able to tell us whether the investment of Rs. 50,000 crores will result in creating employments for 20 million people every year during the Fifth Five-Year Plan or more or less.

Finally, I would like to make a suggestion which, I think, is constructive. I think, the subject is so important that I do not think we will really be able to finish discussing it in the course of three or four hours; this is something that requires continuous attention. I would like to make a suggestion through the Deputy Minister for the consideration of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and, if necessary, of the Leader of the Party that we might have one more Consultative Committee in Parliament which should only be concerned with employment. Let us have a Consultative Committee only on employment where each Ministry should be able to tell us how far

their entire outlook, their orientation, investment programme, their policy, is dominated by the employment aspect, where we can cross-examine and find out from the Government what is being done to employment, whether it is increasing or decreasing, etc. I suggest that a Consultative Committee be appointed for the purpose of employment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur).
At least the Members will be employed

DR V K R. VARADARAJA RAO.
I am sure, Mr. Banerjee will be a member of that Committee, I may not be but he is bound to be there.

I suggest that this Consultative Committee on Employment might take up where we leave. One occasional discussion—because Mrs. Maya Ray was lucky enough in the ballot and we get this opportunity for discussion—is not going to solve the problem. There should be a continuous debate, continuous discussion. And I would like to appeal to my friends who are sitting on my right—probably that is the way they really are—that whatever may be their views on other matters, for God's sake, they may not make a party issue out of unemployment. This is a dynamite. This is one thing on which you require a national outlook, a national approach. Otherwise, I do not think, we will be able to solve it. I think, the Consultative Committee on Employment will provide us the forum where we can discuss with Government and other people; there can be a continuous dialogue and programme for maximising employment.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity of speaking on the Resolution of Shrimati Maya Ray regarding the massive unemployment problem prevalent in the country. Shri V. K. R. V. Rao, who preceded me, appealed to

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the House that this problem should be treated as a national problem and there should not be partisan approach of political parties in trying to tackle this gigantic problem. I would like to ask him whether he can contradict the fact that the Congress Party has been continuously in power during these two decades and that the Congress Party has ushered the era of planning in our country. If the result of all the Four Five Year Plans formulated by the ruling party is this massive unemployment problem, which has enveloped the entire country, I have no alternative but to charge the ruling party with the failure of its planned efforts. If the ruling party, while drafting the First Five Year Plan, had tried to assess in realistic terms the employment opportunities that would be created at the end of the First Five Year Plan, if the ruling party had tried to ensure that employment opportunities were created to meet the growing population, though the Government might not have been able to eliminate the problem of unemployment at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, yet this problem would not have assumed such menacing proportions. But the ruling party had other ideas about planning. Planning became an instrument of electioneering for the ruling party. You will agree with me if I say that the Five Year Plan has always coincided with the General Election. I would unhesitatingly say that the plan document became the election manifesto of the ruling party. That is why the Five Year Plans have not yielding the desired results.

The real problem is not that 6 crores of people are unemployed. I want to know how the Government are going to tackle the problem of educated unemployed. The educated unemployed are not going to lie low like the uneducated unemployed. During 1971, 63816 Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders were on the live Registers of Employment Exchanges, awaiting job opportunities. It is

estimated that at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan 4,60,000 Engineering Graduates would be coming out of the Colleges. According to a research paper, "Employment Outlook for Engineers, 1969-1979, if the pace of the development in the country is kept up, at the end of the IV Plan employment opportunities for 3,84,000 engineers would be available. That means, 76,000 Engineering Graduates would be unemployed at the end of the Fourth Plan. If this is going to be the situation for the Engineering Graduates, I cannot imagine for a moment the lot of rural unemployed. This clearly shows that sufficient attention has not been given to the question of creating employment opportunities while formulating the Five Year Plan. The Government knew pretty well the output of the Engineering Colleges in the country. I wonder why this had not been kept in mind when the Fourth Five Year Plan was formulated. I am not giving these statistics from my imagination. These are the statistics given in Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Let us take the case of Agricultural Graduates. In 1970, 7153 agricultural graduates were on the live Registers of Employment Exchanges awaiting the call. It has been estimated that 14,200 agricultural graduates would remain unemployed at the end of the Fourth Plan. The number of agricultural graduates coming out of the Colleges at the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated to be 35,000 and the State and the Central Governments would be able to provide jobs for only 20,800 agricultural graduates. You know, Sir, that we are an agricultural country and after Four Plans this is going to be lot of agricultural graduates. I do not know how the Government are going to tackle this problem. I do not think that the Government will be able to find a solution to this problem by providing a paltry sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for creating employment opportunities for thousands of agricultural graduates. I feel that the

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

Government may be faced during the Fifth Plan period with the question of closing down the agricultural colleges in the country in view of the growing number of unemployed agricultural graduates.

Coming now to the question of Doctors, I need not say that there was a time when Doctors were not available in sufficient numbers to attend to the problem of public health in our country. But, what is the position now? It is estimated that at the end of IV Plan 36,000 Doctors would be out of the Medical Colleges and the job opportunities available would be only 26,000. This means that at the end of IV Plan 10,000 Doctors would be out of employment. I want to know whether we have reached the saturation point in providing Doctors for attending to the problem of public health in our country.

In every sector of life, there is unemployment and the ruling party cannot escape from the responsibility of creating this kind of chaotic situation in the country. Sir, in every State in the country there is widespread agitation, sometimes taking violent turn. The basic cause for such an unpleasant situation is unemployment among educated youth. If this situation is allowed to continue, the Government may not have the opportunity to brag about the Green Revolution; instead, they may be confronted with a Red Revolution throughout the country. It is mainly due to deficiencies and drawbacks in the planning of the Government. It is also due to faulty implementation of the plan programmes that has led to the sorry state of affairs in the country. How can we be prevented from blaming the ruling party for creating this mess? I would suggest that the Government, taking cue from the past mistakes and taking stock of the prevailing situation in the country, should not hesitate

to take into their confidence the State Governments as also the Opposition Parties here in formulating the Fifth Plan programmes. Not only pragmatic approach should be taken in drafting the Fifth Plan, but also the machinery for implementing the programmes should be geared up. Then only the country can be saved from the disaster confronting it.

Shri V. K. R. V. Rao referred to the efforts of the Punjab Government in glowing terms and I also wish to pay my humble tribute to the Government of Punjab for making fruitful planning efforts. If you take the question of setting up of industries, you find that most of the industrial estates have been located in urban centres. The rural areas have been completely neglected. How can you ever think of improving the standard of living of the people living in rural areas without trying to establish industrial estates in and around rural centres? I need not take special pains to refer to the so-called Big Houses of Monopolists, about whom frequent reference is made on the floor of this House. It cannot be denied that more and more industrial licences are being given to these big houses, when all the while the Government are talking about curbing the strangle-hold of these monopolists on the economy of our country. The Government and the ruling party day in and day out assure from all platforms in the country that they are determined to usher in an era of economic equality in the country. But, since these monopolists and the big industrial houses are the main source of resources for the ruling party, they are being given all industrial licences even though they are not exploiting in full the installed capacity. I would urge upon the Government that without any compunction they should bring the ceiling on income and then only the question of economic equality will have some meaning. The Government should take steps to see that these 70 big industrial houses are not allowed to expropriate the national wealth. There should be

complete ban on issuing industrial licences to these big industrial houses. Then only the Government will be in a position to create a climate of confidence among the people of the country.

I am sorry to state that the Government have not stopped with this

16.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I pointed out in my speech on the Bill nationalising the coking coal mines that the mine-owners should not be given any compensation, as they have already exploited the national wealth for decades, but it fell on deaf ears. If these mine-owners are given crores of rupees as compensation from the public exchequer, how can you have enough resources for creating job opportunities in the country? When the foreign companies are nationalised, the Government come forward with the proposal of giving compensation to the owners, knowing full well that for decades they have been repatriating huge profits out of the country. I do not understand the munificence of the Government in this regard. During the recent elections, the poor people of the country gave all their votes to the ruling party, because the ruling party pledged the abolition of Privy Purses of the Princes and Maharajas. What has happened after the elections? The Government sought the approval of this House for giving Rs 10 crores as compensation to the Princes and Maharajas. How do you expect the economy of the country to improve if such bounties from the public exchequer are given to the Princes and Maharajas, to the mine-owners to the foreign investors etc?

The Government may put forth the argument of population explosion for all the ills of the country. Were the Government unaware of this problem when the first two Five Year Plans were formulated and implemented? During the past five years, we see

inensive implementation of the family planning programmes? Could not the Government have started this even in the First Five Year Plan itself? Even now there is no uniform policy for family planning and population control. There is discrimination between religion and religion. Even the religious susceptibilities of the people are being exploited for political ends. That is how the planned efforts of the Government have foundered on the rock of inefficiency and tardy implementation.

I am compelled to say that the Government could not achieve the objectives of planned efforts because the plan programmes have been election-oriented. The benefits of planning that should accrue to the people in general and the economic development of the country have not been the criteria in formulating and implementing the plan programmes. On the other hand, the question of ruling party making political gains and continuance in power has been the foremost consideration of planning efforts. I would refer here that the Government, instead of encouraging more admissions in the Colleges and creating more job opportunities for the future generation, some years back reduced the number of admissions to the Engineering Colleges to arrest the growth of unemployment among the Engineers. There will be no other country in the world, which would have adopted such a retrograde measure. In all other countries of the world, the Governments while formulating the economic policy, keep in forefront the needs of the coming generation. It can only happen in our country that admissions to the Engineering College are restricted to tide over the crisis of unemployment among the Engineers. It may also happen that even the Technical Colleges will be closed during the Fifth Plan period to solve the problem of unemployment among the educated youth.

Before I conclude, I would plead with the Government that they should learn from past experience, they should

[Shri J Matha Gowder]

not go on perpetuating the past mistakes. The planning efforts should be for the prosperity of the country and not for the political expediences of the ruling party.

With these words I conclude.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We have exhausted the time fixed for this discussion. Still I have a good number of names before me, nine from the Congress Party and three from the Opposition. Then, the Minister is to reply and the Mover of the Resolution also is to reply.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala) Time can be extended.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I would like to have the sense of the House as to what we should do in a situation like this.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) Time may be extended.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER Time may be extended.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) This is a very important issue and a very burning topic. We must extend time and we must have adequate debate on this subject.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Then, we proceed with the discussion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दूसरा प्रस्ताव श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता का मानवाना है, वह भी बहुत जरूरी है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am taking the sense of the House, because I know that there is another resolution which is to come after this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री - लेकिन वह भी बहुत जरूरी है। इस तरह से तो उसको स्कट्स करने की कोशिश हो रही है, टाइम बढ़ा कर उसको स्कट्स करना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I want to scuttle it? Not I, sitting here.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI I am not complaining against you. I would submit that the next resolution may at least be allowed to be moved. You may find out ways to see that it is at least moved.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is the hon. Member's submission. I want the sense of the House and the pleasure of the House. The hon. Member has his point of view. Other hon. Members have their points of view. I shall be guided by what the House says in this matter. So, I want the House to guide me. I cannot just overrule the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI The next resolution is not less important.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I quite agree. But the hon. Member ought to help me, and the House has to help me.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI It is for you, Sir, to find out other ways to allow it to be moved.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There is no other way for me except to take the sense of the House. What other course is open to me?

SOME HON. MEMBERS Time may be extended.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I would like the House to decide very clearly as to what we should do. If the House decides to close this discussion, I shall call the hon. Minister now to reply, and then I shall call the Hon. Mover of the resolution to reply to the debate. But I would be guided by the sense of the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Normally it is the convention, except in very extraordinary conditions, that the Resolution next

on the list is permitted to be moved. But if on this occasion the majority in this House decides to push out a certain Resolution with a very definite political connotation, it would be a reflection on the majority in the House, on the entire House, which is very undesirable. I would wish the Chair also helps us in this regard. It is very important that the Opposition, particularly in regard to matters of principle, are enabled during the non-official members day to put forward their point of view. If by the majority roller they are going to do damage to this convention, it would be very wrong. Therefore, I would beseech you also to exercise some discretion in the matter and not leave it to the majority which is ready-made.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I think this is a most miserable manner of putting up a case. We are equally interested in the next Resolution and we do not want to scuttle it. But they are interested only politically. We are interested in this debate. This is an important topic, an important matter. We want adequate debate on this we also want to discuss the next Resolution. It is farthest from our intent to scuttle the next Resolution.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उस रेजोल्यूशन को मूव करा दिया जाय ऐसा पहले भी हुआ है।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central): May I make a suggestion? The half hour discussion may be postponed to another day so that we can have sufficient time today itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With the consent of the member concerned Unless he agrees, it cannot be done

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: He may be consulted when available.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): That is also very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That can only be decided when the time for it comes.

2547 LS-11

Prof. Mukerjee wants me to exercise discretion. In what way? I cannot overrule the desire of the House.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: There is a distinct precedent. The mover of the next Resolution was permitted to move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. There is no precedent. If such a thing was done, it was in violation of the rules. The rules are very clear on the point; the next Resolution cannot be taken up before the previous one has been disposed of.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It has been done.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: This is a very important Resolution. This problem is being raised every now and then on the floor of the House in some form or the other. Therefore, I think members should have enough time. I also should have adequate time to reply, to put forward views of the Government. Otherwise, members will not be satisfied.

SHRI PILOO MODY. In any case, the wind has been taken out of Shri Indrajit Gupta's Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the sense of the House is that we should proceed with this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Darbara Singh.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमारे सामने वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसे हमारे एक मेम्बर लाये हैं और उस पर यहाँ बहुत चर्चा चल रही है। हम यह भी नहीं समझते कि दूसरा रेजोल्यूशन इससे कम इम्पोर्टेंट है, लेकिन इस रेजोल्यूशन पर भी प्री-डिस्कशन होनी चाहिये :

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि जो एक्सटेंशन इसको दी गई है, वह इतनी कम है कि हम उसके सारे ढंज पर बहस नहीं कर सकते। इस लिए जो निहायत जरूरी मसला है, जिस पर बार बार पार्लियामेंट में सवाल उठते हैं, तो क्यों न इसको पहले एक तरफ़ा तय कर दिया जाय और सरकार की तरफ़ से जो तज़ाबीज़ है, व सामने आ जाये इसलिये यह बैठक हमें पूरे तौर से करनी चाहिये ताकि मामला साफ़ हो जाये। मैं इस बात से सी० आर्००० की डिस्कशन की अहमियत को कम कर रहा हूँ, उसको लेना चाहिये वह भी अहम रेजोल्यूशन है। जो मारी चीज़ें अर्धे में है वह रोशनी में आनी चाहिये।

1700 hours

अब आज का जो मजमून है, मैं उसके बारे में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मसला सिर्फ़ हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं है, मारी दुनिया इस से घिरी हुई है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी प्राबल्य है। इसको हल करने के लिये वह कहना कि रेजोल्यूशन आयेगा, यह हो जायगा, वह हो जायगा—इन सब बातों की कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम तज़ाबीज़ दें कि इन तज़ाबीज़ के तहत हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं—इस तरह का कन्स्ट्रिक्टिव क्रिटिसिज़्म होना चाहिये—इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं।

इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि बरोजगारी बढ़ी है, बढ़ती जा रही है। इसको रोकने के लिये कोई भी तज़ाबीज़ अख़्तियार करना चाहिए जिससे हमारे देश का जो क्षय हो रहा है वह ठीक हो सके। मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा हूँ कि

यू० एस० ए० से कहते हैं कंटलिज़्म बहुत ज्यादा है, वहाँ भी लाखों की तादाद में लोग बेकार हैं। इसी तरह से यू० के में लोग बेकार हैं, फ़्रान्स में भी बेकार हैं। जो दो चार साल पहले एमे लोगो की तादाद थी अब उससे ज्यादा तादाद बढ़ रही है। लेकिन यह हमारे लिए कोई डिफेंस की बात नहीं है। यह बल्ड वाइड फेनोमेनन है। इसमें हमारा जो मुश्किल है उसका हल हमें ढूँढना है। बाहर क्या हालत है उसको हम अपने डिफेंस में देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं उनका एजिटेशन है, व इसके लिए मांग कर रहे हैं। कहीं पर लेबर की स्ट्राइक है वहीं पर तानाबन्दी है कहीं पर हड़ताल है। इन मारी बातों के रोज़गम क्या है, उनको अगर हम ढूँढें तो जहाँ दूसरे बहुत सारे रोज़गम हैं उनमें में एक रिजन यह भी है कि जहाँ तक एम्प्लायमेंट चांसेज का सवाल है हम उनको बढ़ा नहीं पाए। एम्प्लायमेंट चांसेज को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इस लिहाज में मैं बहस करना चाहता हूँ।

यह बात कि स्टैटिस्टिक्स क्या हैं, कितने लोग बेकार हैं जिनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है, इस पर बहस हो सकती है। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की फ़िगरें हैं उन पर डिपेंड न करें। जो लोग जानते हैं, जिनको पता है कि एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए वहाँ पर हमें अपना नाम दर्ज करवाना है वह वहाँ पर जाते हैं। लेकिन ज्यादा तादाद में लोग बाहर रह जाते हैं। वे अपना नाम वहाँ पर रजिस्टर नहीं करवा पाते। उन लोगों को भी हमें इससे मुआफ़ करने की जरूरत है इसी लिहाज से इसका सर्वे स्टेट लेबिल पर किया जाना

चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि पटवारी ने लिख दिया कि इतनी फसल होगी तो उसी के मुताबिक सरकार ने यहां पर आदाद व गुमार दे दिए और कह दिया कि देश में इतने लाख टन अनाज होगा। तो एक बात यह है कि इस लिहाज से मर्बे होना चाहिए, ताकि हमें असलियत का पता चल सके कि कहा कहा कितने आन्ट में यह प्रबल है हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में। इस लिहाज से कि बतना चाहता हू कि जैसे जीनियर्स का काम है हमें देख है कि जो इंजिनियर्स बाहर से आकर आए बहर से ट्रेनिंग लेकर के आये वह बेकार है। उनको भी कही लगाने की जरूरत है। हमारे काम जो निकलने वाले हैं उनमें उनको लगाये। वह टेक्निकल हैड्स हैं वह हमारा बहुत काम कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह से बहुत सारे पोस्ट ग्रेजेंट्स भी बेकार हैं। हजारों की तादाद में ऐसे आदमी हैं और उन की जा प्रबल है वह गोज व राज बंद रही है। मैं मानता हू कि टरुने भी रीजन्स है। पापुलेशन की प्रोजेक्शन हो रही है। डॉ. एम. के. मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कि पापुलेशन का प्रभाव नहीं रखा गया। पापुलेशन का खयाल रखा जाये लेकिन पापुलेशन जो है वह पापुलेशन बनाने पर खयाल नहीं करती—यह भी एक बात है। हमारे देश में ऐसे करंटम्स और रिवाज हैं डिफरेंट कम्युनिटीज हैं जिनको तोड़ने के लिए आम तौर पर लोग तैयार नहीं और रेमिजन के खयाल से या दूसरे खयाल से आप उन पर हाथ नहीं डालते। तो ऐसी बातें हैं। गरीबों पर तो हाथ डालते हैं लेकिन अमीर जा हैं, जिनकी निजोरियो में करोड़ों रुपया भरा है उनके लिए हम क्या करने हैं? हम देहात में आकर नसबन्दी का काम करते हैं लेकिन यहां पर कोई लिहाज नहीं। डा० बी. क. आर. बी. राव ने यहां पर बहुत अच्छी स्पीच की लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हू कि यह जो अरबन पापुलेशन है क्यों उसी के लिए जरूरी है कि बेकारी दूर की जाये?

80 फीसदी आबादी जो देहातों में रहती है उसके लिए कौन खयाल करेगा? वहां पर भी बेकारी है। वहां लेबर का बेकारी है। . . (स्वबधान) . . . तो यह कुछ बातें हैं जो मैं आपकी नोटिस में ला रहा हू। इन पर आप ध्यान दीजिए। समय की कमी की वजह से मैं मोटी मोटी बातें ही सरकार की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हू।

मैं यह अज करना चाहता हू कि जो हमारी एकोनमी है वह अफेक्ट हुआ है न ही हमारे जो एप्लीकेशन के भाई है न उमर न माने क्योंकि वह बताते हैं कि बगला देश को बच तक लिए पड़े होंगे। लेकिन उमका असर हमारे मुक्त की एकोनमी पर हुआ है। इन्फ्लेशन का नाम लिया जाता है तो वह भी कारण है। लेकिन इन बातों के बाद भी इस तरह का खयाल रागव हाना चाहिए था वह कम हुआ है। स्टूडेंट्स एजिटेशन और दूसरी चीजों का नाम लिया जाता है, रेड रेवोल्यूशन के लिए कहते हैं, मैं मानता हू कि उनमें बेचैनी है, स्टडन्ट्स में बेचैनी है। वह अभी कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज में है, वहां से निकल कर बाहर जब वे आयेगे तो अपनी बेकारी दूर करने के लिए कहेंगे कि हमें अब दो तो उमकी दख-बास और उसका अन्दाज पहले से होना चाहिए।

इन सारी चीजों के सल्यूगन्स हैं। मैं एक-एक करके बताना चाहता हू। जितनी भी जाब प्रापच्युनिटीज हैं उनको सिन्क्रोनाइज करना चाहिए नेशनल डेवलपमेंट के साथ और प्रोजेक्ट आफ पापुलेशन के साथ। पापुलेशन का रेट जो ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है उसके साथ इसे सिन्क्रो-

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

नाइज करना पड़गा ताकि इन्वैन्पमेंट प्रोब ज्यादा हो सके। यह दो तरह से हो सकता है। एक तो शार्ट टर्म तजवीजें हो सकती हैं और दूसरी लाग टर्म तजवीजें हो सकती हैं। लोग टर्म की तजवीजों में बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरीज, हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जा सकती हैं जिनका अंतर 10-15 साल में होगा लेकिन फोरी तीर पर अंतर लाने के लिए एक, दो या तीन माल की तजवीजों को लेना चाहिए और उनका मैक्सिमम रिजल्ट लेना चाहिए। इसी तरह से मैं अप्रिसे भर्ज करूँ कि रेट आफ इन्वैस्टमेंट और रेट आफ सेविंग को भी हम उस स्पीड से नहीं कर पाए जिन स्पीड से करने की जरूरत थी। हमारे सामने मश्किलान है, मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन इन चीजों को हमें स्पीड अप करना चाहिए। इसी तरह से हमारे पास रिजोर्सेज कम हैं। रिजोर्सेज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कौन सी तजवीजें हो सकती हैं वह भी देखना होगा। हमारा रेट आफ इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोब जो है वह भी मैक्सिमम होना चाहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि अगर आपको प्रोब करनी है ज्यादा तो उसके लिए जो भी आपके पास साधन हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर को मजबूत करके खपया लेना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को सारी चीजें मिलें। और प्राइवेट सेक्टर जो है, उसकी जो हमवाद हो रही है उसकी भी हम देखें। नेशनलाइज जब हमें करना है तो उसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जोकि हमारे हाथ को रोके रखे। हमें करना चाहिए। इन्वैस्टमेंट की जल्हा तक बात है, मिल मालिकों ने जो खपया प्रभाव्य हुआ है, जो ब्लैक मनी है उसकी निकालें। जो रिजोर्सेज हैं उनके मूल्यांकन अगर कोई काम करना चाहते हैं

तो करने दिया जाये। सरकार के हाथ तो बहुत लम्बे हैं।

वो आस्पेक्ट्स जो बनाए गए हैं उसमें देहात के डेवलपमेंट के लिए 6 चीज बहुत जरूरी हैं जैसा कि डा० राव ने कहा कि प्राइमरी एंजुकेशन जो है, उसका ढांचा है उसको बदलना पड़ेगा और उसके लिए टीचर्स ज्यादा तादाद में रखने पड़ेंगे। इसी तरह से जब तक एलेक्ट्रिकेशन नहीं होता तब तक काम नहीं बनेगा। इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब—यहाँ पर होते तो मैं उनसे कहता कि ग्राम बीम बीम माल की बड़ी-बड़ी तबीजें हमारे सामने रख रहे हैं वह हमें बतायें, हम तो उन तजवीजों को चहुने है जो कि दो चार साल में रिजल्ट देने वाली हो। इस बात में इसकी तफसील में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, जब अगल सेशन में उसकी डिमांड आयीगी तब बताऊंगा कि कहा कहा पर क्या खराबी मौजूद है जिसको दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है। शायद उससे पहले ही मैं उसको दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश करें। इसी तरह से रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन भी एम्प्लायमेंट देता है। लेकिन रोड रोलरस नहीं हैं, यह कह कर एम्प्लायमेंट रुका हुआ है। कैब प्रोग्राम के लिए 150 करोड़ खपया दिया गया। ठीक है, आपने रोटी दी है, एक खानकान में एक कूड़े आपने सौ रुपये दिए। बहुत धन्यवाद किया।

लेकिन मैंने बसनाइये कि 150 करोड़ खपया कौन खा गया? उस का प्रोडक्टिव पार्स कहां गया? वह कहा

कम्यून हो गया उस के लिये आप कह देंगे कि सड़कें बनाई गईं, स्कूल बनाये गये, तालाब बन गये, पीने के लिये पानी १ गया। सब कुछ हो गया, लेकिन वह तो आप को नार्मल कोस में ही करना था, अगर इस के लिये आप यह रुपया बिदङ्ग कर लेते हैं तो गरीबों के लिये जो 100 पचा साल के लिये या छः महीने के लिये दिया जाता है वह खत्म हो जायेगा। अगर आप यह करने कि वहा पर एक एक करोड़ की छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्री लगाते तो जो गरीब है, हरिजन हैं, जिन को खाने के लिये नहीं मिलता, पीने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता, उन के लिये कुछ इन्तजाम हो जाता। अगर पञ्चीम जिलो में एक एक करोड़ रुपयों की इंडस्ट्री लगा दी जाती तो उस से काफी लोगों का काम चलता।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये कुछ नहीं किया। मैं आप को तजवीज देता हूँ कि आप ब्लस्टर आफ विलेजज के लिये इंडस्ट्रीज कायम कीजिये और उस में इंडस्ट्रीज के तमाम एस्पेक्ट्स डीजिये ताकि नजदीक में ही इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो सकें। आप को उन लोगों के लिये बैंक्स से लोन्स देने चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमने बैंक को नेशनलाइज कर लिया, लेकिन मुझे कहते हुए दुःख होता कि अभी तक बैंक्स के ऊपर बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं वह पचा देने में, एडवान्स करने में इतने कलस हैं, इतनी फार्मेलिज पूरी

कराते हैं कि जो गरीब आदमी है, जो बेकार है और अपना धन्धा करना चाहता है, उस के लिये कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। आप उस से कहते हैं कि थ्योरिटी लाओ। आखिर वह कहा से थ्योरिटी लाये? वह जो काम करना चाहता है उस के अग्रेस्ट उस को कर्जा मिलना चाहिये। आज जो बड़े कारखानेदार हैं उन को तो साठे तीन फीसदी पर कर्जा मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी है उन को दस और बारह फीसदी पर मिलता है। आप को इस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को दूर करना चाहिये। आज आप को क्लस्टर आफ विलेजज को ले कर उन के चारों तरफ एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज लगानी चाहिये ताकि उन को घर के पास काम मिल सके।

अभी तक यह हो रहा है कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज का नेशनलाइजेशन हो रहा है वह अरबन एरियाज में हो रहा है। बड़े बड़े शहर बन रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े शहरों के लिये नये नये प्रोग्राम लाये जा रहे हैं ताकि वहां पर हजारों करोड़ रुपये लगा कर बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाये। आप को चाहिये कि आप इन चीजों को डिस्ट्रलाइज करें। सेंट्रलाइजेशन से काम नहीं बनेगा। मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि जितनी एजेंसियां हैं उन को बदलना पड़ेगा। यहां पर रूरल सेक्टर में कोआपरेटिव का जिक्र किया गया। मेरे दोस्त कहते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को मजबूत करना पड़ेगा अगर हमें कुछ काम निकालना है। लेकिन मैं बहुत जोर से कहना

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

चाहता हूँ कि कोम्प्रापरेटिव सेक्टर तो सिर्फ उन लोगों तक महदूद रहना चाहिये जो आदमी कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसायटी में शामिल होते हैं। छोटे किसान, छोटे दूकानदार, छोटे धन्वे करने वाले जो हैं, उन को लेना चाहिये ताकि सीधे तौर पर जल्दी से हम उन को सारी चीजें दे दें। कोम्प्रापरेटिव की मार्फत हम बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। बहुत कुछ रुपया कोम्प्रापरेटिव देती है, लेकिन बड़े बड़े लैंडलाई और दूसरे बड़े बड़े लोग उस रुपये को जाया कर रहे हैं, बरबाद कर रहे हैं। इस का परकोलेशन इस ढंग से होना चाहिये जिस से गरीब आदमी को, थोड़ी रोटी से गुजारा करने वाले आम आदमी को धन्धा मिल सके और सारा रुपया मिल सके।

आज जो मार्जिनल फार्मर हैं उन की बहुत बुरी हालत है। उन को रुपया नहीं मिल रहा है। 20, 30 एकड़ रखने वाले को नहीं मिल रहा है, 100 एकड़ रखने वाले को मिल रहा है। कैसे इतनी जमीन रखे हुए हैं वह आज की बात नहीं है, लेकिन लैंड सौलिंग होने के बाद जिस के पास ज्यादा जमीन है वह कर्ज ले सकता है। जिन को मजदूरी कर के रोटी कमाना है, फसल पैदा कर के गुजारा करना है, उन हरिजनों के लिये कर्ज की गुंजाइश नहीं है। यहाँ हम कहते हैं कि जमीन मिलेगी। मैं बाजेह तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन हिन्दुस्तान भर में बटी हुई है, वह मिलने वाली नहीं है। उन बेचारों को काम देना चाहिये, इंडस्ट्रियल काम देना चाहिये। आखिर यह जमीन किस ढंग से निकलेगी, मुझे पता नहीं। अगर आप

की सरकार इंटरफिगर न करे। स्टेट सरकारें किसी तरह से इस को भागे ले जाने वाली नहीं हैं, न कोई जमीन मिलने वाली है, न कोई मकान मिलने वाला है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मकान के लिये पैसा देती है, लेकिन उस का यूटिलाइजेशन कहाँ होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किम को जमीन ले कर दी है जहाँ कोई मकान बना सके। वह लोग यों ही घूम रहे हैं। इस में आप ने इतनी कामप्लेक्सिटी क्रिएट कर दी है कि वह लोग अपने पांवों पर खड़े नहीं हो सकते, जब तक सरकार उन की मदद न करे।

आज जो सोशल और एकानामिक प्रॉब्लम है उस का हल यह नहीं है कि ग्ररबन एरियाज में कंसंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ होता जाये। उस का बटवारा होना चाहिये और बटवारे के जरिये लोगों को बाहर जा कर मदद देनी चाहिये। आज जो रुपये की अनकार दिखाई देती है वह कहीं कहीं ही दिखाई देती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह लोग देहातों में जा कर काम करें।

ऐग्रीकल्चर के बारे में मैं बहुत नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। थोड़ा ही कहना चाहता हूँ। ऐग्रीकल्चर जो है हम उस में सेल्फ सफिशिएंट कैसे हो उस के बारे में भी नहीं कहता, लेकिन ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर कमजोर इस लिये भी है कि वहाँ पानी नहीं मिलता, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं मिलती और इनपुट्स इतनी कम तादाद में हैं जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। वह किस कीमत में मिल रहे हैं यह भगड़े की बात है। यह चीज बायसे बहस है। लेकिन मैं एक ही बात कह सकता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी है वह इतना कम मिलता है कि वही

लोग ले जाते हैं जिन के पास रुपया है और उस को वह ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं। अगर इन सारी चीजों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें तो भी फ्रिज आफ दि प्रॉब्लम हल होगी।

आगे के लिये मैं तजबीज देना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक सीरियस मैटर यो ही छोड़ देने की बात नहीं है कि डिस्कशन हो गया। आज हम के बारे में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चर्चा है। इस को हल करने के लिये हम को सोचना होगा कि हम किस तरह आगे वाले दिनों में अपनी प्लैन में तब्दीली करें और हम लाखों की तादाद में बेकारों को, बेकार पड़े लिखे लोगों को किम हद तक, किम परसेंटेज में ऐडजस्ट कर सकेंगे, किससे जाबज क्रिएट करेंगे। सारी चीज जाब ओरिएण्टेड होनी चाहिये।

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is good on the part of Mrs. Maya Ray to move this Resolution and to streamline the problem of unemployment. She has praised the national leadership for its dynamism. But unfortunately, it is not being used for public good. There is an impression growing in the country that this Parliament has developed into a debating society or some sort of a circus. Any debate, which is conducted in this House, has little meaning to the Government. The Government hardly takes any interest in Parliament. Its Ministers are found absent for all major debates and, therefore, it is all a debate which will have little bearing so far as the common man in the country is concerned.

We as a nation are committed to banish poverty. The Prime Minister has given an assurance that all such steps would be taken that would produce definite results in a period of three years. Poverty is known to be the biggest curse of the modern era. At the moment, we all know that more than 225 million people are living below the poverty line. It was not long ago when Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia presented his three-anna theory in this House. The per capita income in this country is so low that a larger percentage of the population can hardly survive. We also know that more than 40 per cent of rural population in the country do not have more than Rs. 20 as income per head per month. This is the situation.

Under-utilisation of India's surplus labour force is known to be the biggest problem and the massive unemployment that we see today reflects a major failure of Indian planning. After every Plan, we have found that the figures of unemployed are doubled. Though there is a difference of opinion about the figures of unemployed, a very reasonable estimate has been made that, at the moment, we have 20 million unemployed in the country and the figure is likely to rise to 24 millions by 1974.

We also talk about growth of population. The population is growing at the rate of 2.5 per cent. We are now reaching 550 million mark. The family planning programme has proved to be a force. During 1955-60, we have produced 170 million children. Out of that, 90 million children will join the labour force in seventeens. Now you can very well visualise the magnitude of the problem.

Coming to the unemployed engineers, the current figure is about 56,700 in the country, and their number will surely go to 100,000 by the end of the Fourth Plan.

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

We have also talked about the live registers in Employment Exchanges. This figure has gone up from 2.5 million in 1966 to 5.3 million in 1971.

Now we come to what we have done during the last ten years. Since 1961 in both public and private sectors, the total increase of jobs has amounted only to 2.5 millions. You also know, Sir, that both the sectors cannot provide jobs for more than 300,000 people in a year. This is the total situation of the economy.

It is true that unemployment in the country is a country-wide phenomenon, but it is more acute in certain regions like West Bengal. Government figures differ from those presented by the others; the government figure of unemployed in West Bengal is 2.5 million whereas the others have presented that it is not less than 3.6 millions. Joblessness is increasing at an annual rate of 100,000 a year in West Bengal alone. The West Bengal Government has recently sponsored a plan, but I really do not know whether it will ever be worked out. In West Bengal today, I feel, the Government is merely paying lip sympathy to the problem of unemployment because we know that it is very much linked up with the problem of law and order in West Bengal.

There is the impression today in the country that Government believes that mere slogans will create jobs. Employment cannot be created in a vacuum. Jobs are essentially a by-product of a vigorous economy. It is time that it is realised that growth, by itself, does not produce social justice. Monopoly, whether it is in private or public, cannot create large jobs. But, Sir, we have been talking of decentralised economy and development of small scale and cottage industries in this country since we attained political freedom. That was the message of Mahatma Gandhi. But we really do not know what exactly has happened during the last 25 years for

development of small scale industries in this country which alone is the lasting solution for the problem of unemployment. The intermediate technology which has been developed in a large number of countries and which has solved the problem should be applied in our country. Ludhiana is an example; Ludhiana is a pointer where intermediate technology has been employed; and it has provided large jobs. In Japan the growth rate is very high; they have applied the intermediate technology; technology is in every house, with the result that they have made every one employed. In this country, I feel that we should learn to employ intermediate technology at a mass level, so that in every house, in rural areas, we have a machine and the rural man can employ the knowhow and finance for developing some sort of small scale industry. Decentralised economic structure is vital for social justice and what we have done during the Past 25 years is an indicator that we have forgotten the message of Mahatma Gandhi though we are very keen to pay lip sympathy to what he preached, we are not prepared to practise.

I will go a little further and say that recently the new Planning Minister has been talking of a new slogan, that is 'Back to Nehru'. Jawaharlal Nehru is emotionally identified with the whole nation; Jawaharlal Nehru is a national hero; he commands tremendous respect. Jawaharlal Nehru is often associated with the concept of planning. But I am sure that if Jawaharlal Nehru had been alive today, he would not have allowed the Government to go back; he would have asked them to go forward rather than go back. To-day, I will say that the entire Plan should lay a total emphasis on creating jobs and also for meeting the consumption needs of the large growing population.

The problem of unemployment is really very serious to-day in rural areas. That is the real problem and

for the rural areas, it has been repeatedly recommended that the Government should sponsor a large rural works programme costing Rs. 11,000 crores which should create jobs for meeting minimum public consumption needs of 24 million families or about 130 million people during the Fifth Plan which should imply the construction of roads, construction of hospitals, schools and housing also and furthermore, utmost importance be given to providing drinking water in rural areas.

A great deal has been talked about the crash programme and I do not have time to dwell on it now. I would like to say that there is no government in the world which has ever provided jobs to all. Whatever you may do, you may extend the public sector, you may nationalise all the industries, but, even then, this Government cannot provide jobs to all. Therefore, the solution lies in producing a scheme of self-employment and that is the only solution. At the moment, I know a large number of unemployed go on looking to the Government for providing them jobs. This sort of attitude on their part is not very helpful....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are approaching 5.30. We shall have to take up another item.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: I know there are certain difficulties and, the Government knows it, which do not encourage our youth to engage in self-employment. So, I suggest that the Government should direct all its energies to such avenues so that the Indian youth can engage themselves in such projects which can provide self-employment.

There is a widespread unrest going on. At the moment, there is an impression in this country that there is only one employment exchange and that is the biggest one and that is the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister of India to-day is not interested in providing jobs to the

people or unemployed either in the rural or in the urban areas. She is interested in providing jobs to the defeated politicians. That is the trend, that is the outlook of our Government while they have got no policy or scheme for providing jobs either to the rural or the urban unemployed.

With these words, I would request the Government to have an integrated scheme so that we can really develop something specific and concrete in every district where the rural unemployed can get gainful employment.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): The problem of unemployment is a problem which has created not only head-ache to the Government but the Government has to pass through and the country has to pass through critical times. The intensive ness and the extensiveness of this problem can be understood properly if we see as to what extent this problem is assuming disproportionate dimensions. If I am to quote some figures, in 1950 we had on the live registers of the employment exchanges 3,30,743 job-seekers. Then, from year to year the figure has increased. Now, I am coming to the figure of 1966. The Committee on Unemployment has given its interim report on short-term measures for employment and that committee has given certain figures from 1966. But, so far as the register of the employment exchanges is concerned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhandare, you can continue on the next occasion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

NATIONALISATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, in your absence there was a suggestion that, in order to give more time to the discussion of this resolution, if you agree, your half-an-hour discussion may be shifted to some other day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On Monday, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you agree, they would fix.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Somebody has suggested. So, I am putting it to you. If you do not agree, that is all right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us finish this to-day, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like this to be taken up to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, we will now take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The sugar industry affairs and sugar production are the subjects which have become one of the worst rackets in recent history in our country. The remedy that was suggested by the Prime Minister was this. She said, go without sugar, don't consume sugar, consume less sugar, etc. Sir, the other day when you were in the Chair I raised this point about the closure of textile mills. If there are shortages of dhoties and sarees, how can people get on? Is it the remedy to the problem? I wish to quote from the *Deccan Herald* which says:

"The sugar mills have not worked in the national interests and their activities have in the last one year earned them, according to a conservative computation, over Rs. 200 crores by what is euphemistically called market sale of sugar. That this is considered exploitation of the people in their distress none would doubt. But what is shocking is inactivity of the Government. There have been repeated appeals, threats and pleas made to the sugar industrialists not to profiteer on the one side and also mulct the

cane growers on the other by depressing recovery rates of the cane. More than a mere suspicion exists in public mind that such activities openly conducted and acquiesced in by the administration could not have happened unless there is official connivance at higher levels....

....In effect, all the methods adopted by the Government to distribute sugar to the people at fair prices have only helped the sugar magnates to reap high profits on the 30 per cent share they are entitled to sell in the open market in days of scarcity."

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

That is the picture of the sugar industry and the Government today. The sugar industry is fleecing the exchequer on the one hand and the cane-grower and the consumer on the other. Cane prices have remained static. The cane prices in 1967-68 remained at Rs. 2.75; the recovery rate was 9.4 per cent. In 1968-69 the figure was Rs. 2.75 against the same recovery. In 1969-70 it is the same recovery and same price. In 1970-71 also, it is the same recovery and the same price. The recovery manipulation is done by the sugar industry in collaboration with the excise inspectors. Excise inspectors are paid at the rate of Rs. 2,000 a month and the recovery rates are under-stated. It is brought down in order to deceive people all around. Recovery is declining. It was 10.4 per cent at one time, then it has come to 9.4 per cent. Why is it that recovery is not declining in gur and khandsari?

I suggest that a team of M.P.s should go and do the work of physical verification and check to find out the actual recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

The statistics of the Reserve Bank of India reveals how the cost of sugarcane has gone up. Cultivation of sugarcane has become unattractive.

I will quote from the Report on Currency and Finance of the Reserve Bank of India. It says:

"The fall in sugarcane production is attributed mainly to unfavourable weather conditions and partly to diversion of area under sugarcane to alternative crops in view of the rising cost of sugarcane production."

Then, what is the position in regard to the cane-growers' arrears? Here is a news item from *the Times of India* which says:

"Arrears of payment to cane-growers by sugar mills in the country total over Rs. 40 crores. For UP alone, the millowners have been in default to the extent of Rs. 16 crores."

Increase in sugarcane price and making it unremunerative for the cultivators is the final outcome of the whole thing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): To which year is he referring?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The date of this clipping is 25th July, 1971.

PROF. SHER SINGH: It is old.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since then, the position has worsened. They are fleecing the people's exchequer. The sugar industry has grown at the cost of the State exchequer. Let me give you some figures to show the export subsidy that they have got. In 1961, it was Rs. 5.50 crores, in 1962 it was Rs. 14.20 crores, in 1963 it was Rs. 3.42 crores, in 1964, it was Rs. 2.10 crores, in 1965 it was Rs. 17.50 crores, in 1966, it was Rs. 20 crores and in 1967, it was Rs. 7.46 crores, making a total of Rs. 70.18 crores by 1967. This is the report that I have got, and the source is the reply given on the floor of the House.

As regards borrowings in 1965-66, the borrowing was Rs. 62.64 crores and in five years' time, that is, by 1970-71, it has jumped to Rs. 152.61 crores. From the nationalised banks alone, Rs. 47.48 crores was the debt in 1965-66 when it was in the private sector, but today in 1970-71, the latest figure for which I have got in my hand, it is Rs. 128.12 crores.

The balance of the money was taken from term financing institutions. There are other interesting figures to show that the total assets rose from Rs. 160.14 crores to Rs. 290.44 crores in 1970-71 in five years' time. Net fixed assets rose by about 50 per cent. Net sales and rebate and discount rose by about 50 per cent in five years' time. The total income rose from Rs. 104.74 crores in 1965-66 to about Rs. 154.12 crores. Managing directors' and managers' remuneration was Rs. 30 lakhs, and that has increased considerably. Selling commission itself has gone up from Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 99 lakhs and so on. They are making hay while the sun is shining.

Actually, the shortage as made out by the industry is untrue, and the consumption has been magnified. Here is a clipping from the *National Herald* of January, 1972. It says:

"There is no shortage of sugar as the industry is trying to make out, although the season's output is expected to be 34 lakhs tonnes against Rs. 37.50 lakhs tonnes last season. The total available supplies will be 48.50 lakhs tonnes including last season's carry-over, and this quantity is sufficient to meet the requirements of the country during the current season. The latest price hike is not the result of just market forces but of manoeuvring the industry. The Government, therefore, should act immediately to check the industry. The monetary measures which the Government have taken have not yielded the desired results during the last five months. The minimum margin on

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

bank advances against sugar has been changed thrice to reach as high a level as 65 per cent."

I shall now show how powerful these magnates are and how the whole thing is concentrated. I shall give some figures to show the investment of some big business-houses. In the case of Birlas, it is Rs. 1606 lakhs, in the case of Dalmias, it is Rs. 367 lakhs, in the case of J & K, it is Rs. 209 lakhs, in the case of Kanodias, it is Rs. 288 lakhs, in the case of Parrys, it is Rs. 755 lakhs, in the case of Ruias, it is Rs. 446 lakhs, and in the case of Surajmal Nagarmal, it is Rs. 342 lakhs and in the case of V. Ramakrishnan, it is Rs. 484 lakhs. These are to be found in the Monopoly Inquiry Commission's report.

The licensed capacity of the sugar industry is 53 million tonnes, but the installed capacity is 3.9 million tonnes. So, they are not deliberately producing the quantity which they ought to have produced. This is in the hands of monopolists, as I have explained just now.

A Congress MP, Shri Suryanarayana, once said in the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting that in Andhra Pradesh, the value of assets of sugar companies is Rs. 14.48 crores while profits in white money—forget about the black—is about Rs. 10.75 crores. Dr. Rangnekar has in a very recent article said:

"A large number of licensees of sugar mills have not taken any steps to instal the capacity sanctioned to them. Against a capacity of 5.87 million tonnes licensed, so far, the installed capacity was only 3.9 million tonnes in 1971-72. There is thus a gap of 1.4 million tonnes which if not covered in the next two years might lead to a serious shortage of sugar in the country".

The Bhargava Commission which was supposed to have submitted its report before this session has not done so. We are told an interim report has been submitted. We want

Shri Sher Singh to tell us here and now why the interim report has not been laid on the Table and circulated to members.

We have been reading about the UP Chief Minister's statements about nationalising the sugar industry in UP. We want to know what has happened to that. Or are these just vote-catching gimmicks?

I will conclude by saying why the industry should be nationalised. Sugar is an essential and sensitive commodity. Secondly, during the last two decades the mill owners have taken no steps to modernise or enlarge their activities. Money provided by the exchequer and other financing institutions have been swallowed for wrong purposes. During the last 20 years, the mill-owners clamoured for subsidy from Government and at the same time fleeced the consumers and the cane growers. The sugar millowners have not done any research to improve the quality of cane; nor have they paid the arrears to the growers. Government have already through advances given nearly Rs. 200 crores and have thus become a shareholder. That being so, there is no reason why the industry should not be nationalised.

As regards the question of payment of compensation, it should not deter Government from taking a decision. Parliament has assumed powers in this regard and it can fix the rate of compensation. There should be no difficulty about it.

What pains me most is that all these misdeeds of the sugar industry have been possible because of the lavish and liberal political donations a particular Minister in this Government** had been collecting. They had been collecting crores of rupees. I am told the total exceeds Rs. 8.64 crores. That is why....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is making a vague allegation.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you want me to name him?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, do not mention name.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I say
** Rs. 8.64 crores were collected.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): On a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is why the sugar millowners have been allowed to plunder the exchequer, a fleece the cane growers and the consumers. There is an editorial in the *Deccan Herald* which says that the fleecing by the sugar tycoons had been possible because of the Congress being hand-in-glove with them. They have collected money from these tycoons at the cost of the consumers and the cane growers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name he mentioned will be deleted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the others?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You are the only one that mentioned the name. Therefore, you will have to expunge your own remarks because Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu did not name him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not accuse the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is expunged?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name is expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are a legally educated person, Sir. How can you do it under the rules?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have given notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not mentioned names; I have said** I did not mention the name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you have mentioned later on must be deleted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are exceeding your jurisdiction. You cannot do that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is going to lead to a very serious situation in this Parliament. I have very strong views on this subject and therefore I plead with you to let me say something. He has not mentioned the name. If he has mentioned the name you may delete the name. You may not delete any allegation he might have made against the Government. We are here to make those allegations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Names may be deleted.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Names have been mentioned in this House and it is open to the Minister to contradict it. Why should not names be mentioned here?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As your name is here, you ask your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Suppose I mention some names. What will happen?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They will be deleted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have great regard for * * Charges were made against him; he can contradict them. He is a Minister of the Government; his name can be mentioned and he can contradict it....

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, since names have been deleted.

**Not recorded

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. You will appreciate that I am not mentioning the name of a person who cannot come to the House. I am mentioning the name of a person who should remain present here throughout the proceedings, throughout the day... (Interruptions) I said that * * had collected Rs. 8.64 crores from sugar mills....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot go on record; I rule it out....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is parliamentary democracy, this is killing parliamentary democracy.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.... (Interruptions) You are making an allegation against a Minister without writing to the Minister. If you are to make such an allegation, you have to give notice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If somebody wants to praise a Minister, does he also give notice in advance?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule is very clear. Convention and usages are also clear. If any allegation is to be made against any Minister in any discussion, notice must be given to that Minister to enable him to come here and explain his position. In the absence of that procedure, that procedure not being followed, the names mentioned are deleted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not challenge the ruling;... (Interruptions) There are other methods of challenging the ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have nothing against him. My point of order is this. Based on newspaper reports some proceedings took place

in the other House and I raised it in this House. I moved a call attention notice stating that two Ministers of the Central Government were in the pay rolls of the Birlas. This was mentioned here. When somebody provoked me, I mentioned two names. A privilege motion was moved against me by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and ultimately one minister made a statement that he was in Birla's employment but after becoming minister, he has given up the job. I have all regard for * *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not entitle you to make allegations without giving notice. (Interruptions).

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Last year after the 25th March, some hon. members of this House who were not ministers any more made some radical statements and I had criticised them for making radical statements when they were no longer ministers, whereas when they were ministers, they behaved sensibly. At that time, the entire opposition, including Mr. Banerjee, got up and said "You should not criticise people unless they are in the House." Now they are doing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, under Rule 353, Sir. It says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person..."

How do you describe * *. Any person, or an hon. member of this House? As a member of this House, * * is expected to remain present here throughout the day. If I said something which he thought was not right, he gets a chance to get up and repudiate it. If he chooses not to remain present, it is not my responsibility. Therefore, you cannot expunge it. If you are doing it, you are doing it outside your authority

* Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and jurisdiction. That is how parliamentary democracy is being butchered. I will keep on saying here and outside that * * collected Rs. 8.64 crores from the sugar industry. You cannot shut me out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not challenge my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are going outside your authority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I am going beyond my jurisdiction, follow the procedure. So long as I am here, do not challenge my ruling. If I am not functioning within the framework of the procedural rules, you can challenge it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what I am doing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the method.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When and how do I challenge it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Read the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have read it. I read it once a week. (Inter-
ruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let them collect the money also within the framework.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are more mischievous. Kindly ask the question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a tentative decision was taken by the Centre on the basis of a Congress resolution, or various resolutions in Bombay and other places where the AICC met, demanding the nationalisation of the sugar industry. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, headed by Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, who is also a Congressman and who

has an eye on the Centre, has also recommended that the sugar industry in U.P. should be nationalised. That was the view point expressed by the Bihar Government also. Up to this time it was mentioned by the hon. Minister that a particular committee is sitting and until that committee submits its report it would be difficult for the Centre to take a decision. I am told that that committee has submitted its report. In the meanwhile the sugar prices have gone up. The sugar mill magnates are behaving in a very shabby manner and they are making profits even out of molasses and bagasse. Sugar industry is an industry where nothing is wasted. I know this because I have worked in the sugar industry for five years. I want to know why the sugar prices have been increased again. Secondly, why has no decision been taken yet to nationalise the sugar industry in the whole country? Is it due to the fact that there is terrible pressure on the Central Government by the sugar magnates not to nationalise this industry? May I know when a final decision is likely to be taken on this issue, after this government has got a massive majority, especially when even the Congress members have recommended the nationalisation of the sugar industry?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, चीनी के सवाल को लेकर पूरे देश के अन्दर तुफान मचा हुआ है और भारतीय जनता का विशाल बहुमत बार-बार---जिस में कांग्रेस के भी बहुत सारे लोग शामिल हैं---, यह आवाज लगा रहा है कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण होना चाहिए। लेकिन दुख है कि सरकार इस सिलसिले में अभी तक कोई भी कार्यवाही करने से इन्कार कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिलों के बारे में जांच करने

[श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री]

के लिये जो जाँच-समिति बनी थी, जिस की चर्चा संबंधित प्रश्न में भी है, उस ने कौन कौन सी सिफारिशें की थीं ?

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उन के सिफारिश करने का आधार क्या है और उस आधार को स्वीकार करने से सरकार क्यों कतरा रही है ?

(ग) क्या यह बात सच है कि बहुत सारी चीनी मिलों के पास अपने अपने के फार्म हैं क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी चीनी मिलों के मुनाफा का रेशियो अन्य मिलों की बनिस्बत ज्यादा है ? अगर है तो उस का क्या व्यौरा है ?

(घ) क्या यह बात सच है कि सरकार चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से इस लिये कतरा रही है कि कांग्रेस समेत जो पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में विश्वास करने वाली अन्य पार्टियाँ हैं, उन तमाम दलों को इन चीनी मिलों से चन्दा मिलता है ?

18 hours.

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने चीनी का उत्पादन खर्चा और मुनाफा का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है? यदि हाँ, तो वह किस परिणाम पर पहुँची है यानी मुनाफे का रेशियो क्या है ? क्या सरकार चीनी मिल-मालकों पर उनके बेतहाशा मुनाफे को देखते हुए कोई विशेष टैक्स लगाने का विचार रखती है ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

(च) क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि किसानों को ईंधन का उचित मूल्य न मिलने के कारण ईंधन की खेती में दिनोदिन कमी हो रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का मिश्र मालकों पर ईंधन की कीमत का कितना टोटल बकाया हिन्दुस्तान में पड़ा हुआ है और किसानों को उस बकाये को दिलवाने की दिशा में सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं या उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मंदसौर): सभापति जी, यद्यपि चीनी नीति के बारे में सरकार ने बार बार उनके प्रचार की घोषणाएँ की हैं, कभी 40 प्रतिशत की फ्री मेल, कभी 30 प्रतिशत की फ्री सेल, कभी पार्सल कंट्रोल और कभी फुल कंट्रोल। इस के बावजूद यदि किसी को सब से ज्यादा हानि हुई है तो वह है उपभोक्ता और गन्ना उत्पादक। उपभोक्ता को महंगी चीनी मिलती है और गन्ना उत्पादक को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। यद्यपि सरकार द्वारा कहा गया कि हम रिकवरी के प्रतिशत के आधार पर गन्ने का मूल्य तय करते हैं लेकिन वह किसान के लिए ठीक प्रकार से व्यवहारिक मूल्य नहीं कहा जा सकता। कृषि मंत्री जी ने यहाँ पर 14 नवम्बर को जो वक्तव्य दिया उसमें स्वीकार किया है कि वास्तव में गन्ना उत्पादकों को जो मूल्य दिया गया है या दिया जाने वाला है उसके अन्दर हमारे देश में विभिन्न प्रदेशों में काफी अन्तर है। दक्षिण भारत में एक मूल्य दिया जाता है तो उत्तर भारत में दूसरा मूल्य दिया जाता है। यदि मध्य प्रदेश में एक मूल्य दिया जाता है तो बिहार में दूसरा मूल्य दिया जाता है। मैं मानना चाहता हूँ, यदि रिकवरी कमाने है, यदि

काम करने के दिन समान है तो उत्तर भारत में गन्ने का मूल्य अधिक और दक्षिण भारत में मूल्य कम या मध्य प्रदेश में मूल्य कम और बिहार में मूल्य अधिक—इसका क्या कारण है? क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि चीनी का मूल्य बढ़ने नहीं देगे, दो रुपये प्रति किलो मूल्य रहेगा लेकिन उसके बाद लगातार चीनी के दाम बढ़े हैं तो उसका क्या कारण है? और अभी तो अंतरिम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 20 पैसा प्रति किलो दाम बढ़ाया गया है, आगे और भी दाम बढ़ाये जा सकते हैं। तो क्या सरकार इस अपने उस वक्तव्य पर दृढ़ है कि चीनी के दाम दो रुपये प्रति किलो से अधिक नहीं बढ़ाये जायेंगे और जो दाम बढ़े हैं उनको घटाया जायेगा? इसके साथ साथ विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्ने के मूल्य में जो अंतर है, गन्ना उत्पादकों को जा कीमत दी जाने वाली है उसके अंतर को मिटाने की दिशा में सरकार क्या करने वाली है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has raised several points. The first point is about profits made by the sugar mills. I agree with him—I do not know the figure exactly, whether it is Rs. 200 crores or less—that there have been profits.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Wind-fall money.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Some mills have made profits. As was stated by the Minister of Food and Agriculture the other day in this House, we are going into this question, how to mop up the extra profits earned by some mills; we are thinking whether we can impose some special tax to

take that money, if it is not paid to the cane-growers.

About the rise in the cost of production of sugar, as he has said—he quoted from the Reserve Bank report—there is rise in the cost of production of sugar....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sugar-cane.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sugarcane and sugar also. If the price of sugarcane increases.. (Interruption) the cost of production of sugar goes up.

We announced here the new policy on 29th August; the hon. Member must remember that we increased the statutory minimum price of sugarcane from 7.37 to 8; previously it was linked to 94 per cent recovery; now it will be linked to 85 per cent recovery, there is a difference of 20 per cent.

About the recovery rate, we are now thinking of ways and means how, in addition to the machinery that we have got now, the excise inspectors, to know how much production has been done and what is the recovery, we can have some other machinery also which would be more effective, so that we can know every time what is the real recovery.

About the arrears in respect of sugarcane, I may inform the hon. Member—he was quoting the old figure of July 1971—of the latest figures as on the 30th September 1972: the total cane price was Rs. 280.98.00.000 and the price actually paid was Rs. 277.22.00.000; therefore, the arrears are only Rs. 3.75.00.000; it is about 12 per cent....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not believe it.

PROF. SHER SINGH: These are the correct figures. We have verified. In 1971 the arrears amounted to Rs. 49 crores. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said that in 1971 the arrears were Rs. 40 crores. The arrears were even

[Prof. Sher Singh]

Rs. 49 crores, but then they were brought down. We took some measures. I have informed the House more than once that the Reserve Bank now, while giving loans to the mill-owners, have opened a separate account for the price of sugarcane to be paid and that is adhered to, and as a result of that, the total arrears have come down considerably and now it is only 1.2 per cent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only in letter and never in spirit. (*Inter-ruption*)

PROF. SHER SINGH: He quoted from *National Herald*. He said that the estimated production of sugar in 1971-72 was 34 lakh tonnes and that the total, adding to that the carry-over of the last year, was 48 lakh tonnes. It is not so. The total production was only 31.12 lakh tonnes and so, the total availability of sugar was about 45 lakh tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The *National Herald* is your Party paper.

PROF. SHER SINGH: The consumption was a little more than 39 lakhs tonnes. So, there was carry-over of about 5.8 lakhs tonnes on the 30th September when the present sugar year began.

The hon. Member made a remark about the licensed and installed capacity. The licensed capacity is 5.3 million tonnes and the installed capacity is 3.9 million tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it so?

PROF. SHER SINGH: All the new licences which are issued are in the co-operative sector....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only wanting to know if there is a parallel of such a thing in any other industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded your right to ask questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what Rule?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I am giving reasons. All these new licences have been given in the co-operative sector, to the co-operative societies. Now, sometimes, it is difficult for them to collect all the money that is needed from the share-holders. Then, there was some difficulty due to shortage of steel. We are now not importing any machinery. We are manufacturing all the machinery in the country and because of shortage of steel now....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want a specific reply to the arguments that are placed. Why should not the industry be nationalised?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The Reserve Bank is making more money available so that the co-operative societies can put up these factories. And the machinery manufacturers also have been asked to manufacture at least 12 machineries a year. Now they are doing four or five. We have taken it up with the Steel Ministry to make more steel available.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about nationalisation?

PROF. SHER SINGH: As per the interim report of the Bhargava Commission that was received, I have categorically stated in reply to a question.... (*Interruptions*) There is no question of evasive or partial reply. I have stated that they have not given the report about nationalisation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why not circulate the interim report?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The UP Government has said that it should be nationalised. The Bihar Government has said that it should be nationalised.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SHER SINGH: I am saying that they have not given their report about nationalisation of sugar industry.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: But about profit-sharing they have given the report.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Yes, about profit-sharing, about stability, about sugar cane prices they have given. We are examining all these things. As I said, as soon as we have examined it, we will place the report on the Table of the House.

About nationalisation by the States, legal view was given by the Attorney-General and the Solicitor General that the States are competent to nationalise it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order. It is the State Government of UP that has said that if it is the question of compensation, the UP Government is not in a position to pay the compensation. He is trying to shove; the responsibility on the State Government. Will they allow the State Government to nationalise the sugar industry without compensation?

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: This is the report of the Attorney-General. This is the report of the Advocate-General. This is the report of the Law Secretary. I wanted to know categorically from the Minister as to what he is doing about nationalisation. This is the report submitted by the Government of India. Why is he not doing?

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह भी बतलायें कि यू पी गवर्नमेंट ने कम्पेंसेशन के लिये 100 करोड़ रुपये मांगें हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly take your seat. This is not the way you can raise questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The UP Government's explanation is clear. This Government is colluding with the mill-owners. So, they are not willing to nationalise the sugar industry. What is the use of hearing all this? We walk out. We are not going to hear what they are going to say. We know their reply. They are hand-in-glove with the mill-owners. Shame on you.

Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Ram-avatar Shastri and Shri C. K. Chandrapan then left the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Are you going to nationalise or not?

PROF. SHER SINGH: By 28th February 1973 we will get the report of the Commission. After that, this question will be decided. It is only 3 months from now on. The Commission is also meeting the hon. Members of both the Houses, of all the parties, and they will take evidence on this point about nationalisation. They are doing this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave you certain points. Most of the finances of the sugar industry has come from the public financial institutions and nationalised banks; in actual fact, Government has contributed most of the money for the sugar industry. Why are you evading this? There is this amount of Rs 8.64 crores which is what is playing havoc. (Interruptions) I cannot hear these cock-and-bull ** They are all hogus stories.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, that word is unparliamentary. It will be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We walk out in protest against this Government's attitude of complete surrender to the monopolists and the sugar magnates from whom they have taken heavy donations; on be-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

half of the party ** has taken an amount of Rs 864 crores of the poor country's money A kilo of sugar which costs one rupee is being sold to the consumer at Rs 4 Shame on you It is a consumer item You are plundering You are joining hands with monopolists You talk about socialism Shame on you I hate all these** (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) Kindly order its expunction

MR CHAIRMAN This will be expunged

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu then left the House

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद)

सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य गलत आरोप लगा कर जा रहे हैं। मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरी बात सुने। मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्रों से सूचना मिली है कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु गन्ना मिल-मालिकों के पास चन्दा लेने के लिये गये थे और उन लोगों ने देने में इन्कार कर दिया। **और इस तरह से अपनी पार्टी की स्ट्रैटिज बढाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय सरकार की चीनी सम्बन्धी नीति बिल्कुल असफल रही है। चीनी के दाम निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं। गन्ना उत्पादकों को भी ठीक मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। उपभोक्ता भी परेशान हो रहे हैं। उन्हें भी अधिक दामों पर शक्कर मिल रही है।

सरकार अपनी नीति को ठीक करने में असफल रही है। इस कारण से सरकार की तरफ से जो वक्तव्य दिया जा रहा है वह समुचित नहीं है। हमें उस को सुनने से लाभ नहीं है।

Dr Laxminarain Pandeya then left the House

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) †

MR CHAIRMAN This will not go on record

Shri Ishwar Chaudhry then left the House

श्री० शेर सिंह एक दा बातो का जिक्र डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय ने किया। उन्होंने कहा कि नीति ऐसी बनी कि उपभोक्ता को लाभ नहीं हुआ, किसान को लाभ नहीं हुआ। हमने जो नीति बनाई है उस में तीन बातों का ध्यान रखा है। पहली बात यह कि किसान को ज्यादा पैसा मिल सके। पार्श्वल कंट्रोल में जो पैसा प्रायः 30 परसेंट फ्री सेल का उस में से किसान को मिले और वह मिल रहा है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में 12 25 २० मिल रहा है, पंजाब और हरियाणा में 12 50 २० मिल रहा है, ईस्टर्न यू०पी० में 11 25 २० मिल रहा है।

श्री इयासुल्लाह मिश्र (बेगूसराय)

मुख्य बात यह है कि किसानों को मिल रहा है इससे हम को खुशी है। लेकिन उपभोक्ताओं को जो ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है उस के बारे में आप का क्या जबाब है। प्राफिट्स में आप क्यों इस को ऐक्जार्ब नहीं होने देते?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

†Not recorded

MR CHAIRMAN This is not a regular discussion This is only Half-an-hour discussion You cannot ask a question unless your name is there

श्री इश्वरमन्दन मिश्र वह कुछ बतला नहीं रह है ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह मने बतलाया कि टम से तीन लाभ हुए । एक तो इस पालिसी के मुताबिक किमाना को ज्यादा पैसा मिल रहा है, दूसर उपभोक्ता का भी कम पैसा देना पड़ेगा 70 प्रतिशत के लिये ।

एक भारतीय रुबण बिहार के बागे मे बतलाइये ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह बिहार मे भी किमाना को 11 25 रु० मिल रहा है । मैं कह रहा था कि उपभोक्ता को कम देना पड़ेगा जो एक्जुअल कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है उस से कम देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हम 8 रु० के हिसाब से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन लगायेगे और मिल वाले 11 25 रु० के हिसाब से लगायेंगे । कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन जो हम लगायेगे उस के आधार पर लेवी प्राइस फिक्स की गई है जो कि 2 20 पैसे आती है । चूकि केन की प्राइस 7 37 रु० से 8 रु० हमने फिक्स की इस लिये मिनिमम स्टैंडटरी प्राइस भी उस की बजह से थोड़ी सी बढ़ी । मिलप्रोनर्स गन्ने का भाव 11 25 रु०, 12 रु० और 12 25 रु० दे रहे है

उमके कारण चीनी का भाव 20 पैसे प थोड़ी ज्यादा होगा, यह मैं मानता हूँ । लेकिन जो उपभोक्ता है उसको हम कम में दे रहे है मत्तर प्रतिशत । जो तीस परसेंट है और जो खरबे बाजार में बिकनी है वह जितने पैसा ज्यादा पैसा देने का है वह उसको खरीद सकता है । यह जरूर है कि बिहार वगैरह प्रदेशों में, कुछ प्रदेशों से ऐसी गिकायत आती है कि वहां चीनी के वितरण का जो मिलमिला है वह ठीक नहीं है । जिन प्रदेशों में बाट का मिलमिला, वितरण का मिलमिला, ठीक है, जहां मशीनरी अच्छी है वहां कोई दिक्कत नहीं है । जैसे वेस्ट बंगाल, केरल, महाराष्ट्र में, तथा दूसरी जगह जहां वह कमजोर है, वहां मशीनरी को मजबूत करने की कोशिश कर रहे है

श्री इश्वरमन्दन मिश्र जो यह कह रहे है कि उपभोक्ताओं को ठीक कीमत पर चीनी मिल रही है वह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह तीसरा लाभ यह है कि हमकी प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ रही है । पार्शाल कंट्रोल जो किया है उस में कुछ इसेटिव दिए गए है और उसका नतीजा हम देख रहे है । पंद्रह नवम्बर तक इस साल ढाई लाख टन के करीब चीनी की पैदावार हुई है । जबकि पिछले साल एक लाख बारह हजार हुई थी, उपभोक्ताओं को कम दाम देना पड़ेगा, किसानों को ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा, पैदावार बढ़ेगी, यह तीनों चीजे हो रही है ।

18.21½ hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAM-
ENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIP-
PING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
RAJ BAHADUR). I beg to present

the Nineteenth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee.

18 22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday, Nov-
ember 27, 1972/Agrahayana 8, 1894
(Saka)*